

*Jubilee Contribution*  
*University of Bristol Spelæological Society*

# 1919-1969: Fifty Years of Archaeological Research The Spelæological Society's Contribution to Archæology

By  
A. M. AP SIMON

## INTRODUCTION

The Spelæological Society's contribution to archæology began in the first year of its life with dramatic Palæolithic and Iron Age discoveries in Aveline's Hole and Read's Cavern, two caves in the Mendip Hills near Burrington. Its activities soon spread to embrace most of north Somerset and the areas round Bristol and Bath. Excursions were indeed made outside this area to tackle sites in the Wye valley and even in Ireland, but it is on the work done in this north Somerset and Bristol region that the Society's reputation chiefly rests.

The name of the Society indicates the initial concentration on cave archæology, though this was soon supplemented by a more general interest in sites of very varied type. For many years the Society's constitution contained the stipulation that the archæology to be studied should be prehistoric, in reaction against the then preponderant interest in classical, Roman and medieval archæology, which at least in the last case meant chiefly castles, churches and heraldry. However even within the first few years of the Society's existence this rule was breached by the necessity of recording remains found in excavations, and in practice the Society has never hesitated about undertaking and publishing the results of "dirty boot" archæological work in these later fields.

The papers published in the *Proceedings* have mostly recorded the work of the Society as a body, or that of individual members, but the Society has also published, particularly in recent years, papers by non-members describing archæological work in the area in which the Society is interested. Perhaps one of the Society's most useful functions is the regular publication of a periodical with a high standard of presentation, to which such papers can be submitted.

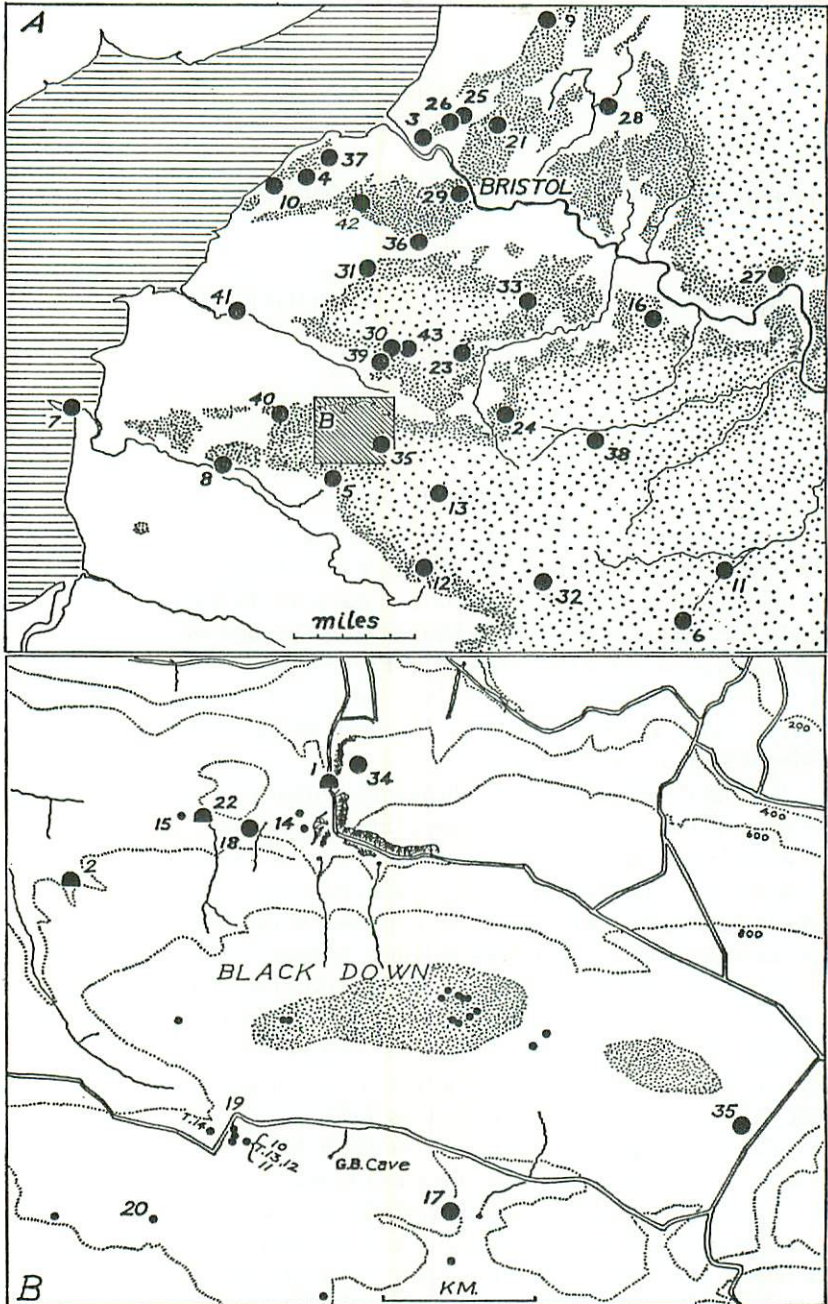


Fig. 4. Location Maps. Based on the Ordnance Survey (Crown Copyright Reserved). See opposite page for key.

## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The archæological work of the Society can be divided into two periods, separated by a ten year hiatus covering the Second World War and the immediate post-war period. The beginnings at Aveline's Hole and Read's Cavern in 1919 have already been noted; soon work was extended to other caves on the Mendips and several years' work on caves in the Wye valley begun. Other work included excavation of barrows on the Mendips and near Bristol and of a number of iron age sites, as well as systematic mapping of earthworks and barrows in north Somerset and Gloucester, largely encouraged by Tratman. In the days before the expansion of the work of the Archæology Branch of the Ordnance Survey, this was an important contribution. Its results, including the cataloguing of over 350 barrows can be judged from comparison of the relevant maps "before" and "after". In 1928 an archæological expedition was made to the south of Ireland to look for the evidence of Palæolithic human occupation.

In the early thirties interest in the Society's archæological work declined sharply for a time and the decade as a whole was less fruitful than the twenties, though excavation and fieldwork continued and several major reports were published. The war brought archæological activity by the Society virtually to a halt, the only notable event being the destruction by incendiary bombs on 24-25th November, 1940, of the Society's library and museum, followed by the excavation of the debris to retrieve the broken remnants of a once splendid collection of prehistoric antiquities.

*Key to Fig. 4*

- |                        |                            |                             |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Aveline's Hole      | 18. Bos Swallet            | 34. Burrington Camp         |
| 2. Rowberrow Cavern    | 19. Tynning's Farm Barrows | 35. Charterhouse            |
| 3. Shirehampton        | 20. Tynning's Gate,        | 36. Gatcombe                |
| 4. Weston-in-Gordano   | T.184                      | 37. Portishead              |
| 5. Cheddar Caves       | 21. Westbury, T.20         | 38. Paulton                 |
| 6. Tom Tivey's Hole    | 22. Read's Cavern          | 39. Lye Hole Roman          |
| 7. Brean Down          | 23. Pagan's Hill           | Villa                       |
| 8. Picken's Hole       | 24. Burledge Camp          | 40. Star Roman Villa        |
| 9. Olveston            | 25. Blaise Castle          | 41. Yatton Roman            |
| 10. Walton-in-Gordano  | 26. King's Weston          | Villa                       |
| 11. Whatley            | 27. Little Solsbury        | 42. Failand-Wraxall,        |
| 12. Hyaena Den, Wookey | 28. Bury Hill Camp         | earthworks                  |
| 13. Priddy Circles and | 29. Stokeleigh Camp        | 43. Butcombe, Windmill      |
| T.19                   | 30. Butcombe, Row of       | and T.40                    |
| 14. Blackdown, T.5, 6  | Ashes                      | [19. Numbers T.13, T.14 are |
| 15. Blackdown, T.7     | 31. Backwell               | transposed. Ed.]            |
| 16. Corston Cists      | 32. Maesbury               |                             |
| 17. Gorsey Bigbury     | 33. Maesknoll Camp         |                             |

Recovery after the war was slow and archæological work did not really flourish until around 1953-4 when annual publication of the *Proceedings* was resumed. Many sites were excavated in the fifties including the barrow T5 at Burrington, Brean Down, Priddy Circles, Little Salisbury, Kings Weston, Blaise Castle, Sun Hole and Gough's Old Cave. The level of activity has perhaps been lower in the last few years but excavations have been undertaken at Picken's Hole, Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Stokeleigh, Olveston and other sites, and several important papers dealing with excavations made in the fifties have been published, together with papers contributed by outside persons, so that the volume of archæological publication has been greater than in any previous period.

### PALÆOLITHIC AND PLEISTOCENE

In this review contributions to Pleistocene studies will be considered only where they provide part of the background for palæolithic archæology, in the form of environmental or chronological information. Contributions to the study of geomorphology and palæontology are discussed elsewhere in this volume.

The Society's interest in palæolithic archæology and the motives for its foundation arose from the discovery by Leo Palmer and others in 1914 at Aveline's Hole of three late palæolithic human crania. The excavation of this site between 1919 and 1931, described by John Davies in a series of interim reports, yielded further human remains belonging to a considerable number of individuals, together with flint implements referred to the Cheddarian variant of the Creswellian industry, a bilaterally barbed antler point compared by Abbé Breuil to those of his *Magdalenian VIIb*, animal teeth and marine shells (*Neritoides*) pierced for suspension on a necklace (*Fig. 5*). At one point what was thought to have been a burial of two bodies was found (Davies, [1925] *Fig. 4*), accompanied by red deer teeth, some worked, worked pig and horse teeth, flint implements, including some apparent microliths, and a group of fossils including ammonites, some brought from 25 miles distant (Donovan, 1968), which it is suggested may have been used in divination. The mammalian and avine fauna from the site included forms suggestive of a wooded rather than an open periglacial environment and the abundant charcoal would support this. The end of the late-glacial stage, either in the Allerød interstadial as the barbed point might suggest, or even in the very beginning of the pre-Boreal, seems the most likely date for the occupation and burials.

The premature death of Davies in 1931 meant that no definitive report on Aveline's Hole was issued, so that the human remains found after 1919 and the charcoals were still undescribed in 1940 when their

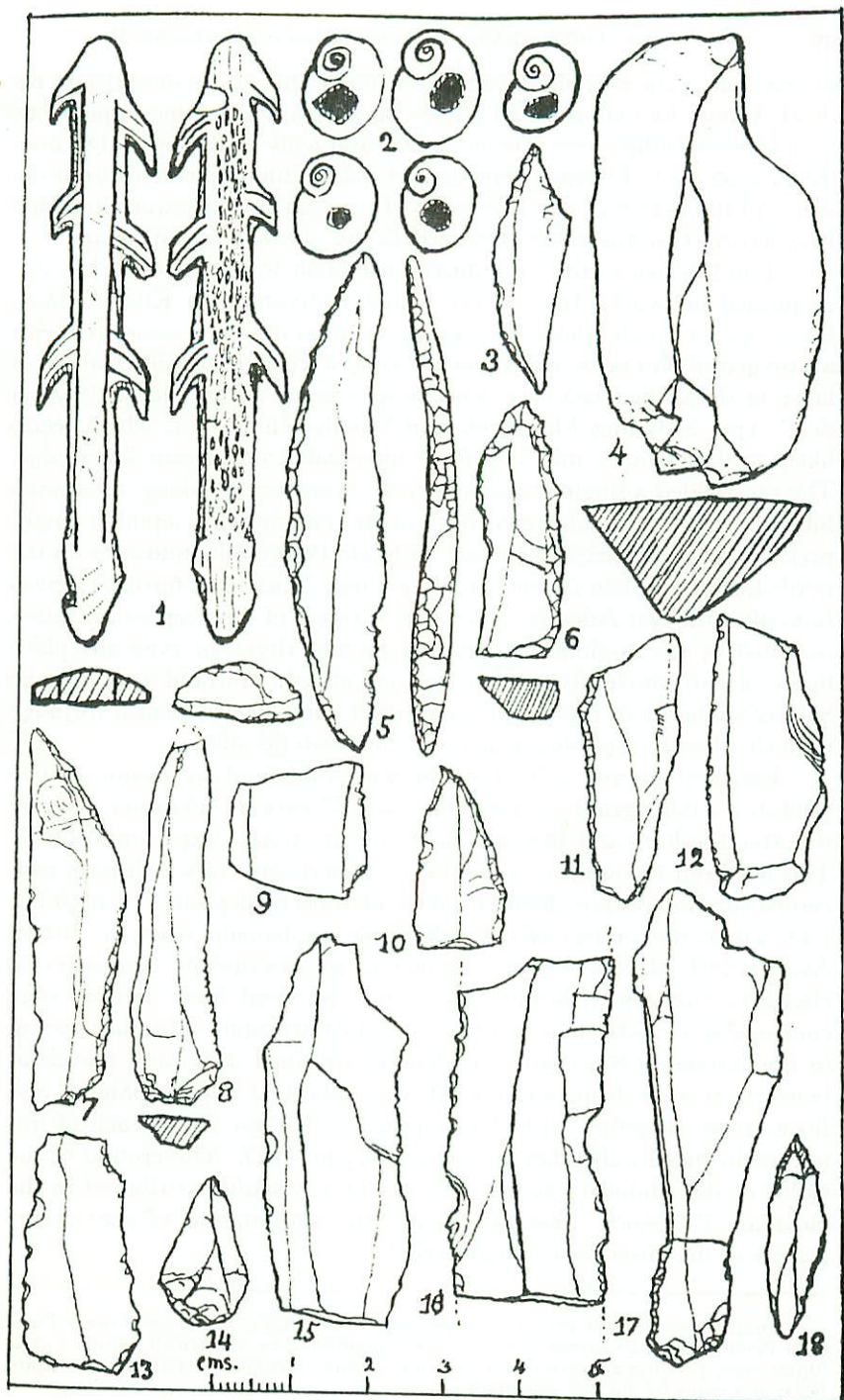


Fig. 5. Finds from Aveline's Hole, Burrington, Somerset.  
(After Davies 1921, Fig. 10).

destruction (with only slight exception) made this impossible. Before his death Davies had contributed papers on Upper Palæolithic implements from some Mendip caves (Davies, 1926) and with T. R. Fry had written the first account of terrace deposits and palæolithic implements from the valley of the Bristol Avon (Davies and Fry, 1929). Other work included Rowberrow Cavern, where Herbert Taylor showed, in an acutely observed and drawn section, the minute attention to detail which has distinguished his work. In the Wye valley, excavations at King Arthur's Cave (Taylor, 1928) yielded a poor Creswellian industry, associated with a late-glacial fauna in a frost-weathering scree and stratified above a layer of decalcified red clay containing a fauna of periglacial "hyæna den" type, including Mammoth and Woolly Rhinoceros, which seems likely to date from a mid-Weichsel\* interstadial on present knowledge. The site yielded a single implement with inverse-scale flaking, then attributed to the Proto-Solutrean, but which contemporary opinion might prefer to see as evidence of contact with late Palæolithic industries on the north-European plain (Bordes, 1968, p. 169). These and further excavations after the war failed however to find traces of the deep stratification recorded by the original excavator (Symonds, 1871), or even any place in the cave in which this could be accommodated. It would seem that the Society's interest in these topics slackened with Davies' death, to judge from the dearth of publications in the next two decades.

Renewed interest after the war was stimulated by Donovan who published a bibliography of Palæolithic and Pleistocene literature covering the Mendip, Bath and Bristol area (Donovan, 1954, 1964—supplement). This has been followed by a number of papers some of which have concerned sites interesting chiefly for their Pleistocene deposits. In 1956 Fry returned to the subject of the palæolithic implements from the Bristol Avon gravels, Lacaille (1954) having in the meanwhile demonstrated elsewhere that the palæoliths from the "hundred foot" terrace were comparable to Acheulian hand-axes from Swanscombe. Another section in this terrace at Shirehampton showing stratified sands and gravels at between 31 and 36 m. above O.D. was published later (ApSimon and Boon, 1960), together with data suggesting that the rock bench of this terrace in that locality lies at about 26-27 m. O.D. The erosion of the valley of this "hundred foot" stage can be reasonably attributed to the Hoxnian ("Great") interglacial, and the aggradation of the terrace gravels to the latter part of that period.

---

\*In this usage I follow West's recommendation (West 1963) of the use of north-European Pleistocene stage names as more closely applicable to the British sequence than Alpine ones, pending an agreed British nomenclature: *Weichsel* is equivalent to Alpine *Wärm* as a name for the last glaciation.

The marine deposits discovered at Weston-in-Gordano (ApSimon and Donovan, 1956) must belong to a later stage, separated from the "hundred foot" terrace by a major erosion phase. Despite the coincidence between the level of this deposit and the local storm beach of the Last Interglacial sea (sea level +7.5 m., beach at *ca.* +14-15 m. O.D.) the conditions of formation suggested for the uppermost bed at Weston were taken to imply that it was laid down when the sea was at a still higher level, possibly even as high as that of the +18 m. sea level which is now thought to belong to the Hoxnian, but plainly any such attribution for the marine deposits at Weston would raise more problems than it would solve.

The most important of the papers dealing with cave sites is that by Donovan (1955) drawing together information on the stratigraphy of Gough's Cave, Cheddar, the type site of the *Cheddarian* industry. This paper discusses the mode of formation, climatic interpretation and correlation of the deposits, as well as the dating and attribution of the human fossils and industrial remains. Minor sites investigated have included Sun Hole, Cheddar (Tratman, 1955), where a few Cheddarian implements were found in a frost-weathering deposit, Gough's Old Cave, Cheddar (Tratman, 1960) and Tom Tivey's Hole, Wanstrow (Barrett, 1966).

A particularly interesting study is of material supposed to come from "Flint Jack's Hole," Cheddar (Tratman, Oakley, Wells, 1958), including a small series of Upper Palæolithic implements and parts of two human skulls likely to be of the same age. The more complete of the two, a dolichocranial female skull, together with the skull from Aveline's Hole which survives in Oxford, was discussed by Wells in relation to the human remains from north-west Europe of known late-glacial age, with particular attention to the significance to be attached to dolicho- and brachy-cranial forms at that period.

Two important Pleistocene sites require mention here. The first is that at Brean Down (ApSimon, Donovan and Taylor, 1961) where a long series of stratified deposits, including frost-weathering breccias, colluvial and wind-transported deposits and soil horizons, is exposed in a marine cliff 30 m. high, the deposits being banked against and resting on a limestone cliff and shore platform formed when the sea was about 6 m. below its present level. The basal rock fall was attributed to the Main-Weichsel stage and the deposits mainly to the Late-Weichselian and post-glacial stages. Two humanly-worked horse innominate bones in an interstadial soil horizon, for which a correlation with the Allerød was suggested, indicate the presence of man, and it seems likely that an occupation site might be found were it practicable to follow this horizon down below present beach level. This paper also discussed the correlation of late

Pleistocene deposits and sea-levels in the area, drawing for this on many of the previous contributions to the *Proceedings*.

The underlying shore platform at Brean, the Howe Rock strandline, is of great interest now that it seems clear that the sea-level during the last glaciation never reached the present level, so that it is now possible that the layers of "head" overlying this platform represent the whole of the Weichselian glacial stage. If so, then the Howe Rock platform which is plainly younger than the *Eemian* interglacial sea levels, would have been formed by the sea at the end of that interglacial and the erosion of the Severn estuary to about this level would provide the base to which the valley of the Severn at the Main Terrace stage was graded. The difficulty here is that the Howe Rock strand line can be traced as far as the mouth of the Bristol Avon, where for a feature determined by high-tide levels it seems too low to correspond to the rock floor of the Main Terrace (Wills, 1938). So it is still possible that the Howe Rock platform is later than the Main Terrace and that it corresponds to an interstadial phase with sea level lower than the present, though I would doubt whether the correlation with the Worcester Terrace of the Severn suggested in 1961 can be maintained, in view of the additional evidence presented by Beckinsale and Richardson (1964) to show that this terrace belongs to the later, Main-Weichsel stage.

The second site to require mention is that at Picken's Hole, Compton Bishop (Tratman, 1964), 10 km. east of Brean, where excavation has revealed a well stratified series of deposits attributable to the last glaciation. The most interesting layer is a red clay containing only few, weathered limestones, indicating that frost weathering of the adjacent limestone cliff was then unimportant. This layer contained a mammalian fauna including Brown Bear, Wolf, Red Fox, Reindeer and Red Deer, a combination of species suggestive of a coniferous woodland environment. Forms characteristic of the last interglacial are absent, so that this layer probably represents an interstadial. It has been suggested that this might be correlated with the Chelford interstadial (Simpson and West, 1958) on the ground that this was the only Weichsel interstadial in which closed coniferous forest is known to have developed in Britain. However as neither end of the Picken's Hole succession can be tied in to the general sequence and it is as yet uncertain whether there is any overlap between this and the Brean deposits, this correlation must be to some extent speculative.

Finally we may note Prof. Curt Beck's confirmation by means of infrared spectroscopy (Beck, 1965) that the large piece of amber from the palæolithic levels of Gough's Cave (Tratman, 1953) is of Baltic origin, thus



corroborating to some extent the idea of easterly connections to which finds such as the Aveline's Hole "harpoon" point.

### MESOLITHIC

In this field the Society's contribution has been slight. The most important find was probably the "first hearth" at King Arthur's Cave (Taylor, 1928), where a flint industry of epi-palæolithic type including a microlithic component, was found associated with a fauna of deciduous forest type and stratified directly on top of late-glacial deposits.

### NEOLITHIC

To this period also the Society's activities have contributed comparatively little. In the pre-war period there was the discovery of an Ebbsfleet ware bowl in Rowberrow Cavern (Taylor, 1926) and part of a pottery spoon in Sun Hole (Piggott, 1936); in the post-war period there are the Windmill Hill ware bowl from Tom Tivey's Hole (Barrett, 1966), a Peterborough sherd from the Brean temple site (ApSimon *et al.* 1961), a polished-edge flint knife and a few polished flint axes. The only site of major interest which can reasonably be attributed to the Neolithic is that of the enigmatic Priddy circles (Taylor and Tratman, 1957; Tratman, 1967), whose layout, Tratman compared, I think rightly, to late Neolithic henge monuments of class 1, and particularly to Stonehenge 1, which also has an outer ditch. Patient investigation revealed the remarkable structure of the bank, 158 m. in diameter, of circle 1, which had been revetted on both inner and outer faces with stout wooden posts, stakes and hurdling. Some of the materials had been brought from a distance for the purpose. This structure is at present unique within the period, while the absence of finds and of evidence of activity within the circle leave its function and that of its three companions uncertain. Investigation of soils and organic remains (Findlay, Dimpleby, in Tratman, 1967) showed that the area was already open grassland, with no signs of agriculture, when the circle was made, although there were probably areas of woodland within a few miles.

Another site about which something should be said is the cave at Kilgreany, Co. Waterford, in which the Society's excavation in 1928 (Tratman, Fawcett and Jackson, 1929) led to the discovery of a flexed skeleton (Kilgreany B) lying on a thin hearth level in a deposit of thinly laminated tufaceous stalagmite that contained a mammalian fauna including remains of Giant Irish Deer, Reindeer and Arctic Lemming. It was suggested that these were contemporary with the skeleton, leaving as alternatives either the later survival of these animals in Ireland, or the attribution to the skeleton of a late Glacial age. A second flexed burial

(Kilgreany A) was found at a higher level covered locally by another stalagmite layer and resting on a thin hearth, at about which level were found Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and later artifacts. An intermediate layer of brown earth and stones contained part of a polished stone axe and fragmentary Neolithic sherds.

Subsequent total excavation of the cave by the Harvard Archæological Expedition (Movius, 1935) showed that the stratigraphy recorded in the Society's excavation was only present locally. The results of his excavation led Dr. Movius to conclude that the deposit was badly disturbed, particularly by violent fluctuations of the watertable, and that very little reliance could be placed on associations within the cave. He observed that human remains and remains of extinct and domestic animals were found mixed throughout the deposit, while the oldest artifacts, sherds of Case's (early) Dunmurry style (Case, 1961) found in a deposit which seems to correspond to the brown earth and tufaceous lower stalagmite of the 1928 excavation, were Neolithic. Movius concluded that a "Late Palæolithic" attribution for skeleton B was untenable, indicating in his discussion and in comparisons with two other probably Neolithic finds, that he thought a Neolithic date not unlikely.

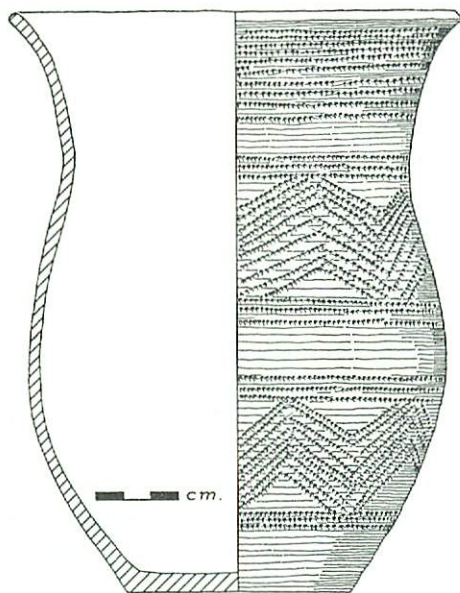
In view of the ensuing controversy, which I shall not discuss, but which by emphasis on Movius' remarks about complete disturbance of the deposits led to the Kilgreany finds being totally discredited, it is ironic, as befits this troubled site, that when the remains of skeleton A, originally believed to be a rather later burial, were submitted for radiocarbon dating, they yielded a date of  $2630 \pm 150$  B.C. (Barker and Mackey, 1968; BM-135), well within the range appropriate to the Irish Neolithic. If A is Neolithic, then it is likely that B, also a crouched burial and in a lower layer, was also Neolithic. (The bones of B are alas, filled with glue and so useless for dating). Both Fawcett and Keith (1931) commented on the resemblance between A and B, remarking that the one could be the female counterpart of the other. There is no reason to disagree with Movius' verdict that the oldest human occupation was Neolithic and it seems clear that by the time these burials took place the deposits already contained a mixture of animal bones of differing ages. The fragmentary extended burials, C and D, found in the 1928 excavations were doubtless later, though nothing can usefully be said about the large quantity of scattered and fragmentary human remains found in the 1934 excavation.

It should be stressed that the firm attribution of a Neolithic date to these Kilgreany burials is not a negligible result, for in 1951 Raftery could write, "... there is no body of [Irish] Neolithic skeletal material available, ... the Neolithic racial type [is] unknown." (Raftery 1951, p. 134), and even today there is comparatively little material available for

study. It is additionally satisfactory that this revaluation in no way discredits the recorded stratigraphy of the Society's excavation; this was after all done by experienced cave excavators. I have no wish to reopen past disagreements—I personally know that Prof. Movius was entirely without animus in arriving at his interpretation—but it would be wrong to let this anniversary pass without a statement in *Proceedings* of what seems to me to be the most probable interpretation.

### BRONZE AGE

The Society's work in this field began with the discovery, as a result of a very bad excavation (Read, 1925), of the Bell Beaker figured here (*Fig. 6*), in a short cist in barrow T5 on Blackdown, Burrington. No



*Fig. 6.* Bell Beaker from Burrington, Somerset. Drawing based on reconstruction by H. Taylor. Scale: c. 1/3.

trace remained of the burial, presumably an inhumation. The beaker is decorated in a technique known to Dutch archæologists as "*wikkeldraadstempel*", literally "barbed-wire stamps". This technique, achieved (Smith, 1955) by wrapping a cord or thong round the edge of a flint blade which was then pressed into the clay, is characteristic of one of the intrusive groups of Bell Beaker pottery distinguished by Clarke (1967). The pit on the foreshore at Brean Down (Taylor, 1949), may also have

been an inhumation grave, though no trace of a body was found. This pit contained parts of two beakers belonging to Clarke's *European Bell* group, thought to be among the earliest to reach Britain. A sherd from the adjacent sand cliff (ApSimon *et al.*, 1961) can be attributed to the Beaker group using all-over cord-impressed decoration, a group which is thought to be equally early (arguments for its priority strike me as unconvincing).

The later *Southern British Beaker tradition*, one of three insular Beaker cultures with distinctive ceramic traditions developed from the earlier intrusive groups and roughly corresponding to Abercromby's type A, is represented by several finds. The first is a cist burial from Corston near Bath (Taylor, 1933a). The slab-lined, rock-cut pit contained the disarticulated bones of a robust man, a fine beaker with features suggesting elements of *Wessex/Middle-Rhine* group ancestry, flint implements, including a strike-a-light, and a hone-like object of a kind found in several other beaker graves and now thought to have been used possibly in leather working (Smith and Simpson, 1966).

A second grave found later in the same quarry at Corston (Crook, 1944) seems to have been a simple rock-cut pit, containing the flexed skeletons of two adolescent individuals and some bones of an infant. Each burial was accompanied by a flint knife and one by a beaker, again attributable to the developed stage of the Southern British Beaker tradition. These finds suggest the possibility of there being at Corston a cemetery of flat graves such as have been found in the upper Thames valley.

The major find of this group was at Gorsey Bigbury on the Mendips north of Cheddar (Jones *et al.*, 1938; Tratman, 1966). This site seems to have begun as a henge monument of class 1, but excavation of the interior produced neither features nor finds. The site was however remarkable for the large quantity of Bell Beaker occupation material found in the ditch. It seemed likely that this did not represent a primary use of the monument. At this site there was no evidence to suggest deliberate refilling of the ditch as in causewayed camps. A single grain impression of naked barley (Helbaek, 1952) constitutes the evidence for agriculture at this site, but a large quantity of animal bones indicated the keeping of cattle and pigs as well as a few sheep.

The flint industry and pottery constituted one of the largest Beaker assemblages from southern England with parts of about 100 pots being recognizable. The Beakers included a varied selection of coarse wares with fingertip roughening or rustication, as well as many fine ware beakers with comb decoration, which can be assigned to the developed stage of the Southern British tradition. An important feature of this assemblage was the presence of beakers with relatively short necks, a feature which

betrays the presence of a Northern British Beaker element in the pedigree of this tradition.

A remarkable Beaker burial was found in the bottom of the ditch where a cist-like structure had been contrived, in which an incomplete skeleton had been placed. Further bones of this and of another skeleton were found in the overlying fill.

Gorsey Bigbury was in itself a striking discovery, but in the late fifties the excavation of the fill of a swallet hole at Burrington, 2.5 km. from Gorsey Bigbury, provided an encore, for the fill turned out to be relatively modern miners' spoil, in which was buried the debris of a Beaker occupation site (Taylor and ApSimon, 1964), including sherds of about 20 pots, which are so similar as to suggest that they were made by the same group of people as those who made the Gorsey beakers. Once again some fine red ware with narrow-zone patterns may betray the contribution of the *Wessex/Middle-Rhine* group to this tradition. Other material belonging to the same tradition has been described from the sand cliff at Brean Down, where it was stratified above earlier Beaker material (ApSimon *et al.*, 1961), and a few sherds were found at Sun Hole (Tratman and Henderson, 1928), at Rowberrow Cavern, together with two copper awls (Taylor, 1926), and at Merlin's Cave in the Wye valley (Hewer, 1926).

The Beaker from the barrow at Burrington has already been mentioned. The excavation of this barrow, completed by Dr. H. Taylor in the fifties, showed that it had a complex structure with central and outer ring cairns. Secondary deposits included a Primary Series Collared Urn and a Food Vessel, and a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery on the flank of the barrow. A second barrow in this group (Read, 1925: T7) contained a cremation under an inverted Secondary Series Collared Urn, together with a miniature accessory cup, found after the *blitz* filled by glass melted from the museum display cases. Another barrow close to the Priddy circles (Taylor, 1926, p. 213: T19), examined when it was being destroyed, was made of turves limited by a stone kerb, with the primary cremation burial enclosed in a clay-lined cavity.

The most important excavation was of the group of five barrows at Tynings Farm, about 1.5 km. west of Gorsey Bigbury. Two of these barrows (T13, 14) were cairns with pennanular ditches, the cairn being retained by an outer kerb. T14 (*Pl.* 5) was the most elaborate with a central ring-cairn of old Red Sandstone blocks faced with upright limestone slabs. This type of structure occurs in Beaker barrows in south-west England and Wales, but here disturbance had left only a single beaker sherd and some arrowheads. T13 had also been disturbed though there was evidence both of inhumation (unburnt bones in an eccentric cist too small for a body) and cremation burials.

The remaining three were originally earthen barrows. The most complex was T11 (Taylor, 1951) which seemed to have begun as a mortuary enclosure with pennanular ditch and internal bank, with a pit in which a body may have been stored. The raising of the barrow was preceded by the burial of a double cremation beneath an inverted Primary Series Collared Urn, placed in a pit and sealed with a layer of charcoal, while a pile of split oak planks had been burnt at the centre of the enclosure. The ditch was recut soon after.

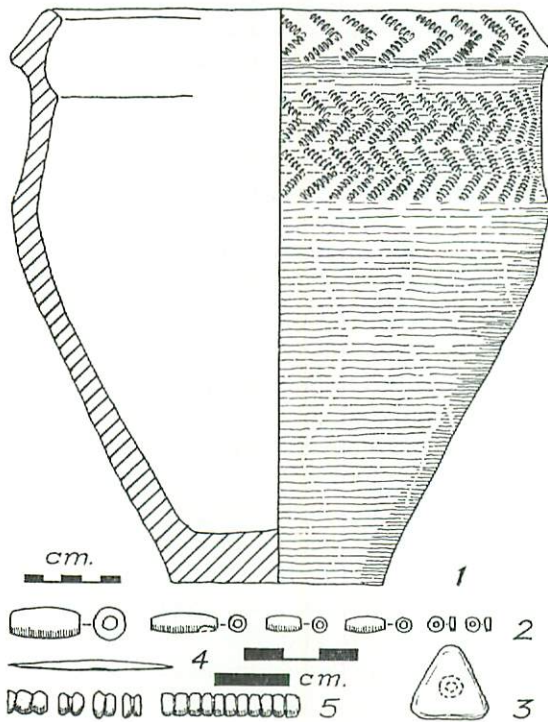


Fig. 7. Grave Group from Tynning's Farm, Cheddar, Somerset. 1. Urn (drawing after reconstruction by H. Taylor); 2-3. Jet; 4. Bronze; 5. Faience (after Read 1925, *Pl. X*).  
Scales: 1. 1/4; 2-4. 1/2; 5. 1/1.

Under T12 there were two primary pits, one with a cremation and a slate plaque with a single piercing, the other with a second inverted Primary Series Collared Urn, covered by a flat stone and containing the burnt bones of a woman and a child, as well as the grave goods, bronze awl, jet beads and blue and green segmented faience beads illustrated here (*Fig. 7*).

The third, T10 (Taylor, 1933), covered three primary rock-cut pits, one of which contained the burnt bones of a woman aged about 25-30, together with a bone belt-hook, 3 long bone pins and 3 miniature accessory vessels, two of Food Vessel form, one with point-toothed comb decoration. All these burials can be attributed to the later part of the Early Bronze Age.

Subsequently two barrows, T10 and 11, were enlarged by a capping of stones. In T11 this covered 5 pits, the biggest containing an inverted urn of so-called "Wessex Biconical" type resting on a naturally holed slab and protected by the base of another pot and further slabs. Inside it were the burnt bones of a middle-aged person. The other four pits were smaller and covered by small heaps of stones. In one the skull of a horse, minus the lower jaw, had been buried, while flint implements were found in others. In T10 the stone capping covered two further burials in urns derived from the biconical type.

The Tynings's Farm barrows are thus a group of exceptional interest both for the burial rites they disclose and for the indications of contact between "Biconical urn", Trevisker and Deverel-Rimbury groups which they provide. Radiocarbon dates of around 1400-1500 B.C. are now available for biconical urns like that from T11, though information on the calibration of such dates by means of tree-ring dating suggests that their real age may be nearer 1800-2000 B.C. The faience beads from T12 are typical of those used to help cross-date the Early-Middle Bronze Age to around 1500 B.C., though once again radiocarbon dates available imply an age nearer 1700-2000 B.C.

What seems to have been a biconical urn was found in one of the barrows excavated on King's Weston Hill (Tratman, 1926) and a newly published urn from a barrow near Tynings Farm (Tomalin, 1968) may belong to the same group, since although different in detail, it has arc or "horseshoe" shaped lugs, a feature also present at Brean Down, where an occupation site with biconical urn pottery like that from T11 was found stratified between layers with Beaker and Middle Bronze Age pottery. A few stray Middle Bronze Age sherds were also found in Sun Hole (Tratman and Henderson, 1928).

Bronze age implements have received little mention in *Proceedings*, though Tratman (1946) published bronzes from the Bristol area, including the Early Bronze hoard from Westbury, in a paper which also includes a sketch section of a barrow of Pond Cairn type at Westbury. A few stray bronzes and a Late Bronze Age razor from Merlin's Cave complete the list, with the exception of the supposed find from Flax Bourton of a palstave and anvil (Jones, 1931), which on metallurgical examination (Organ, 1956) appeared to be modern fabrications, either with intent to

deceive, or made as replicas at the time of discovery, though there is no record of this. Finally one may note in addition to many papers recording barrows and earthworks, a paper by Tratman discussing possible lost stone circles in north Somerset (Tratman, 1958).

### IRON AGE

Many papers dealing with sites belonging to the pre-Roman Iron Age are to be found in *Proceedings*. While this work has usually been on a small scale compared to that needed for the excavation of major iron age settlements, it is true to say that much of the information that has gone to make up our picture of the period in north Somerset is published in these pages. Standards of work have generally been good and at a time when the Meare "lake-village" was still being excavated uncritically, the Society was meticulously recording the position of finds in the muddy floor of Read's Cavern (Palmer, 1920), not forgetting the bronze spiral finger ring found when a digger thrust a hasty finger into the mud for support and found himself wearing the ring (which up to now has shown no further remarkable properties). It was in this cave that the iron hobbles figured here (*Pl. 6*) were found, a splendid example of the Celtic blacksmith's talent for turning humble objects into balanced works of art on a plane above the usual peasant crafts. In this case one may admire the economy of means and the sureness of eye and hand that produced the elegant trefoil links.

Within the confines of what Hodson (1964) in a paper putting forward suggestions about the chronological ordering and cultural grouping of the British Iron Age, called the *Earliest Pre-Roman* sub-phase, the group of pottery found in the filling of a ditch under a building of the Roman temple complex at Pagan's Hill (ApSimon, Rahtz and Harris, 1958), is important because it includes sherds of hæmatite-coated furrowed bowls imported from Wiltshire. Such bowls have been long familiar from All Cannings Cross, but radiocarbon dates for the site at Cow Down, Longbridge Deverill, Wilts, suggest that this variant with flaring rim, though not indeed the earliest, may date from about the 6th century B.C. (This estimate is based on dates NPL 106, 107 (Callow and Hassall, 1968), substituting the 5730 year value for  $C_{14}$  half life). The pottery from Pagan's Hill shows general resemblances to early Wiltshire material, but the very early stage represented at Cow Down, that may even antedate the introduction of iron, is missing and has not been detected in north Somerset.

This Pagan's Hill group introduces a long tradition of iron age wares filled with fossil shell derived from Jurassic rocks. Another site which may belong to this *earliest* sub-phase is Burledge Camp, a hill-fort known to



Stukeley (1776, p. 77-9) as Bow Ditches, but only located by the Society in 1948 (Crook and Tratman, 1949). A trial excavation here lasting 4 days is a good example of what can be achieved with small resources. In this period about 30 test holes were dug, enough to delimit the area of occupation and reveal the presences of features, including a ditch giving evidence of two periods of occupation in the hill-fort, as well as yielding artifacts and evidence of iron working.

The next tolerably fixed point, corresponding to the beginning of Hodson's *earlier* (as opposed to *earliest*) sub-phase, is provided by a group of finds from a pit in Blaise Castle camp (Brown and Rahtz, 1959) which includes the two bronze La Tène I brooches illustrated here (Fig. 8), of a type found in the earliest graves of the Münsingen cemetery, dating there perhaps from the latter part of the fifth century B.C. (Hodson, 1964*a*). The associated pottery (Brown and Rahtz, Fig. 37; 1-8) includes part of a bowl derived from a Pagan's Hill type as well as a low pedestal base. This find introduces us to pottery gritted with calcite which has a considerable distribution in north Somerset related to the outcrop of Carboniferous Limestone, and which continues throughout the rest of the period.

Other sites from which pottery likely to be of the *earlier* sub-phase has been published in *Proceedings*, include Brean Down and Gough's Old Cave, Cheddar (Tratman, 1960). Another site in this group is at King's Weston where a barrow (Tratman, 1926), a small hill-fort and a large circular enclosure surrounded by a palisade trench (Rahtz, 1957) have been investigated. In 1935 Adams and Falconer published iron age material collected on the surface at Little Solsbury Hill near Bath. Excavation by the Society in the fifties (Dowden, 1957, 1962) showed that the site had been fortified with a thick stone rampart which where it was sectioned showed no trace of timber lacing, but was revetted front and back with vertical facing walls. Evidence of long occupation, probably beginning before the construction of the rampart and continuing after it had become dilapidated, was found and there was a suggestion that an earlier phase of huts supported by substantial posts was followed by a later phase with stone walled houses. As well as domestic animal remains, with sheep/goat remains most numerous, the site has yielded a variety of carbonized cereal grains, Emmer, Spelt and Bread Wheat, Hulled barley and Wild oats (Helbaek, 1952). Finds include a bronze ring-headed pin, and parts of two iron long-bowed La Tène brooches. The pottery is shelly ware and although much hæmatite-coated ware is said to have been found in the excavations, there is no sign of furrowed bowls, though the pre-war collections included sherds with bands of excised decoration inlaid with white paste, as at All Cannings Cross. An interesting series of bowls with linear incised decoration seems to indicate a date within the *earlier* pre-

Roman phase. This occupation may indeed have lasted to a late date for a single burnished sherd of what was thought to be decorated Glastonbury ware (though some lattice decorated wares from Wiltshire are an earlier alternative) was found in a secondary layer, and there are a number of sherds which seem to copy Glastonbury style decoration in shelly ware. An extensive excavation on this site, preceded by a magnetic survey, would probably produce a much more complex picture than can be suspected at present.

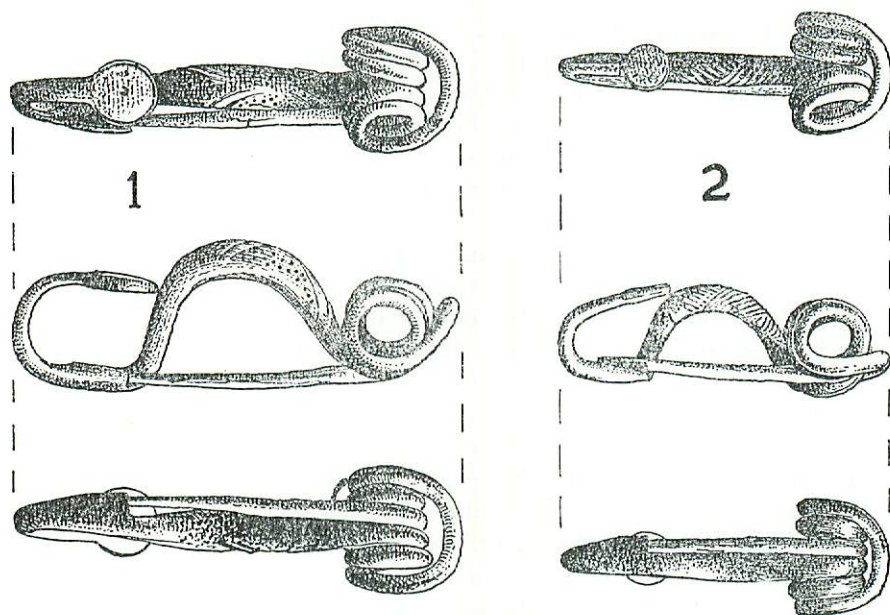


Fig. 8. Bronze Brooches from Blaise Castle Hill, Bristol. Scale 1/1.

The main occupation at Burlledge (ApSimon, 1957*a*) introduces a new variety of local iron age wares, neither conspicuously shell nor calcite gritted and variously slightly "soapy" or extremely "dry" to the touch. This is exactly matched by pottery from the second phase of iron age occupation in the Chew valley below, notably at Chew Park where there were two intersecting pennanular house gullies assigned to this phase. Haematite ware is apparently lacking. There is no direct evidence of date for this material, though it is likely to be much earlier than was once thought.

When we turn to sites likely to fall within what Hodson (1964) called the *Late Pre-Roman* phase, whose beginning is defined by the introduction

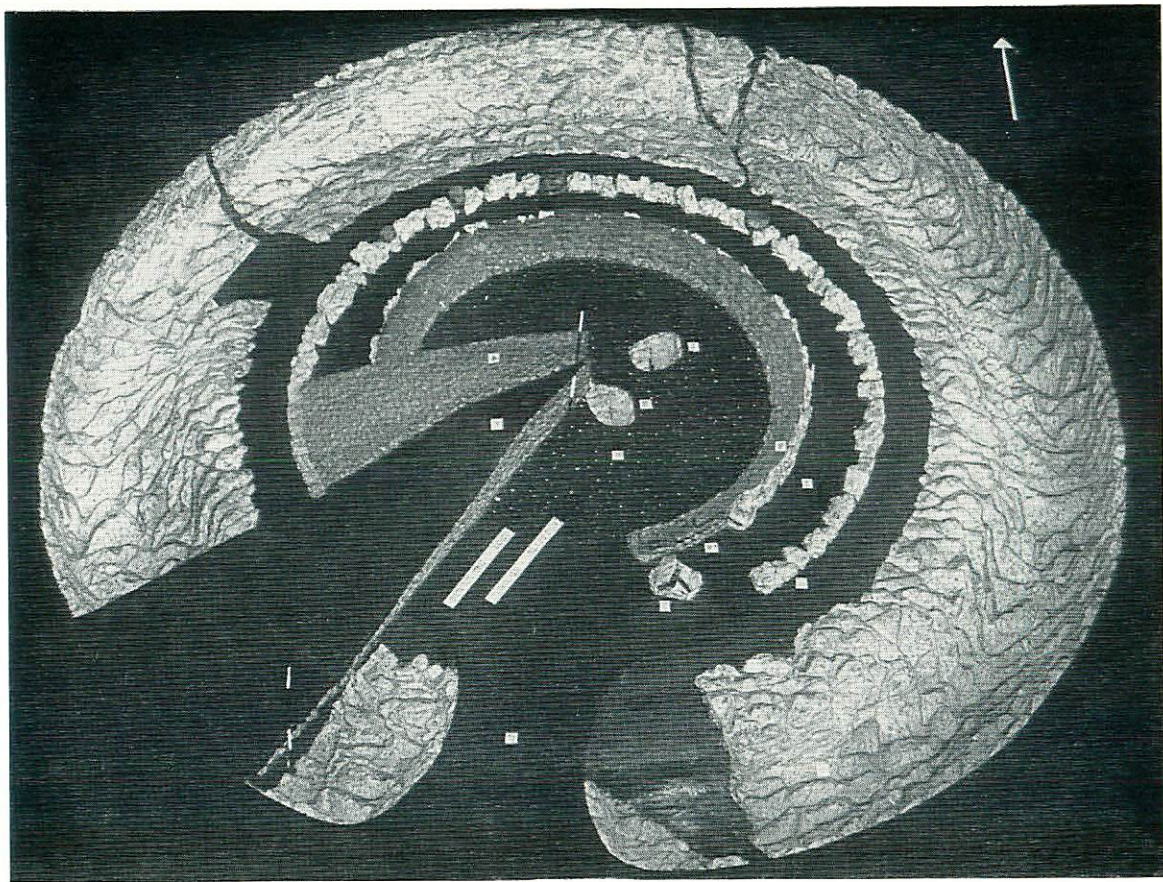
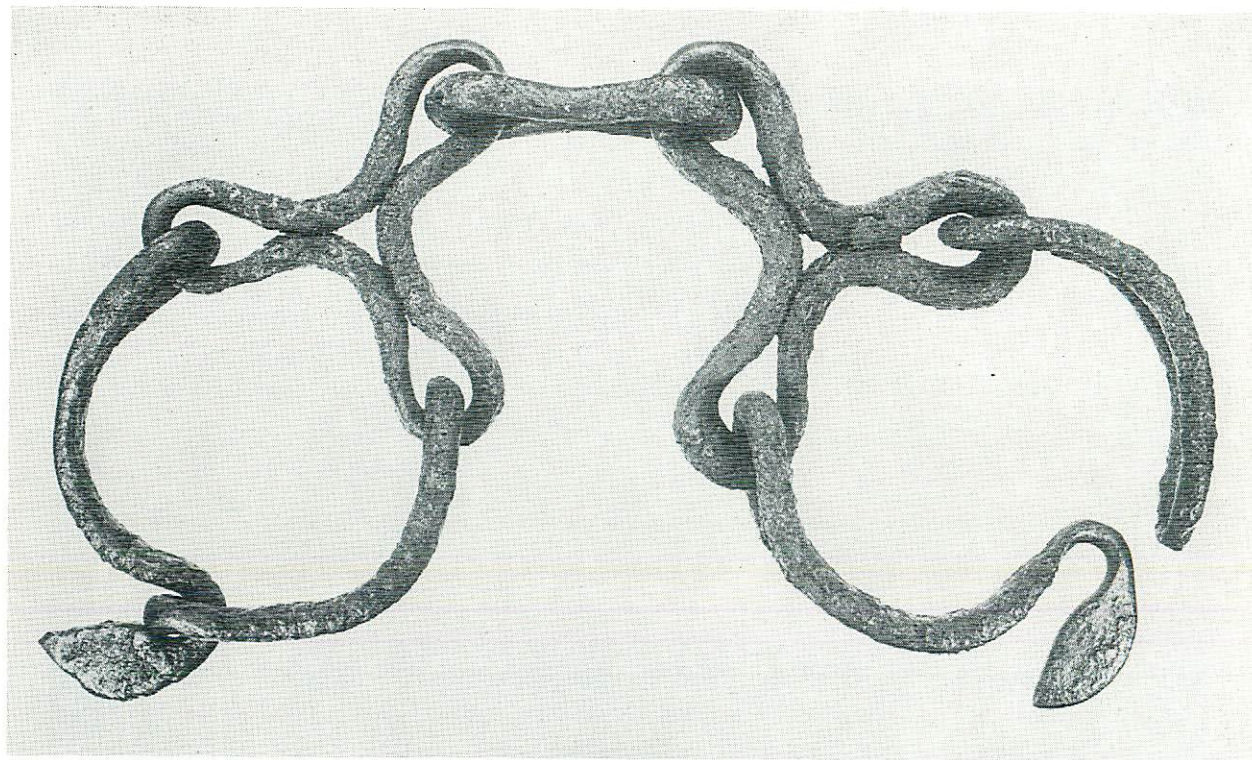


PLATE 5

Model of the Central Barrow (T14), Tynning's Farm, Cheddar, made by H. Taylor  
(*Photograph: H. Taylor*)



5 0 5 10 15  
c m.

**PLATE 6**

Iron Hobbles from Read's Cavern, Burrington

*(Photograph: Robin Godman)*

of La Tène III types, there can be no doubt that Read's Cavern is the most important of those dug by the Society because it produced a range of bronze and iron objects as well as pottery and bone, antler and stone artifacts, and because these belong to a single chronological horizon. This cave seems to have been fitted with a door (several "latch lifters" were found), and to have been used for domestic purposes, probably as an adjunct to a settlement somewhere in the vicinity. This use was ended by a massive cliff fall which buried the entrance (Tratman, 1931).

The pottery from Read's Cavern includes a number of pots decorated in Glastonbury ware style, probably locally made, as well as plain wares. Of the metal finds the most useful for dating purposes are two bronze brooches (Langford, 1922) of La Tène III type, which seem compatible on present knowledge with a date in the first century B.C. Other items have already been mentioned, while Corcoran (1954) has suggested that the set of four thin bronze bands, originally thought to be bindings for iron nave hoops, are tankard fittings like those on the Pentuan tankard.

The nearby cave at Rowberrow seems to have been occupied at about the same time and evidence was obtained that it was used for iron working and for stabling a pony (Taylor, 1926). Other sites occupied within the same period, to judge from the presence of pottery with Glastonbury style decoration, include Gough's Old Cave and Sun Hole, Cheddar (Tratman and Henderson, 1928), and Blaise Castle camp. Two other hill-forts in the Bristol area have been examined by the Society. At Bury Hill, Winterbourne, a section was cut through the ditches and stone-built ramparts and some traces of occupation found in the interior (Davies and Phillips, 1927). At Stokeleigh camp, overlooking the Avon gorge, work now in progress has included examination of the drystone walls incorporated in the ramparts (Haldane, 1966) and excavation in the interior. Both sites appear to belong to a group which is characterized by calcite gritted pottery with two main shapes, jars with unemphatically beaded rims, (which also occur at Read's Cavern and Blaise) and plain bowls with upright necks and knife-paring or tooling of the surface. This group lacks datable associations. The first century B.C. is implied by signs of contact with Glastonbury wares, although the necked bowls look more like forms found in the upper Thames valley, while comparisons for some of the jars from Chew Park might suggest that the origins of this group lie back in the *Early* pre-Roman phase, before the appearance of decorated Glastonbury wares in the area.

The latest pre-Roman phase, which is likely to have begun early in the first century A.D., continuing without any marked break into the Roman period, and which is marked in the Chew valley by the appearance of wheel-made bead rim jars and other types comparable to those from a

wide area of southern England, is poorly represented in *Proceedings*. There is some new material from near Butcombe (Fowler, 1968) and some isolated sherds from Blaise and Gough's Old Cave. A site that should however be mentioned here is the burial cave at Backwell (Tratman, 1938) in which disturbed inhumation burials of 18-27 persons were found.

Other papers describe the hill-fort of Maesbury (Tratman, 1959), the hill-fort and Wansdyke at Maesknoll (Barton, Rahtz and Tratman, 1963) and the excavation of the unfinished and never occupied fort at Burrington (Tratman, 1963).

### ROMANO-BRITISH

The first finds to be made by the Society were at Rowberrow Cavern (Taylor, 1926) where a hearth level and a number of later-third century coins were found. An early timber building and a fourth century stone building were excavated in Bury Hill camp (Davies and Phillips, 1927) and in 1933 Phillips published details of field systems in the Wraxall area. Quite a number of later-Roman burials in Bath freestone coffins as well as various casual finds have also been published in *Proceedings*.

In the post-war period some excavation was done in what was thought to be a field system, with the plots separated by roadways, at Charterhouse-on-Mendip (Boon, 1951), although later excavations here have shown for the first time the presence of buildings associated with lead working. In recent years several lengthy papers have dealt with Romano-British excavations. The mid-fourth century temple of Romano-Celtic type on the summit of Brean Down (ApSimon, 1965) was interesting for the information it provided on the problem of *minims*, the small bronze copies of the official Roman bronze coin issues, and for the architectural information gleaned from the debris. Occupation of an adjacent small building proved to belong to the very end of Roman Britain in the late fourth and early fifth centuries.

The report on the first season's work at Gatcombe (Cunliffe, 1967) gives the first solid information about one of the most important sites in the area, including evidence that the stone wall, 5 m. thick, which encloses about 16 acres of the site, was added some time after the beginning of the third century. A site of quite different character is represented by the settlement with associated field system near Butcombe. The interim report (Fowler, 1968) on the first excavations includes the plan of a simple rectangular stone farmhouse, as well as an elaborate analysis of the pottery fabrics found on the site that follows up an approach pioneered locally by Rahtz in work on the Chew valley sites in the fifties.

Another paper (Brown, 1965) records rescue excavation on the site of a 3rd-4th century building at Portishead, which was separated from earlier features by a layer of marine silt. It may be noted here that auguring by Prof. Donovan and the writer on the site of the Roman building west of Yatton proved that the building levels there were underlain by several feet of marine silt, though this could not be dated. A rectangular stone building of late 1st century date near Paulton, inside which had been placed a cremation burial in a Bath Stone casket, is recorded in a note (ApSimon, 1957). Apart from these there is a paper by Tratman (1962) setting forward ideas on Roman roads in north Somerset and a number of notes on various sites and finds.

### MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

The archæology of these periods was eschewed by the Society in the pre-war period and apart from a 13th century pot from Rowberrow (Taylor, 1926), there is little in *Proceedings*. The first post-war contribution is a report on the partial excavation of trenches for the cross trees for a sunken post mill near Butcombe (Rahtz, 1959), associated with 13th century pottery and set into a mound which may be partly Neolithic, partly Iron Age. The sand cliff at Brean (ApSimon *et al.*, 1961) yielded a cemetery of inhumation graves likely to be of early post-Roman date, like several other cemeteries in the county, as well as remains of a house and pottery, including glazed 'sgraffito ware, of later-17th century date. Small groups of pottery of 11th-13th century and mid-17th century dates from Tom Tivey's Hole have also been published (Barrett, 1966).

### CONCLUSIONS

The early work of the Society has, to be judged fairly, to be seen in the light of its contemporary setting. Though it is not easy to pass judgement on the work of a society to which one belongs I would think that it often compared very favourably with what was being done by local county society societies with much greater resources. It is very striking to see in the general archæological works of the period how much had been contributed by the Spelæological Society's work to the ideas of the time. In the post-war years the large scale growth of professional archæology has meant that though still of high standard the Society's achievements have attracted less notice. In the circumstances the solid output year by year in the *Proceedings* of useful and well presented archæological information and the maintenance of a well kept museum and fully catalogued reserve collections (backed up by a weekly "museum evening" these last 20 years and more) must be considered highly creditable.

Individual contributions can best be judged from the *Proceedings* and for members now deceased from their obituaries. It would be improper for me to pass judgment on my contemporaries, but I think that it would be wrong to end this without paying tribute to two members whose contributions span the whole of the Society's life. The first is Dr H. Taylor whose patient attention to detail and determined pursuit of archæological truth have already been noted, while his thorough-going scientific approach means that even early papers still repay careful reading. The second is our President, Dr Tratman, who has interested himself in every branch of archæology, not least in field work, and even, after some initial repugnance, in Romano-British archæology. To this he has brought qualities of energy and enthusiasm, coupled with a capacity for hard work and remarkable generosity in encouraging the work of others, that has made him, like Dr. Taylor, an excellent colleague and friend. It is probably no accident that the periods when the Society has been most active and successful have coincided with periods when he himself has been active. That this Society should be flourishing after 50 years is due in no small degree to his leadership.

Finally the contribution made by many generations of student members should be acknowledged. Many have been my friends in the last 20 years or so and it is a pleasure to remember that it is to them in the end that the credit belongs for the Society's very real achievement in archæology, which is as it should be.

## REFERENCES

(*Proc.* = *Proceedings, University of Bristol Spelæological Society*)

- |  |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| Adams, S. B. and<br>Falconer, J. P. E. | 1935  | Recent Finds at Solisbury Hill Camp near Bath. <i>Proc.</i> <b>4</b> (3), 183-222.  |
| ApSimon, A. M.                         | 1957  | Romano-British Site, Paulton, Somerset. <i>Proc.</i> <b>8</b> (1), 40.  |
| — —                                    | 1957a | Excavations at Burlledge Camp, Somerset. <i>Proc.</i> <b>8</b> (1), 40.   |
| — —                                    | 1965  | The Roman Temple on Brean Down, Somerset. <i>Proc.</i> <b>10</b> (3), 195-258.  |
| — —                                    | 1960  | An Exposure of the Bristol Avon Gravels at Shirehampton, near Bristol. <i>Proc.</i> <b>9</b> (1), 22-29.                                  |
| and Boon, G. C.                        |       |   |
| — —                                    | 1956  | Marine Pleistocene Deposits in the Vale of Gordano, North Somerset. <i>Proc.</i> <b>7</b> (3), 130-6.                                     |
| and Donovan, D. T.                     |       |   |
| — —                                    | 1961  | The Stratigraphy and Archæology of the Late-Glacial and Post-Glacial Deposits at Brean Down, Somerset. <i>Proc.</i> <b>9</b> (2), 67-136. |
| Donovan, D. T.<br>and Taylor, H.       |       |   |
| — —                                    | 1958  | The Iron Age A Ditch and Pottery at Pagan's Hill, Chew Stoke. <i>Proc.</i> <b>8</b> (2), 97-105.  |
| Rahzt, P. A.<br>and Harris, L. G.      |       |   |



- Barker, H. and Mackey, J. 1968 British Museum Natural Radiocarbon Measurements, V. *Radiocarbon*, **10** (1), 1-7.
- Barrett, J. H. 1966 Tom Tivey's Hole Rock Shelter, near Leighton, Somerset. *Proc.* **11** (1), 9-24.
- Barton, K. J., Rahtz, P. A. and Tratman, E. K. 1963 Maes Knoll Camp, Dundry, Somerset. 1. Trial Excavations, 1958. 2. The Iron Age Defences and Wansdyke. *Proc.* **10** (1), 9-15.
- Beck, C. W. 1965 Amber from Gough's Cave, Cheddar, Somerset. *Proc.* **10** (3), 272-6.
- Beckinsale, R. P. and Richardson, L. 1964 Recent Findings on the Physical Development of the Lower Severn Valley. *Geog. Journ.* **130** (1), 87-104.
- Boon, G. C. 1951 A Roman Field System at Charterhouse-on-Mendip. *Proc.* **6** (2), 201-4.
- Bordes, F. 1968 *The Old Stone Age*, London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
- Brown, J. C. 1965 A Romano-British site at St. Mary's Lane, Portishead. *Proc.* **10** (3), 259-271.
- and Rahtz, P. A. 1959 Blaise Castle Hill, Bristol. 1957, *Proc.* **8** (3), 147-171.
- Callow, W. J. and Hassall, G. I. 1968 National Physical Laboratory Radiocarbon Measurements, V. *Radiocarbon*, **10** (1), 115-8.
- Case, H. 1961 Irish Neolithic Pottery: Distribution and Sequence. *Proc. Prehist. Soc. n.s.*, **27**, 174-233.
- Clarke, D. L. 1967 A Tentative Reclassification of British Beaker Pottery in the light of Recent Research. *Palæohistoria*, **12** (1966), 179-198.
- Corcoran, J. X. W. P. 1954 The Iron Handle and Bronze Bands from Read's Cavern: A Re-interpretation. *Proc.* **7** (1), 46-50.
- Crook, B. A. and K. M. 1944 A Beaker Burial near Corston, Bath. *Proc.* **5** (2), 141-4.
- Crook, K. M. and Tratman, E. K. 1949 Field Work. *Proc.* **6** (1), 42-54.
- Cunliffe, B. W. 1967 Excavations at Gatcombe, Somerset, in 1965 and 1966. *Proc.* **11** (2), 126-160.
- Davies, J. A. [1921] Aveline's Hole, Burrington Combe. An Upper Palæolithic Station. *Proc.* **1** (2), 61-72.
- — [1923] Second Report on Aveline's Hole. *Proc.* **1** (3), 113-8.
- — [1925] Fourth Report on Aveline's Hole. *Proc.* **2** (2), 104-114.
- — 1926 Notes on Upper Palæolithic Implements from some Mendip Caves. *Proc.* **2** (3), 261-273.
- — 1929 Notes on the Gravel Terraces of the Bristol Avon. *Proc.* **3** (3), 162-172.
- and Fry, T. R. — — 1927 . . . Excavations at Bury Hill Camp, Winterbourne Down, Gloucestershire. 1926, *Proc.* **3** (1), 8-24.
- and Phillips, C. W.
- Donovan, D. T. 1954 A Bibliography of the Palæolithic and Pleistocene Sites of the Mendip, Bath and Bristol area. *Proc.* **7** (1), 23-34.
- — 1955 The Pleistocene Deposits at Gough's Cave, Cheddar, including an Account of Recent Excavations. *Proc.* **7** (2), 76-104.
- — 1964 A Bibliography of the Palæolithic and Pleistocene Sites of the Mendip, Bath and Bristol Area. First Supplement. *Proc.* **10** (2), 89-97.
- — 1968 The Ammonites and Other Fossils from Aveline's Hole (Burrington Combe, Somerset). *Proc.* **11** (3), 237-242.

- Dowden, W. A. 1957 Little Solsbury Hill Camp, Report on Excavations of 1955 and 1956. *Proc.* **8** (1), 18-29.
- — 1962 Little Solsbury Hill Camp, Report on the Excavations of 1958. *Proc.* **9** (2), 177-182.
- Fowler, P. J. 1968 Excavation of a Romano-British Settlement at Row of Ashes Farm, Butcombe, North Somerset. Interim Report. *Proc.* **11** (3), 209-236.
- Fry, T. R. 1956 Further Notes on the Gravel Terraces of the Bristol Avon and their Palæoliths. *Proc.* **7** (3), 121-129.
- Haldane, J. W. 1966 Stokeleigh Camp, Somerset. *Proc.* **11** (1), 31-9.
- Helback, H. 1953 Early Crops in Southern England. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* n.s., **18** (2) (1952), 194-233.
- Hewer, T. F. 1926 Second Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. *Proc.* **2** (3), 216-228.
- Hodson, F. R. 1964 Cultural Grouping within the British pre-Roman Iron Age. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* n.s., **30**, 99-110.
- — 1964a La Tène Chronology, Continental and British. *Bull. Inst. Arch.* **4**, 123-141.
- Jones, S. J. 1931 Notes on an Anvil and Palstave found at Flax Bourton, Somerset. *Proc.* **4** (1), 43-4.
- Jones, S. J., Grimes, W. F., Fawcett, E. and Tetley, H. 1938 The Excavation of Gorsey Bigbury. *Proc.* **5** (1), 3-56.
- Keith (Sir) A. 1931 *New Discoveries Relating to the Antiquity of Man*, New York, 1931.
- Lacaille, A. D. 1954 Palæoliths from the Lower Reaches of the Bristol Avon. *Antiq. Journ.* **34**, 1-27.
- Langford, F. [1923] Third Report on Read's Cavern (Keltic Cavern). *Proc.* **1** (3), 135-143.
- Movius, H. V. 1935 Kilgreany Cave, Co. Waterford, Ireland. *Journ. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland.* **65**, 254-296.
- Oakley, K. P. 1958 The Antiquity of the Skulls Reputed to be from Flint Jack's Cave, Cheddar, Somerset. *Proc.* **8** (2), 77-82.
- Organ, R. M. 1956 Further Notes on an Anvil and Palstave found at Flax Bourton, Somerset. *Proc.* **7** (3), 184-6.
- Palmer, L. S. 1920 The Keltic Cavern. *Proc.* **1** (1), 9-20.
- Phillips, C. W. 1933 Field Work. *Proc.* **4** (2), 139-150.
- Piggott, S. 1936 A Pottery Spoon from the Mendips. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* n.s., **2**, 143.
- Raftery, J. 1951 *Prehistoric Ireland*, London: Batsford.
- Rahtz, P. A. 1957 King's Weston Down Camp, Bristol 1956. *Proc.* **8** (1), 30-8.
- — and M. H. 1958 T40: Barrow and Windmill at Butcombe, North Somerset. *Proc.* **8** (2), 89-96.
- Read, R. F. 1925 Second Report on the Excavation of the Mendip Barrows. *Proc.* **2** (2), 132-146.
- Simpson, I. M. and West, R. G. 1958 On the stratigraphy and palæobotany of a Late Pleistocene organic deposit at Chelford, Cheshire. *New Phytol.* **57**, 239-250.
- Smith, I. F. 1955 Late Beaker Pottery from the Lyonesse Surface and the Date of the Transgression. *Inst. Arch. Ann. Rep.* **11**, 29-42.
- — and Simpson, D. D. A. 1966 Excavation of a Round Barrow on Overton Hill, North Wiltshire, England. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* n.s., **32**, 122-155.

- Stukeley, W. 1776 (post.), *Itinerarium Curiosum, Centuria II*, 1776.
- Symonds, W. S. 1871 On the Contents of a Hyaena's Den on the Great Doward, Whitchurch, Ross. *Geol. Mag.* **8**, 433-488.
- Taylor, C. 1957 The Priddy Circles, Interim Report. *Proc.* **8** (1), 7-17.  
and Tratman, E. K.
- Taylor, H. 1926 Fifth Report on Rowberrow Cavern. *Proc.* **2** (3), 190-210.  
— — 1928 King Arthur's Cave, near Whitchurch, Ross-on-Wye. *Proc.* **3** (2), 59-87.
- — 1933 The Tynings Barrow Group, Second Report. *Proc.* **4** (2), 67-127.
- — 1933a A Cyst of the Beaker Period at Corston, near Bath. *Proc.* **4** (2), 128-137.
- — 1951 The Tynings Farm Barrow Group, Third Report. *Proc.* **6** (2), 111-173.
- — and E. E. 1949 An Early Beaker Burial (?) at Brean Down near Weston-super-Mare. *Proc.* **6** (1), 88-92.
- — and ApSimon, 1964 *Bos Swallet*, Mendip, Somerset. *Proc.* **10** (2), 98-111.  
A. M.
- Tomalin, D. J. 1968 A Secondary Cremation Burial from Barrow T184 at Tynning's Gate, Charterhouse, Mendip. *Proc.* **11** (3), 244-6.
- Tratman, E. K. 1926 Second Report on Kings Weston Hill, Bristol. *Proc.* **2** (3), 238-243.
- — 1931 Final Report on Read's Cavern. Excavation of the Exterior. *Proc.* **4** (1), 8-10.
- — 1938 The Excavation of Backwell Cave, Somerset. *Proc.* **5** (1), 57-74.
- — 1946 Prehistoric Bristol. *Proc.* **5** (3), 162-182.
- — 1953 Amber from the Palæolithic Deposits at Gough's Cave, Cheddar. *Proc.* **6** (3), 223-7.
- — 1955 Second Report on the Excavations at Sun Hole, Cheddar. The Pleistocene Levels. *Proc.* **7** (2), 61-72.
- — 1958 Flint Jack's Cave, Cheddar, Somerset: Topography and History. *Proc.* **8** (2), 76.
- — 1958a The Lost Stone Circles of North Somerset. *Proc.* **8** (2), 110-8.
- — 1959 Maesbury Castle, Somerset. *Proc.* **8** (3), 172-8.
- — 1960 Gough's Old Cave, Cheddar, Somerset. *Proc.* **9** (1), 7-21.
- — 1962 Some Ideas on Roman Roads in Bristol and North Somerset. *Proc.* **9** (2), 159-176.
- — 1963 Burrington Camp, Somerset. An unoccupied site. *Proc.* **10** (1), 16-21.
- — 1964 Picken's Hole, Crook Peak, Somerset. A Pleistocene Site. Preliminary Note. *Proc.* **10** (2), 112-5.
- — 1966 Gorsey Bigbury, Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Somerset. The Third Report. *Proc.* **11** (1), 25-30.
- — 1967 The Priddy Circles, Mendip, Somerset. Henge Monuments. *Proc.* **11** (2), 97-125.
- — Fawcett, E. 1929 First Report on Excavations in Ireland. *Proc.* **3** (3),  
and Jackson, J. W. 126-152.
- — and Hender- 1928 First Report on the Excavations at Sun Hole, Cheddar.  
son, G. T. D. *Proc.* **3** (2), 84-97.

- Wells, L. H. 1958 Human Remains from Flint Jack's Cave, Cheddar, Somerset. *Proc.* **8** (2), 83-8.
- West, R. G. 1963 Problems of the British Quaternary. *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* **74**, 147-186.
- Wills, L. J. 1938 The Pleistocene Development of the Severn from Bridg-north to the Sea. *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* **94**, 161-242.