

From the *Transactions* of the
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

Society Pages

from 1983, Vol. 101

© The Society and the Author(s)

Society Notes

OFFICERS, 1983-4

PRESIDENT:

PROFESSOR B.W. CUNLIFFE, M.A., PH.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:

PROFESSOR P.M. WARREN, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:

SIR FOLLIOT SANDFORD, K.B.E., C.M.B.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

C.R. ELRINGTON, M.A., F.S.A.; BRIAN S. SMITH, M.A., F.S.A.;
G.T. ST. J. SANDERS

PAST PRESIDENTS:

BERNARD J. ASHWELL, M.C., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; T.H.B. BURROUGH, T.D., R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A.;
PROFESSOR J.M. COOK, M.A., F.S.A.; PROFESSOR GLYN E. DANIEL, M.A. F.S.A., LITT.D.; THE
VERY REV. SEIRIOL EVANS, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.; CANON J.E. GETHYN-JONES, M.B.E., T.D.,
M.A., F.S.A.; IRVINE GRAY, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.; C. ROY HUDDLESTON, M.A., F.S.A.; DAVID
LARGE, M.A., B.LITT.; BRYAN LITTLE, M.A.; PROFESSOR P.V. MCGRATH, M.A.; MISS ELIZABETH
RALPH, M.A., F.S.A.; MRS MARGARET SHARP, M.A., PH.D.; THE VERY REV. GILBERT THURLOW,
M.A., F.S.A.; D.C.W. VEREY, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; GRAHAM WEBSTER, O.B.E., M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY:

MISS ELIZABETH RALPH, M.A., F.S.A.
9 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol. BS8 3AU

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION SECRETARY:

VIVIAN MILDREN
60 Oakfield Road, Bristol.

HON. SECRETARY FOR BRISTOL:

ROBERT KNAPP

HON. SECRETARY FOR GLOUCESTER:

MISS SYLVIA COPPEN-GARDNER

HON. TREASURER:

H.G.M. LEIGHTON, M.A., F.S.A.
Hassage Manor, Faulkland, Nr. Bath.

HON. EDITOR:

N.M. HERBERT, B.A., PH.D.

REVIEWS EDITOR:

D.J. VINER, B.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

HON. MEETINGS SECRETARIES:

CANON J.E. GETHYN-JONES, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.
MRS. M. CAMPBELL

HON. LIBRARIAN:

G.R. HIATT

AUDITORS:

THOMAS MCLINTOCK & CO.

TRUSTEES OF THE SOCIETY:

MISS ELIZABETH RALPH; H.G.M. LEIGHTON;
ANTHONY A. SCOTT; D.C.W. VEREY

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOR 1983

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Chapter House, Gloucester Cathedral, on Saturday, 26 March 1983, at 2.15 p.m. The President, Dr Graham Webster, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., A.M.A., was in the chair. A large number of members were present and apologies were received from 16 members, including the President-Elect, Professor B.W. Cunliffe. The Honorary Secretary presented the annual report of Council and the Honorary Treasurer presented the annual accounts, both of which were adopted. Mr B. Rawes presented the report of the Committee for Archaeology in Gloucestershire.

Unfortunately Professor Cunliffe could not be present because of a long-standing engagement. However, he was unanimously elected President *in absentia*. The Officers and members of Council were duly elected.

The Honorary Treasurer moved an amendment of the Rules of the Society to increase membership subscriptions, as follows:

‘That the Rules of the Society be altered to read:

Rule 3(b) Subscribing members . . . on or after the 1 January 1921 shall pay an annual subscription of £5.

Rule 6(a) Associate subscribing members shall . . . pay a subscription of £2.’

This amendment was passed *nem.con.*

Dr Graham Webster delivered his presidential address ‘Was Chedworth a Roman Villa?’ Professor Warren thanked Dr Webster for his interesting and provoking address. Afterwards tea was served.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1982–3

The Society had an encouraging year with a great increase in the number of members. There are now 797 full subscribing members, 124 associate members, 7 juniors and 169 institutional members. We record with regret the deaths of the following members: Mrs T.V. Andrews (1978), Revd E.P. Baker (1926), Miss R.F. Butler (1955), S. Davies (1970), Professor D.C. Douglas (1948), K.J. Jones (1969), Mrs D. Milburne (1973), Mrs V. Robins (1956).

Transactions

This year Volume 100 of the *Transactions* is issued and to mark the occasion it is a larger volume than usual. The Society publishes an accumulative index every ten years, and an index of Volumes 91 to 100 is in progress.

Library

The small library of the Society housed in Bristol City Museum has now been disposed of. Some of the books were transferred to the Society’s library in Gloucester and the rest were sold. The Council is grateful to Mr Hiatt and his staff for their work in maintaining the library in Gloucester in such good order.

Council

The Council met four times during the year. Much of the work of Society is carried out by the three committees. Planning applications continue to increase and this year over 200 were dealt with by the Council. The Council is grateful to those who inspect the plans, visit the sites and write the necessary reports. Particular thanks are due to Mr T.H.B. Burrough, Mrs E.M. Linnell and Mr Stuart Bentley

who deal with applications in the areas of their respective District Councils. In Bristol the Society is represented on the Conservation Advisory Panel which meets once a month to discuss the more important planning applications. The Society took action on proposals concerning the re-development around St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Excavations have taken place in the Redcliffe area between Bristol Bridge and St Mary Redcliffe. The excavation of a large rural settlement at Marshfield has now been completed.

Meetings

A number of successful meetings were arranged by the Meetings Secretaries. In May 50 members visited the chateaux of the Loire under the able guidance of Canon Eric Gethyn Jones. Having served for four years as Meetings Secretary, he has decided to retire. He initiated the visits to France and four successful and happy visits have been made to Normandy, Brittany, the Loire and this year to Burgundy. At the same time he has arranged the usual Spring, Summer and Autumn meetings. It is a demanding task on time and energy and, with Mrs Gethyn Jones, he has carried out the work with enthusiasm and dedication. The usual programme of meetings arranged by Miss S. Copen-Gardner and Mr R. Knapp attracted good audiences and the Council wish to thank them all for their continued work.

Lectures in Bristol

- 'Palladio and his influence' by R.R. Emanuel
- 'Masada: the last stand of the Zealots' by B.J. Ashwell
- 'The Somerset Levels' by A. Caseldine
- 'The Volcano of Thera, and the archaeology of Crete' by Professor P.M. Warren
- 'The Smyths of Ashton Court, 1545-1642', by Dr J.H. Bettey
- 'The S.S. Great Britain' by Commander J.R. Blake

Lectures in Gloucester

- 'Life in a Benedictine Monastery' by B.J. Ashwell
- 'A town like Cirencester' by Stuart Bentley
- 'The battle of Hastings' by David Ashurst
- 'Excavation at the Cotswold-Severn tomb at Hazleton' by Alan Saville
- 'Jenner, his life and times' by Canon Eric Gethyn Jones

During the summer visits were made to Beverstone Castle, Tickenham Court and to the Skinners' Hall, London.

In conclusion, the Council wishes to express its grateful thanks to the members of Council who attend the meetings regularly and to the officers who give so freely of their time.

COMMITTEE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1982

Four meetings were held in different parts of the County during the year; all were well attended and lively. Many aspects of archaeology relevant to Gloucestershire were debated, and a useful interchange of information took place.

Professional archaeology in the county underwent consolidation and expansion during the year. In Gloucester Malcolm Watkins was made Archaeological Director within the City Museum, and Patrick Garrod was redesignated Senior Excavations Officer in a reshuffle of roles necessitated by the

decision to delete the post of Director of Excavations. Gloucestershire County Council, in co-operation with the Department of the Environment, appointed Alison Alden as County Sites and Monuments Record Officer in April. This Committee applauded the establishment of this long-awaited post, and welcomed Ms Alden as a new member in July.

Specific topics which engaged the attention of CAG included:

Annual Symposium

The fifth annual symposium was held in the Cotswold Playhouse, Stroud, on 13 November. The morning session comprised a review of local archaeology entitled 'Archaeology, who else cares?', and in the afternoon a series of short reports on excavations and researches undertaken over the past year were given. A display of recent finds, publications, and information concerning current projects was mounted. Over 60 attended the symposium with the result that a small profit was made on ticket sales. Lionel Walrond and the Stroud District Museum must be thanked for organising the symposium on behalf of the Committee.

Handbook of Gloucestershire Archaeology

Compilation of material collected during 1981 was completed by the Secretary. Rather more material than had been expected was submitted, and the original idea to publish a comprehensive handbook has been replaced by a scheme to produce an encyclopaedic loose-leaf information package, based on all material received, with a limited distribution to museums and libraries, and a shorter version, edited by Malcolm Watkins, Tim Darvill and Bernard Rawes, for publication and rather wider distribution.

Unpublished excavations

Acquisition of information relating to unpublished excavations carried out in Gloucestershire between c. 1900 and 1970 continued. Several previously unrecorded excavations were added to the corpus, and a provisional list of pre-1960 unpublished excavations was printed in *Glevensis*, 16 (1982). It is hoped that further cases will come to light, and it is proposed to maintain and update the list. Alan Saville and Barbara Rawes kindly undertook the work of preparing and editing the lists on behalf of the Committee.

Organisation of Ancient Monuments

The Committee considered in some detail proposals for the reorganisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in England, as set out in a consultation paper from the Department of the Environment. It was concluded that in the form presented the proposals were unsatisfactory, and this view was communicated to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Redevelopment and road schemes

The Committee continued to monitor and comment upon redevelopment schemes and road building in the county. Of particular concern were the threats posed by the construction of the Northleach and Birdlip bypasses. GADARG agreed to undertake preliminary reconnaissance and watching briefs along the route of the Northleach bypass under the supervision of Bernard and Barbara Rawes, while those parties interested in the Birdlip bypass were brought together for similar duties, to be co-ordinated by Tim Darvill. Both projects were expected to be under way early in 1983. District environ plans for Cheltenham and Gloucester District were brought to the attention of the Committee, and Christopher Bishop kindly commented on the former on CAG's behalf.

Gloucestershire Record Office

The introduction of search charges at the Record Office was strongly opposed by all organisations represented on the Committee, and a letter expressing unanimous disapproval was sent to the Chairman of the Recreation and Leisure Committee of the County Council.

Archaeological Review for 1981

Information regarding archaeological work undertaken during 1981 within the county was collected, edited and submitted to the editor of the *Transactions* for publication. Bernard Rawes must be thanked for editing the contributions received on behalf of CAG.

Other matters

Among many other matters considered, CAG contributed to a survey of extant ridge-and-furrow being undertaken by the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group, and made suggestions regarding the nature and scope of adult education courses in the county.

T.C. DARVILL
Secretary to the Committee

Index

- Abenhall, 139
Abson, 140, 196
Acton, Iron, 140, 149
Adlestrop, 144
Agg-Gardner, Jas., 163, 168
Alderley, 140
Alderton, 143
 Dixton, 143
Aldsworth, 145
Alveston, Abbey Camp in, 174–9
Alvington, 140
Ampney, Down, 145
Ampney Crucis, 144
Ampney St Mary, 144
Ampney St Peter, 144
Arlingham, 121, 142
Ashchurch, 136, 141
Ashleworth, 142
Ashton, Cold, 140
Ashton under Hill, 143, 153
Aston Blank (Cold Aston), 144
Aston Somerville, 143
Aston Subedge, 133, 143, 153, 189
Atkyns, Sir Rob., 147–8
Aust, Elberton Camp in, 174–5, 179–80
Avening, 136, 141, 156, 158
Awre, 139, 156
 Blakeney, 139
Aylburton, *see* Lydney
- Badgeworth, 136, 142
Badminton, Great, 140
Badminton, Little, *see* Hawkesbury
Bagendon, 144
Bain, Wm., 163–4, 170
Barnsley (Glos.), 145
Barnwood, 142
Barrington, Great, 144
Barrington, Little, 144
Barton, Wm., 188
Bath (Som.), 14
Batsford, 143, 189
Baunton, 144, 189
Beachley, *see* Tidenham
Beale, J. H., 164
- Beckford, 143, 153
Bedminster (Som.), 127, 129
Beecham, J., 164
Benson, Martin, bp. of Gloucester, 133–2
Berkeley, 133, 140, 154–5, 164
 Stone, 140
 Wanswell, 129
Berkeley, Grenville, 165
 Thos., 122
Berkeley Plantation (Virginia), 205
Beverstone, 79, 140, 153
Bibury, 136–7, 144–5
 Winson, 145
Bicknor, English, 139
Birmingham, 162
Bisley, 133, 141, 155, 157
 Chalford, 141
Bitton, 127, 129, 140, 149, 156
 Hanham, 140
 Oldland, 140
Black Death, 112
Blaisdon, 139
Blakeney, *see* Awre
Bledington, 144
Blockley, 189, 208
Boddington, 142
Bourton-on-the-Hill, 143
Bourton-on-the-Water, 133, 135–7, 144, 158
Box (Wilts.), 15
Boxwell, 140
 Leighterton, 140
Boyfield, *see* Minsterworth
Bream, *see* Newland
Brighton, T. W., 164
Brimpsfield, 141
Bristol, 149, 168, 170, 208–10
 Lawrence Weston, 195
 migration to, 123–30
Broadwell, 144
Brockworth, 142
Bromsberrow, 139
Brookthorpe, 142
Bryant, Richard, ‘Observations at Didmarton Church, 1981’, 183–5
Buckland, 143

- building societies, 161–70
 Bulley, 139

 Cam, 135, 141, 158, 206–7
 Campden, Chipping, 143, 154, 158, 208–9
 Canterbury, archbishops of, see Sheldon, Gilb.;
 Whitgift, John
 Carter, Jos., 164
 Cerney, North, 145, 195
 Cerney, South, 145
 Chalford, see Bisley
 Charfield, 140
 Charlton, see Tetbury
 Charlton Abbots, 142
 Charlton Kings, 142, 190, 208
 Chartist Land Scheme, 166
 Chedworth, 145
 Chedworth Roman 'villa', function of, 5–20
 Christian symbols at, 11–13
 religious cults at, 10–14
 sculptures and bronzes, 7, 16–18, 20
 sites in the vicinity, 6, 10
 temple, 6–7, 9–10
 Cheltenham, 129, 149, 154, 208
 building societies, 161–70
 Libertus Estate, 166–7, 169–70
 nonconformity, 133, 135, 137, 142
 Cherington, 141, 156
 Childswickham, 144
 Christian symbols (Romano-British period), 11–13
 Churcham, 139
 Churchdown, 142
 Cirencester, 130, 147, 190, 208, 210
 building societies, 164, 168
 excavations at, 197–200
 nonconformity, 133, 135–6, 144
 population, 149, 154–8
 Clapton, 144
 Cleeve, Bishop's, 136, 142
 Clifford Chambers, 143, 153, 156
 cloth industry, 137, 149, 153, 155
 Clutterbuck, Ric., 157
 Coaley, 141
 Coates, 158, 190, 145
 Cobden, Ric., 161–2
 Coberley, 141
 Codrington, see Wapley and Codrington
 Codrington, C.W., 169
 Cokkes, Ric., 188
 Coleford, 139, 154–5, 169
 Colesbourne, 142
 Collet, — (fl.1735), 144
 Coln Rogers, 145

 Coln St Aldwyns, 145, 158
 Coln St Dennis, 145
 Compton, Little, 144
 Compton Abdale, 145
 Compton Census, 131–8
 Condicote, 144
 Condicote Henge, 21–47
 animal bones, 38–9
 charcoal, 46
 flints, 34–5
 metal objects, 37
 molluscs, 39–45
 pottery, 35–7
 seeds, 45–6
 Corse, 142
 Snig's End, 166
 Cowley, 141, 190, 208
 Cox, John, 168–9
 Cranham, 141
 Crickley Hill, 189
 Cromhall, 129, 140
 cup- and ring-marked stone, 171–4

 Daglingworth, 132, 145
 Dangerfield, Hen., 166
 Darvill, T.C., *The Megalithic Chambered Tombs of
 the Cotswold-Severn Region*, review, 200–202
 Davies, Hen., 168
 Dean, Forest of, 132, 137, 150, 153, 208–9
 Deerhurst, 142, 156, 158
 Didbrook, 133, 143–4
 Didmarton, 81, 140
 church, 183–5
 Dixton, see Alderton
 Dodington, 140
 Domesday Book, 203–4
 Dorsington, 143
 Doughton, see Tetbury
 Dowdeswell, 142
 Doynton, 140
 Driffield, 145
 Dumbleton, 143
 Duntisbourne Abbots, 145
 Duntisbourne Rouse (Knight's Duntisbourne),
 145
 Dursley, 133, 135–7, 141, 153–5, 206–7
 Dymock, 139
 Dyrham, 140

 East Glos. constituency, 165, 167–9
 Eastington, 141
 Eastleach Martin, 145
 Eastleach Turville, 145

- Ebrington, 143
 Edgeworth, 141
 Edward, Prince of Wales (d. 1471), 187–9
 Eisey (in Latton, Wilts.), 77–80
 Elkstone, 141
 Ellis, Peter, 'Earthworks and Remains at Olveston Court', 185–7
 Elmore, 121, 142
 Elmstone Hardwicke, 142
 Elmstree, *see* Tetbury
 Ethelred, king of Mercia, 81
 Evans, David E., *A History of Nonconformism in Dursley; Dursley and Cam*, review, 206–7
- Fairford, 145, 147, 190–1, 209
 Falfield, *see* Thornbury
 Farmcote, *see* Guiting Power
 Farmington, 145, 191
 Flaxley, 139
 flints, 34–6
 Flower, — (fl. 1735), 144
 Forthampton, 142
 Framilode, *see* Fretherne
 Frampton Cotterell, 140
 Frampton-on-Severn, 141, 157
 Franklin, Peter, 'Malaria in Medieval Gloucestershire: An Essay in Epidemiology', 111–22
 Fretherne, 142, 156
 Framilode, 130
 Frocester, 141, 191
 Frocester Court Roman villa, well at, 49–76
 animal bones, 71, 73–4
 brooches, 60–2
 iron objects, 62–4
 leather, 64–5, 69
 molluscs, 75
 pottery, 66–9
 stone objects, 60
 wood, 69–70, 72
 wood objects, 71–2
- Gadebridge Park (Herts.), 11, 14
 Gethyn-Jones, Eric, *George Thorpe and the Berkeley Company*, review, 204–6
 Gloucester, 162, 164, 168–9, 192–4, 208–9
 Blackfriars, 87, 209
 Kingsholm, 191–2
 Longford, 195
 nonconformity, 133, 135, 137, 143
 population, 149, 154, 157
 St Bartholomew's Hosp. 193
 tanners' company, 83, 88, 108–9
 Tanners' Hall, excavation at, 83–109
 coins, 99
 'dark earth' deposit, 107–8
 pottery, 102–7
 small finds, 100–2
 tanning pits, 88–9, 93–5
 tobacco pipes, 99
 Gloucester, bishop of, *see* Benson, Martin
 Gloucester, dean of, *see* Laud, Wm.
 Gloucester diocese, 1735 survey of (abstract), 138–45
 Gotherington, 209
 Nottingham Hill, 171–4
 Gowing, David, 'The Population Geography of Samuel Rudder's Gloucestershire', 147–59
 Gretton, *see* Winchcombe
 Griffiths, Revd Geo., Pruen, 166
 Guiting, Temple (Upper Guiting), 144
 Guiting Power (Lower Guiting), 144, 202
 Farmcote, 144
- Hailes, 130, 133, 143, 147
 Hampnett, 145
 Hanham, *see* Bitton
 Hardwicke, 143
 Harescombe, 142
 Haresfield, 142
 Harnhill, 145
 Harper, Sam. C., 164–5
 Hartpury, 142
 Hasfield, 142, 156
 Hatherley, Down, 142
 Hatherop, 145
 Hawkesbury, 127, 129, 140, 194
 Little Badminton, 140
 Tresham, 140
 Hawling, 144
 Hazleton, 144, 194, 209
 Heighway, C.M., 'Tanners' Hall, Gloucester', 83–109
 Hempstead, 142
 Henbury, 122
 Henfield, *see* Westerleigh
 Henry VI, 187–8
 Hewelsfield, 139
 Highnam, 139
 Hill, 116, 141
 Hinton-on-the-Green, 143
 Homan, Robert, 'The Early Development of the Building Society Movement in the Cheltenham Region', 161–70
 Honeybourne, Church (Worcs.), 143
 Honeybourne, Cow, 143
 Horsley, 132, 135–7, 141, 155, 158

- Horton, 140
 Howe, (John), 145
 Huntley, 139
- Iredell, J.S., 168
- Jacobs, — (d. c.1705), 136, 145
 Jones, Anthea E., 'Protestant Dissent in Gloucestershire: A Comparison between 1676 and 1735', 131–45
- Kemble, 195
 Kemerton, 143
 Kempley, 139
 Kempford, 145
 Kingscote, 140
 Kingswood, 135–6, 141
 Kington, *see* Thornbury
- Lamb, (Jas.), 145
 Lancaut, 140
 Lasborough, 141
 Lassington, 142
 Laud, Wm., dean of Gloucester, 131
 Lawrence, Isaac, 169
 Lea, 139
 Lea, John, 166
 Lechlade, 145, 168, 209
 Leckhampton, 142
 Leech, Roger, 'Excavation at Stoke Orchard Church', 181–3
 Historic Towns in Glos., review, 202–3
 Leigh, 142
 Lighterton, *see* Boxwell
 Lemington, 133, 143
 Lingwood, Rob., 168
 Littledean, 139
 Littleton, West, 140
 Longborough, 130, 144
 Longhope, 139
 Longney, 143
 Lufton (Som.), 7, 15
 Lydney, 139
 Aylburton, 139
 Lydney Park Roman temple, 11
- Maillard, L.R., 164
 Maisemore, 143
 malaria in Glos., 111–22, 157
 Malmesbury Abbey (Wilts.), 81
 Malvern (Worcs.), 169
 Mangotsfield, 127, 129
 markets, 154–5
- Marshall, Alistair, *see* Morris, Ronald W.B.
 Marshfield, 129, 135–6, 140, 154, 158, 195
 Marston (Wilts.), 145
 Marston, Long (Dry Marston), 143
 Matson, 143
 McWhirr, Alan, Linda Viner, and Calvin Wells, *Cirencester Excavations II*, review, 197–200
 and see Wachter, John
 megalithic tombs, 200–202
 Meysey Hampton, 145
 Mickleton, 143
 Minchinhampton, 135, 141, 155
 Minety, 130
 Minsterworth, 139
 Boyfield, 129
 Miserden, 141
 Mitcheldean, 139, 154, 168
 Moore, John S., (ed.), *Domesday Book: Gloucestershire*, review 203–4
 Moreton-in-Marsh, 143, 208
 Moreton Valence, 143, 156
 Morris, Ronald W.B., and Alistair Marshall, 'A Cup- and Ring-Marked Stone from Nottingham Hill, Gotherington', 171–4
 Morton, *see* Thornbury
- Nailsworth, 136
 Naunton, 136, 144, 158
 neolithic period, *see* Condicote Henge
 Nettleton Scrubb (Wilts.), 11, 14
 Newent, 133, 139, 154
 Newington Bagpath, 141
 Newland, 139
 Bream, 139
 Newnham, 139, 154–5, 158
 Nibley, North, 141, 195
 nonconformity in Glos. (1676, 1735), 131–45
 North, Francis, Ld. North, 143
 Northleach, 145, 154–5, 208
 Norton, 143
 Notgrove, 144
 Nympsfield, 133, 141
- O'Connor, Fergus, 166
 Oddington, 136, 144
 Offa, king of Mercia, 77, 80–1
 Oldbury-on-the-Hill, 140, 158
 Oldbury (-upon-Severn), *see* Thornbury
 Oldland, *see* Bitton
 Olveston Court, 185–7
 Owlpen, 141
 Oxenhall, 139
 Oxenton, 142

- Ozleworth, 141
- Painswick, 130, 155, 208
nonconformity, 133, 135, 137, 141
- Parsonage, Geo., 168
- Paston, — (fl.1735), 140
- Pauntley, 139
- Pebworth, 143
- Penn, Simon 'The Origins of Bristol Migrants in the Early Fourteenth Century: The Surname Evidence', 123–30
- Pinnock, 130, 144
- Pitchcombe, 142
- Pontinge, Ric., 141
- population of Glos., 139–45, 147–59
- pottery (medieval and later), 102–7, 180
(Roman), 66–9, 176–9
- Prestbury, 142
- Preston (nr. Cirencester), 145, 196
- Preston (nr. Dymock), 139
- Preston-on-Stour, 143
- Price, E.G., 'Frocester Court Roman Villa', 49–76
- Prince, E.F.M., 'A Doughton Charter Re-Assessed', 77–81
- Pruen, Septimus, 166
- Pucklechurch, 140
- Quedgeley, 143
- Quenington, 145
- Quinton, 143
- Randwick, 143
- Rangeworthy, 141
- Redmarley (d'Abitot), 166
- religious cults (Roman), 7, 9–20
- Rendcomb, 145
- Ridler, W., 165
- Rissington, Great, 144
- Rissington, Little, 135–6, 144
- Rissington, Wick, 144
- Rockhampton, 141
- Rodborough, 144
- Rodmarton, 81, 141
- Rodway, Jos., 164
- Rogers, N.J., 'The Cult of Prince Edward at Tewkesbury', 187–9
- Roman Catholicism in Glos. (1735), 139–45
- Romano-British period, *see* Chedworth Roman 'villa'; Frocester Court Roman villa
- Roy, Ric., 166
- Ruardean, 139
- Rudder, Samuel, *New History of Glos.*, population geography of, 147–59
- Rudford, 139
- St Briavels, 139
- St George, 149, 156–7
- Saintbury, 143
- Salperton, 141, 144
- Sandhurst, 143
- Saul, 143, 156
- Saville, Alan, 'Excavations at Condicote Henge Monument, Gloucestershire, 1977', 21–47
Cow Common Bronze Age Cemetery; Guiting Power Iron Age Site; Archaeological Sites in the Cotswolds, review, 202–3
- schools in Glos. (1735), 136–7, 139–42, 144
- Sessions, John, 167
- Sevenhampton, 142
- Sezincote, 143
- Sheldon, Gilb., abp. of Canterbury, 132
— (fl.1735), 144
- Shenington, 143
- Sherborne (Glos.), 145
- Shipton Moyne, 141
- Shipton Oliffe, 142
- Shipton Solers, 144
- Shurdington, 142
- Siddington St Mary, 145
- Siddington St Peter, 145
- Siston, 129, 140
- Skillicorne, W.N.S., 163, 165
- Slaughter, Lower, 144
- Slaughter, Upper, 144
- Slimbridge, 122, 141
- Snowhill, 143
- Sodbury, Chipping, 129, 135, 140, 154
- Sodbury, Little, 140, 187
- Sodbury, Old, 140
- Solley, T.W.J., 'Earthworks at Abbey (Alveston) and Elberton (Aust)', 174–80
- Southrop, 145
- Standish, 143, 153
- Stanley, King's, 133, 135–6, 141
- Stanley, Leonard, 141
- Stanley Pontlarge, 143
- Stanton, 143
- Stanway, 143
- Stapleton, 156
- Staunton, 139
- Staverton, 142
- Steel, J. Dunn, 164
- Stinchcombe, 141
- Stoke Orchard, 142
church, excavation at, 181–3
- Stone, *see* Berkeley

- Stonehouse, 141
 Stowell, 145
 Stow-on-the-Wold, 135, 144, 154, 156
 Stratford, — (fl. 1735), 144
 Stratton, 145
 Stroud, 149, 153, 155
 building societies, 163–4, 168, 170
 nonconformity, 133, 135–7, 141
 Sudeley, 142
 Sutton-under-Brailes, 144
 Swell, Lower, 144
 Cow Common, 202
 Swell, Upper, 144
 Swindon (Glos.), 142
 Syde, 141

 tanning, 83, 85, 89, 93–6, 108–9
 Taylor, Jas., 162–4
 Taynton, 139
 Tetbury, 135–6, 141, 149, 153–5
 Charlton, 79, 81
 Doughton, Saxon charter of, 77–81
 Elmstree, 78, 80
 Tewkesbury, 130, 168
 nonconformity, 133, 135–7, 142
 population, 149, 154–5, 158
 vicar of, *see* Wells, Francis
 Tewkesbury Abbey, cult of Prince Edward at, 187–9
 Thomas, B., 164
 Thornbury, 133, 135, 141, 154, 168, 196
 Black Death at, 112
 Falfield, 115, 141
 Kington, 115–16
 malaria at, 111–22
 manor, 111–22
 Morton, 115–16, 120
 Oldbury (-upon-Severn), 115–20, 141
 Oldbury marsh, 117–20
 Oldbury Mill, 119–20
 Woolford Mill, 119–20
 Thorpe, Geo., 204–5
 Tibberton, 140
 Tidenham, 140
 Beachley, 129
 Tirley, 142
 Tockington, 127, 129
 Toddington, 143
 Todenham, 143
 Tormarton, 81, 140
 Tracy, Thos., Vct. Tracy, 143
 Tredington, 142
 Tresham, *see* Hawkesbury

 Turkdean, 144
 Turville, Acton, 140
 Twyning, 142
 Tytherington, 140

 Uley, 14, 137, 141, 147, 209
 Upleadon, 140
 Upton St Leonards, 143

 Viner, Linda, *see* McWhirr, Alan

 Wacher, John, and Alan McWhirr, *Cirencester Excavations I*, review, 197–200
 Wakeman, (Wm.), 143
 Walshe, John, 187
 Walton Cardiff, 142
 Wanswell, *see* Berkeley
 Wapley and Codrington, 140
 Washbourne, Great, 144
 Webb, (John), 145
 Webster, Graham, 'The Function of Chedworth Roman 'Villa'', 5–20
 Welford (-on-Avon), 144
 Wells, Calvin, *see* McWhirr, Alan
 Francis, vicar of Tewkesbury, 133
 Westbury-on-Severn, 140
 Westcote, 144
 Westerleigh, 140
 Henfield, 129
 Weston-on-Avon, 144
 Weston Subedge, 144
 Westonbirt, 140
 Whaddon, 143
 Wheatenhurst, 143
 White, John R., 164
 Whitgift, John, abp. of Canterbury, 131
 Whittington, 142
 Wickwar, 140, 149, 154, 155
 Widford, 144
 Willersey, 144, 153
 Williams, G.E., 165
 Thos., 166
 Winchcombe, 133, 137, 142
 Gretton, 142
 Windrush, 144
 Winson, *see* Bibury
 Winstone, 141
 Winterbotham, L.W., 164
 Witcombe, Great, 143
 Roman 'villa', 15
 Withington, 130, 142
 Woodchester, 5, 141, 208
 Woolaston, 140

Woolstone, 142
Worcester, bishop of, 81, 122
Worcester, St Mary's monastery, 77
Wormington, 144
Wotton-under-Edge, 135, 137, 141, 153, 155, 164,
208-9

Yanworth, 144
Yate, 140, 149

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Back numbers and Index volumes of the *Transactions*. For all prices and orders please apply to the Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Ralph, M.A., F.S.A., 9 Pembroke Road, Bristol BS8 3AU. Some volumes, of which the stock remaining is very small, can only be supplied with long runs and at a special price.

The Society has limited stocks of the following special publications:

G.B. Grundy, *Saxon Charters of Gloucestershire* pt. 2, paper covers.

J.N. Langston, *Headmaster & Usbers of the Kings' School, Gloucester, 1541-1841* (Records of Gloucester Cathedral vol. 3 pt. 2) paper.

R.T. Cole, *Church Plate of Bristol*, pt. 1 (all published), paper.

T.P. Wadley, *Great Orphan Book of Bristol* (wills) in 5 parts, paper.

Recent special publications include:

ESSAYS IN BRISTOL & GLOUCESTERSHIRE HISTORY. B.G.A.S., Centenary 1876-1976 — essays on a wide range of archaeological, historical and architectural subjects, from prehistoric to 19th century, by a number of distinguished contributors; cloth.

RECORD PUBLICATIONS AND OCCASIONAL VOLUMES

- VOL. 1 MARRIAGE BONDS FOR THE DIOCESE OF BRISTOL 1637-1800. Transcribed by Denzil Hollis, B.A. and edited by Elizabeth Ralph, M.A., F.S.A.
- VOL. 2 GLOUCESTERSHIRE MARRIAGE ALLEGATIONS, 1637-1680. Edited by Brian Frith. (*no longer available*).
- VOL. 3 THE REGISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF ST AUGUSTINE THE LESS, BRISTOL, 1577-1700. Transcribed and edited by Arthur Sabin, M.A.
- VOL. 4 THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DYMOCK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1538-1790. Edited by Irvine Gray and J.E. Gethyn-Jones.
- VOL. 5 A GUIDE TO THE PARISH RECORDS OF BRISTOL & GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Edited by Elizabeth Ralph and Irvine Gray.
- VOL. 6 THE CHURCH BOOK OF ST EWEN'S, BRISTOL, 1454-1584. Edited by Betty R. Masters and Elizabeth Ralph.
- VOL. 7 CHELTENHAM SETTLEMENT EXAMINATIONS, 1815-1826. Edited by Irvine Gray.
- VOL. 8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1775-1800: A STUDY OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. By Esther Moir.
- VOL. 9 GLOUCESTERSHIRE MARRIAGE ALLEGATIONS II, 1681-1700. Edited by Brian Frith.
- VOL. 10 THE COMMISSION FOR ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSES, 1574. Edited by F.D. Price.
- VOL. 11 AN ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY. Edited by David Walker, W.J. Sheils and John Kent.
- VOL. 12 ANTIQUARIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND BRISTOL. By Irvine Gray.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS

VOLUME CI

Issued 1984

1983

Contents

	PAGE
'The Function of Chedworth Roman 'Villa'. By Graham Webster (<i>Presidential Address</i>) ...	5
Excavations at Condicote Henge Monument, Gloucestershire, 1977. By Alan Saville ...	21
Frocester Court Roman Villa, Third Report 1980: the Well. By E.G. Price	49
A Doughton Charter Re-Assessed. By E.F.M. Prince	77
Tanners' Hall, Gloucester. By C.M. Heighway	83
Malaria in Medieval Gloucestershire: an Essay in Epidemiology. By Peter Franklin ...	111
The Origins of Bristol Migrants in the Early Fourteenth Century: the Surname Evidence. By Simon Penn	123
Protestant Dissent in Gloucestershire: a Comparison between 1676 and 1735. By Anthea E. Jones	131
The Population Geography of Samuel Rudder's Gloucestershire. By David Gowing ...	147
The Early Development of the Building Society Movement in the Cheltenham Region. By Robert Homan	161
 NOTES	
A Cup- and Ring-Marked Stone from Nottingham Hill, Gotherington. By Ronald W.B. Morris and Alistair Marshall	171
Earthworks at Abbey (Alveston) and Elberton (Aust). By T.W.J. Solley	174
Excavations at Stoke Orchard Church. By Roger Lecch	181
Observations at Didmarton Church, 1981. By Richard Bryant	183
Earthworks and Remains at Olveston Court. By Peter Ellis	185
The Cult of Prince Edward at Tewkesbury. By N.J. Rogers	187
Archaeological Review, 1982	189
 REVIEWS	 197
 Society Notes	 211
Index	217

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society was founded in 1876. Its objects are to promote the study of the history and antiquities of Bristol and Gloucestershire of every period; to encourage their conservation and publish original records, excavation reports and other papers relevant to this field of study.

A volume of *Transactions* is published annually and is issued free to all members. In addition special volumes are occasionally published by the Record Section of the Society.

The Society's Library is housed at the Central Library, Brunswick Road, Gloucester. Members have access to it every week-day (except public holidays) from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. With a few exceptions, books may be borrowed by members for not more than 3 months.

Field meetings at places of archaeological and architectural interest, including private houses not open to the public, are held in spring and autumn. A Summer Meeting lasting three or four days affords similar opportunities further afield. Evening lectures are given during the winter at Bristol and Gloucester, and can be arranged at other centres.

Forms of application for membership (Entrance fee, 50p; annual subscription, £5; Associate Members, £2; Overseas Members, £3; Junior Members under 18, £1; Institutional Members in U.K., £4, abroad £6) can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Ralph, M.A., F.S.A., 9 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3AU.

Those having papers which they wish to submit for publication in the *Transactions* are asked to communicate with the Hon. Editor (name and address to be announced) and obtain a copy of 'Notes for the guidance of contributors'. Books for review should be sent to the Reviews Editor, Dr S.T. Blake, Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Cheltenham GL50 3JT.

The Council are not responsible for any statement made, or opinion expressed, in the *Transactions* of the Society: the authors alone are responsible for their several papers.

TRANSACTIONS
of the
BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

for
1983

EDITED BY
N.M. HERBERT

VOLUME CI

ISSUED 1984
ISBN 0 900197 18 8
ISSN 0066 - 1032

Contents

	PAGE
The Function of Chedworth Roman 'Villa'. By Graham Webster (<i>Presidential Address</i>) ...	5
Excavations at Condicote Henge Monument, Gloucestershire, 1977. By Alan Saville ...	21
Frocester Court Roman Villa, Third Report 1980: the Well. By E.G. Price	49
A Doughton Charter Re-Assessed. By E.F.M. Prince	77
Tanners' Hall, Gloucester. By C.M. Heighway	83
Malaria in Medieval Gloucestershire: an Essay in Epidemiology. By Peter Franklin ...	111
The Origins of Bristol Migrants in the Early Fourteenth Century: the Surname Evidence. By Simon Penn	123
Protestant Dissent in Gloucestershire: a Comparison between 1676 and 1735. By Anthea E. Jones	131
The Population Geography of Samuel Rudder's Gloucestershire. By David Gowing ...	147
The Early Development of the Building Society Movement in the Cheltenham Region. By Robert Homan	161
 NOTES	
A Cup- and Ring-Marked Stone from Nottingham Hill, Gotherington. By Ronald W.B. Morris and Alistair Marshall	171
Earthworks at Abbey (Alveston) and Elberton (Aust). By T.W.J. Solley	174
Excavations at Stoke Orchard Church. By Roger Leech	181
Observations at Didmarton Church, 1981. By Richard Bryant	183
Earthworks and Remains at Olveston Court. By Peter Ellis	185
The Cult of Prince Edward at Tewkesbury. By N.J. Rogers	187
Archaeological Review, 1982	189
 REVIEWS	 197
 Society Notes	 211
Index	216

Reviews

Edited by David Viner

Cirencester Excavations I: Early Roman Occupation at Cirencester, by John Wachter and Alan McWhirr (Cirencester Excavation Committee, 1982). 245 pp. £15.

Cirencester Excavations II: Romano-British Cemeteries at Cirencester, by Alan McWhirr, Linda Viner and Calvin Wells (Cirencester Excavation Committee, 1983). 220 pp., 5 microfiche. £17.

One of the few issues which British archaeologists have not felt the need to dispute is the obligation to produce and disseminate full excavation reports. The ideal may rarely be achieved but even the most outstanding non-publishers do not attempt to justify their omissions. This is not the situation throughout the archaeological universe. In the United States, for example, many reports, particularly those of the Cultural Resource Managers ('Rescue Archaeologists' in English) are flimsy ('letter reports' in the American jargon) and often consigned to the filing cabinet (see Colin Renfrew, 'Divided We Stand: Aspects of Archaeology and Information', *American Antiquity* 48.1, Jan. 1983, pp. 3-16).

Until the early 1970s major British excavation reports were relatively few in number. These were produced primarily by the Society of Antiquaries, period journals and private subscription. The county journals provided a home principally for the shorter excavations report. The archaeological community was a simpler one than today, less specialized and apparently more omniverous. The past decade has seen the excavation report become literally a growing problem: there is a crisis of cost, quantity and confidence. Thanks to the Department of Environment archaeology has become increasingly professional. As finance has been made available there is less excuse for non-publication. At the same time excavations have become larger in scale, specialists more specialized and expert, and the range of questions and evidence wider; but the concept of the excavation report has scarcely changed this century. Instead, the reports have increased in cost both in terms of the time spent producing them and their sale price. More importantly, the traditional format satisfies few of its consumers.

The problem has been particularly acute for those bodies like the Cirencester Excavation Committee which were early into the field. In his introduction to *Cirencester Excavations I* Professor Frere reminds us that the Cirencester project began in 1960 in the wake of the post-war urban pioneers at Canterbury and Verulamium. Those were the great days of volunteer excavation. In Professor Frere's words, 'The experience was usually enjoyable; the strains were felt only later, when the great bulk of material, amassed year after year from the maintained impetus of what may now be called the proto-rescue phase, proved an excessive burden on the part-time archaeologists in charge.' It was the example of Verulamium and Cirencester which laid the foundation for the professional, full-time urban units which followed, first at Winchester and today at York and London.

Between 1960 and 1976 the Cirencester Excavation Committee undertook work on 42 sites in the urban area, ranging in size from The Beeches (about 160 × 80 m) down to small but usually deep and complex trenches. The task of pulling this mass of evidence together is an enormous

one, not helped by the uncertainties of publication itself. The authors of Volume I point out that the report was completed in 1976 only to fall into the limbo of publishing vacillation. Volume I adopts what is now a familiar style. It is clearly printed by the excellent Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd on A4 paper of reasonable quality. The photographs are reproduced on the same paper, but more successfully than many recent efforts in offset litho. The report is attractively bound within a glossy cover and stitched together, so it should not suffer from built-in obsolescence.

In terms of publishing technology Volume II is more revolutionary and more contentious. The format and standard of printing are the same as in Volume I. There is one major difference: inside the back cover are two envelopes containing five microfiche. As a reviewer I should put my cards on the table: I am not one of those who abhors these pieces of plastic on sight. In my opinion they are a useful means of disseminating information economically to an audience of limited size. Nevertheless, microfiche are comparatively new to British archaeological publication and the prejudice of consumers will not be overcome if they are used inappropriately and if the technology needed to read the fiche is not available. The appearance of microfiche in *Cirencester II* comes largely from a policy decision by the Department of Environment who financed the publication. The policy is now enshrined in the recent Cunliffe Report on archaeological publication. The principal advantage of microfiche is that it cuts costs. There are disadvantages: the need for a machine to read them, the difficulties of browsing, the ease with which the sheets can be lost or stolen, the dangers of consigning the already mis-treated specialist report into a kind of publishing dustbin. On the other hand microfiche offers the opportunity to revolutionise the moribund archaeological report by freeing the archaeologist to speculate, interpret and synthesise in print with the full range of back-up evidence in fiche.

There are a number of shortcomings in the use of fiche in *Cirencester II*, some of them technical. There are two kinds of microfiche – diazo and silver halide (see Peter Ashby, *Microform Publishing*, 1979). Diazo copies, which are used here, are cheaper (12–15p a sheet compared with 22–25p for silver halide) but the tonal quality is less good. The sharp grade from black to white means that the greys are not very subtly reproduced. More importantly, diazos are sensitive to ultra-violet light. In a recent test which I observed a diazo sheet was ruined by being left in a switched-on microfiche reader overnight. The use of diazos seems to be a false economy. It is not made clear to the reader that a silver master fiche is held by the manufacturers, Oxford Microform Ltd of Paradise Street Oxford, and that they can supply replacement fiche. The purpose of an excavation report is to supply information to those who need it. Microfiche is a perfectly good way of doing this and may encourage authors of reports to produce a more attractive printed synthesis. Nevertheless, many but not all readers will need the evidence which the microfiche contains. Fiche manufacturers should be able not only to provide initial fiche (e.g. of the pottery or the animal bones) but also paper photocopies. This would provide an answer to those specialists, notably students of pottery and other finds, who need printed material for their filing cards. The commercial charge for this service is expensive – about 15–17p per page. It would obviously be advantageous to the student if the Department of Environment were to arrange for photocopies to be provided at a more reasonable price.

Cirencester II was originally written for text publication. Consequently there seems an element of arbitrary culling in the way the report is divided between the two media. Most specialist reports for example are published in the fiche, but 14 pages of the pottery report by Valery Rigby also appear in print. Both printed reports are also rather long on excavation sections but short on clear interpretation plans. A welcome feature, particularly important in text-fiche reports, is the thorough list of contents and index.

As to the reports themselves, they contain a wealth of material which cannot be done justice in a short review. It was a wise decision to divide the volumes into themes. Forty two individual

excavation reports would have provided a morass of incoherent data. Volume I deals with one of the most interesting but most difficult of questions: the 1st-century origins of Corinium. It is salutary to appreciate that in spite of 16 years of digging only 400 sq. m. of these early levels were uncovered. Consequently the authors admit that 'conclusions given in this report must be considered provisional'.

To collate and present this scattered mass of information was no simple task. Personally I found the combination of site numbers, letters and names rather confusing. Nevertheless, a clear picture of the evidence and the authors' interpretations do emerge with persistence on the part of the reader. A sequence of early occupation is proposed divided between Native (Phase 1) and Military (Phase 2). The Military Phase then has four subdivisions: II A The first fort, c. AD 45; II B The second fort, c. AD 50; II C Replanning, probably within the boundaries of the second fort, c. AD 60; II D Abandonment by the military, c. AD 75. Keyhole trenches, inevitable in a deeply stratified and intensively occupied settlement like Cirencester, mean that many outstanding problems remain, related to chronology and the character of early settlement. The Leaholme Fort of period II A is established with reasonable confidence and shown to cover about 1.8 ha. It is suggested that to the south-east lies an annexe and to the north-west and south-west a *vicus*. The function and character of military annexes remains notoriously uncertain (see the forts at Bryn-y-Gefeiliau and Gelligaer, in V.E. Nash-Williams, *The Roman Frontier in Wales*, 2nd edn., revised by M.G. Jarrett, 1969, pp. 53, 90). The change of axis of Ermine Street by The Sands rampart, the south-eastern boundary of the annexe, will no doubt lead to speculation that a separate fort may lie there. The *vicus* is dated surprisingly late and its character also remains elusive.

Volume I presents the confusing excavation evidence skilfully. It also includes a useful gazetteer by Graham Webster of military objects from Cirencester, 28 out of 40 of which are unprovenanced or unstratified. Mark Hassall adds flesh to the bare bones with his contribution on the two well-known tombstones of Dannicus and Sextus Valerius Genialis. If Volume I spells out one lesson clearly it is that the origins of our towns do not give themselves up easily. The publication of this report should be an incentive to carry on, not an excuse to stop.

Volume II, on the Romano-British cemeteries, attempts to flesh the bones on the grand scale, mainly thanks to the late Calvin Wells. Richard Reece has recently written ('Bones, Bodies and Dis-ease', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 1.3, Nov. 1982, pp. 347-58): 'Calvin Wells was a practising doctor who seems to have had a flair for diagnosis; he was willing to make the leap of reconstructing the life and death of individuals from the past and as such may be held up as a highly readable example of what I would call the medical school of reporting.' From the 450 or more burials alongside the Fosse Way, Wells reconstructs a picture of a turbulent town of scrappers and brawlers – two-thirds male, many with fractures. Never afraid to speculate, Wells suggests: 'The most likely reason is that Cirencester, like York, was largely given over to retired legionaries and to various Roman officials, many of whom lacked regular wives, and whose sexual partners, if any, were probably drawn from the professional prostitutes who were no doubt an abundant and pleasant amenity of the town.' What a contrast this makes with the more conservative approach adopted by palaeo-pathologists: 'It is the opinion of this writer that a conservative and critical stance is essential when investigating skeletal samples of small size' (Jane E. Buikstra, in *The Archaeology of Death*, eds Chapman, Kinnes and Randsborg, 1981, p. 123). It remains for Wells' peers to comment on his use of ageing techniques and parity (the number of children a woman has borne; 13 women are estimated to average 4.7 children). This reviewer found Wells' report a fascinating account of a Romano-British urban population and a welcome stimulus to tackle a lot of medical jargon, which is not nearly so horrific as it looks at first sight.

One much-publicised section of this report has now been refuted. Tony Waldron noted very

high levels of lead in the Cirencester bones. He even suggested that some children could have died from lead poisoning. It now looks as if this was a false alarm. In a recent paper (*Journal of Archaeological Science* 10.1, Jan. 1983) Dr Waldron shows that the lead was absorbed by the skeletons after death, from the surrounding ground.

Cirencester Excavations I and II are a major contribution to the study of Roman Britain. Alan McWhirr and John Wachter and their colleagues deserve to be congratulated on their energy and initiative.

DAVID MILES
Oxford Archaeological Unit

T.C. Darvill, *The Megalithic Chambered Tombs of the Cotswold-Severn Region* (Vorda Archaeological and Historical Publications, Highworth, Wilts., 1982). A4 paperbound, 147 pp., 37 figs., 3 plates. £9.95, post-free.

This monograph represents the first major study of the Cotswold-Severn tombs since the late John Corcoran's work in 1969. As such it is extremely welcome, even though the data base is nearly the same, since few excavations have taken place since 1969 and fewer still have been published. It must be stated at the outset that this is an academic study rather than a popular account, and it will be of most interest to serious students of the Neolithic period and prehistoric funerary practice. The subtitle of the work – 'An assessment of certain architectural elements and their relation to ritual practice and Neolithic society' – adds a necessary qualification to the main title, and it is helpful to know that it originated as a B.A. dissertation under the title – 'Concealment and constriction in the Cotswold-Severn long barrow group'.

One of Darvill's main concerns is to review the development and relative dating of Cotswold-Severn tombs (Chap. 2). The concept of typological 'degeneration' from an initial terminal chambered tomb to one with lateral chambers is criticised, and the alternative hypothesis is advocated of increasing typological complexity with the development reversed. This sequence, with the lateral chambered cairns as the primary type, is certainly possible, but the actual evidence to support it is extremely nebulous. The radiocarbon dates are too few to offer any help, and the stratigraphic argument for a change from lateral to terminal entrances seems to hinge on one site, the extremely enigmatic Dyffryn Ardudwy, which has perhaps been over-interpreted. Darvill's evidence ultimately rests on the ceramic finds, which do seem to show some stylistic separation amongst the different classes of tomb. However, the chronology of British early/middle Neolithic pottery styles points to overlapping ceramic traditions, so that the kind of stylistic diversity documented need not betoken sequential dating, especially since the ceramic finds from Cotswold-Severn tombs are so few that the arguments must *ipso facto* depend upon individual vessels. These vessels could be said to have special funerary overtones, and may not reflect the real ceramic assemblages used by the tomb builders in a domestic context.

The success of the deeply entrenched 'degeneration' model did not depend on archaeological evidence at all, but rather on the theoretical concept of a shift to the false terminal entrance in order to confuse tomb-robbers. One of the archaeological reasons for rejecting this model now is that we have evidence for a group of lateral chambered cairns in the north Cotswolds which lack any suggestion of a false entrance at the terminals, or any evidence for intentional concealment at the side entrances. One suspects, however, that the 'increasing complexity' model will not gain popular support until a simple and pragmatic explanation is provided.

Chapter 3 is devoted to an explanation of information theory, which the author sees as a useful

tool for understanding the mechanisms by which the knowledge to construct chambered tombs was acquired. At the theoretical level this can offer insights into the principles underlying communication between segmentary societies, such as are likely to have existed in the British Neolithic; but to this reviewer the introduction of information theory, and particularly the use of the term 'information processing node', sit somewhat uncomfortably within the present text, which would have lost nothing by their omission.

The core of the book (Chaps. 4–5) is concerned with those architectural elements of Cotswold-Severn tombs which are held to denote concealment and constriction. Here the somewhat esoteric problem of the derivation of so-called extra-revetment material is discussed in detail, with Darvill concluding that both deliberately built extra-revetment and extra-cairn debris resulting from erosion are possible. This reviewer's experience would suggest that all the extra-revetment associated with Cotswold-Severn tombs, at least east of the Severn, results from natural post-constructional decay of the monument. Certainly it is inappropriate to support the opposing argument by reference to the Notgrove rotunda, since the material around the rotunda revetment can best be seen as part of the subsequent cairn construction, not as an independent element. It seems highly unlikely, therefore, that extra-revetment can ever be regarded as an element of ritual tomb concealment, and it is an open question as to whether any of the constriction aspects of the chamber and passage designs are for ritual purposes, or even for demarcation. The reviewer would have preferred to see the purely functional possibilities of such elements discussed more fully. For example, the lateral constrictions provided by the septal slabs seem wholly explicable as a device to provide support for temporary blocking slabs lent against them while the tomb is in use, thus preventing the unwanted ingress of animals.

In many ways it is Chapter 6, which offers speculation on Neolithic social patterns in the Cotswold region, which is the most interesting and stimulating. The reviewer would only regret the omission of discussion of the general role of monumental tomb building in pre-literate societies. Tomb construction on a world-wide scale appears to take place at a time when societies are moving towards a more complex, hierarchical phase, which is often associated with intensive social competition, the reinforcement of group identity by extravagant display, and inter-group hostility. As Darvill rightly emphasises, the sites of Crickley Hill and Peak Camp offer a rare insight into the settlement and economic background of the Cotswold tomb builders, and these sites may indeed document the anticipated social complexity and warfare. Unfortunately, we lack a proven link between the occupation of these sites and the construction and use of the most adjacent barrows, but this need not prevent the use of anthropological or geographical models in attempting to understand the framework within which the Cotswold long barrows functioned. (On a minor point the reviewer would disagree with Darvill's interpretation of the Briery Hill site as a long barrow).

Finally, in Chapter 7 the author offers suggestions for the future study of the Cotswold-Severn tombs, and the gazetteer in Appendix 1 provides a very useful corpus of illustrations of tomb plans. It would have been even more valuable to have all these plans at a uniform scale, but the reasons for not doing this can be appreciated.

Overall Tim Darvill is to be congratulated on the production of an entertaining and worthwhile study which will take its place as a standard reference for students of Cotswold-Severn tombs. It probably marks the end of an era of Cotswold-Severn tomb studies, since there is little to be gained by further reshuffling of the existing data, and a new phase will begin when the results of all the recently-excavated sites become available for critical study. Congratulations are due also to Vorda Publications, who in this volume have produced their most impressive publication to date, and one which augurs well for the future of the series. Two aspects, however, need attention. The photographs, despite the use of glossy paper, have reproduced

very badly, but the reviewer is well aware of the problems of photographing this type of monument and the fault may partly lie with the original prints. Secondly, there should have been a tighter editorial check on the correction of annoying errors of grammar and spelling. These complaints apart, this publication deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, a wide distribution.

ALAN SAVILLE
Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum

Alan Saville, *Recent Work at Cow Common Bronze Age Cemetery, Glas.* (Bristol 1979, CRAAGS Occasional Paper No. 6). 22 pp., 17 plates, 18 figs. £3.

Alan Saville, *Excavations at Guiting Power Iron Age Site, Glas. 1974* (Bristol 1979, CRAAGS Occasional Paper No. 7). 36 pp., 4 plates, 14 figs. £2.40.

Alan Saville, *Archaeological Sites in the Avon and Gloucestershire Cotswolds* (Bristol 1980, CRAAGS Survey No. 5). 46 pp., 9 maps. £3.60.

Roger Leech, *Historic Towns in Gloucestershire* (Bristol 1981, CRAAGS Survey No. 3). 114 pp., 52 maps. £9.90.

(Available post-free from Archaeological Centre, Mark Lane, Bristol BS1 4XR)

This further batch of reports from CRAAGS, added to earlier publications (see Vol. XCVI, 98–9), forms a substantial contribution to Gloucestershire archaeology. Much has changed since the formation of CRAAGS a decade ago (not least its name to Western Archaeological Trust, a great improvement), including the termination of several avenues of archaeological research and hence publication. Each is in its own way reflected here.

Alan Saville's work on Gloucestershire prehistory included a number of excavations during the 1970s, two of which are published here. The ploughed-out round barrow Swell 8 was fully excavated and is discussed in its bronze-age context together with a detailed analysis of a large surface flint collection from the barrow cemetery. Both this and the Guiting Power report are clearly presented in an A4 format, which lends itself well to plans and figures and to the inclusion of specialist material in a smaller typeface. The small number of plates are well-chosen.

The essential rescue nature of both excavations is clear enough, and pressure on 'threatened' sites prompted a series of DOE-sponsored surveys to ascertain the extent of the problem. In publishing its results, CRAAGS/WAT is to be congratulated on its persistence; the result is five detailed surveys, three on Gloucestershire.

Survey No. 5 is described as 'an extensive survey of a rural archaeological resource with special reference to plough damage'. Completed in 1977, the evidence is presented in detail and in such a way as to form almost a basic 'sites and monuments' record for the area. A total of 906 sites are listed (with a date range of 4000 BC to 1500 AD) and a series of recommendations offers a significant challenge to our currently depleted resources for archaeology. In summary, 38 per cent of the total number of sites are considered to be extensively plough-damaged with a further 8 per cent partially so. The strengths and weaknesses of quoting statistics of this kind are also assessed, and a particularly informative analysis discusses each type of site – whether burial mound or medieval village – and the extent of modern damage. Recommendations for greater protection by scheduling form an extensive list; but how many will ever enjoy this protection? The survey is a salutary exercise, well worth undertaking, even if its major contribution is to catalogue the extent of loss and destruction.

Historic Towns in Gloucestershire completes a trio of studies, volumes on Avon and Somerset having already appeared. The theme is the relationship between archaeology and planning,

hence the assessment of each selected town is geared rather more to the significance of development areas than to a detailed historical account. As a result, the latter element is selective indeed, but sufficient for the purpose. Twenty-four towns are assessed, each with one plan of archaeological features and another of 'the state of development'. Colour printing in green and red highlights listed buildings and development areas, an additional cost but well worth while. We must hope that copies are by now housed in all of the planning offices in Gloucestershire and that surveys of this kind will indeed be used when the inevitable pressure for development in urban areas is renewed with vigour.

DAVID VINER
Corinium Museum

Domesday Book: Gloucestershire, edited and translated by John S. Moore (*History from the Sources*, general editor, John Morris; Phillimore, Chichester, 1982). £8 (paperback £4.50).

When the Domesday Survey was undertaken in 1086, neighbouring shires were grouped into circuits and a different panel of commissioners was responsible for each circuit. Elements common to a number of shires point to the association of Gloucestershire with Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire. There is a mass of information about the plough-teams available in each manor, but the account of Gloucestershire rarely has anything to say about ploughlands – the area which was ploughed – or about the possible extension of the arable land by using more ploughs. The same is true of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Pasture is rarely mentioned in these three shires. They share with Shropshire another characteristic: they have an unusually high percentage of serfs – unfree men and women, bound to the soil. By such means, we can establish the extent of a particular Domesday circuit.

Gloucestershire was a large county, created in the early years of the 11th century by the amalgamation of administrative units based on Gloucester and Winchcombe. It covered a wide range of country, from the Cotswolds to the rich farming lands of the Severn Vale, and, beyond the river, the thickly-wooded, thinly-populated Forest of Dean. Sheep and wool made the Cotswolds wealthy and there was not, as might have been expected, a sharp contrast between the wealth and population of wold and vale. The information which Domesday Book provides for the Gloucestershire boroughs is very disappointing, though, fortunately, for Gloucester and Winchcombe it can be supplemented by early surveys preserved at the abbey of Evesham. These have been the subject of an important study by Dr H.B. Clarke, still in the press; he has, very generously, made his texts and notes available for Mr Moore's use. On the western fringe of the shire lay a band of territory which need not have been included in the Domesday Survey. Some parts of South Wales had already been infiltrated by 1086, and the Domesday account of Gloucestershire provides valuable information about economic arrangements in that early precursor of the Welsh March.

King William was curious – and, under threat of political crisis, anxious – to know more about the country he had conquered. He wanted specific answers to a wide range of questions which centred upon tenure before and after the Conquest, economic resources, liability for tax, and value. Some information, particularly the annual value of the estate, had to be given for the time of King Edward, before the disruption caused by conquest, and for 1086, the time of the Survey. In some parts of the kingdom the value had also to be given *quando recepit*, when the Norman lord received it. Domesday Book provides material for comparative study not only of different areas of the country in the Conqueror's reign but of the condition of the kingdom before and after 1066.

For an editor great problems arise from the fact that Domesday Book is heavily condensed and many words are reduced to the shortest possible abbreviation. A salt-house in Droitwich belonged to the manor of Tewkesbury, but as the text stands it is impossible to determine whether the scribe intended to say that it 'belonged' to Tewkesbury in the time of King Edward or that it 'belongs' to the manor now, in 1086. People are sometimes identified specifically, and then there is no problem, as with Britric fitz Algar, Earl Godwine, Oswi the reeve of King William, and Roger d'Oilly. 'Earl William' is William fitz Osbern, earl of Hereford, who died in 1071; but is 'Earl Henry' always and consistently the earl of Warwick? Pre-Conquest landholders have been identified in Olof von Feilitzen's magisterial work, *Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book* (1937); but how can we identify Roger, Robert, Walter and many other post-Conquest tenants with common Christian names? Place-names pose a similar problem. Neighbouring estates may share a single name: Ampney, Colesbourne, Coln, or Duntisbourne, for example. If they are distinguished in later sources, the single name of Domesday Book can be amplified. Some estates are described but not named, and that provides puzzles in plenty for the local historian. These questions can be tackled with considerable confidence, largely because of the long tradition of local studies; it goes back to William Bawden's translation of the text in 1812, to A.S. Ellis' paper on 'Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire' in 1879, and C.S. Taylor's pioneer work, *Domesday Book of Gloucestershire* in 1889. In this new translation, Bawden seems to have been ignored, though some of his readings are more consonant with the Latin of the original.

The late John Morris wanted to provide in an easily accessible form the text and translation of Domesday Book for all the counties of England. John Moore has now added to this series the volume for Gloucestershire. He uses the text established by Abraham Farley in 1783. This has been checked against the original and variations have been noted. They are not always apparent from the translation but they are discussed in the footnotes. Mr Moore has had to work within the conventions of the series, conventions which have already received adverse comment. The pages are not numbered. Instead, each Domesday entry is given a number and that serves as the reader's guide. It is a clumsy device, and it does not make for easy reference. The modern equivalents used for Domesday terms have not won assent. When Domesday Book speaks of holding land 'at farm', what advantage is there in using the phrase 'at a revenue'? It may be difficult to decide what a Domesday villein actually was, but is it helpful to call him a 'villager'?

Within the limits of the series, Mr Moore has made the text of Domesday Book for Gloucestershire easily available with a translation. He points in his notes to the many questions still to be resolved if the text is to be understood. Clearly, he would have liked to develop a number of his comments at greater length, and he promises a detailed study of his identification of place-names. For the present, historians and teachers will be grateful for this volume, and will surely make good use of the text now set before them.

DAVID WALKER
University College, Swansea

Eric Gethyn-Jones, *George Thorpe and the Berkeley Company*, (Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 1982). 296 pp., 14 illus., 2 maps. £7.95.

This informative book deals with an hitherto neglected venture in colonisation from Gloucestershire during the early 17th century. The painstaking research which it incorporates has clearly been a labour of love by the author over many years; it was the subject of his presidential address to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society in 1975, and this extended account of

the venture fully justifies his efforts. It tells the story of the formation of the Berkeley Company by four Gloucestershire gentlemen, George Thorpe of Wanswell Court near Berkeley, Richard Berkeley of Stoke Gifford, Sir William Throckmorton of Clearwell, and the historian John Smyth of Nibley; their purpose was to found a town and hundred of Berkeley on the James River in Virginia, one of the first of such settlements undertaken by enterprising Englishmen.

The reader can only be amazed at the amount of detailed information about this venture which Canon Gethyn-Jones has unearthed concerning the motives of the four founders, the colonists – men, women and children – who undertook to leave their homes in the Vale of Berkeley and the Cotswold edge to join the arduous enterprise, the two voyages from Bristol in 1619 and 1620, the life of the colonists in the New World, and the horrific Indian massacre in 1622 which effectively brought the project to an end. We are given a detailed account of the people involved in the scheme. In 1620 Sir William Throckmorton withdrew from the project and his quarter-share was taken by William Tracy, of Hailes (where his family had taken an important part in tobacco-growing); Tracy himself went to the colony with his wife and family. We are told of the hardships endured by the settlers who so hopefully left Bristol in 1619 for the Atlantic crossing on the *Matthew*, a little ship of only 45 tons, and of their suffering and the heavy death-rate among them during their first severe winter in Virginia. They took with them detailed orders for daily prayers, regular religious worship, sabbath observance and an annual thanksgiving, as well as instructions for choosing a site, for building storehouses and dwellings, and for surrounding their settlement with a high wooden palisade to keep off Indians and wild beasts. In 1620 a second ship, the *Supply*, of 70 tons, sailed from Bristol with a second party, including wives and children. Above all, Canon Gethyn-Jones has rescued from obscurity the important figure of George Thorpe, an highly-interesting and complex character. He was a country squire, member of Parliament, and courtier and gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, had numerous business concerns and interests, and was a devoted advocate of colonies; but he was also a deeply religious man, impelled by missionary, humanitarian and educational zeal. Thorpe was a member of the council of the Virginia Company and went to Virginia in 1620, where he played a leading part in the affairs of the Berkeley Plantation and in the remarkable educational experiment at Henrico College across the James River. It was Thorpe's trusting, fearless nature and humanitarian concern which finally led him to his death in 1622, for he attempted to reason with attacking Indians who savagely killed him.

All this is extremely interesting, original material, gathered from widely-scattered archives in England and the United States (including the Smyth of Nibley papers in New York and the Virginia Company records), and is the fruit of a great deal of devoted labour. The story is complex and often difficult, and it is not always easy work to follow the author's relentless search for evidence concerning the tangled relationships and motives of Berkeleys, Thorpes, Throckmortons, Smyths and other Gloucestershire families, the detailed story of the ill-fated scheme, and the complex affairs of the Virginia Company, the Berkeley Company and other colonial enterprises. This is inevitable in such a closely-documented study, though in some of the detail concerning the life of the colonists in Virginia the reader would have been helped by a large-scale map of the Berkeley Plantation and its surroundings.

It is above all the detailed information we are given which makes this book so useful. We are shown, for example, the difficulties of the voyages; the remarkable list of provisions, weapons, tools, seeds and cloth, as well as bibles and prayer books, that were purchased for the expedition; the precise rules laid down for religious observances, including an annual Thanksgiving service; and the plans for education, welfare and government. The numerous appendices also contain much background information, such as wills, inventories, depositions, lists of settlers, and the later history of the Berkeley Plantation. This will be of interest as much to those concerned with

the conditions in Gloucestershire, which led to the formation of the Company and led the colonists to leave their homes for the unknown prospects awaiting them across the Atlantic, as to those who seek to know more about the early history of English settlement in Virginia. It is pleasant to record that the 'generous subvention' of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, which is gratefully acknowledged by the author, has been put to such good use in this scholarly and well-produced volume.

J.H. BETTEY
University of Bristol

David E. Evans, *As Mad as a Hatter: A History of Nonconformism in Dursley* (Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 1982). pp. 238, illustrated. £7.50.

David E. Evans, *Dursley and Cam* (Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 1981). pp. 125, illustrated. £3.95 (paperback).

Dursley has not in the past received so much attention from historians as some other towns in Gloucestershire. A general history is still awaited, but in the meantime David Evans has performed a service by providing these two books, particularly since the first and more important of them is a specialised study of Dursley nonconformism, which as elsewhere in mid-Gloucestershire has played such an important part in moulding the character of life in the town.

The reason for choosing the first part of the book's title is not fully explained in the text, though there was a hatmaker called John Dando (1715–1775) who was a leader of the Dursley Methodists. The origins of 'gospel' religion in the town can be traced back, as elsewhere in Gloucestershire, to Puritanism within the Church of England; here the leading spirit was Joseph Woodward, a local tanner's son who was rector of Dursley from 1647 to 1662. Dursley, it is recorded 'was very much altered by his labours of many years there', but he took a stern line against Quakers.

The first sign of organised local nonconformism was the registration of Cam Meeting House in 1703; it continued to be served by Presbyterian ministers till the mid 18th century, when it became Congregational. In Dursley the real stimulus came from George Whitefield, born in Gloucester, who in 1743 preached to 'some thousands' in the open at Dursley and a few days later preached on Stinchcombe Hill. In 1755 Dando and other followers of Calvinistic Methodism, of which Whitefield was the spiritual leader, registered a house in Dursley for their meetings. In 1760 they went further and built Dursley's first 'Tabernacle', as the chapels of Whitefield's societies were generally called. It is with the subsequent history of this Tabernacle and its congregation that David Evans's book is mainly concerned. Communion was still at first administered by priests in Anglican orders, but following Whitefield's death in 1770 his societies parted from the Church of England and accepted independent ordination. A rare example of a woman preaching is recorded in 1770, when a Mrs Brown used regularly to 'exhort the people with very great power', both in the minister's house and in the open. In 1809 the first Tabernacle was replaced by the building which still stands, and which provided more space for the Sunday school which had early been started there.

Nonconformism in Dursley did not remain monolithic. The Wesleyan Methodists acquired premises in 1799 and later threw off splinter groups. The Tabernacle itself suffered a secession of members, who built their own chapel about 1828 but rejoined the parent body in 1840. In 1852 the Tabernacle, by now professedly Congregational, sponsored a daughter chapel at The

Quarry. In about 1860 Mormons were holding services in the town, but these only lasted for a year; Baptists and Plymouth Brethren were also recorded.

As the story approaches modern times, the heroic days of revivalism are over, and inevitably, with the survival of much more detailed records, the doings of the nonconformist congregation, however worthy, begin to seem more trivial. In 1885 the notes for Sunday school teachers published in the 'Home Companion' proffered the advice that 'the mere act of riding a bicycle is not in itself sinful, and if it is the only available means of reaching the church on a Sunday it may be excusable'. In 1905 a new minister would only come to the Tabernacle if a bath with hot and cold water was fitted in his house. This was done, but he had to pay the 'extra water-rate of 10 s. a year.

These are only a few points in a packed and interesting tale. The book is not the work of a professional historian but its author has done valuable work in sifting so much information, gleaned not only from the more obvious sources such as the County Record Office but also from nonconformist archives both local and national (especially of the Congregationalists and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion) and making it available to a wider readership. The result is hardly light reading for the casual browser, but it is a record of matters which people felt to be important in their time, and that is what history is all about.

In a book published under the imprint of Alan Sutton of Gloucester it is sad to find such a large number of mis-spellings. These are particularly unfortunate where they concern the religious topics which are the backbone of the book: the Calvinistic Methodists whom it describes are printed as 'Calvanistic' almost every time, Biblical names such as Abraham, Absalom and Ebenczer are mis-spelt, 'episcopacy' is repeatedly reduced to 'episcopy', and Anglicans (more than nonconformists) may be upset by 'altar' appearing as 'alter'.

The illustrations, mainly group photographs or portraits of individuals but also some of buildings, help to give atmosphere to the text, and there is a useful but not exhaustive index.

David Evans's slightly earlier book entitled *Dursley and Cam* consists of a collection of old photographs. The only continuous text is a brief preface. There are informative, mostly short, captions under the pictures. A page-long one concerns a house where Charles II is said to have lodged during his flight after the battle of Worcester; this consists mainly of an account of the event from the *Dursley Gazette* of 1921, which is reproduced without comment, though some of its statements would probably not stand up in the light of recent research. The oldest photograph is dated about 1860; there are only two or three more before 1890; and the great majority are of the 20th century. In the nature of such collections, they are mainly of people but include some buildings and street-scenes. Those who know modern Dursley and Cam will enjoy this book, and young people can learn much of the former realities of life from such visual history. A street banner for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897 proclaims 'Well played, Victoria!', a surprisingly cheeky way for Dursley to address its aged sovereign.

GEOFFREY MASEFIELD
Wotton-under-Edge

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section is designed to draw attention to recent publications which make a contribution to the study of the archaeology and history of the county. The list is neither intended nor expected to be exhaustive but it is hoped that societies, museums and individuals responsible for any such

publication, whether periodical, guide, article or full-length study, will contact the Reviews Editor as soon as their work appears in print to ensure its inclusion here. Publications reviewed above or to be reviewed in future volumes may not be noticed here.

- Armitage, E.L. (ed) 1983 *The Charlton Kings Parish Register*, vol. 1 (1538–1634) with introduction and index; v + 62 pp. £2.00.
- Atkinson, B. 1982 *Trade Unions in Bristol, c. 1860–1914*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Assn. local hist. pamphlet no. 51, 28 pp. £0.80.
- Betty, J. (ed) 1982 *Calendar of the Correspondence of the Smyth Family of Ashton Court 1548–1642*, Bristol Rec. Soc. vol. 35, xxv + 217 pp, £9 (copies available from History Dept., Bristol University).
- Betty, J. 1983 *Church and Community in Bristol during the Sixteenth Century*, Bristol Rec. Soc. 22 pp. £1.20 (copies available from History Dept., Bristol University).
- Black, J. 1983 'The Cirencester Flying Post and Weekly Miscellany', Cirencester Arch. and Hist. Soc. *Newsletter*, no. 25, 1982–3, pp. 5–18.
- Blake, S., and Beacham, R. 1982 *The Book of Cheltenham*, Barracuda Books, Buckingham. 148 pp + many illus. £13.50. A town history of Cheltenham.
- Briggs, D. 1983 *The Bristol Post Office in the Age of Rowland Hill 1837–1864*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Assn. local hist. pamphlet no. 54, 22 pp. £0.90.
- Charlton Kings Local Hist. Soc. *Research Bulletin*, no. 6, Autumn 1981, 63 pp. £1.45; no. 7, Spring 1982. 57 pp. £1.45; no. 8, Autumn 1982. 66 pp. £1.55; no. 9, Spring 1983. 50 pp. £1.50.
- Clarke, G. 1982 'The Roman Villa at Woodchester', *Britannia*, vol. XIII, pp. 197–228.
- Darvill, T. and McWhirr, A.D. 1982 'Roman Brick Production and the Environment' in Miles, D. (ed) *The Romano-British Countryside*, BAR British Series 103, 1982, pp. 137–150. Includes references to local material.
- Darvill, T.C. 1982 'Excavations at the Peak Camp, Cowley, Gloucestershire', *Glevensis*, no. 16, pp. 20–5. A second interim report.
- Drake, B. 1982 'The Booth Hall, Westgate Street, Gloucester', *Glevensis*, no. 16, pp. 4–7. See also Gloucestershire Historical Studies, no. XIII., pp. 44–50.
- Exell, A., Powell, G., Burson, W, and Drury, R. 1983, *Old Photographs of Blockley, Chipping Campden, Chipping Norton and Moreton-in-Marsh*, Hendon Publishing Co., Nelson, 95 photographs, £3.20.
- Gibbs, J.A. (1st. edn. 1898) *A Cotswold Village*, facsimile edition, Dog Ear Books, Bampton, Oxon., 240 pp., illus. £2.95 paper.
- Glevensis*, no. 16, 1982, ed. C. Henshaw, 48 pp. £1.25. Includes Darvill (op.cit), Drake (op.cit) and excavation and observation reports from Bagendon, Bourton-on-the-Water, Hazleton, Gloucester, Uley and elsewhere.
- Gloucestershire Soc. for Industrial Arch. *Journal* 1982, ed. C. Cox. 60 pp. Includes Haine (op.cit), Harwood (op.cit) and Pope (op.cit) plus articles on the Cinderford coke iron furnace, Bullo Pill and Forest of Dean tramroads, the Woodchester round-house and the future development of Gloucester Docks and the Gloucester Infirmary.
- Haine, C. 1982 'Cloth Mills along the Painswick Stream', *G.S.I.A. Journal*, pp. 17–34.
- Harwood, A.R. 1982 'The Northleach House of Correction', *G.S.I.A. Journal*, pp. 2–6.
- Heighway, C.M., and Parker, A.J. 1982 'The Roman Tilery at St. Oswald's Priory, Gloucester', *Britannia*, vol. XIII, pp. 25–77.
- Herrick, S. 1980 *There's Always Room in the Aisles*, Nympsfield 1980, 72 pp, illus. A survey of church buildings in Wotton-under-Edge.

- Lamb, P. 1981 *Electricity in Bristol 1863–1948*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Assn. local hist. pamphlet no. 48, 34 pp, £0.60.
- Lambrick, G. 1983 *The Rollright Stones*, Oxford Arch. Unit, 57 pp., 13 figs. £1.50. Published as part of a comprehensive survey of the ancient monument.
- Levitan, B. 1982 *Excavations at West Hill, Uley 1979: the Sieving and Sampling Programme*, Western Arch. Trust occ. paper no. 10, 32 pp, 16 tablets and 12 figs. £3.
- Lewis, J.R. 1983 *Farmor's Fairford and its Primary Schools*, Countryside Publications, £2.00. The history of education in the town from the opening of Farmor's School in 1738.
- Masefield, G.B. 1982 *Worthies of Wotton-under-Edge*, published by the author. £2.50 (copies available from 26 Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge).
- McGrath, P. 1981 *Bristol and the Civil War*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Assn. local hist. pamphlet no. 50, 50 pp, £1.
- Miles, D. and Palmer, S. 1982 *Figures in a Landscape; archaeological investigations at Claydon Pike, Fairford and Lechlade: an interim report*, Oxford Arch. Unit, 12 pp., illus.
- Miles, D. and Palmer, S. 1982 'Claydon Pike', *Current Arch.*, no. 86, March 1983, p. 88–92.
- Morley, B.M. 1979 *Blackfriars, Gloucester*, Department of the Environment, London, 6 pp. £0.10.
- Morris, C. 1983 *Dairy Farming in Gloucestershire*, Gloucester Folk Museum, 24 pp., illus.
- Orme, N. 1982 'A Grammatical Miscellany of 1427–65 from Bristol and Wiltshire', *Traditio* (Studies in Ancient and Medieval History, Thought and Religion), vol XXXVIII, New York, pp. 301–26.
- Paget, M. 1982 'A Study of Manorial Custom before 1625', *The Local Historian*, vol. 15, no. 3, August 1982, pp. 166–73.
- Parsons, R.M. 1982 *The White Ships*, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, 90 pp. + photographs. £3.95. History of the banana trade in the port of Bristol.
- Paton, D.M. (ed.) 1983 *The 1483 Gloucester Charter in History*, Alan Sutton, Gloucester, for Glouc. City Council and Glouc. Civic Trust, 64 pp. £2.25. Lectures given to mark the quincentenary of Gloucester's charter of incorporation: N.M. Herbert, 'Gloucester's Livelihood in the Late Middle Ages'; R.A. Griffiths, 'Richard III: King or Anti-King?'; Susan Reynolds, 'Gloucester and Town Government in the Middle Ages'; Peter Clark, 'A Poisoned Chalice? The 1483 Charter, the City and the County 1483–1662'. Also includes a translation of the charter.
- Phelps, H. 1982 *The Forest of Dean*, Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 192 pp. £3.95 paper.
- Pope, A. 1982 'The Lightmoor Colliery Winding Engine' *G.S.I.A. Journal* pp. 7–12.
- Powell, G. 1982 *The Book of Campden*, Barracuda Books, Buckingham, 120 pp., illus. £12.95. A town history of Chipping Campden.
- Price, E.G. 1983 'Frocester' *Current Arch.*, no. 88, August 1983, pp. 139–45. Excavations of the Romano-British site at Frocester Court since 1960. See also *Glevensis* (op. cit), pp. 8–10.
- Richards, M.E. 1983 *Gloucestershire Family History*, Glouc. Record Office, 74 pp. £1.50. New edition of a handbook to sources for county genealogy.
- Rodwell, W. 1981 *The Archaeology of the English Church*, Batsford, London 187 pp. £14.95.
- Saville, A. 1981 and 1982 *Hazleton North Neolithic Long Barrow*, CRAAGS Interim Reports on 1981 and 1982 excavations respectively, each 8 pp., illus. £0.50.
- Saville, A. 1983 'Hazleton', *Current Arch.*, no. 87, June 1983, pp. 107–12. See also *Glevensis* (op.cit), pp. 13–6.
- Solley, T.W.J. 1979 'Romano-British Side-Tables and Chip-carving' *Britannia*, vol. X, pp. 169–77. Includes local material from Gloucestershire and Avon.
- Stinchcombe, O. 1982 *Lucky to Survive: a centenary history of Gotherington School*, Chameleon Press, 120 pp. £2.75 paper.

- Tomlinson, C. 1982 *Isaac Rosenberg of Bristol*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Assn. local hist. pamphlet no. 53, 20 pp, £0.80.
- Trow, S. 1982 'An early intaglio found near Cirencester, Gloucestershire', *Britannia*, vol. XIII, pp. 322-3.
- Vanes, J. 1982 *Education and Apprenticeship in Sixteenth Century Bristol*, Bristol Branch of the Historical Assn. local hist. pamphlet no. 52, 28 pp, £0.80.
- Viner, D.J. 1983 *Victorian and Edwardian Cotswolds from Old Photographs*, Batsford, London. 131 photographs in a series volume, £7.95.
- Wacher, J.S. 1981 *Cirencester Roman Amphitheatre*, Department of the Environment, London, 8 pp. £0.20.
- Williams, H. (1982) *The Diary of a Rowing Tour from Oxford to London in 1875*, Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 166 pp., 78 illus. £7.95.
- Winstone, R. 1983 *Bristol As It Was 1845-1900*, published by the author (23 Hyland Grove, Bristol 9). £9.20. The thirty-second book in the series; over 520 photographs.