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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK OF THE UBSS: THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS

by

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ABSTRACT

An account is given of the archaeological work undertaken by the UBSS during the first twenty years of its existence. The sites worked, the methods of working and the people involved are discussed. The quality of the work and of its reporting is also examined.

INTRODUCTION

The origin of the UBSS

This review examines the Society's activities in archaeology from its beginning up to the start of World War 2. The first fifty years were reviewed in some detail by ApSimon (1969) on the occasion of the Society's Jubilee. ApSimon summarised the archaeology of the various sites and their local or regional significance. The present writer is not competent to do this. In any case it would be pointless to repeat ApSimon's summary. Rather, I was intrigued by the extent of the Society's early work in archaeology, and by the reputation among established workers in the field which was quite rapidly achieved. I therefore looked at the reasons for starting work at different sites, the practical aspects of the work, and the question of supervision and of reporting.

The UBSS was not quite new in 1919: the Bristol Speleological Research Society (BSRS) had been formed in the spring of 1912 (Shaw, 1969). Most of the thirteen members who have been identified (Williams, 2000; Rossington, 2010) were from families who ran small businesses in the Bedminster area of south Bristol. Four of them, G.F. Crandon, A.G. Edwards, H.B. Peet and E.K. Perdue, were teachers, at least two (Peet and Perdue) in science. F.A. Kerry had worked as an engineer, R.F. Read was an engineering student probably at a technical college, and R.E. Essery and L.S. Palmer were Bristol University students in chemistry and physics respectively[1]. Perdue gained a Bristol degree in engineering in 1922 after war service. There was therefore a strong scientific or technical interest and capability among the membership.

Caving had brought them together, and they set about working to reopen Plumley's Hole in Burrington Combe and Lamb Lair on the summit of Mendip. The former project was unsuccessful, but the research aim came into being with the establishment of apparatus to measure the evaporation rate in Lamb Lair and at two sites in Eastwater Cavern (Williams, 2010, 217). H.E. Balch reported that members of the 'new Bristol society had joined his party for a descent of Eastwater on 26 December 1913 to install 'evaporating tanks and jars' (Balch, 1914, 42). This was of interest for the mode of formation of speleothems, then little understood. In 1920 UBSS members joined a trip to Eastwater (Balch, 1921, 22) and examined 'the

[1] Palmer graduated in 1913, Essery in 1914.

evaporating tanks which were installed far down in the cave in 1913.' It was found that 'even in that saturated atmosphere evaporation is proceeding'. There was another visit to the tanks in 1923. In 1934 the tanks in Lamb Lair were seen again. The cave had been closed for most of the intervening period.

Interest in speleothem formation is also shown by the participation of at least three members, Barker, Brownsey and Perdue, in Balch's expeditions to the Coral Cave at Compton Bishop in 1911 and ?1914 (Savory 1989, pp 27, 28). The mode of formation of the coral was a long-standing interest of Balch's. There were no further developments of this research topic.

The discovery of Piltdown Man was announced in December 1912 and aroused great interest in prehistoric man. This may have turned the thoughts of the Bristol enthusiasts to Aveline's Hole, Burrington Combe, and John Rutter's (1829, 117-118) story of the finding of fifty human skeletons there. Whatever the credibility of Rutter's story (repeated e.g. by Baker and Balch, 1907, 99) work was started in 1913 (Palmer, 1957, 62) or 1914 (Davies, 1921, 63; Dobson, 1931, 28). Parts of at least eleven human skulls were found in and below a stalagmite layer, along with other human bones, about 23 m (recorded as 75 feet) from the entrance. The positions of the skulls were recorded by notes made on the spot by Palmer (Davies [1921], 63). Flint tools and mammalian bones, believed to be contemporary with the human remains, were also recovered. There is no evidence as to whether BSRS members were going to study the finds or what it was intended to do with them. They remained in the custody of a member during the war.

Most BSRS members served in the Great War, and at least one, H.W.Tozer, was killed (Williams, 2000). According to Savory (1989, 113) the BSRS was 'disbanded in 1914 because of the war.'

The UBSS

Resumption of work at Aveline's Hole was the initial aim of the Society. G.A. (later Sir George) Wills, the owner of the site, insisted that if further work was to be done at the cave it should be by a university society (Shaw, 1969, 11). The majority of the surviving members of BSRS joined the UBSS when it was founded in 1919, though only Essery, Palmer and Perdue were members of the University, and only Essery, Palmer and Read were among first officers and committee (list on page 4 of *Proceedings* Vol. 1(1)). Two further names appear on this list of people who were to be major influences during the first ten years: J.A. Davies and E.K. Tratman.

Palmer had returned to Bristol to work for his PhD and became the first secretary of the Society. The status of the Society was assured by having George A. Wills as Honorary President (the Wills family were major benefactors to the University, and major landowners in north Somerset) and Edward Fawcett FRS (Professor of Anatomy, 1909-1934) as President. Professor S.H. Reynolds (Professor of Geology 1910-1933, previously a lecturer) had been President of BSRS and became an honorary vice-president in the Society's second year.

The University of Bristol Spelaeological Society, like its progenitor the BSRS, was extraordinary in being a local society of amateurs formed with the aim of carrying out research, in the first instance by archaeological excavations. Phillips (1987, 9) described it as a unique society for its time. Education of the members was taken seriously; a library was quickly started, and meetings inaugurated, between eight and twelve per academic year. About half the visiting lecturers were leading experts in prehistory and anthropology. It is an indication of the status of the Society that such people were willing to come, some more than once. Shaw (1969, 16) records that in May 1921 three leading figures, W.B. Sollas, R.R. Marett and Miles Burkitt, were present together at the Society.

Miles C. Burkitt was the second external lecturer to the Society, in November 1919 (Shaw, 1969, Fig. 3), returning to lecture in 1923 and 1924. According to Glyn Daniel (1986, 65) he was an inspired and distinguished teacher of archaeology. In fact he read geology at Trinity College, Cambridge. Son of a Cambridge professor, of independent means, early in 1913 he met the distinguished French prehistorian, Abbé Henri Breuil, who had been in London for a conference. They clearly hit it off together. Within weeks they were at the excavations of the cave of Castillo, near Puente Viesgo, now in company with Hugo Obermaier, the director of the excavations, and Teilhard de Chardin. The cave was famous for Palaeolithic art and the excavations were proving a sequence of Palaeolithic and Neolithic cultures. Visits to other sites followed. Burkitt regarded Breuil and Obermaier as his teachers in archaeology (Smith, 2004) which thenceforth became his specialist subject.

Figure 1. *Miles Burkitt, 1890-1971.*

A Quaker, Burkitt spent the Great War with the Red Cross. Returning to Cambridge, he was asked to give a course on prehistoric archaeology and became a university lecturer in 1926, retiring in 1958. His chief interest was the Palaeolithic and his experience with Breuil gave him a unique advantage (Figure 1).

Burkitt visited the Aveline's Hole work with the Abbé Breuil (Davies, [1921], 72), and was a frequent visitor to the Society's first summer camp at Burrington in August 1919. "He expressed his great appreciation of the work we had done … We heartily thanked him for all the information … which he gave us in his own delightful manner …" ([Tratman?] 1919). It was no doubt through his influence that the Abbé Breuil gave no fewer than thirty-four publications, mainly about his own work, to the Society's library (Anon. [1921]).

It is likely that Burkitt was the most significant influence in establishing the Society's reputation and in educating its members, particularly J.A. Davies (see below). In 1921 he published a textbook, *Prehistory*, in which the teaching of Breuil and other continental archaeologists was expounded. This book and *The Old Stone Age* (1931) became standard texts. Later in his career he made no attempt to keep up to date with developments in prehistory, and was criticised for accepting the French version of events without question (Smith, 2004), but in 1919, his detailed knowledge of the continental work would have been valuable in helping the UBSS enthusiasts understand their finds at Aveline's Hole.

SITES AND EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1920s

Because hardly any of the Society's pre-war records survive, the following account is based almost entirely on the published *Proceedings*, together with some personal knowledge and guesswork. Authors of reports on sites are assumed to have been in charge of work; explicit information is seldom available. In view of the extraordinary extent of early archaeological work, it is frustrating that we do not know to what extent initiatives came from the committee or from individual members, and that we do not have membership records or log books which might indicate how many people were involved. The exception is Log 4 (1926-1930) which survived and is available online on the Society's website.

Aveline's Hole

Palmer had been the leader of excavations by the BSRS, but soon after the new Society took over his place was taken by John Adlington Davies (1898-1930). Davies was born in Exeter in February 1898, the son of a tailor, but by the time he was at secondary school his family had moved to Southville, Bristol. This was the area where many of the BSRS members lived. It is surely more than a coincidence that he attended Merrywood School (now closed), where Harry Peet, a BSRS member, taught science (Williams, 2000, 224). He might have visited the Aveline's Hole work, he was 15 or 16 when it started, but there is no record of him being a BSRS member.

Davies left school at 16 and volunteered, though under age, for the army. By August 1915, he was in Gallipoli as a private with the 7th Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment. He was twice wounded and gassed (Anon. 1930) and at some point was transferred to the Labour Corps, i.e. he was considered unfit for front-line service. He was left with pulmonary tuberculosis after his war service. He was demobilised on 20 March 1919 (research by Tom Donovan).

Assuming that he was given demobilisation leave he could have been present at the inaugural meeting of UBSS on 19th March. He was not then elected to the first committee but joined it later in the year, replacing Essery (Shaw, 1969, Fig. 1). He was in charge of catering at the first summer camp in August, 1919, so evidently was a fully active member then. He presumably became a student at the university in autumn 1919, though it was five years before he graduated (1924). Phillips (1987) says that he was in a sanatorium for about a year after demobilisation, but this does not fit with his UBSS activities.

Phillips (1987) gave a glowing account of Davies and his flair for archaeology. He credited him with much of his own (Phillips) training in archaeology (his degree was in history), writing that only O.G.S. Crawford had been a more important influence on his career (discussed further below).[2]

Aveline's Hole had been disturbed by collectors and treasure hunters long before the BSRS work started. It is difficult to know how much disturbance had taken place. Davies ([1921], 64) wrote that the red earth had been disturbed in some places and roughly sorted, but the excavation had never been carried out to a greater depth than 12 inches, except at the bottom of the incline.

UBSS started systematic excavation in June 1919 (Davies [1921] 63). which proved human occupation at the end of the Palaeolithic with an extensive flint industry (Jacobi, 2005).

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[2]Phillips account of Davies is very interesting, but, writing from memory 50 or 60 years later, some of his factual statements are obviously wrong. For example, he says that Davies was back in Bristol from a job in Teesside by the time he (Phillips) first met him early in 1923. But Davies was then still a student. Phillips also gives a wholly fictitious account of Davies service on the Western Front in 1918.

Before ^{14}C dating, much later, enabled the ages of the occupation and burials to be established, great interest centred on the human skulls and their supposed racial affinities as clues to the age and cultural status of the occupation. The skulls were studied in detail by Fawcett and indeed by Sir Arthur Keith, curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London and an authority on early humans.

Fawcett's first Presidential Address (Fawcett, [1921]) was presumably given at the first AGM in March 1920. He described the pre-war finds (Davies, [1921], 63). A museum for display of the finds was started early (Palmer [1921] 51). It was moved several times, being finally sited in University Road where it was destroyed by fire during the first air raid on Bristol, on November 24, 1940.

Phillips, our only independent eyewitness of early UBSS work, unfortunately records nothing about the Aveline's excavation. A photograph taken by Harry Savory on 11 August, 1921 (Savory 1989, figure on p. 130), previously published as the frontispiece to Proceedings volume 1, part 2, right hand picture, shows that the northern half of the outer chamber was excavated first, and Harry Savory's diary (in Savory 1989, 130) recorded that the excavation now extends right down the first slope. A photo taken about 1922 (Figure 2) shows no less than seven people working by candlelight. Any superficial stalagmite layer, or human bones that had been lying in or on it, had been removed. The main productive layer, the cave earth, was from about three to five feet thick. As no layering was apparent within it, it was removed in one-foot layers, though it is difficult to understand how accurately this could be done in the presence of the large number of limestone boulders in the deposit. These may be seen in the photo, and the larger ones were left in the cave and are still there. Donovan (2005) concluded that the cave earth had in fact been completely reworked after the included finds were incorporated in it.

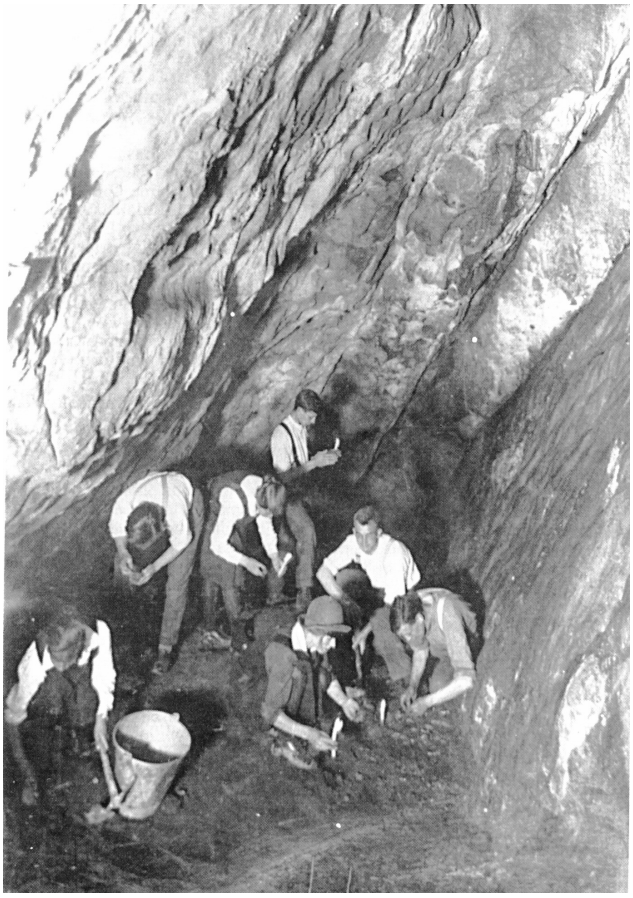

Figure 2. *Excavating in Aveline's Hole circa 1922. Marjory Willmore in the centre, E.K. Tratman on the right, J.A. Davies is behind them.*

Photo © UBSS

Davies graduated in chemistry in 1924 and his last report on Aveline's Hole was published in 1925. Phillips (1987, 9) wrote that he secured a job in a chemical works on Teesside, presumably after graduation (see note above) but soon had to give it up on account of his health. He then worked as a traveller for a manufacturer of shoemaking machinery (*fide* Phillips). His employment presumably accounts for the fact that he wrote no more reports on Aveline's, because he could no longer attend the excavations, though perhaps this was when he was in the sanatorium. Little is known about the rest of his life although he supervised work at Bury Hill Camp in 1926 (see below). He supervised work at Aveline's Hole in May 1926, when a new survey is mentioned, and in July 1926, probably at the Summer Camp. A last record of him is at Sun Hole, Cheddar Gorge, in May 1927. Davies died of pulmonary tuberculosis in Clifton on 25th January 1930.

The annual report for 1925 (Hewer, 1926a) noted that "No report is being published this year … but that at the time of writing, however, more important remains are coming to light." We hear no more of them.

Excavation in the cave continued until at least 1930, when Log 4 (p. 135) records that on 20th April 38 buckets of red cave earth were removed from the inner chamber and sorted. It is not clear who was in charge. Work finally ended in 1930 or 1931. For the last two or three years, work was in the pit, at the bottom end of the outer chamber, where several hundred buckets full of stone were removed, and outside the cave, in a deposit known as the rodent rift and possibly in old (pre-UBSS) spoil heaps. Very little seems to have been found. There can have been little more to do by this time, but, in any case Davies death, the decline in support for the Society, discussed below, and the new dig at Gorsey Bigbury started in 1931 can have left little or no spare capacity. No final report was published, until the reappraisals published by Schulting, *et al,* Jacobi and Donovan in 2005.

The lack of a comprehensive report is a serious deficiency for understanding the stratigraphy of the deposits in the cave (Donovan, 2005). The nature and extent of the stalagmite which apparently ended accumulation of the cave earth, and the possibility of a more complicated sequence than is now known are now difficult to understand.

Read's Cavern

This cave, near the Society's field headquarters, was discovered by Reginald F. Read on 13th September 1919, and named the Keltic Cavern on account of the Early Iron Age finds which began to be made there. The cave was soon renamed Read's Cavern, at the behest of the Ordnance Survey. It soon became clear that here was a major archaeological site of a much later date than Aveline's Hole. We do not know if there was discussion as to whether it should be investigated, but I suspect there was not. Chance (or providence?) had delivered it into the lap of the Society. Sites of similar age had been recently investigated at Wookey Hole, by H.E. Balch of Wells, and at the Glastonbury lake village, by Arthur Bulleid and H. St George Gray since 1892. Here was an opportunity for the Society to find a place in local archaeology.

All finds came from a single layer, 20 cm thick at most, and some were on the surface. The area of the main chamber, where the finds were made, was about 250 m^2. No stratigraphy was detected within the occupation layer, but a gridded plan was made for recording the locations of finds. Palmer was in charge of the investigation. He signed, surveyed and drew the plan which was printed at a scale of 16 feet to one inch in the first number of *Proceedings*. The positions of finds, divided into three categories: human bone, animal bone and artefacts, were marked by symbols on the plan. By the time the plan, dated 10 January 1920, was drawn it showed 28 points at which human artefacts had been found and 43 occurrences of animal bones. There must have been intensive work during the autumn term, presumably on weekend

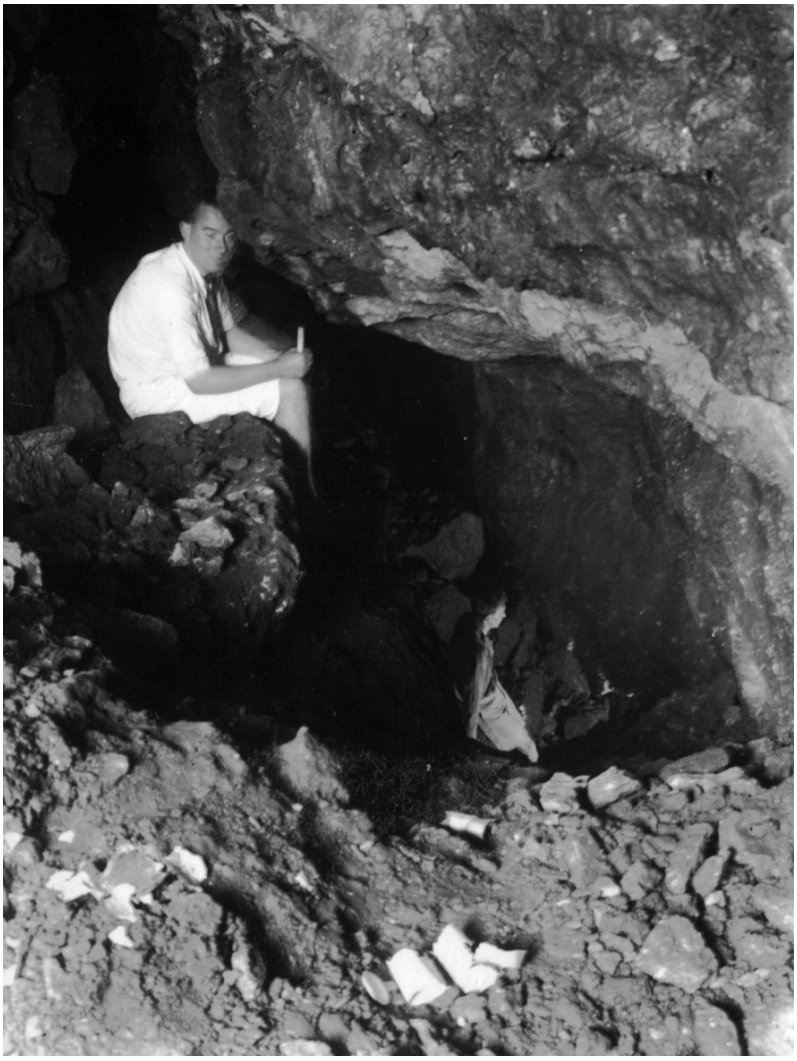

Figure 3. *The Iron Age entrance to Read's Cavern; C.B. Perry with candle, D. Morton in Main Chamber*
Photo © UBSS

visits. Many of the important finds, iron objects including the shackles, and Glastonbury ware pottery, had been made by the time this first programme was reported. ApSimon (1969, 56) noted the meticulous recording of the positions of finds compared with the uncritical excavation of the contemporary Somerset lake villages. A grant towards expenses was received from the University of Bristol Colston Research Fund (Palmer, 1921, 215).

After this initial effort there were further finds, but they are reported with diminishing frequency. F. Langford had taken over responsibility by the 1921-1922 session. Frank Langford (1899-1994) was one of the first of many medical students who have taken part in the Society's

work, graduating MB, ChB in 1924. He wrote the third and fourth reports on Read's Cavern (1923, 1924) but left Bristol soon after graduation. He reported (Langford [1923], 135) that 'A new survey is nearly completed, involving a few additions and corrections' but we hear no more of it. Five successive annual reports were produced altogether but they became successively briefer, the last two of a few pages only. Work inside the cave was complete by 1925. T.F. Hewer in the Secretary's report for 1925 wrote that "The only work remaining to be done … is the removal of part of the area outside the cave to try to find the original entrance." (Hewer, 1926a). An important milestone was the publication in August 1921 of an extended report by Palmer in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*. Illustrations of many of the finds were included. The contents were essentially what was published in the first two issues of *Proceedings*, but of course the article brought the site to general awareness. Palmer had been elected an Ordinary Fellow of the Institute on 28 June 1921 and the Society was made an 'affiliated society' of the Institute on the same date.

Figure 4. *Rowberrow Cavern, excavating the barrow run, 1924 Photo taken from above the cave entrance, looking north.*

Photo © UBSS

Later, mainly in 1929, excavation was carried out around the entrance and outside the cave, paid labour being used to supplement members' efforts. This work was reported in the very brief final report by Tratman (1931).

Already, in the first report, Palmer concluded that the cave had been the site of temporary occupations (Palmer [1921] 20), and this was thought to be confirmed by later finds. It was repeated by Dobson[3](1931, 117) who added that use of the cave had been ended by an earthquake which caused a rock fall blocking the entrance. This accounted for the absence of any evidence for Romano-British occupation (except for a single coin) (Figure 3).

[3]Dina Portway Dobson does not appear in early issues of the *Proceedings*. She was the wife of J.F. Dobson, Professor of Greek (1911-1940) who was a committee member from the Society's second year, and became President after Fawcett's resignation. She lectured on Earthworks at a sessional meeting on 17 February 1921. She was probably an early, if not a founder member of UBSS (Lloyd, 1968).

No comprehensive report on the cave, for example bringing together finds of different categories, pottery, ironwork, etc. or attempting any considered interpretation of the site, was published by the original excavators.

Rowberrow Cavern

Less than a year after its foundation the Society was working at two sites of national importance, Aveline's Hole, then regarded as Upper Palaeolithic, and Read's Cavern of the Early Iron Age. Members had naturally become interested in the intervening periods, informed by the rapidly growing library and the lecture programme. Sir William Boyd Dawkins, the original excavator of the Hyaena Den, Wookey Hole in 1859, had said in his address to the Society on 15 December, 1919, (Dawkins [1920], 35) "As yet there are no important discoveries in the Somerset caves with regard to the populations … in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages …" Presumably in the hope of filling this gap, on 1 May 1920, the Society started a dig at Rowberrow Cavern.

The cave was not mentioned by Rutter (1829) or other Somerset writers. It was first recorded on the 1930s revision of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, so it was probably found in the course of Society fieldwork. On Rowberrow Warren about 1.5 km from the field HQ, Rowberrow Cavern was an obvious place to look for evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation.

I mentioned above the question of running two sites at once, and Rowberrow Cavern added a third. Work was directed by a medical student, Herbert Taylor ('Porthos') (MB, ChB 1924) who was to have the longest uninterrupted career of any active member with the Society. He was a mature student, having volunteered for war service after a term at Bristol in autumn 1914.

Rowberrow Cavern was a different proposition from Aveline's or Read's. 'It was realised early that the deposit was a deep one.' (Taylor, [1921], 83), between three and six metres, and excavation for a barrow run showed that there were deposits outside the cave as well as inside, the total area being around 110 m^2.

The original intention appears to have been to excavate the cave completely, though at one place a depth of 4 m (recorded as 13 feet) had been reached without finding the bottom. Over 100 tons of deposit had been excavated and sorted by the time of the first report (after September, 1921). Harry Savory visited the site together with Balch and Tratman on 11 August 1921. He wrote that a large amount of excavation had already been done with good vertical faces for working on inside and a broad trench cut at 4-5 ft lower level out to tip. (Savory, 1989, 129) (Figure 4).

Interim reports by Taylor were published after the first three seasons. In August 1923 work was stopped by the landowner, apparently because permission had not been sought from the owner, Major Leacroft (Shaw, 1969, 14). E . K. Tratman, then Hon. Secretary, had sought permission, but failed the major's test. His successor, Tom Hewer, was successful after consuming the offered bottle of champagne (Martyn, 1994), and work was resumed in the spring of 1924. A fourth report was published (Taylor, 1925) though work in 1924 had been hindered by persistent rain which made sorting of excavated material difficult, as it was done in the open air outside the cave.

The volume of the deposits in and outside the cave was very large compared with Aveline's Hole and Read's Cavern and proved to be beyond the means of voluntary labour. In 1925 paid labour was employed with the aid of a grant of £100 from the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund. The report noted that satisfactory progress has been made. A 20-page report by Taylor (1926) included a detailed longitudinal section through the cave and the barrow run.

Work continued in 1926 on a major scale, involving about half the Society's workforce, and four paid labourers were employed for a total of 16 days (Hewer, 1927, 5), Read's Cavern being finished by then. Over 230 tons of deposit were removed (Shaw, 1969, 14), and an exploratory pit was dug to a depth of 22 feet. However, it must have been apparent that any prospect of complete excavation, as at Aveline's and Read's, was unfeasible.

Excavation within the cave reached a depth of nearly 4 m and the section outside exposed by the barrow run showed several more metres thickness of bouldery breccias which appear to dip below the sequence in the cave. The latter descended through Romano-British and Early Iron Age material to layers described in the last report as Neolithic/Bronze Age. Below the human occupation are layers labelled in the section as Pleistocene. The sequence urgently demands reappraisal.

There is no further mention of the site in *Proceedings* and the annual report for 1927 (Hinton, 1928, 58) recorded that the Percy Sladen trustees had agreed to the remaining balance of their grant being diverted to other purposes. Evidently the site had been abandoned.

No account of the 1926 season, or any final report, was published. Taylor took over the supervision of the excavation of Mendip barrows in 1925/26 and had been in charge of work at King Arthur's Cave, Wye Valley, in 1926 and 1927. It is not recorded whether he was also in charge of the 1926 work at Rowberrow. He was now a GP and evidently did not have time to write up the last year at Rowberrow Cavern.

There appears to have been serious underestimation of the size of the task facing the Society at Rowberrow Cavern. It raises, as do other sites, the question as to the extent to which the committee guided, or tried to guide, the excavation programme, and the amount of influence or control that it had over individual excavators.

Goatchurch Cavern

Some excavation was done in Goatchurch Cavern from 1923, and Pleistocene mammals were found, including cave bear. However, the deposits were difficult to interpret and work was abandoned as unproductive after a couple of years. T.F. Hewer (as Hon. Sec.) wrote that work had been suspended "because the immense amount of labour expended therein has been most unproductive" (Hewer, 1926a). The cave has been more of caving and geomorphological interest to the Society than for its Pleistocene fauna.

Derbyshire Caves

A cycle tour lasting 10 days to Derbyshire caves, organised and led by Palmer, took place in September 1923 (Palmer and Tratman 1924). Seven members took part. Later in the same month Palmer and Tratman excavated two caves in Deep Dale, about three miles ESE of Buxton. A trial trench at Fox Hole yielded no finds. At Thirst House Cave, they made five excavations but found only recent animal bones, the lower levels being barren.

This work is likely to have been a result of Palmer's lifelong interest in Quaternary correlation; an attempt to find in the northern, formerly glaciated, area equivalents of the later Palaeolithic cave deposits with which he was familiar in the south. Two years later, in 1925, a more sustained effort was made at Frank i'th Rocks Cave, near Hartington, and reported by Palmer and Lee (1926). At least four UBSS members were involved, L.Y. Baker and G. Gunn being thanked for helping. A grant from the Percy Sladen trustees is acknowledged though the sum is not recorded. Fifteen tons of deposit were removed and sorted. A Romano-British occupation was proved, but no evidence of Palaeolithic occupation was found.

There is mention of work at Beeston Tor Cave, perhaps in 1926 (Palmer and Lee, 1926, 252) but there was no further record of this site in *Proceedings*.

Barrows - early work

The Society's interest in barrows was praiseworthy, though the immediate outcome was not. Work at Rowberrow Cavern (a virgin site, potential unknown) had been started just over a year after the foundation of the Society. However, this site had become a problem, as explained above, and it had failed to yield Neolithic and/or Bronze Age occupation levels of any interest. In the first report on barrow digging Reginald Read wrote (Read, 1924, 65) "... up to the present we have had only the scantiest records of the distribution and equipment of the Bronze Age peoples in this district, and it was to amplify this evidence that the work described in this paper was undertaken."

Excavation of three barrows on the north side of Blackdown was carried out in 1923 and at least one more, near Piney Sleight Farm on the south side, was started (Read [1924]). In the first barrow (T.5 of the later barrow index), dug in May and June 1923, a trench was dug from the periphery to the centre and a roughly circular central area was excavated. The total area excavated was about 25 m^2. The central area was found to consist of three distinct layers, but the cross section illustrating this (Read, 1924, Fig. 14) is so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye. A stone cist was found off centre and was regarded as a primary burial though no human remains were found. Pottery, including a Beaker, was described. Barrows T6 and T7 were given similar brief treatment. Read wrote (*ibid*. p. 73) "work is proceeding in other mounds in this district, with satisfactory results, and it is hoped that within a year much more will be known of the Bronze Age on Mendip."

In the following year, 1924, no fewer than eleven barrows or mounds were investigated (Read [1925]), most by trial trenches or central pits, though Tynings Farm East Barrow (T.12) was completely removed and replaced, involving perhaps about 250 m^3 of soil. This notwithstanding that excavations were continuing at Aveline's, Goatchurch, Read's and Rowberrow. Ten barrows or mounds were reported in just 13 pages. They included the five Tynings farm barrows (T.10-T.14) which were later to be described in much more detail by Herbert Taylor.

In 1925 barrow work was less extensive. The author of the report is given as H. Taylor (Taylor, 1926) but it appears to have been written by Read before he emigrated, in late 1925 or early 1926, with 'Notes on previous work' (pp. 211-213) added by Taylor. A barrow at Mendip Hunt Kennels (Harptree Lodge) (T.19) was partially excavated as a rescue dig and T.9 was re-excavated. However, 'the chief work of the year' was the continuation of work on the Tynings Farm barrows. Away from Mendip, Tratman partially excavated barrows 2, 3 and 4 (T.2, T.3, T.4) on Kings Weston Hill near Bristol (Tratman, 1926).

The work at T.5 in 1923 was described by Arthur ApSimon[4](1969, 41) as 'a very bad excavation.' Work on the second and third barrows (T.6, T.7), and barrow digging in the following two years, described above, deserved the same censure. The extent and rapidity of the barrow digging alarmed other local archaeologists. Dom Ethelbert Horne (1858-1952), abbot of Downside Abbey, was chief correspondent for Somerset to H.M. Office of Works, then responsible for implementing the Ancient Monument Protection Acts (1882, 1900, 1910) by scheduling Ancient Monuments. After the UBSS second barrow season he wrote to Dr Arthur Bulleid, excavator of the lake villages, to ask for help as he wished to get some Mendip barrows scheduled "if for no other reason than to prevent the Bristol University young men, digging into them..." (letter quoted by Grinsell, 1989). In the winter of 1924-25 the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society set up a subcommittee to recommend sites for scheduling. However, the bureaucratic process was slow and it was not until 1929 that the first

[4]The second student member to become a professional archaeologist. The first was G. C. Boon.

group of Mendip barrows was scheduled, long after the Society's craze for wholesale barrow digging had evaporated with R. F. Read's departure. Further barrows were added to the official list in 1933.

Barrows - complete excavation

Early barrow work had been done by small pits or trenches which were dug, recorded and filled within a day to minimise disturbance. This method proved unsatisfactory. At Easter Camp, 1930, barrows were again under study. Herbert Taylor, perhaps in discussion with C.W. Phillips who was also present, came to a major decision: the only way to excavate a barrow was to dismantle it completely. Only thus could one be certain that no cists or secondary burials had been missed. He therefore decided to return to T.10, already partly excavated, and complete the job.

Taylor was in full time employment as a GP so how could this be done? The standard Society practice of working at weekends would take a long time, and work in progress could be damaged by weather or vandals. There must have been discussion but there is no record. Some work was done on the Easter camp, and was resumed on the weekend of May 17/18 with Society members, but from the 19th paid labour was employed. Work was complete by May 26th after more than 1200 man-hours of work, of which 766.5 were paid labour, seven men being employed for eight hours on most days. Presumably Taylor took a week's holiday. He does record that his capacity for supervision was sometimes stretched. This was the only pre-war dig for which the complete field record survives. The final report occupied 59 pages (Taylor 1933).

Work continued during the summer, autumn and winter, mainly on T.11, which may have been completely excavated, but also on some previously unsuspected features of T.10. Work was done at weekends, with Society members and sometimes with paid labour, together with one week in August when M.W. [Marjorie Willmore (later Crook)] was in charge. [L.S.B.] Leakey was present on the weekend of 8/9 November and helped. Both T.10 and T.11 were fully restored. Logbook 4 ends on 15 March 1931 but it is not clear whether work on the two barrows was completely finished. T.11 was reported about 20 years later by Taylor (1951, 131-162).

Kings Weston Hill, Bristol

In 1923 work was also started on Kings Weston Hill, in the western suburbs of Bristol, by Edgar Kingsley Tratman who obtained his diploma in dental surgery in that year. He had been a member of the Society and of the committee from the first year but this was the first work that he had directed.[5]

A barrow described as Tumulus No. 1 (later T.1) was excavated. No plan or section was published; it was only recorded that 'A large area in the centre of mound was dug ...' (Tratman 1924, 78). Stratification was noted briefly and finds were described. No burials or structures within the mound seem to have been found.

Wye Valley Caves

A new field of cave investigation was begun in September 1924 into caves in the Carboniferous Limestone of the Wye Valley, Herefordshire. There is no record of how this extension of the Society's activities originated. … further investigation in the Wye valley was in fact mentioned at the end of the report of Miles Burkitt's first lecture to the Society (Burkitt

[5]Tratman always maintained that he had not been a founder member, but he was already a member in 1919-1920 and was on the committee before the end of the session.

1920, 30). It may have been the initiative of Tom Hewer, another medic, elected Secretary in March, 1924. During the first fortnight in September, 1924, a camp was held at Symonds Yat, Ross-on-Wye, for the purpose of exploring the caves in the district. (Hewer, [1925], 147). It did not only explore, however, but also started excavating in a previously nameless cave which was named, by the Society, Merlin's Cave.

Merlin's Cave

Excavation continued for some years because, according to Phillips (1931a, 11), it was convenient to have an alternative site to King Arthur's Cave (see below) that could be worked in wet weather. The deposits turned out to have been much disturbed and all but useless from the stratigraphical point of view. As some compensation, small mammal and bird faunas of late Pleistocene age were of interest, studied by M.A.C. Hinton ([1925]) and E.T. Newton ([1925]) respectively. The work was supervised by Hewer for the first four seasons but he went abroad on graduating in 1927 and C.W. Phillips took over for the last two years, and wrote the final report (Phillips 1931a). Phillips has also given an account of the difficulties of excavating this cave in his autobiography (1987, 11-13).

An unnamed cave shelter was also excavated at the Seven Sister Rocks nearby (Hewer, [1925], 154). A few human and animal bones were found but no details were given. It was intended to work further at this site but it is not heard of again. Comparison of the plan (Hewer, *op. cit*.) with that made by Barton (1994, 68) indicates that this was the site now known as Madawg Rockshelter.

King Arthur's Cave

Work on King Arthur's Cave started in the following year (1925) and was reported by Taylor. The second Wye Valley report (Hewer 1926b) recorded that P.B. Symonds, grandson of W.S. Symonds, the original excavator of the cave in the nineteenth century, was anxious to substantiate his grandfather's work and the UBSS undertook to help him. It may be that this contact first directed the Society's attention to the area, but this is uncertain.

Both the Wye valley caves yielded late Pleistocene material and Merlin's Cave produced pottery which was interpreted as indicating casual occupation during the Bronze Age and later. King Arthur's Cave has been the subject of recent review and discussion (ApSimon, *et al.* 1993; see also Barton, 1994).

Guys Rift

The UBSS had a curious assignment in 1925. Sir Arthur Keith had asked the Society to help Guy St Barbe excavate a cave at Manor Farm, Slaughterford, near Chippenham, Wiltshire, where human and animal bones had been found. The site was an open joint in Middle Jurassic oolitic limestone. T. F. Hewer visited in January, 1925 and evidently worked for some days, helped by local labour. It turned out to be an Early Iron Age occupation, dated by pottery. Remains of four adults and three children had been found together with numerous animal bones (Hewer 1926c).

Sun Hole

Sun Hole lies high up on the right bank (north side) of Cheddar Gorge. Tratman (1938) recorded that a visit to the Gorge was made in January, 1926, to prospect possible new digs. Work at Read's Cavern and Goatchurch had ended, Rowberrow Cavern was a problem, but it was evidently decided that work could be started on a major site, and it began in April 1926. That a major excavation was intended is evidenced by the construction of the chute for

disposal of spoil (Figure 6). The first report, on levels above the Pleistocene (Tratman and Henderson, 1928) was published promptly. Work continued but there were no further reports, probably because of Tratman's departure for Singapore. After some of the finds had been destroyed in the museum fire, Tratman, now retired, returned to the cave and wrote a second report (Tratman 1955). It was now evident that the cave was a major Late Pleistocene site

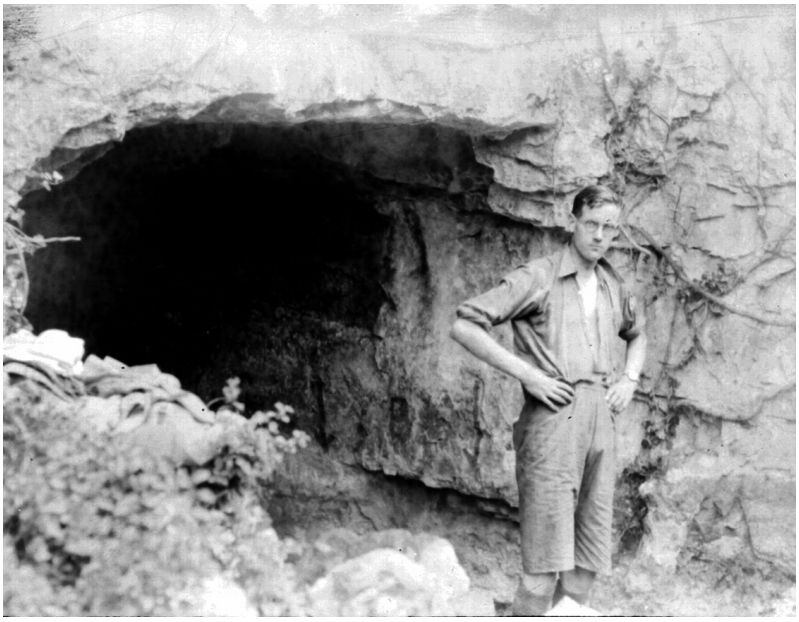

Figure 5. *The entrance to Sun Hole in 1927. J.J. Hinton standing outside.*
Photo © UBSS

Bury Hill Camp

Willmore and Tratman (1926) reported that in 1925 the camp, in Gloucestershire about 5.5 miles (8 km) NE of Bristol, was being destroyed by quarrying of Pennant Sandstone (Upper Carboniferous). Their plan showed that rather more than one-third of the defences had gone. Spoil from the quarry was being dumped in the interior of the camp. A major rescue dig was carried out by UBSS in 1926. The work was completed during the year with the help of paid labour, a grant of £30 from the Percy Sladen trustees being supplemented by the unspent balance of their grant towards work at Rowberrow Cavern. The work was supervised by J.A. Davies who asked C.W. Phillips to assist, and a report was published promptly (Davies and Phillips, 1927).

No new sites were investigated in 1927 but work continued at four cave sites, two on Mendip and two in the Wye valley. Reports were prepared on two of them, Sun Hole (Tratman and Henderson, 1928) and King Arthur's Cave (Taylor, 1928) though work at both sites continued for several years afterwards.

Kilgreany Cave

In the spring of 1928 a joint committee was set up by the Society and the Royal Irish Academy to obtain material for the comparison of the faunas of the Irish and English caves. There was also a hope of finding evidence of Palaeolithic human occupation, for the first time in Ireland; the real objective according to C.W. Phillips (1987, 13). It is not clear where the initiative came from. The RIA gave a grant of £100 and students from Dublin assisted the UBSS members (Coleman, 1969, 76).

A major UBSS expedition was mounted to southern Ireland in July 1928, probably led by Tratman. The Dungarvan valley in county Waterford was chosen because the first Pleistocene fauna to be discovered in Ireland had been found there in 1859 (Coleman, 1969, 76, with reference). Nine caves were investigated in the Kilgreany area but only one, Kilgreany Cave, was excavated. Tratman's report (1929) merely implies that the other caves were barren but Phillips (1987, 13) gives a more colourful account, explaining that the party was warned off some caves for reasons connected with the Irish insurgency. Coleman (1969) tells the same story but writes that trial digs were made in a number of the caves.

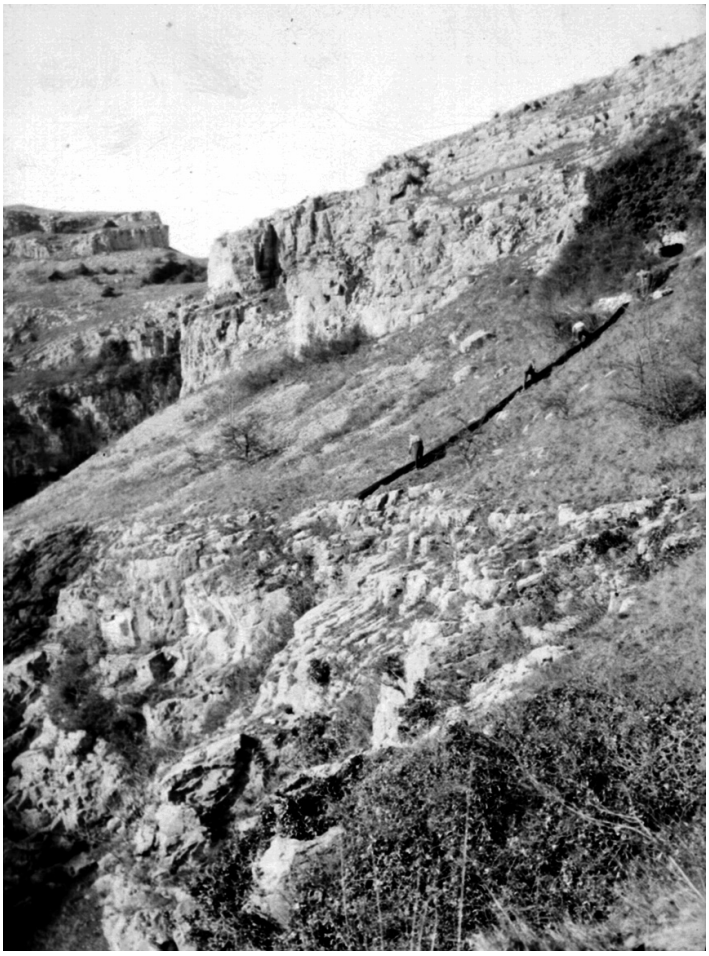

Figure 6. *Sun Hole, 1927. The chute for disposing of spoil.*
Photo © UBSS

A human skeleton was found at Kilgreany. A detailed report was published (Tratman 1929). The subsequent history of work at this Neolithic and Bronze Age site, not by the Society, has been discussed in some detail by ApSimon (1969, 40).

Priddy Long Barrow

A further new project was started at Easter camp in 1929, partial excavation of the Priddy long barrow (T.105) under the direction of C.W. Phillips, possibly with the intention of improving knowledge of the local Neolithic. 'Major Crawford', i.e. O.G.S. Crawford, Ordnance Survey Archaeology Officer, paid a visit on Easter Sunday. Work was completed in June 1929. This was something of a disaster, the rather brief report by Phillips being lost until 43 years later. It was finally published with comments by Taylor in 1972 (Phillips and Taylor, 1972).

FIELD WORK

Field work was undertaken from the beginning and a report by Davies appeared in the first issue of *Proceedings*. This was, however, almost entirely concerned with caves and swallets, and it was six years before the next report, with Tratman as lead author, began to record archaeological sites. O.G.S. Crawford had been appointed Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey in October 1920, only 19 months after the Society was founded. He issued free copies of six-inch maps to local correspondents (Phillips, 1987, 29) for them to plot archaeological features. Crawford himself made extensive tours by bicycle. We know that he visited the UBSS Camp on at least one occasion because C.W. Phillips happened to record that he first met Crawford there at Easter, 1929 (Phillips 1987, 16).

The year 1925 (or earlier) was the start of an intensive effort to record barrows in north Somerset and south Gloucestershire, with locations listed by latitude and longitude, which must have been laborious before the introduction of the National Grid. The first report (Tratman, *et al*., 1926) records work by Tratman, Marjorie Willmore and Muriel Thorburn. Round barrows were the most numerous features recorded but other earthworks were also described. The report includes three tables of barrows and numbers go up to T.136. Further reports in the 1930s were by Phillips and Tratman during his leaves from Singapore. By the last report before the war T.293 had been reached.

In 1929 Phillips turned his attention to the Carboniferous Limestone uplands between Bristol and the coast. A detailed account of earthworks at Walton in Gordano (Phillips, 1931b) was aided by oblique aerial photographs. The earthworks on his map (1931b, folding map before p. 43) appear unchanged on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map (sheet 154, 2005). At Failand Camp (Dobson, 1931, 240), also called Failand Circle, a small dig was carried out in June 1929 (Phillips, 1931c) who reported Early Iron Age pottery and non-marine molluscs (Kennard and Woodward, 1931). The site was revisited by H. Taylor on 26 October 1929 who recorded a detailed study of the ditch filling which was not published (UBSS logbook 4. pp. 123, 124).

TOWARDS THE 1930s

During the second half of the 1920s the leadership which had enabled the Society's early achievements was steadily eroded. Read emigrated in late 1925 or early 1926 to find work in the American motor industry. Palmer departed to the chair of Physics at the University College of Hull, probably in the autumn of 1929. He seems to have taken little active part in the Society's work after the early 1920s. Tratman left late in 1929 for the chair of dentistry at the Singapore College of Medicine, and Davies died in January, 1930. L. S. Lee became a monk at Downside Abbey. Of members locally resident, only Taylor and the Crooks, who contributed much to the field work, remained. Shaw (1969, 17) noted a constant series of appeals for more members in the second half of the 1920s.

The depleted leadership was complemented for a while by C.W. Phillips (1901-1985), one of the few early members who rates an entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Todd, 2004). Phillips graduated in History at Cambridge in 1922 but soon became involved in archaeological field work and excavation. He joined the Society in 1923 soon after his widowed mother moved to Bristol, and continued as an active member for six years, during vacations from Cambridge.

Phillips first appears as a participant in the Bury Hill Camp excavation in 1926 and co-author with Davies of the report. He was an admirer of Davies (see above) who probably invited him to collaborate.

He was involved in the Wye Valley work and was in charge of excavation at Merlin's Cave, taking over from Hewer, who went abroad after graduating. He was present at the Easter camp in 1929, but in that year, probably the autumn, he was appointed librarian of his Cambridge college (Selwyn) and his regular participation in UBSS work ceased, though he reported field work in 1931 and 1933, after which he disappears from the record. He probably visited the Gorsey Bigbury excavation of 1931-1934 (Phillips 1987, 13). Later he had a poor opinion of UBSS as it had become. A letter from Phillips after he had been appointed Archaeology Officer to the Ordnance Survey in January 1947 (O.G.S. Crawford had retired in 1945), in reply to one from Bertie Crook, then Treasurer, asking for a subscription, curtly said that he had better things to do with his money.

There is some evidence for a decline in momentum in the later 1920s. Number 1 of volume 3 of *Proceedings* (published 1927) is slim, 31 pages, and contains only one full report, on Bury Hill Camp. The Secretary (Hewer's) report includes brief details of continuing work on four more sites, of which Aveline's Hole and Rowberrow Cavern had no further accounts in *Proceedings*.

Work was slowing down at last. In 1930, for the first time in the Society's history since 1922, no annual issue of *Proceedings* was published. In 1931 it was recorded that "The cave excavations have been subdued during the last year, pending the completion of surface work already undertaken." (Adams, 1931, 6).

Gorsey Bigbury

The second decade was quite different from the first. Only one major project was attempted: the 'henge' Gorsey Bigbury. A trial excavation had been made at weekends in October and November 1929 and early 1930, reported in the log by Taylor. The main dig was carried through successfully in 1931-1934 under the direction of Stanley J. Jones, and a full report was published in 1938 (Jones, 1938), Jones apologising for the delay due to his absence abroad. It may have been during this interval that he studied under C.O. Sauer at the University of California at Berkeley. The pottery was reassessed by ApSimon (1951) and a small additional excavation at the entrance to the henge was made in 1965 (Tratman, 1966).

Jones (1905-1989) had studied Geography at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, where he was taught by H.J. Fleure (1877-1969), a distinguished anthropologist and prehistorian. Jones was appointed a lecturer in Geography at Bristol University, probably his first academic post. I remember him being around during the war though I did not know him. He was not then active in the Society and I remember Marjorie Crook mentioning 'little Stanley Jones' (he was not a tall man) implying that he could have done more to help keep the Society going. It is understandable that his wartime priorities could have been different. In 1946 he left Bristol for Queen's College, Dundee, where he was the effective founder of the Geography Department. He became professor in 1968 and retired in 1975. He does not seem to have been involved in any more archaeology.

It is not clear how Jones came to be in charge of the Gorsey Bigbury dig. Previous work had been led by men who were founder or early members of the Society, with the exception only of Phillips. None of these were now available, except Taylor who was now devoted to the Tynings Farm barrows. Jones first appears in the session 1930-31 when he wrote a short report on an anvil and a palstave which had been found at Flax Bourton (Jones, 1931). He was

never an officer or committee member. Given his lack of previous experience he seems to have done a competent job.

There were two other small digs in the 1930s: a site at Worships Farm, Wrington, which had been thought by field work to show hut circles. Excavated in August, 1933, they proved to be the remains of medieval ochre pits. Backwell Cave, an Early Iron Age and possibly Romano-British burial site was excavated in 1937. Both digs were supervised by Tratman, presumably on summer leaves from Singapore, and published (Tratman, 1935, 1938).

All was not well, however, after Gorsey Bigbury had been completed. The same number of *Proceedings* which carried the Gorsey Bigbury report, refers to a brief period of difficulty in 1936-1937 (Blenkinsop, 1938, 1). Activities reported are all caving except for the Backwell Cave article. At about this time, Bertie Crook proposed that the Society be closed down, but nothing further is known about this. It could have been just testing the water on Bertie's part. He was primarily a caver and would seem to have had little to complain about. GB Cave, the first major discovery on Mendip for many years, was entered by Society members in the winter of 1939-1940.

DISCUSSION

Method of work.

The method of work in caves was to remove deposit in bulk from a layer, or if stratification was not apparent, as in Aveline's Hole, from an arbitrary one foot-thick layer, and sort through it on a sorting table. This had its drawbacks as sorting usually had to be done in the open. In the fourth report on Rowberrow Cavern (Taylor, 1925) it is recorded that 'Work ... has been hindered greatly by the persistent rain of last summer [1924], the only convenient sorting platform being in a very exposed position.' The amount of deposit removed was often recorded in tons. Presumably bucketsful or wheelbarrow-loads were counted. Barrows were restored after excavation but caves generally were not.

The camp site at Burrington was established in the Society's first year and a summer camp was held for two weeks in 1919. The first Easter camp in 1920 lasted for ten days with an average of nine people present (Tratman, 1920). The summer camp in the same year ran from 31 July to 14 August, but there were only eight full working days as there were also excursions, including Eastwater Cavern, and Wookey Hole and Ebbor Gorge where H.E. Balch explained the archaeology in progress. A Visitors' Day was held at Read's Cavern. The practice of holding Easter and summer camps at Burrington was continued for many years and all the sites investigated in the first five years could be conveniently worked from there.

When work started in the Wye Valley a camp was held at Symonds Yat, near Ross on Wye, for the first fortnight in September 1924 (Hewer, 1925, 147), perhaps following the summer camp at Burrington. This was repeated in the following year. The summer camps at Burrington were continued, or resumed, for the excavation of Gorsey Bigbury 1931-1934. For work at Bury Camp. near Bristol, members could presumably travel daily from their homes.

Caves

Excavating in caves of the sort found in Mendip is not easy. In the first site attempted, Aveline's Hole, the recognition of stratigraphy or layering was impeded by the presence of numerous large limestone boulders. Even removal of arbitrary one-foot layers, in the absence of recognisable stratigraphy (see also Donovan, 2005), must have been difficult. In Rowberrow Cavern (Taylor, 1926) and the Wye Valley caves stratigraphy was carefully recorded (Figure

7). In the latter case, earlier disturbance had to be coped with. The standard of excavation and recording was possibly/probably ahead of its time for British caves, certainly much better than the amateur work in Gough's Cave, Cheddar, around 1930 (Donovan, 2006, 18).

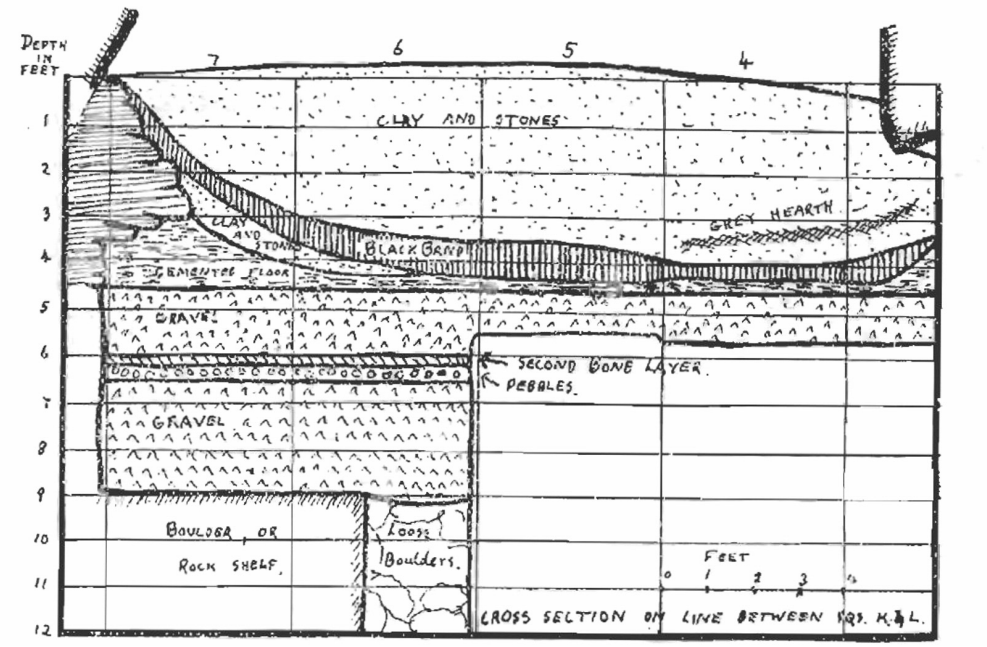

Figure 7. *Cross-section through the deposits in Rowberrow Cavern, showing the recording of the stratigraphy.*
After Taylor, 1926

Surface sites

The shortcomings of the Society's first two or three seasons work on barrows has already been mentioned. This may seem to have been inexcusable, though seen in the light of earlier British barrow digging it may be understandable. Later work on barrows by Herbert Taylor was meticulous. Taylor made a major contribution to barrow archaeology which is perhaps not fully appreciated.

Work at Bury Hill Camp in 1926 seems to have been carefully done and detailed sections were drawn through the ditch and rampart (Davies and Phillips, 1927).

Reporting

Initial practice was to publish reports on each site year by year. This was continued for some years but in 1926 or early 1927 it was decided, presumably by the committee, to abandon the practice and publish only final reports on each site. "... in the case of all the cave excavations a stage has been reached where it would be premature to issue a detailed report. Rather than publish inconclusive *interim* reports it has been decided to include brief accounts of the work done in the caves in this number of *Proceedings* [**3**.1], and only to print in detail the results of work which has been concluded." (Hewer, 1927, 5). Accordingly, brief notes on four sites were included in the Secretary's report just referred to.

This decision was disastrous for the recording of the Society's archaeological work in caves. Final reports were never published on the Society's first three major sites, Aveline's Hole, Read's Cavern and Rowberrow Cavern (The Final report on Read's (Tratman, 1931) is very brief and was not an account of the site as a whole). Work at King Arthur's Cave was said to have been completed during 1929-1931 (Adams, 1931) but the promised final report never appeared. A final report on Merlin's Cave did appear (Phillips 1931). The problem was less serious for the barrow excavations because they were mostly completed in one season, but the excavations were inadequate and the reports sketchy.

Long after the period discussed in this paper, an extensive review of Aveline's Hole has been published (Donovan 2005; Jacobi 2005; Schulting et al. 2005), and King Arthur's Cave was reassessed after further work by UBSS in 1952 (ApSimon *et al*. 1993). Taylor's later work on barrows has been published, except for T5. Other sites, Read's Cavern and Rowberrow Cavern in particular, await reappraisal.

Human resources

At least nineteen names are known of persons (other than university staff) who were UBSS members in the first year, 1919-1920; about half were graduates or otherwise professionally qualified, including teachers. The total number of members was perhaps between 20 and 30. A unique glimpse of working methods is found in *Troglodyte* **1**(2), p. 33**,** reporting on the summer camp of 1920. It ran for the first two weeks of August and an average of 14 members were present. There were two working parties each day, and work was carried on at all three active sites, each site getting a working party on two days out of three.

Easter and summer camps at the Burrington HQ were established in the first year and became a regular ritual. A photograph of excavators in Aveline's Hole in 1922 (Shaw, 1969 plate 3) shows four men. This may have been the whole team, assembled for the picture, or there may have been one or two more outside the cave sorting. Another photo (Figure 2) shows no fewer than seven, confirming the arrangements noted in the previous paragraph. A picture taken in Read's Cavern in 1922 or 1923 *(*Shaw, 1969, plate 2B) shows three people excavating finds inside the cave. In these fairly restricted cave sites there was a limit to the number of people who could conveniently work. Seen in this light the amount of work undertaken in the first few years may be less surprising than it seems at first. It was in the mid-1920s that sites multiplied and labour must have been stretched, though of course not all sites would be worked at the same time. It was at this time that paid labour began to be employed.

Responsibility

It is impossible in the absence of minutes or other records to know how much corporate responsibility for the organisation of work and the deployment of resources was exercised by the Society's committee or officers. The Secretary's Report recording Fawcett's resignation as President (following his retirement) says that Fawcett directed [the Society's] early enterprises but there is no other evidence for this. There is no evidence that he even visited Aveline's Hole. The then Secretary, J.F. Blenkinsop, graduated BDS in 1939 so would not have had firsthand knowledge. During the seasons 1920 – 1925 three major cave sites were being worked simultaneously, with barrows added from 1923, and work in the Wye Valley being started before any of the Mendip caves was completed. Some sites seem to have acquired a momentum of their own. Aveline's Hole, worked continuously for 12 or 13 years, may have been terminated on the death of J.A. Davies, but in any case there was little more that could be done. Rowberrow went on for seven seasons and was ended (presumably by the committee) because it was apparent that complete excavation of the cave, as was done at Aveline's and

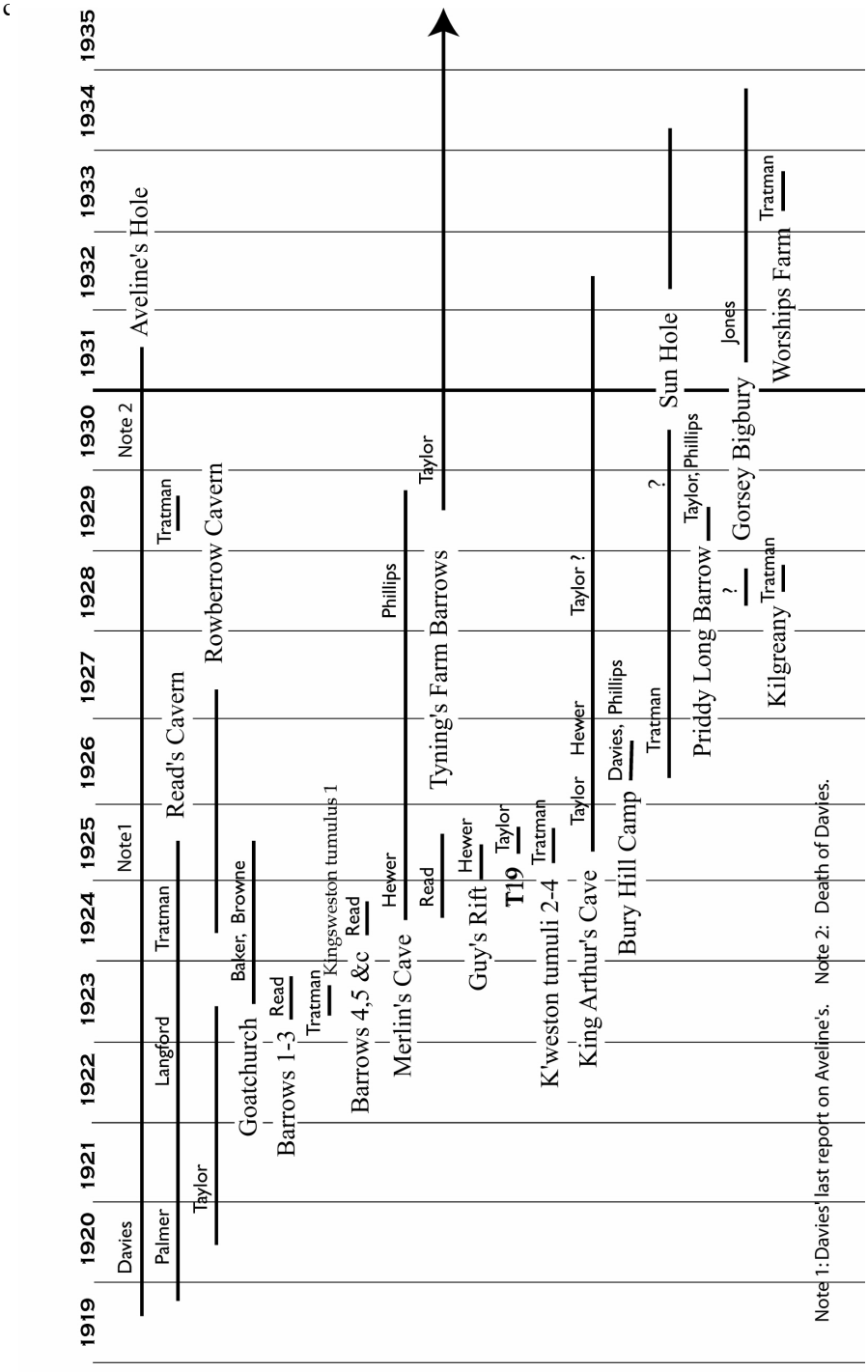

Figure 8. *Chart showing the timelines for archaeological digs during the period.. Large text indicates site names; small text indicates the (presumed) lead worker in each case.*

Read's, was beyond the Society's resources. Later digs in the Wye Valley caves had a similar history (see Figure 8).

The commencement of work at Read's Cavern soon after its discovery is understandable, as the main chamber, which yielded the finds, is immediately inside the entrance, and once the cave was open it was vulnerable to interference. While many of the finds were duplicated from the Somerset Lake Villages, it was probably felt that a major contribution to Mendip archaeology was being made.

Rowberrow Cavern may be seen as a major failure of the UBSS mode of work. Here was a virgin site, with 3 or 4 m (more in places) thickness of deposits ranging in age from Pleistocene to medieval, possibly a more or less complete sequence. The challenge was considerable; the deposits extended, outside and inside the cave, over a length of about 28 m, the width at the cave entrance was about 5.5 m. The Pleistocene deposits outside the cave were never investigated, just a section was drawn of the deposits exposed by the barrow run. It is not known whether Taylor was still in charge during the final, expensive but unreported season in 1926.

The number of sites under work was possibly the reason why study of the interior of Read's Cavern went on for six years (Figure 8), although hardly any excavation was needed, finds being on the surface or in the top 20 cm of deposit. A consequence was that there were three successive directors (Palmer, Langford, Tratman) and, like many other sites, no final report. Given that most of the collecting here took place in the first three years, the way in which the work petered out and the lack of a final report do say something about the lack of central oversight and control.

Barrows were a different matter, each being the subject of a short, sharp campaign, probably in a weekend or two. The initiative seems to have been largely Reginald Read's and fizzled out after his emigration.

Sessional meetings

Nine sessional meetings were held during the Society's first year, of which four were lectures by visiting authorities of national standing. The first session set a pattern which was followed for many years. At first detailed abstracts of the lectures were published in *Proceedings*, but these soon became shorter and after the eighth issue only titles were recorded.

Since all the archaeological work of the Society was led by amateurs, the lectures by visiting specialists were an important part of members' education in archaeology. Altogether 44 visiting experts came during the Society's first twenty years, a number of them came twice and several came several times (Appendix -, list). It was still possible then for an amateur archaeologist to make contributions of professional standard, and perhaps two or three of our early members qualify. At least six of our visiting speakers were in this category: Arthur Bulleid, R.C.C. Clay, E.M. Clifford, M.E. Cunnington, Ethelbert Horne, Alexander Keiller. C.W. Phillips was a learner when he first worked with the Society (see above) but by the time he gave his first lecture to the Society in 1932 he had become a professional archaeologist.

CONCLUSIONS

The first research interest of the BSRS was in the formation of speleothems, placing evaporation tanks in two caves to study cave atmosphere. Several members would have been qualified to do this. However, the research interest was abruptly and dramatically changed by the decision to work at Aveline's Hole. Whether there was any reasoned discussion of the

decision we do not know. In the case of Piltdown, the finder Charles Dawson was an amateur and this may have, consciously or subconsciously, been an influence. Whatever the reason, BSRS members were suddenly working in a completely unfamiliar field.

UBSS was set up in 1919 with the specific task of working on the Aveline's site, then regarded as Palaeolithic. The scope of the Society expanded rapidly, two major sites being added during the first year. A small core group of members, largely doctors and medical students, ran the Society with a confidence in their abilities which was perhaps not wholly justified. Nevertheless, they attracted attention and support from the emerging archaeological profession. In assessing their techniques of excavation, the importance of stratification was certainly recognised.

The volume of work undertaken by this really quite small group of amateurs was quite remarkable. In hindsight, the quality of the work varied considerably, but the importance of the sites worked and collections that were made was and remains very high. A century later, the surviving collections are still regularly seen and worked on by archaeologists and students and continue to yield valuable new information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due to Allan Summerfield for compiling appendix 3 and to Tom Donovan for research into the life of J.A. Davies.

APPENDIX 1

Lecturers to UBSS from outside Bristol

ODNB indicates that there is an entry in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography for the subject.

Armstrong, A. Leslie. Amateur archaeologist who worked at the Upper Palaeolithic sites at Cresswell Crags, Derbyshire, between the two world wars.

Bryce, Professor. Lectured on Scottish chambered cairns in October 1929.

Bulleid, Arthur 1862-1951. Born in Glastonbury, doctor of medicine who discovered the Glastonbury and Meare lake villages and, with H St George Gray, excavated them over many years.

Burkitt, Miles C. Cambridge archaeologist, author of *Prehistory*, 1921, *The Old Stone Age*, 1933 and other books on prehistory. A regular visitor to UBSS in its early years.

Buxton, L.H. Dudley 1881-1939. Reader in physical anthropology, Oxford, 1927.

Childe, V. Gordon 1892-1957 (ODNB) Archaeologist, author. Professor at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 1946-1956.

Clay, R.C.C. 1890-1971. Doctor of medicine at Fovant, Wiltshire, third generation of his family to fulfil this calling. Amateur archaeologist, excavator, writer of ghost stories and recorder of paranormal events.

Clifford, Mrs Elsie M. 1886-1976. Distinguished amateur archaeologist of Witcombe, near Cheltenham, active in the Cotswolds especially on long barrows.

Crawford, O.G.S. 1886-1957 (ODNB). Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey, 1920-1946. A pioneer of the use of air photographs in archaeology.

Cunnington, Mrs M.E., 1869-1951 (ODNB). Married E.B.H. Cunnington, 1889, became a distinguished excavator of Wiltshire archaeological sites including Woodhenge.

Curwen, E. Cecil, 1895-1967. Surgeon of Hove, Sussex. Amateur archaeologist, author of *Prehistoric Sussex*, 1929, and *Archaeology of Sussex*, 1954.

Czaplicka, M.A. 1884-1921 (ODNB). Polish anthropologist. Appointed lecturer in anthropology in autumn 1920. She was an experienced anthropologist with several books to her credit. Among other things she had spent a winter under canvas in Siberia studying shamanism among the native tribes. She joined UBSS soon after her arrival and on November 26 she lectured on The Caves of Eastern Europe. Her brief obituary (*Proceedings* 1(2), 107) records her active interest in our work and her enthusiasm. At midnight on 27 May 1921 she took her own life.

Dawkins, Wm. Boyd 1837-1929 (ODNB). Appointed to Owens College, Manchester, 1869, Professor 1874-1908. Was the first excavator, 1859-, of the Hyaena Den, Wookey Hole.

Fox, Sir Cyril 1882-1967 (ODNB). Prehistorian who became Director of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, 1924-1948.

Fleure, H.J. 1867-1969 (ODNB). Geographer and anthropologist, became professor of these subjects at University College, Aberystwyth, 1930-1944. Taught Stanley Jones.

Forde, C. Daryll 1902-1973 (ODNB). Anthropologist, professor at Aberystwyth 1930, London UCL1945.

Garrod, Dorothy A.E., 1892-1968 (ODNB). Palaeolithic specialist, with Dorothea Bate excavated caves in Palestine. Disney Professor of Archaeology, Cambridge, 1939. Wrote *The Upper Palaeolithic age in Britain*, 1926.

Gray, H. St. George 1872-1963. Worked for the pioneer archaeologist Lieutenant-General Pitt Rivers. Became Assistant Secretary (i.e. paid staff) of Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society in 1900. Worked with Bulleid on the Lake Villages 1904-1938.

Grimes, W.F. 1905-1988 (ODNB). Assistant archaeologist, Ordnance Survey. Institute of Archaeology, London, following Childe.

Haddon, A.C. 1855-1940 (ODNB). Anthropologist, Professor, Dublin, 1880. Lecturer, Cambridge, 1900.

Hawkes, C.F.C. 1905-1992 (ODNB). Archaeologist, Oxford, 1946.

Hinton, M.A.C. 1883-1961. Barrister's clerk who taught himself zoology and geology, became FRS 1934, Keeper of Zoology, Natural History Museum, 1936. Authority on rodents and Thames valley Quaternary. Visited UBSS in 1923 if not earlier, probably a regular visitor to UBSS excavations in 1920s. In 1949 married the widowed Dina P. Dobson, UBSS vice-president. Thought by some to be the brains behind the Piltdown hoax.

Horne, Dom Ethelbert (1858-1952). Abbot of Downside Abbey, Somerset. Amateur archaeologist and antiquary. Chief correspondent for Somerset to H.M. Office of Works in respect of the Ancient Monuments acts.

Jackson, J.W. 1880-1978. Geologist. Lifelong association with Manchester Museum and authority on Quaternary mammals, molluscs &c. Reports on finds for UBSS.

Keiller, A. 1889-1955 (ODNB). Heir to the Keiller's marmalade fortune, with O.G.S. Crawford involved in early use of air photos for archaeology, excavated Windmill Hill, Wiltshire. Purchased and began restoration of Avebury stone circles.

Kendrick, T.D. 1895-1979. (ODNB) Wrote *The Druids*, 1927. Director of the British Museum 1950.

Leakey, L.S.B. 1903-1972 (ODNB). Student of Burkitt and Haddon at Cambridge. Famous for work on early hominids of Kenya Rift Valley.

Malcolm, L.W.G. Anthropologist, Cambridge MA. Staff at Wellcome Museum, London.

Marett, R.R. 1866-1943 (ODNB). Oxford anthropologist and prehistorian.

Nash-Williams, V.E. 1897-1955. Keeper of Archaeology at National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

Parsons, F.G. 1863-1943. Physical anthropologist, noted teacher of medicine at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Peake, H.J.E. 1867-1946 (ODNB). Archaeologist, Hon. Curator of Newbury, Berks. Museum 1899-. With H.J. Fleure author of a series of books on anthropology and prehistory.

Phillips, C.W. 1901-1985 (ODNB). Cambridge historian. Second and last Archaeology Officer of Ordnance Survey, 1946-1965. Directed excavation of Sutton Hoo Anglo-Saxon ship burial, 1939.

Piggott, Stuart E. 1910-1996 (ODNB). Archaeologist, Professor at Edinburgh 1946-77.

Pycraft, W.P. 1868-1942. Zoologist, author of natural history books.

Singer, Charles. J. 1876-1960 (ODNB). Lecturer, History of Medicine, UCL 1920-42.

Smith, G. Elliot 1871-1937 (ODNB). Anatomist, anthropologist. Professor Manchester 1909, UCL 1919-37.

Smith, Reginald 1873-1940. Keeper of British and Medieval antiquities at British Museum, 1928-1938.

Sollas, W.J. 1849-1936 (ODNB). Geologist, Lecturer at University College, Bristol, 1878, Professor 1880. Professor at Oxford 1897-1936.

Stone, J.F.S. Archaeologist, excavated at Stonehenge and elsewhere.

Thomson, A. 1858-1935 (ODNB). Anatomist, Professor of Human Anatomy, Oxford, 1893.

Warren, S. Hazzledine 1872-1958. Retired early, 1903, devoted himself to geology and prehistory of Essex.

Watson, D.M.S. 1886-1973. Zoologist and vertebrate palaeontologist, FRS 1922, Professor UCL 1921.

Wheeler, Mrs Mortimer, née Tessa Verney (1893-1936) (ODNB). Overshadowed by her husband whom she married in 1914, but a fine archaeologist herself, second in command of his excavations until her death, allegedly from overwork.

APPENDIX 2

Brief notes on some Society members involved

Adams, Stanton Bryan (c. 1904 - 1947) (Obit. Proc. 6(1), p. 8, 1949).

He entered Bristol University in 1922 to study zoology, graduating BSc in 1925 and PhD in 1928. He then studied medicine and was awarded MB, ChB in 1933. During his long spell as a student he was an active member of UBSS, especially in the archaeological digs. After qualifying he devoted himself to radiotherapy which left little time for his hobby. And led to his early death??

Baker, Leonard York (1903-1989), BSc 1924 (Obit. Proc 18(3), 446, 1989, by T.R. Shaw).

Joined UBSS on entering the University in 1921, was active in archaeological field work as well as digging for caves, and was in charge of the Goatchurch excavation in 1923–24.

Crook, Bertram Austin (Bertie). (1899-1973) (Obit. Proc 13(2), 292-293).

A founder member of UBSS, after war service he studied medicine at Bristol, graduating MB, ChB in 1923. He worked at the earliest digs at Aveline's, Read's Cavern and Rowberrow Cavern, and helped with rescue archaeology during the war. It was Bertie and Marjorie Crook's initiative which led to the excavation of the ruin of the Society's pre-war museum, so that we still have some of the finds from the early excavations. Bertie's main interest was caving, however, and he and Marjorie welcomed UBSS members at his home and surgery at The Laurels, Timsbury, taking them on Saturday evenings to his favourite pub, the Miner's

Arms at Shipham, which he reckoned was far enough from his medical practice for his reputation to be safe. He served as Hon. Treasurer 1935–1950 .

Crook, Kathleen Marjorie (1901-1987) (Obit. Proc 18(2), 326, 1988, by Molly Hall).

As K M Willmore she joined UBSS in its first year, having come to study medicine in 1919, graduating MB, ChB in 1925. Interested in both caving and archaeology her principal contributions were in field work, systematic studies of six-inch map sheets published in early numbers of Proceedings. She also worked in Aveline's Hole and Read's Cavern. She married B.A. (Bertie) Crook in 1927 and never practised medicine, but running the household at Bertie's surgery in Timsbury, as usual then in his own home, she must have been a valuable member.

Langford, Frank (1899?-1984) (Obit. Proc. 17(2), 195, 1986, by A. Boycott).

Like so many early and later members of UBSS, a medical student who graduated in 1924. While still a student he took over the excavation at Read's Cavern in 1922, but left Bristol after a year or so as a houseman at the BRI. He does not seem to have continued his interest in archaeology. See text above

Hewer, T.F.R. (Tom) (1903-1994) (Obit. Proc. 20(1), 79-80, 1994, by C.S.C. Martyn).

Another medic. May have joined as a student in 1922. Secretary, 1924 - 1927. Involved in the Wye Valley excavations, 1924-27. Professor of Pathology at the University 1938-1968.

Palmer, L.S. (Leo) (1892-1962) (Obit. Proc. 9(3), 157, 1994, by E.K. Tratman).

He was 'truthfully the founder of the Society' (Tratman 1962, 157) and became its first secretary, but gave place to Tratman by 1921 (there is no list of officers for 1920-1921). According to Tratman he initiated publication of *Proceedings* and obtained the Society's first rooms in the University in autumn 1919. On the discovery of Read's Cavern he took charge of and published the work on this site, making the very detailed plan with locations of finds (there was virtually no stratigraphy) in January 1920. His lectures on Read's Cavern to the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society in 1920 and the Royal Institute of Anthropology (1921) were important in making the Society's work known in a wider field.

Read, Reginald F. (? - 1967)

Still a schoolboy in 1908 (Palmer, MS), an engineer but not a Bristol University graduate. A founder member of BSRS and UBSS and a member of the first committee. He remained a committee member until he emigrated in 1925/26. A 'dynamic leader' according to H. Taylor (fide T.R. Shaw). However, his work in charge of barrow digging in 1923 and 1924 was disastrous.

Taylor, Herbert (1897-1982) (Obit. Proc 16(3), 169, 1983, by A M ApSimon).

Not a Bristolian by birth, his parents moved to Bath in 1914 and he became a student of Law at Bristol, but left after the first term to enlist in the Royal Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant. Demobbed as a Captain, he kept his military moustache for the rest of his life. When he re-entered Bristol University it was to read Medicine and he graduated MB, ChB in 1924.

He joined the UBSS during its first year and was evidently attracted by its work in archaeology. As an artillery officer, he would have been concerned with survey and with calculating ranges for guns. This may have been the source of the meticulous attention to detail

which marked his archaeology. On May 1, 1920, he commenced excavation at Rowberrow Cavern. The initiative may have been his. While Rowberrow was still in progress he became involved in the excavation of a barrow, T19, in 1925, and about the same time at King Arthur's Cave in the Wye valley. What became his life's work began at Tynings Farm barrows in 1929 and continued almost until his death. Along with J.A. Davies he was one of the two best archaeologists in the pre-war Society.

Tratman, E.K. (1899-1978) (Obit. Proc 15(1) p.3, 1979, by R J G Savage. Published works in Proc 15(3) pp. 207-218, by Savage)

The obit is thorough. He was a first-year student when UBSS was founded and though he always denied being one of the founders, he was probably present at the inaugural meeting and was a member of the first committee. He qualified LDS in 1922 and BDS in 1923. He never married and could thus devote the whole of his time to his profession and his caving and archaeology. He first appears as an author in Proceedings (1(2), 95) with a report on field work, mainly about caves though the Tyning's Farm barrows are noted and there is the first mention of Gorsey Bigbury (not by name), later excavated by the Society. In the next number (1(3), 122) was his first technical paper, a report on the human teeth from Aveline's Hole, written while he was still a dental student. In (2(1), 76) was his first archaeological paper, on field work and excavation in 1923 on Kings Weston Hill, near Bristol.

From 1926-1929 Tratman was a dental tutor in the University of Bristol Dental School, then at age 30 he was appointed Professor of Dental Surgery at King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore. He built up his department from scratch and a new dental school was opened in 1938. He was able to continue his archaeological interests in the Bristol area on several summer leaves. Then he was in Japanese captivity from February 1942 until xx 1945. He returned to his Dental School and rescued it from wartime neglect, retiring in 1950 when he returned to the UK. He had been elected President of UBSS at the AGM in March, 1948, following Professor J F Dobson's death in 1947, and remained in that office until 1972

He remained active in caving and archaeology until his death, though it is fair to say that his archaeology, learnt in the 1920s, did not wholly adapt to postwar standards.

APPENDIX 3

Notes on the current state and whereabouts of the collections.

Avelines Hole
UBSS Catalogue reference:- M1

Much material was recovered after the blitz and is at the museum. Many artefacts have early catalogue markings on them (Roman numerals) but all records appertaining to these records were destroyed in the blitz in 1940. It was decided that to try and re use this recording method would not be a good idea so any material recovered uses current cataloguing practice. During the blitz, it is recorded that many human remains were destroyed, including as many as eleven skulls.

Reads Cavern
UBSS Catalogue reference:- M2

Many boxes of finds are available at the museum as most if not all survived the blitz. Much material was on loan to Woodspring Museum for many years, but is, at the time of writing, all in the Museum

Rowberrow Cavern:
UBSS Catalogue reference:- M3

Very little excavation material remains in the museum. Bone pieces, species unknown recovered by E.E. Taylor 17-11-1951. Flint core recovered from Rowberrow forest floor by E.E. Taylor 18-4-1956. Flint scraper recovered from forest floor by E.E. Taylor 17-11-1959.

The museum has a model of a Neolithic bowl and a bag of worked and flint chips. The museum has also some finds described as coming from Rowberrow Warren and Dolebury. These comprise some leaf shaped arrow heads and flints various, together with some traces of charcoal and parts of a 19th century clay pipe. All these have been put together in a museum box and marked accordingly.

Goatchurch Cavern
UBSS Catalogue reference:- M4

No artefacts or other finds are recorded as being in store at the Museum.

Kingsweston Hill Barrows
UBSS Catalogue reference:- T1,2,3&4. Box 133

Full audited contents list (AJS 4-5-15) in the museum box and contains cremated human bone, together with Ox teeth; mixed animal bone and teeth. Pot sherds; bones from a small horse and large potsherds all rebagged. In the box are finds from Fernhill No.1 barrow (T15) comprising of part of an antler pick and a piece of worked flint.

King Arthur's Cave
UBSS Catalogue reference:- W2

According to Tratman's 1975 notes in the catalogue, most of the prewar artefacts were destroyed in the blitz and only bones and teeth remain from that period. Material excavated post war survives in quite large quantities and has been frequently used for sampling and analysis on a regular basis. Bones in use for sampling and scientific analysis, currently by the 'Up North' project in conjunction with the Natural History Museum. Much material has been loaned out to the Natural History Museum and is yet to be returned.

Merlin's Cave
UBSS Catalogue reference:- W1

Collection contained in boxes 142 – 146. 142. Bones of rodents and small mammals; 143. Human remains (teeth), rodent and small mammal bones; 144. Various animal bones, sheep deer and cattle; 145 Human remains and potsherds; 146. Human skull and sheep/similar bones.

Guys Rift, Slaughterford, Wilts.
UBSS Catalogue reference:- J1

Two boxes are in the museum numbered 21 and 22. 21. Mixed animal bone of unrecorded type; 22. Mixed human skull and bird bones. A partially reconstructed human skull. Various mollusc shells. This assemblage does not seem to have been worked on since being recovered after the war.

Bury Hill Camp, Winterbourne, Bristol.
UBSS Catalogue reference:- G1

Iron age hill fort. Finds and site plans in 2 boxes marked 1 of 2 and 2 of 2. Box 1 Pottery sherds; Box 2 Pottery sherds. Many of the finds were destroyed in the blitz in 1940. Photographs are available in the photo archives.

Priddy Long Barrow (Priddy Circles)
UBSS Catalogue reference:- M8

No finds are recorded as being in the Museum.

Kilgreany
UBSS Catalogue reference:- none

All finds from this site are in the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin.

Sun Hole
UBSS Catalogue reference:- M5

Collection is in boxes 16, 17, 18, 29 and 30. These contain bone assemblages both human and animal. Small mammal bones are marked as uncatalogued. There are several Roman coins and some broken glass. Some bones are in use for sampling and scientific analysis, currently by the 'Up North' project in conjunction with the Natural History Museum.

APPENDIX 4

Comparative list of Barrow Numbers (UBSS & Grinsell) of barrows excavated from 1923 to 1926

1923

UBSS	Grinsell number	Reported	
T 1	County of Bristol 4	Tratman [1924], p. 78; 1926, p. 238.	
	County of Bristol 6	Tratman [1924], p. 78; 1926, p. 238. Not a barrow **Note 1**	
T 5	Burrington 1	Read [1924] p. 65; Read [1925] p. 132; Taylor 1926 p. 211	
T 6	Burrington 3	Read [1924] p. 68; Read [1925] p. 133; Taylor 1926 p. 212	
T 7	Shipham 4	Read [1924] p. 70; Read [1925] p. 133	

1924

T 2	County of Bristol 3	Tratman [1924] p. 78; 1926 p. 238	
T 3	County of Bristol 2	Tratman [1924] p. 77; 1926 p. 240	
T 4	County of Bristol 5	Tratman [1924] p. 82; 1926 p. 242	
T8	Shipham 3	Read [1925] p. 134	
T 9	Shipham 3a	Read [1925] p. 134; Taylor 1926 p. 213	Not a barrow
T 10	Cheddar 2	Read [1925] p. 127	Tynings Farm North
T 11	Cheddar 3	Read [1925] p. 139	Tynings Farm South
T12	Cheddar 5	Read [1925] p. 143	Tynings Farm East
T 13	Cheddar 1	Read [1925] p. 141	Tynings Farm West

T 14	Cheddar 4	Read [1925] p. 142	Tynings Farm Central
T 21	Cheddar 13	Read [1925], p. 135	Piney Sleight Barrow

1925

T 19	East Harptree 4	Tratman 1926 p. 213	Mendip Hunt kennels, rescue dig.

Note 1: Tratman [1924, 78] described as Tumulus No. 5 a mound which he later (Tratman 1926, 238) rejected as a barrow. O'Neil and Grinsell 1961, 99, give this their number County of Bristol 6, and wrongly (but understandably) list it as UBSS T 5. In the UBSS list T 5 is O'Neil and Grinsell's Burrington 1.

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