

MOLAS LIBRARY

# NEWS

November 1989  
No.14



DUA ARCHIVE COPY

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## INTRODUCTION

There has been Press interest in the past month both in the Venetian glass beaker from Giltspur Street, and also in our lack of storage space! A developer presentation was staged for RSD, the Fleet Valley sponsors, and another will occur later this month for MEPC, who have funded many of our sites. The Annual Lecture is also being held on the 13th November: staff may view the displays and exhibition before the lecture, and attend the lecture at a re-run on the 20th November.

There has been a request not only for papers but also for an exhibition for the next IFA conference, to be held in April 1990. We would welcome suggestions for the exhibition theme, which could be linked to the conference themes, or might refer to issues such as competitive tendering, or recent work-changes /innovations of the DUA. Ideas in writing please, to Nina Jaffa by December 15th.

Sue Riviere will be leaving at the end of the month; she is going to work for *Bull HN Information Systems* as a Press Officer.

## STAFF

### New Staff

Mark Bagwell  
Sandra Burbidge  
Daniel Bone  
Jessica Fletcher  
Wendy Garett  
Richard Hilton  
Mark Houlston  
Crispin Jarman  
Bruno Mezec  
Duncan MacDonald  
Alan McKeown  
Vicki Roulinson  
Alison Rutherford  
Janet Stacey  
Elizabeth Tough

### Resignations

Sandra Burbidge  
Annie Hodgson  
Alan McKeown  
Martin Reid  
Sue Riviere

### Transfers from DGLA

Damian Grady  
Adrian Miles  
Adrian Swingler  
Mark Bell (temporary)  
John Gould ("")  
Chris Kirby ("")  
Simon Nichols ("")  
Laurence Pontin ("")  
Paul Travell ("")

### Appointments

Duncan MacDonald: Computer Technician  
Finds:  
Wendy Garrett (Secretary)  
Elizabeth Tough (Fleet Valley)  
Tilly Webb (from Pageant)  
Senior Archaeologists:  
Mark Hinman (Gt St Thomas Apostle)  
Mike Inzani (Eastcheap)  
Dave McEwan-Cox (Fleet Valley)  
Jeremy Oetgen (Billingsgate Bath House)  
Nick Truckle (Fleet Valley)

### Vacancies

Senior Archaeologist: 78-9 Leadenhall St. (2.5 months)  
closing date: 9th November

2 archaeological draughtspersons (DUA), Level 3  
closing date: 15th November

DGLA Senior Archaeologist: Illustrator  
closing date: 10th November

DGLA Senior Archaeologist: Documentary research (Royal Mint)  
closing date: 10th November

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**\*Contracts extended until end of December\***





On Wednesday 25th October Liz Shepherd, Roberta Tomber and Jacqui Keily presented a training demonstration to the staff on Leadenhall Street on clay and timber buildings, and their associated finds.

Induction training for new members of staff will be held on Wednesday 15th November. Any members of staff who missed previous sessions who are interested in attending should contact me.

**Susan Greenwood**

## COMPUTING

### STATISTICS SEMINARS.

Over the summer a series of statistics workshops were run by the computing section. These workshops offered a gentle introduction (if such a thing is possible!) to statistics, data manipulation and the statistical work done in each department.

Robin Boast introduced the series with two definitions

**statistics -**

*"A secret language used by scientists and mathematicians to confuse the bloody hell out of the rest of us !"*

- "A set of mathematical methods for reducing numeric data to basic, MEANINGFUL patterns."

The basic theme of Robin's talk was that statistical analysis is only worthwhile if the data you are using is suitable and if you are asking questions where the data can offer a reasonable answer. Patterns in statistics are meaningful only in mathematical terms. We must infer ARCHAEOLOGICAL meaning on the results.

Robin stressed that when using any stats there are three important considerations :-

1. The source of the data.

2. The kind of data.

3. The questions to be asked of the data.

Barbara Davies took up the theme of the kind of data used and described the Roman Pottery data from several DUA sites. The main focus was on the GPO site where the data has been quantified. By using statistical analysis it was possible to show how fabrics and forms progressed through time. GPO can then be used as a model to compare the data from other sites in London. She again stressed the importance of the suitability of the data and discussed how to interpret the results archaeologically. The problem of how to make meaningful comparisons between two populations of data, in for example, comparisons between different sites, was discussed.

The problem of non-standard recording and the perceptions of the excavator was raised by Tim Williams. Again Tim stressed the importance of the quality of the data and of seeking proper advice before embarking on any statistical project. The idea of artefact plots was discussed with suggestions about how there might be more communication between the Field and Finds sections which could lead to some interesting projects.

With the introduction of the relational database Oracle to hold all the DUA site data, there will be much more scope for data analysis. James Rackham illustrated this by showing examples of the work done in the environmental section using the Informix database. It was shown how a database can be queried quickly and easily, how to manipulate and compare data and how to write simple reports.

The last seminar was given by Clive Orton from the Institute of Archaeology. He used a Macintosh computer running a program called Hypercard to illustrate his talk. His data was taken from an analysis of the small finds from Winchester, using scatter diagrams and spatial analysis to show associations between objects.

The idea behind the seminars was to give people a chance to get to grips with the basic principles of data analysis and data manipulation. One of the things that archaeology does best is produce data, but it is not necessarily the best data for statistical analysis. With so much data now being stored on computer there will be increasing scope for more complex data manipulation, with some good archaeological analysis as a result. Because this work is just beginning at the DUA I hope that these seminars gave people a chance to think about basic principles before setting up projects.

All the seminars were well attended with 20 - 30 people at each, both field and



finds. It was ironic that the sessions directly related to finds were mainly attended by people already working in finds and the sessions relating to the field were mainly attended by the field section, whereas it may have been beneficial for the finds workers to attend the field sessions and vice versa!

If anyone would like any more information give Robin or I a call. Thanks to Robin, Barbara, Tim, James and Clive for giving such interesting talks and thanks to Sue Greenwood for helping with the organisation.

### COMPUTER TRAINING NEWS.

There will soon be a computer training room set up permanently at Bridge House. There will be a Dell 386 computer (like the ones in Finds and at Bridge House) running both Xenix and Dos, which are the two operating systems in use at the DUA. There will be four terminals linked to the computer which will allow eight users to be trained at one time.

There are four main parts to the training schedule.

1. To train existing computer users in the use of Dos and Xenix operating systems. These will be open to anyone who is interested.

2. To train all users in the use of the new computer systems to be installed at the DUA over the next six months.

These will be :-

**MULTIVIEW** - A new user interface for the Xenix operating system. This will have pull down menus, with options which relate to day to day tasks, so that using the xenix systems will be much easier. Multiview should be installed and training start in December.

**ORACLE** - A new relational database system, to store Finds and Field section data. Oracle will be installed and running for the input of new data by February 1990. Training will start in February.

**MICROSOFT WORD5** - A new DUA wide word-processing package. This will be installed on both Dos and Xenix machines. Again training will start in the new year when the package is installed.

Time will be allocated for all computer users who will need to use any or all of the new systems or packages to be trained.

If anyone has any ideas about computer training or anything they wish to discuss about training, then give me a ring on 01 796 3040.

Zoe Tomlinson.

## FINDS DEPARTMENT

DUA sites have once again produced many unusual finds over the past month, the Fleet Valley being particularly productive. At the Newcastle Close excavation two complete skeletons were revealed with a large number of copper shroud pins arranged diagonally across the bodies. These give some indication of how the shrouds were originally fastened. Favourable conditions have also contributed to the survival of a medieval French *jetton* (counting trading token) and five large strips of tortoise shell; the latter being immediately placed in water by the field staff who recovered them from a stone-lined well. An early sixteenth century thimble was recovered from the bulk wet sieving.

Despite underpinning work continuing until December the main excavations at Albion House, Leadenhall Street ended this month. The interesting range of pottery continues, including a complete London-type North French style jug. Of particular interest was the recovery of a painted ceramic face from a fourth century Nene Valley face pot (see below). It is not known whether the face

represents some form of Roman household deity. Amongst other finds were the pieces of a near-complete Roman glass *aryballos*: a vessel used to carry oils and commonly associated with Roman bath houses. Copper rings still survive in the handles, giving an indication of how it was suspended.



From St Mary Axe two medieval bone gaming counters were excavated; both are circular and have incised concentric ring designs, with ring-and-dot motifs around the outer edge. One counter had a hole through the centre and some pigment surviving in the grooves.

Approximately twenty five burials have now been uncovered at Giltspur Street, many with a range of grave-goods including bronze pints, buckles, coins and whole pots. Conservation lifted a medieval lock and key with associated chain, and more recently jet beads from a necklace.

Of a different nature were the three cannon balls discovered in two Tudor cess pits at Queen Street, along with some pieces of gilded glass and a Roman ceramic unguentarium.

Nick Oakley is power-hosing London Wall material at Guildhall Yard and from the large quantities of leather has retrieved a whole Roman hobnail shoe.

By all accounts the evening [developer] display for R.S.D. on the 2nd October at Fleet was a success.

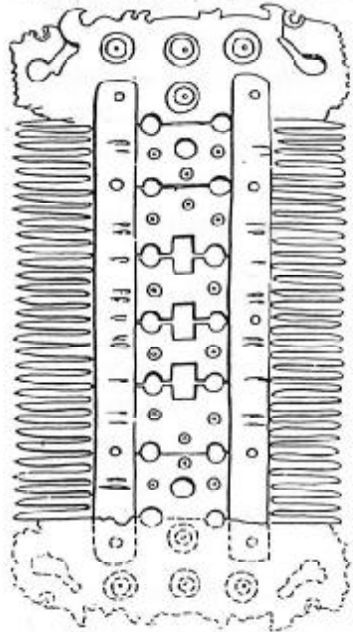
Finally the Finds Department would like to welcome Liz Tough who will be working with Ruth Waller and Emma Stapley at Fleet Valley.

**STOP PRESS** - latest discovery is the female torso of a marble statue from 40, St Mary Axe. There is great speculation as to its date, from Roman to Victorian!

**Ruth Edmonson**

### A late Roman comb from Giltspur Street

A comb fragment recovered in the last month from the Giltspur Street excavations is of some interest because of its type. It is part of the middle



section of a double-sided composite comb, secured on each side by two connecting plates. Late Roman composite combs occur in a wide variety of shapes and decorative motifs but the majority utilise a single broad connecting plate on each side; the doubled connecting plate form is particularly rare and only a dozen examples are known from the north-west provinces. Outside of Giltspur Street the type is seen in Roman Britain only in fragmentary form, with end segments from Villas in Beadlam and Langton.

Late Roman composite combs belong to the fourth century and largely to the second half of that century, with the final broad date for their production being a matter of conjecture. As such, they are a useful indicator of late Roman activity.

If doubled connecting plate combs are rare and served perhaps as costly elaborations upon the single connecting plate form it is salutary to note that there is also a trebled connecting plate form, known only from a single comb found at Trier. The Giltspur Street comb nonetheless remains a valuable addition to a scarce type and its funeral context may yet assist in finding solutions to questions of the social use of such combs.

## ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The section has been a hive of activity during the past couple of months, with staff coming and going. The most recent addition to the unit is Stuart Ellinson who has joined us from Southwark and Lambeth, his job is to sort out the environmental samples from a selection of DGLA sites. He is based at the Potters Field warehouse, where most of the samples are stored.

The other changes that have taken place concern people leaving us. Fiona Kelly, human osteologist, left at the end of September to take up a place at Bradford where she is undertaking research for a PhD. There is no immediate replacement for Fiona so Josie Murray is providing coverage for the on-site aspect of skeletal remains, such as sampling. Hopefully we will have some specialist assistance in the not too distant future.

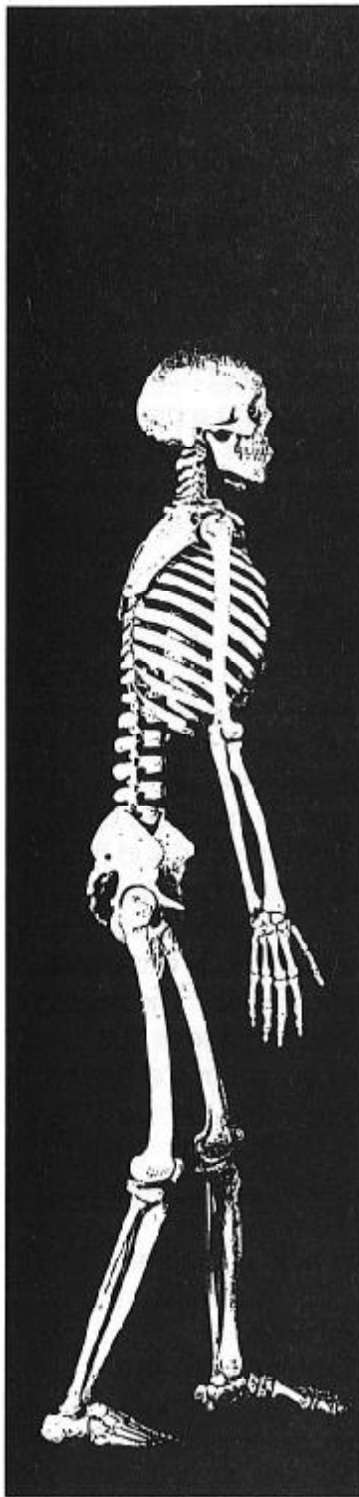
The skeletons currently being excavated on Giltspur Street have provided us with the opportunity to carry out work that has not been done at the DUA before. Where preservation of the skeleton is good, samples are being taken from the abdomen in an attempt to see if any organic material survives. We hope to analyse these samples as soon as possible after excavation to see if it is a line of investigation worth pursuing. In addition to this samples are being taken for lead analysis. This involves taking one bone from the body, in this case a rib, to measure its lead levels and also taking a series of sediment samples, above, below and away from the skeleton to measure the background levels. Where the hands and feet are preserved, rather than being excavated individually they are being bagged up so that they can be sieved. The reason for this is the bones of the hands and feet are foremost among those that exhibit signs of disease and it is very important that they are recovered in their entirety.

Joy Ede, the Site Environmentalist for the Fleet Valley, will be leaving the section on October 31st to return to Oxford. Josie Murray will be providing environmental coverage for the project until a replacement is appointed. This is not envisaged until next April, but will depend on demand. In the interim an Environmental Assistant will be appointed to process samples.

Anne Davis is now on maternity leave and we hope to appoint another archaeobotanist to work with Dominique, and more specifically to work on the waterfront dumps project.

The Bulk Sieving team, Andrea, Perie and Sharon, are now firmly established at





the Potters Field warehouse, thanks mainly to their hard work. We will probably organise an open day some time during the next month, however if any site or individual would like to see how the sieving is carried out please contact Josie Murray to arrange a time. At present, samples come from the area of the Fleet Prison, and so far a fine selection of material has been recovered, including a metal knife handle, cloth seals, glass, pottery, lots of fish bone and large mammal bone. Work on the analysis of a group of reused Roman timbers from LYD88 has kept Nigel Nayling busy recently. Damian Goodburn thinks these may be surviving timbers from a standing building, that were later reused as piles. Nigel is looking to see if the timbers are contemporary, and if any absolute dating is possible.

In mid September members of the section went to the Palaeolithic site of Boxgrove in Sussex to see the sieving system they have developed. In essence it involves leaving a sample to be processed semi-automatically by a series of water sprays. We are going to run a trial with this equipment when work at the site finishes in November in the hope of finding a speedier way to get through the DUA material.

At the end of September Dominique, Nigel and Josie attended the Archaeological Sciences Conference in Bradford, which was jolly interesting.

Once a week for the next ten weeks we will have four MSc students from the Institute of Archaeology working in the Section. The aim of their visits is to see a professional environmental archaeology unit at work. The hope is that by the end of their course they may be able to appreciate what is involved in the practicalities of environmental archaeology, in particular the reality of working in an urban archaeology unit.

**Josie Murray**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIMBER REPORT

### MORE NEWS FROM THE WOODS.

*Since the month of April in this same year when last I spoke, there many products of hand and eye have our people found. Each of these objects or collections there of speak to us of past times, though scholars may not ken the tongues employed. A language of signs, marks and things strides through the time which keeps us from understanding our past clear. No clarion calls here but mermourings and "chunck, wrash and bang" and the "zurrggg-hush-zurrgggg" of saws, all seasoned with woodsmoke drift erratically toward us. Without the sweat-toil and keen eyes of many of our people little enough of this language would reach our straining ears ever.*

*It would follow the companie thought to discourse on this subject in themes, for men and women in London past did not make only one thing once and only in one place. The way they worked, taught them strongly by their parents or masters, did not stop or start in any one year but was part of a continuous road stretching accross our world with its narrow confines.*

*Of sawyers craft, some of our people do say "....there was a plank...." but they know not what went to make such a humble plank. Sawyers in Londinium made planks from oak, but strange to say, they did rip each one in two goes to the middle, where they held the sawlog on but one trestle. Still one must recall that slaves and oxen they could use to lift the logs on to the trestle. They made planks often one inch thick and eighteen of them wide, even wasted them in well linings, now one can easilly see the triangles left where the log did rest on the solitary horse.*

*Some of you may know that these sawyers did leave our land about 400 years after the birth of our lord only to come back with Duke William in 1066. Still, as I said in spring the wiley Saxon and Dane could make strong oak plank, they had but two ways, though the first they much prefered. They could rive large oaks in half and each half was then split in half and so on till the board they wanted was made, some call this a "radial faced board". Though a man told us they could make wide thick planks out of quite small oaks only one and a half foot across, and tis true some few planks they made this way. When only two planks were needed they simply did rive a modest oak in two and hewed hard and long the outside of the tree to make all square and fair.*

*We know not clear yet from Londons earth how so the sawyers of Medieval times did work though the faint signeture of their toil is glimpsed from time to time. So do tell me what chance should bring forth such a plank of medieval age. Now, some silly sawyers working just before the Great Fire throwed some of the slabbs they had sawn down a*

cell pit near the Thames Exchange. From these slabs we can command a picture of how they worked with their saw logs of oak held nicely level over a trench, one man above and one or two below "under dogs" some call them. They did cut from one end to the other of the log, their plank only flying loose, with a split right at one end of the log. Though it be but hard to be sure it looks like after the Great Fire sawyers were made hungry by an engine driven by water that could cut 4 planks at one time, so regular were its strokes. Some piles of beech and oak used in the Old Boys School may have been sawn that way.

### OF CARPENTERS WORK

So much could be said here that a man might talk for a year on this and that, but first I should make clear that some of our people think wrongly that any worker of wood or timber a carpenter be! Carpenters do work, sometimes, now for Mr Mcgee and make forms for the shaping of concrete, but listen their fathers' fathers did work for houses, barns, bridges and wharfs, they made roofs, floors and walls, joiners did the rest. In much of the work of carpenters mortises and tenons were made, for joining post to beam. Through all the ages of London this thing was knowed, but how the manner of them changed and also the manner of their making. Londiniums carpenters new not the bold confidence of their decendants, they did hack and chip in small bites and mortise chisels, then the tenons' tongue was not bound with a peg accross it. The Saxon and the Dane in Lundenwic could cut them fast with narrow axe and adze but first the corners he would auger out with his spoon shaped bits. Williams' men did work in similar vein but they, and more so their sons, did make the joint narrower and nearly always did lock it tight with a cleft oak peg. Though the tenons they still made with axes sharp and hands rock steady. By 1700 the carpenters used more tools and even sawed out their tenons with shoulders neat and square. To think all this, and more, from London's soil does spring.

Of the work of coopers shipwrights and cloggies we could talk at length but for next time shall that be saved.

### NOW: A STRANGE TALE FROM KENTISH WOODS....

I was avoiding going into work on Monday last in case they might try to reclaim the Porsche, and trying to forget the worries of the western world by taking our two beige labradors for a walk in the woods. It was time that the green wellies actually got some use and don't Barbour jackets with a little mud on give that touch of rustic solidity? As soon as I got out of the Range Rover I knew some thing weird was going on in the woods. The dogs looked puzzled but eager to explore. Soon I could clearly hear a rhythmic "thunck, thunck", and drawn to it keeping the dogs on a short rein I quietly approached. Getting closer a smell of rancid lard caused the dogs to salivate, then we saw a bag of sandwiches lying next to the tree. I soon realised that should the dogs investigate, they would not eat the sandwiches only slobber over them. Then I |

looked up and could see the source of the sounds. Two peasants were chopping up curious curved pieces of wood. They had a wild and unkempt appearance, so I thought it better to keep a safe distance. Strangely they reminded me of some of those "archaeologists" we see in the City, who seem similarly carefree about their appearance.

One of the peasants was talking to the other very fast, he did not seem to be making much sense, the other addressed him as *Rizard*, presumably a rustic nickname. I thought perhaps I should try to engage them in conversation, I mean what on earth were they doing there. They both seemed to understand English (I spoke very slowly). They told me in surprisingly educated tones that they were building a replica of a Roman ship for a new "Heritage project" near the Tower of London! Without letting on I thought I better find out more about the financial background to the project, could be a few trips to the wine bar in this one. They told me that they did not know all the details but that some one called Rhodes and another called Holey were in charge, and that they had all confidence in them to organise the whole event. It was difficult to imagine how a ship could be build the way they were doing it but the fatter one insisted that "this was the way the Romans would have done it". No wonder the Roman Empire collapsed, the thought of things collapsing made my worry about the INDEX. As I left them they said they had learned a lot by coming down to the woods doing it the old fashioned way; they told me I might do worse then to get out from behind the computer terminal: don't think the dividends would be high enough though.

### Damian Goodburn



Any suggestions as to what's going on in this picture? Answers on a postcard...



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## CONFERENCE FEEDBACK

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### INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ARCHAEOMETALLURGY 89.

Ameliokwa 19-22nd September.

This year's Symposium, entitled '*From Bloom to Knife*' was held in the small Polish town of Ameliokwa some 120km south of Warsaw, with delegates coming from all over Europe, and the United States. Organised by members of the Archaeological Museum of Krakow, the aim of the Symposium was to discuss the archaeological evidence of early smelting furnaces, the microstructures of metals as revealed through optical microscopy and the Scanning Electron Microscope, and to examine some archaeological theories through practical demonstrations of both smelting and smithing.

The papers covered a variety of subjects ranging from a discussion of smelting and smithing experiments, axiform currency bars from Norway, the occurrence of nickel in ancient steels, a classification of bloomery processes and Roman and Medieval Iron working in Austria, Spain and France.

The area around Ameliowka known as The Holy Cross Mountains was one of intense ironworking during the period 100BC-400AD, and over 5,000 smelting furnaces have been excavated since 1945. Part of the

Symposium itinerary included a visit to a current excavation of a group of smelting furnaces at Nowa Slupia and an attempt to smelt iron in a reconstruction of a domed furnace recently excavated in the area. The experiment, under the Supervision of Philippe Andrieux, the Archaeologue Departemental du Val-de-Marne, took place in the grounds of the Archaeological Museum in Nowa Slupia and lasted for nearly 9 hours, eventually producing two blooms of iron of about 6-7kg in total weight. The slag was removed by raking it down into a small pit beneath the furnace. Despite the high temperature reached in the furnace (around 1200 degrees Centigrade), it was still insufficient to make the slag liquid and therefore not possible to 'tap' it - to just let it run out into the pit beneath the furnace.

The Symposium had also arranged a demonstration of the making of pattern welded swords in a local foundry. Pattern welding consists of welding together alternate strips of low carbon steel and carbon free iron in order to form a pattern on the weapon's blade when etched in an acid solution such as 30% sulphuric acid. Unfortunately the gas powered furnace provided by the Polish authorities proved unable to reach the

required temperature causing the strips of iron and steel to burn and the carbon to diffuse into the iron strips. Consequently the blacksmith was left with a very low carbon steel throughout which is very difficult to weld together. As a result the demonstration had to be abandoned.

During our stay as guests of the town and the Archaeological Museum we were treated to a reception at the local castle, in effect an 18th century country mansion, and a recital of Polish chamber music in the former residence of the Bishops of Krakow. There were also visits to a Neolithic flint mine and the Cistercian monastery at Wachock founded in 1174 and still being used today by the monks.

After the Symposium finished, I travelled down to Krakow in the Museum van. The one thing you do notice on the roads in Poland are the extremely long queues for petrol, sometimes up to half a mile long and moving very slowly. Petrol is harder to come by in the South than in the North where queues are apparently not a problem. Farming appears to be mainly of a subsistence nature, many farmers having only horses to draw their ploughs and carts. The houses in the countryside are generally on the small side with a fair number of wooden buildings still standing although there were a lot of unfinished brick buildings at various stages of completion.

Average wages in Poland are roughly 10 dollars a month (the exchange rate

is about 10,000 zlotys to the dollar now - in July it was only 6,000). Although there are queues for food they are not that long, however it was a bit of a surprise to go into a shop at around two o'clock on a Saturday afternoon and find it completely empty. The biggest queues are for those shops that sell alcohol, and vodka sells out very quickly.

Krakow still retains much of its medieval character with a large town square dominated by the Cloth Hall which has a daily market specialising in locally made goods such as pottery, leather and jewellery - both silver and amber are very cheap but sometimes labelled "not for export". The square also provides a place for people to meet and for various traders to pitch their stalls. These range from people selling food, drinks, and flowers to students selling political pamphlets and badges with such simple messages as '*Soviet Go Home*' or '*Better Dead than Red*' and the inevitable Solidarity stall. Portraits or caricatures are available from a few artists - a ten minute sitting will cost you only 1 dollar. Krakow boasts a very good Archaeological Museum as well as a Castle, many Churches, and impressive Medieval Fortifications. Hiring a taxi for a day, for a mere ten dollars, can get you out to either the primeval forest where bison and wild Horses can be seen or alternatively to what remains of Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp.

I returned to Warsaw on the Sunday morning by train. Travelling first class, the 200km three hour journey cost me

4810 zlotys - about 30p. This train was one of three early morning express services that apparently travel the Army goods line with no stops until Warsaw Central but seats have to be booked the day before. I had heard that ticket queues could be quite long and time-consuming but when I arrived at the local Polorbis office - the state travel agency - it proved to be quicker than buying a ticket at Euston. Arriving at Warsaw at 10 o'clock I decided to see the Old Town before going to the airport. Coming out of the railway station you are immediately faced with that wonderfully imposing and totally ugly edifice The Palace of Culture - a generous gift from the Soviet Union! It is said by the Poles that there are only two good things about the Palace of Culture: firstly that from the top of it you get the best view of Warsaw there is, and secondly that you can't see the Palace of Culture!! The Old Quarter

has been rebuilt using original materials to resemble Warsaw as it was before the Germans laid most of it flat during WW II: narrow streets joining small squares. After about 11 o'clock the market traders set up their stalls, with paintings and portrait artists again common. Solidarity stalls could once again be found selling badges, stickers and tee-shirts. After a leisurely stroll around the markets in an attempt to offload any remaining zlotys I travelled out to the International Departures Airport, a few kilometres outside the City, by taxi to await my flight back to Heathrow.

If anyone thinks they might be interested in any of the topics discussed at the Symposium I do have abstracts that can be photocopied as well as photographs of both the Smelting and Smithing experiments.

**Douglas Moir**

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**'Urban Archaeology in the West Midlands' - a three day conference at Birmingham University, September 8th-10th 1989.**

The conference set out with the stated aim of providing a forum for discussion on the organisation and funding of archaeological work in West Midland towns, at the same time reviewing the results of projects undertaken over the past decade. Four broad topics were tackled; 'Organisation and Funding', 'Medieval Streets', 'Towns, Quarters and suburbs' and 'Towns and the Countryside'.

The first of these outlined the funding situation in the area and touched on some of the wider issues. Mark Brisbane (Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group) in 'Archaeologists and Developers - the long and winding road' highlighted the rise in public awareness of conservation issues throughout the 1980's, which has on occasion given rise to conflict. It was reassuring to hear that London is not

alone in its high public and media profile with all the problems that that can entail. In his paper, Anthony Streeten from English Heritage emphasised the need for detailed site assessments, and ran through the process of appraisal and selection for preservation and scheduling currently in practice.

Tim Strickland from the Grosvenor Museum, Chester discussed the pros and cons of working in a designated "Area of Archaeological Importance". Mike Stokes (Rowley House Museum, Shrewsbury) compared the problems faced by archaeologists in Shrewsbury and Coventry, the former with many of its historic buildings still visible, the latter largely destroyed above ground. Ironically, Coventry Council appears to have developed a more sympathetic approach to its archaeological and historic heritage, with Shrewsbury remaining somewhat complacent.

The daunting task that the Sites and Monuments Record faces in computerising its records was discussed by Niel Land (West Midlands SMR), who detailed the different approaches to the problem throughout the country. An unexpected speaker at an archaeological conference was Will Scott who spoke on behalf of Worcester County Council. He urged closer contact between archaeologists and town planners. The final paper in this session was 'a consultant's view of archaeology, given by Brian Hopley (Hopley Archaeological Consultancy Services). He

emphasised that the relationship between archaeologists and developers should be kept straightforward and 'professional'.

Overall, it was the small scale of developer funding and its relatively recent arrival in the region that were the most notable points.

Medieval street development was traced in three complimentary papers on Pride Hill, Shrewsbury, Watergate Street, Chester and Redcliffe Street, Bristol (the West Midlands apparently knows no bounds!) Various levels of survival were used to piece together the medieval development of these streets. Taking one in detail, Watergate Street in Chester retains elements of its unique two-tier Row system, a public thoroughfare running through a line of private houses. It dates to 1275-1325 and forms the basis for the Rows Research Project, a multi-disciplinary project tracing the development of the street. The paper briefly outlined this development, addressing the questions of the function of various parts of the buildings and their steady encroachment onto the street in front.

'Towns, Quarters and Suburbs' attempted to take a broader look at the development of towns. Gloucester apparently faces the problem of a bias of previous work towards the Roman town, with its later periods being somewhat neglected. Medieval Stafford has a very poor degree of survival, although attempts are being made to establish the location of zones of activity within the town, such



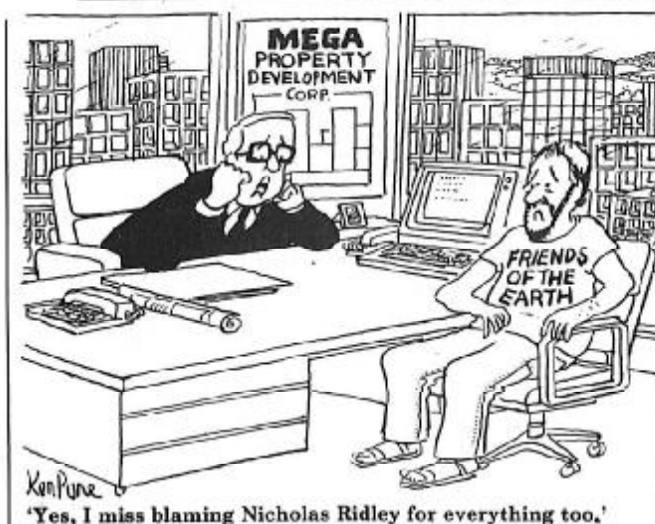
as pottery production. The study of 'Houses, Properties and Pits' in medieval Chester has so far been restricted largely to the latter, stress being placed on the need for the total excavation of medieval properties. Finally, the development of Roman Worcester was outlined, with the question posed as to whether the primary objective for research lies in defining the settlement's topography and structural history or in its regional role as a trading and manufacturing centre. Although not mutually exclusive, restrictions in funding apparently mean that one must be selected as the driving force behind the archaeological strategy for the town.

The final session on 'Towns and the Countryside' produced a variety of papers covering everything from recording prehistoric burnt mounds to the validity of environmental sampling, but disappointingly little to do with towns and the countryside. The question of the distinction between towns and villages inevitably arose, and was inevitably left unanswered. The latest thought on the last phase of Wroxeter were given by Roger White (Wroxeter Post-Excavation Project),

presenting impressive reconstructions of late Roman buildings, apparently not picked up in earlier excavations. Lawrence Barfield (Birmingham University) then detailed his recording techniques for burnt mounds in Birmingham which involves wading along stream beds in wellington boots. This research has been aided by the large number of public parks throughout the area, which both provide streams to wade through and preserve the sites relatively undisturbed.

Two papers on finds and environmental materials from urban sites were uneasily tacked onto the end of the conference, although they did encourage some lively discussion on the possibilities of more regional work. It was proposed, for instance, that an environmental expert should be appointed to cover the whole of the West Midlands. The final paper on the Wroxeter Hinterland rounded off the conference by emphasising the fundamental point that a town cannot be fully studied or understood without consideration of its surrounding area.

Liz Shepherd  
S. Allen



## MUSICWORKS BIG BAND

a variety of jazz/Latin sounds, led by Matt Fox of *'The Happy End'*

Next playing at *'The Plough', Stockwell* on Tues 14th Nov. 9pm

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## FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

### Heraklion & Knossos, Crete

Crete is a magical isle but like all earthly regions, flawed. Appearing out of the dawn mist the peaks of Ida, and her satellite ridges, gradually materialised into a lunar landscape above an equally bare contorted coast. The white blocks of holiday homes marked the accessible bays, then the chimneys of Heraklion power station announced the city's suburbs. The harbour gave an unflattering view of concrete housing blocks topped by the Heath Robinson solar heating panels that are about the one unwitting concession to Green principles.

Heraklion has little magic but away from the tourist centre there are still streets of workaday shops, the odd Turkish style house jettied out over the path and chaotic suburbs of scrapyards, factories, apartments and vineyards.

Chairmakers and cutlers still have their own quarters on the edge of the market, although the former now weave their chair seats with plastic raffia, unaware of the movement back to natural materials. The civic authorities try hard to promote flowering trees in the main streets and having planted them, then water them regularly, which is more than can be said of London's 'post-hurricane' saplings.

I was destined for the Museum where I was readily welcomed by Effie and Marilena and introduced to the Senior curator Alexandra Karetsoy. The trays of pottery that were to occupy me for 5 weeks sat amidst a sea of whole and part-reconstructed Hellenistic pots and tables strewn with myriad sherds. In the lower workshop two skilled restorers, George Eliakis and Costas Vitorakis, with amazing speed and dexterity built up and filled in the shattered vessels; they sprouted from the table like mushrooms, growing silently day by day from the compost of sherds roundabout.

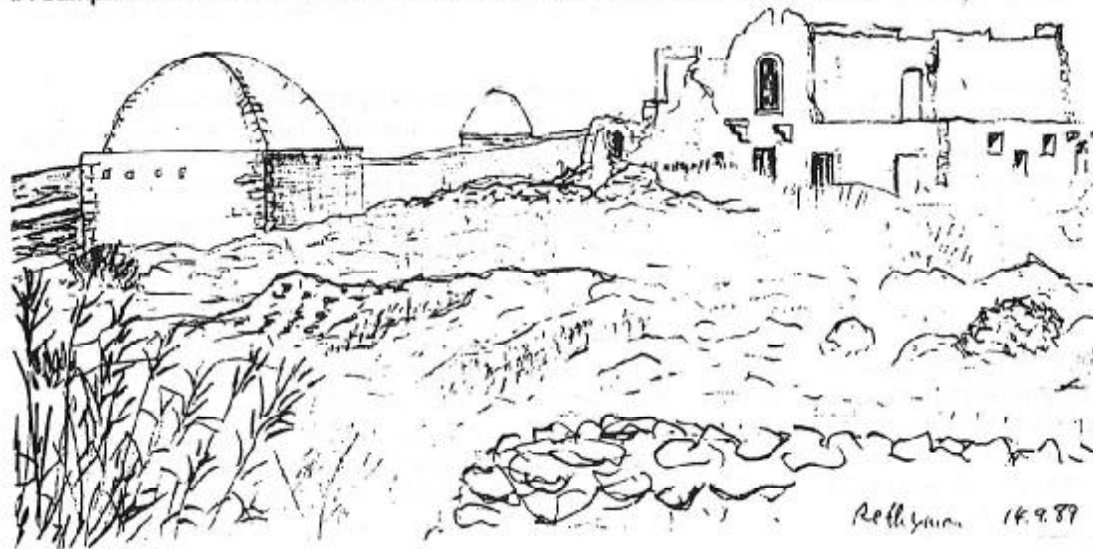
The route to the upper floor took me past the Knossos wall-paintings, the tantalising remnants of an art which became a familiar but nonetheless impressive sight each morning. The smaller fragments perhaps reflect best the pastel shades and delicate paintwork of foliage, animals and crowds of dark haired women gathered at some rural shrine, a ceremonial crowd scene rarely seen in ancient art and perhaps reflecting an egalitarian Minoan society. The same facial profiles are evident in today's population, La Parisienne is alive and well on Heraklion's street.

Once in the upper workshop I was faced by the choicest vessels from a Minoan peak Sanctuary at Kato Syme on the south of the island, drawing vessel after fragmentary vessel and instructing Marilena from my long forgotten skills as draughtsman. She, in return, acted as guide and interpreter, allowing me to take the easy way out and 'get by without Greek'. The Cretan dialect is a bit difficult, was my excuse, and I'm not very good at languages .....

There is an awful lot of pottery from Minoan sites and it comes in all shapes and sizes conceivable; anything, it seems, could be made out of clay by the ancient potter. The most spectacular were the tall 'communion cups' presumed to have some ritual use for libation at the shrines. The most elaborate have applied plastic ornaments of pellets and cordons or flower-like cups attached to both inner and outer surfaces like some modern art-pottery. Nothing as decorative as the later octopus jars, however. Some vessel types were clearly

mass produced, the "cheese-wire" marks on the base suggesting that many of the conical handled cups were thrown 'off the hump', rapidly made and intended perhaps for a short life.

The untidiness of the Minoan shrines' supplicants was, of course, beneficial and opportune, for the archaeologist the casual way in which rubbish is today discarded in the countryside is definitely one of the minus points, for the contemporary visitor. Any roadside may become the local tip and even in distant vineyards there are the ubiquitous Gramoxone bottles. The fresh grapes are certainly delicious but neither Cretan wine nor raisins can claim to be organically produced. At Arhanus the road was sticky and the air thick with the aroma of grapejuice from the lorries and trucks laden with their grass-green mounds of fruit heading for the co-operative wine works. In the fields carpets of the same green mark the concrete aprons on which the raisin harvest was spread, elsewhere the bunches were hung on racks. East of Heraklion the Malvevisi district has given its name to the strong sweet wine known to us as Malmsey; the standard local wine today is a sweetish rose, 'kokkino' but there is at least one variety of a reddish brown hue and a flavour close to that of a sweet sherry. Strange methods of preparing the vintage were observed in two locations, at Gonies, in the foot hills of Ida, I looked down from the bar in the hillside village to see a gum-booted figure pressing grapes on the flat roof of a house, the juice being collected via the rain water down pipe, presumably into a wooden barrel out of sight. At Armenoi, above Rethymnon, the archaeological site workers house had a press set up in a shallow tank which acted as the patio outside the front door; to gain entrance one had to wade through 30 cms of pressed grapes buzzing with flies. I am not sure if I sampled the local wine here but the raki distilled from the pressings was powerful.



The vineyards near Heraklion were flourishing, but towards Ida the uppermost ground carried ancient terraces and Lynchets that begged questions as to the antiquity of the field systems, were these the Cretan equivalent of Celtic fields or could they at least mask old ground surfaces which might yield environmental data?

Some coastal areas were bare rock, but the river valley above Knossos, flanked by the rolling vineyards, held a remnant of the deciduous woodland of, maple, cypress and oak. Elsewhere I was to encounter almost a forest of small oak trees at Armeni and, further west towards Khania, an alpine landscape of rocks and pines.

From comparison with early photographs, trees are now reappearing in the Cretan landscape, a small but significant ecological success story.

Armeni is renowned for its cemetery, the wooded hillside shrouds a series of descending corridors or trenches, which, in the more elaborate examples, connect with chambers in the bedrock, each containing a series of sometimes rich minoan burials. Small niches in the corridors (*dromoi*) contained infants, the main chambers holding the presumably family-related adult inhumations, deposited over some period of time. The associated settlement is still lost, either buried beneath the alluvium of the nearby flood plain or situated on the opposite hillside, as at Arhanes. The latter town lies in a fertile, elevated valley, overlooked by a hill called Fourni and an isolated mountain, Iuktas, that dominates the southern skyline above Knossos. A trio of perhaps related and inter-visible monuments, the present town masks a rich Minoan summer palace while Fourni was the royal cemetery and Iuktas above is the peak sanctuary. As I surveyed the scene from this peak storms threatened; the view west to Ida across rolling vineyards was a kaleidoscope of swirling clouds, shafts of sunlight and rainstorms, the thunder rolling round the mountains to east and west.

By the time I was at its foot Iuktas had been shrouded in cloud and I was a deluge pursued me down the slopes into Arhanes. Thereafter my refuge was the town's main cafe occupied by ranks of grey haired country men bemused by the gymnastic display from Sarajevo on the television and the bedraggled figure in soaked summer walking gear.

For the first time the evening had the cold and damp of an English Autumn, I was glad to return to the fairly spartan comforts of the Villa Ariadne, that mansion which has now become part of the legend of Evans, Knossos and the Cretan resistance. Of my stay there and of the hospitality at the Taverna I could say much, to the reader I would recommend Dilys Powell's book called simply Villa Ariadne, for me it was like meeting old friends so close was her description to my own experiences.

Chris Sparey-Green

#### JERUSALEM SCHOLARSHIP

A Scholarship of 5,000 is offered for full-time research into some topic of Levantine archaeology, history, architecture or epigraphy of any period from the Prehistoric to the Ottoman.

Applicants are required to submit a summary of their proposed research, which should normally be of a postgraduate standard. The research should be of such a nature that residence in the area covered by the School's interests is essential, and the Scholar will be expected to spend at least eight months in the area. Those needing advice on subjects for research may consult the Director of the School. When carrying out research in Israel the Scholar will be expected to reside at the premises of the School. A report suitable for publication should be produced by the Scholar within two years of the conclusion of the period for which the award has been made.

Applications are encouraged from candidates who are prepared to help the work of the BSAJ Medieval Architecture Committee by conducting a preliminary survey of the unpublished or inadequately published standing medieval architecture in the country. This will involve a comprehensive search of published and unpublished documentary sources and also a preliminary field survey. The aim will be to draw up a list of little-known public monuments - mosques, minarets, khans, bridges, baths, etc. - with brief indications of location, present condition, approximate date and bibliography.

#### TRAVEL GRANTS

Smaller sums are also offered to enable students to participate in the School's excavations or gain experience in a related field. Short-term projects will also be considered.

Applicants for both awards should be citizens of a country of the British Commonwealth, and for the Jerusalem Scholarship should normally be graduates of a university of the British Commonwealth.

Application forms are available from: The Assistant Secretary, 25 Wendell Road, London W12 9RS. The completed form should be received by the Asst. Secretary not later than February 1st, 1990.

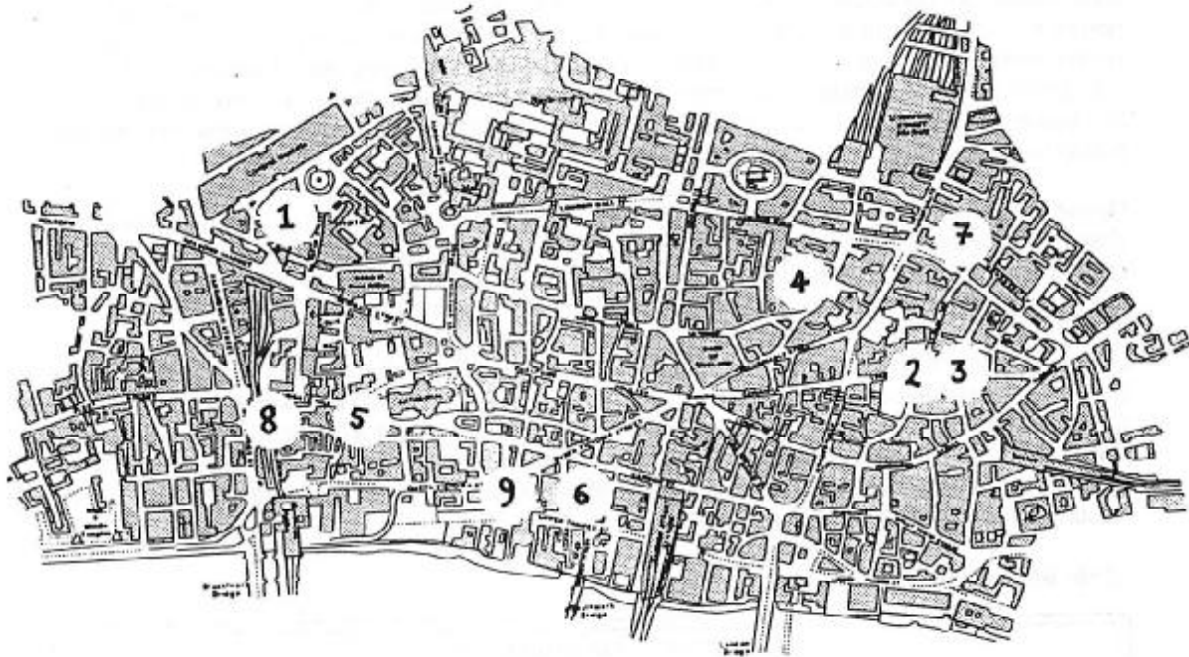
Applicants may be requested to attend for interview, probably in March, 1990.

Letters to the Director should be addressed to: Richard Harper Esq., FSA, British School of Archaeology, P.O. Box 19283, Jerusalem, Israel.



## DUA EXCAVATION NEWS

### Summaries of sites for October 1989



#### 1. 1-4 Giltspur Street

The post-medieval and medieval stratigraphy has been removed and the Roman cemetery is under excavation. To date the remains of forty eight inhumations have been recorded. The alignment of these graves is predominately north-south or east-west, but other variations exist. No spatial patterns are apparent as yet. Three chalk burials have been excavated, two aligned east-west, and one north-south. The cemetery seems to have been intensively used.

Finds of note: a medieval pit produced a barrel lock and chain. A number of copper alloy pins, coins and two brooches from grave assemblages. One burial had a jet bead necklace. A complete Roman pot came from a small pit.

#### 2. 34-35 Leadenhall Street, Albion House.

Since the last report the archaeological sequence on site has shown that the Medieval activity in this area had heavily truncated the earlier Roman sequence. In the controlled excavation area the Medieval sequence consisted of a series of large pits which spread out across the site; it is probable that their primary

use may have been related to industrial activities such as bell making. A series of foundations, probably medieval, was also observed across the site, though many of these were heavily truncated. Good Roman survival was limited to a strip of pits, ditches and 2.50+m of building structural activity on the West of the site.

Across the south of the site was a series of timber framed and clay buildings, which were probably large, palatial structures.

Further north at least 2 phases of possible Roman masonry (ragstone) structures were located, one being apsidal-ended, and to the east 2.50m of both Roman and medieval stratigraphy have been located.

To date a large number of different Roman and medieval pot fabrics have been located including a series of near complete medieval Rouen pottery vessels, and at least six samian bases complete with potters marks with one fragment also having the graffiti name of the possible owner. Other finds included a large number of coins, various types of glass fragments, and a small pottery face mask, possibly of a Pompeian tragedy face mask type.

#### 3. 145-146 Leadenhall Street

Site clearance is now almost complete. What appears to be natural brickearth is visible in sections at 12.05 - 12.20m O.D. It is overlain by dumps of redeposited natural, followed by at least two distinct phases of Roman Clay and timber buildings, separated by a phase of rubbish dumping. At the south end of the site brickearth floors can be seen tipping at an angle of 45° into what may prove to be a very poorly consolidated quarry pit. This sequence is cut by various medieval pits.

#### 4. Pinners' Hall (Great Winchester Street, 105-108 Old Broad Street and 8 Austin Friars Square, EC2).

Construction of the 1912 building has caused some archaeological destruction, within the areas of double basement only features like wells are likely to survive here. Trial trenches successfully located a number of chalk rubble wall foundations recorded in 1912. Archaeological survival across the site varies, but generally there are 50 to 70cm of archaeological levels surviving above natural geology (brickearth over sand/gravel). Dug into natural geology are numerous cut features - rubbish pits, gully and wall foundations. A number of features of Romano-British date were located including the sills of two brickearth or cob walls. Romano-British finds included a fragment of a glass bead and a bone pin. Medieval finds included a block of window tracery and a fragment of 13th century Purbeck marble detached column shaft.

### 5. 1 Wardrobe Place

Work to date has consisted of recording four test pits, dug to examine the basement foundations. It is planned to conduct a watching brief to record any further excavations on site.

All the test pits were located in the brick vaults under the passageway - to the east of the building. These pits have located part of the western side of the stream channel - judging by the slope of the sediments. Several rubbish pits of medieval or post-medieval date were found have been dug into the infilled stream channel. A short length of chalk rubble wall foundation - probably of medieval date was located. The east wall of the basement appears to be of late 17th early 18th century date and its foundations contain reused medieval masonry.

### 6. 40 Queens Street/1Skinners Lane

A post-medieval chalk cess pit backfilled mainly with rubble was found, partly under the brick cellar mentioned last month. Another chalk built structure partially exposed was possible a cellar later reused as a cess pit, and backfilled with burnt tile debris (?Great Fire). There were also several upstanding Roman masonry walls exposed with a large amount of debris.

The northern half of the site was abandoned to allow a trench to be shored in the other half. Some dumps had to be machined out, and more foundations of the building and some floors were revealed.

Finds of note have included cannon balls in one of the cess pits.

### 7. 25-51 St Mary Axe, 9 St Helen's Place

Two rows of joist-holes, approximately 0.4m apart, survived in the south west and north west corners of the building mentioned last month. Fills of the basement contained evidence of flooding and subsequent demolition, but no indications of function.

A large number of medieval cess and rubbish pits have been excavated. Further pits have been revealed to the north, one of which contained a large quantity of human bone, some articulated as partial skeletons. They probably come from the graveyard of the church of St Mary Axe, and would seem to have been redeposited whilst the bodies were only partially decayed.

In addition to whole medieval pots (c.1150-1350), finds this month have included medieval floor tiles decorated with gargoyle faces (c.14th century), large amounts of Roman painted wall plaster, and two medieval gaming counters.

### 8. Fleet Valley

Further trenches were opened this month. Both internal and external features associated with the Fleet Prison are being excavated. A series of shroud burials on the west of the viaduct have been dated to 1150-1350.

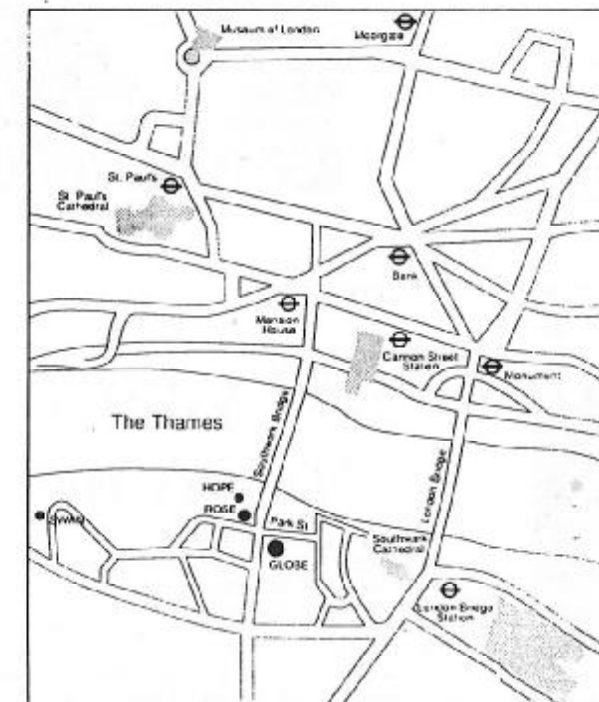
A stretch of the medieval City wall has been destroyed. A substantial timber abutment to an early Fleet bridge was recorded in Ludgate Circus. Beneath this lay a Roman tile and ragstone surface.

Some interesting metalwork has been recovered this month, including a quantity of medieval jettons and a highly decorated knife handle.

It is possible that some of the worked stone recovered from the medieval City wall came from the 12th century St Pauls Cathedral.

### 9. Dominant House

In the extreme south and west of the site an east-west line of driven oak posts was observed, along with evidence of the early Roman riverside topography of the area to the west of the Huggin Hill building. A small portion of a probably late-Roman masonry structure was located in the extreme south-west of the site, and may have been associated with the 3rd century development of monumental public areas in the south-west of the City.



#### GLOBE THEATRE EXCAVATION

open to the public until Sunday 12th November

10 am - 6 pm Mon. - Sun.

Entrance on Park Street immediately east of Southwark Bridge



DUA PRESS CUTTINGS

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1989

THE INDEPENDENT Thursday 12 October

### Fine Italian goblet found in cesspit

A fifteenth-century gilded goblet (below) made of the finest Venetian glass has been discovered in a medieval cesspit west of the Tower of London, writes David Keys.

Unearthed by archaeologists from the Museum of London, the 10-cm high goblet which is almost intact, probably belonged to an Italian merchant. The glass is only one millimetre thick, and is pale amethyst in colour. It is covered with gold leaf into which is etched a pattern of oak and bay leaves — and a medieval North Italian inscription, the surviving words of which suggest that it said: "In this little goblet one often acquires happiness".

The goblet, which has no known exact parallel, was probably made in Murano, an island near Venice.



Miss Cathy Rosborough, an archaeologist from the Museum of London, examines a 15th century Venetian glass found in a medieval cesspit near the Tower of London. The glass, worked with gold leaf, is only one millimetre thick

THE CITY RECORDER

Thursday, October 19, 1989

### 500-year-old beaker found in City dig

A 15TH-CENTURY Venetian glass beaker, covered with gold leaf finely etched with an elaborate pattern, is being examined by experts after its recovery from an excavation carried out by the Museum of London.

The dig at 1-4 Great Tower Street EC3 was sponsored by Harrisons and Crossfield and took place before redevelopment of the site started.

It produced evidence of Roman domestic occupation and cellars, rubbish and cesspits, associated with medieval buildings. The beaker was recovered from one

of the cesspits, which was lined with chalk blocks and filled with soft organic material. This undoubtedly protected the glass and other pots and jugs which had been discarded in the pit.

Standing 10cm high and measuring 7cm at the base, the beaker is particularly well preserved, although broken into at least three fragments.

Below two bands of wreaths depicting oak and bay leaves is an inscription in an Italian dialect, probably from the Venetian area.

The probable date of the beaker is the second half of the 15th century. Glass bowls and dishes with Latin



inscriptions are known to have been made for wealthy families and individuals as love or betrothal gifts, but the one found is different enough to have had perhaps another purpose.

# Running out of space and time

ARCHAEOLOGY

Ian Shaw

LONDON'S archaeologists face a growing crisis in the storage of their finds from excavations. The two bulging warehouses at Southwark and Hornsey are already too full to take any more of the discoveries which pour out of excavations across the city at a rate of hundreds each month. With so much building development in London today, archaeologists are working flat out on rescue digs simply to stay abreast of the situation.

Meanwhile the results of their efforts are steadily piling up, not only in warehouses but also, according to Clive Orton, editor of *The London Archaeologist*, in

some private garages. Orton, who keeps in his garage the Roman pottery from excavations in Ewell and Carshalton, Surrey, said: "The pottery cannot go into store because the store itself is occupied by finds from another excavation. The whole situation is like a house purchase chain."

Arguments may rage as to whether such important sites as the Rose Theatre or the Huggin Hill Roman Baths should be

fully excavated at the expense of the developers or the Government, but the real problem is what to do with the finds afterwards.

Archaeologists and conservators are predicting that unless added warehouse facilities can be found within the next year, many of London's excavated archaeological remains — particularly large timbers from ancient boats and wells — will begin to deteriorate through poor storage conditions.

A report by Beth Richardson, a conservator at the Museum of London, estimates that archaeologists have now unearthed

30,000 cu ft of objects and need another 180 sq ft of storage space in London each year.

The report also condemns the existing storage conditions, which it claims already fall far short of the guidelines of the International Institute of Conservators. Not only is there too little space, but many of the more sensitive organic materials, such as leather, bone and ivory, are not kept at the correct levels of humidity.

The Museum of London archaeologists have two warehouses. One is provided rent-free at Southwark; the other, costing £14,000 a year, is at Hornsey. Together they provide 25,000 sq ft of storage, in addition to 3,600 sq ft in the museum.

But the Southwark warehouse is due to be demolished and the storage space within the museum will virtually all be lost when it is redeveloped in a few months. This will leave only 11,000 sq ft at Hornsey in which to store all of London's ancient artefacts.

Mike Hammerson, a senior archaeologist at the museum, says: "It's a serious problem. Our funding covers only excavation and publication — but in terms of costs and archiving, the storage of finds is an expensive business. Our warehouses are bulging at the seams. Within 100 years the vast majority of archaeological sites in London will have been excavated — then the finds will be all we have."

### More Shakespeare theatres found

McKellen to act

by Our Architectural Staff  
Sir Kenneth Rose-Theatre

The remains of several thousand Elizabethan theatres, all in a perfect state of preservation, have been discovered during building work in south London.

Archaeologists were last night jubilant at the discoveries, which they said should "keep us in work for several years to come".

Perhaps the most sensational discovery is that of the famous Globe Theatre, where Kenneth Branagh first performed many of Shakespeare's most famous plays.

Hazel Nuts

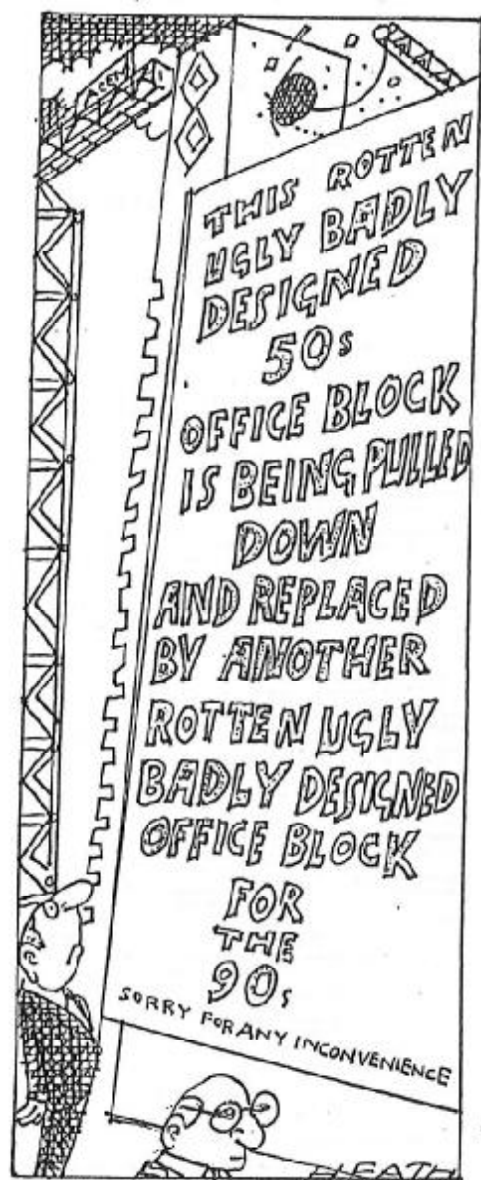
A leading Elizabethan scholar, Prof. Shylock Holmes of the New York Institute for Jacobean Drama, last night hailed the find as "the most exciting discovery for more than four centuries".

Although so far the archaeologists have unearthed only one rotting piece of wood and a pile of hazelnut shells, they have already been able to reconstruct exactly what the critics were saying to each other in the bar during the first night of *Hamlet*.

MASTER NED TWYNKE: Well, what thinkest thou of this piece, Master Cashin?

SIR FERGUS DE CASHIN: Methinks, Sir Twinky, this one will runne and runne.

Mafter Jeffrey Bernard if piffed agayne, alack.



## ABC '90 - CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1990 "ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN" CONFERENCE, organised by the INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS, will be held at the University of Birmingham from MONDAY 23rd APRIL to WEDNESDAY 25th APRIL 1990.

The aim of the IFA's Annual Conference is to provide a rational forum for the presentation and discussion of a wide range of interests, experiences and issues of importance to all practising archaeologists. The Conference is open to everyone - participation is not restricted to members of the Institute. As in previous years there will be two parallel sessions running concurrently in different rooms, a series of four informal workshops each running for up to half a day is also planned.

The main themes of the 1990 Conference will be:

**BRITAIN INTO EUROPE - ARCHAEOLOGY AFTER 1992**  
Session organisers: Bob Bowley, Tim Davill and Henry Cloore

**PRESENTING THE PAST**  
Session organisers: Mike Lang Hall and Nigel Mills

Ancillary sessions will comprise:  
**INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY**  
Session organiser: Kate Clark

**UNDERSTANDING FINDS**  
Session organiser: Mike Parker Pearson

**DATING METHODS AND TECHNIQUES - A REVIEW**  
Session organiser: David Jordan

Workshop sessions will focus on:  
**EVALUATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES - METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**  
Workshop organiser: Sue Davies

**CONSERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS**  
Workshop organiser: Carol Brown

**ADAM'S RIB - WOMEN'S STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY**  
Workshop organiser: Charlotte Case

**RECORDING STANDING BUILDINGS - TODAY'S PICTURE**  
Workshop organiser: Ross Dallas

And a structured debate will be held on the subject of:

**SCIENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY**  
Debate organiser: Mike Heyworth

The Organising Committee now invites offers of papers for presentation to any one of the sessions or workshops at the Conference, as well as appropriate poster displays, exhibitions, and equipment demonstrations. Potential contributors should note that the latest date for the submission of papers is MONDAY 20th NOVEMBER 1989 and that a full title for the paper and an abstract of about 750 words must reach the Organising Committee by that time. All correspondence regarding "ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN '90" should be addressed to the appropriate organiser(s) c/o The Institute of Field Archaeologists, Minerals Engineering Building, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT, England.

The Committee would also like to take this opportunity to issue an early invitation to submit suggestions regarding future themes and sessions for the 1991 Conference and beyond.

### NOVEMBERS

Thursday 16	7.30	Queen University London Englen Classics Staff Seminar (527 Fitchley Rd, NW3) Dr Chris Wilson Mythology in Virgil's Aeneid VI
Friday 17	5.45	Royal Institute of Philosophy (14 Gordon Square) The Wittgenstein Centenary Lectures Frank Gold Freud's 'Assommoir' Mass
Saturday 18	2.30	Prehistoric Society (1 of A) Dr Mark Edmonds Stone age production in Scotland and Northern England: observations in the light of recent fieldwork
Monday 19	4.45	ICS Re-making Myth Elizabeth Cook The myths of Prometheus
	5.00	KCL Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies and Centre for Hellenic Studies Byzantine Seminar (Committee Room) Perigrine Harder Contexts for the Pantokrator hospitals and healing in Byzantium in the Comnenian period
	5.00	Warburg Institute Music and Ideas Eckhard Neubauer Music-medicine-aesthetics: music therapy in Islam
Tuesday 21	5.15	ICS Papyrus from Ptolemaic Egypt
	5.30	Royal Numismatic Society (Society of Antiquaries) Nick Mayhew Currency manipulation in later medieval Scotland
	6.15	British Museum Society Mrs Susan Youngs The Work of Angela (Introducing the forthcoming exhibition of masterpieces of Celtic metalwork)
Wednesday 22	6.00	LACT (City of London School) Dr P. Caribodge Antisephates
Thursday 23	11.00	ICS Introduction to Greek Palaeography
	4.30	ICS The not so hidden persuaders: deconstructing and reconstructing Greek Law Gerhard Thiel Oaths and Dispute Settlement in Ancient Greek Law
	5.00	British School of Archaeology in Iraq AGM (British Academy) Mr Nicholas Postgate Reassembling a Sumerian city: Abu Salabikh 1985-1989
Friday 14	5.00	Roman Law Group (Faculty of Law, UCL) Speaker and title to be announced
	5.45	Royal Institute of Philosophy (14 Gordon Square) The Wittgenstein Centenary Lectures John Shorter Wittgenstein and genealogy
	6.00	KCL Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies and Centre for Hellenic Studies PUBLIC LECTURE Professor Speros Vryonis Jr. The Greeks and the Sea
Monday 21	4.45	ICS Re-making Myth (Room 612) Simon Goldhill Exemplarity and Antiquity: Apollonius and the Past
	5.00	ICS Philosophical Texts Preserved on Papyrus (Room 409) Dr Cathy Atherton PHerz 307: Chrypsos, Logoi and Questions
	5.00	KCL Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies and Centre for Hellenic Studies Byzantine Seminar (Committee Room) Professor Evelyn Patlagean Byzantine Jewry in the 13th century: the evidence of Christian polemic
	6.00	Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society (Society of Antiquaries) Rev. Professor J.R. Davies title to be announced
Tuesday 28	5.15	ICS Papyrus from Ptolemaic Egypt

### NOVEMBER

Wednesday 4	4.00	Egypt Exploration Society (Chemistry Theatre, UCL) Mr G.A. Hart Herodotus in the land of the Pharaohs
Thursday 9	11.00	ICS Introduction to Greek Palaeography
	4.30	ICS The not so hidden persuaders: deconstructing and reconstructing Greek Law Stephen Todd Lybia against Niconakhon: the Fate of the Expert in Athenian Law
	5.00	Society of Antiquaries Dr Patrick Wallace Viking Dublin in its European context
	5.30	LRCA (Gustave Tuck Theatre, UCL) Mr D. Raeburn The Secura Plays
	5.30	Royal Asiatic Society Dr I.M.P. Aeside The Eastern Road from Susat to Agra in the time of the Marathas
	6.30	British Museum Society (Helfrey Hall, Institute of Education) John Julius Norwich Byzantium
Friday 10	4.30	Institute of Classical Studies Board
	5.45	Royal Institute of Philosophy (14 Gordon Square) The Wittgenstein Centenary Lectures Crispin Wright Wittgenstein on Proof
Monday 13	4.45	ICS Re-making Myth (Room 612) Angus Bowie Myth and politics in the Orvieto
	5.00	ICS Philosophical Texts Preserved on Papyrus (Room 409) Dr David Sedley The anonymous Theaetetus commentary
(and 15, 16)	5.00	British Academy Twenty-fourth Schweich Lectures series in Biblical Studies Dr Sebastian Brock The Bible in the Syriac Churches
(and 15)	5.00	Warburg Institute Seminars Giancarlo M.G. Scottini Intuition and representation in the "primitive" culture of Kitawa Island (Papua New Guinea) I. The Golden Section: intuitive geometry
Tuesday 14	5.15	ICS Papyrus from Ptolemaic Egypt
	5.30	ICS/BSA Public Lecture (G6) Professor J.A. Sakellariadis The Idson Cave
	5.30	Queen Mary and Westfield College ACCORDIA Lecture Professor Greene Barker The origins of the Italian Centadino
	6.15	British Museum Society Professor John Carver Four Great Collectors of Islamic Art
Wednesday 15	4.30	ICS Classical Archaeology J. Mueggenberg title to be announced
	5.00	Warburg Seminar II. The Pattern of the "First Village"
	5.00	British Academy Schweich Lectures
	6.00	Institute of Jewish Studies (Gustave Tuck Theatre, UCL) Professor Fred Rosner Medicine and Maimonides
Thursday 16	11.00	ICS Introduction to Greek Palaeography
	4.30	ICS The not so hidden persuaders: deconstructing and reconstructing Greek Law Margaretha Dehrunner Hall "Even Dogs have Eryias": Legal Religion and Religious Law
	5.00	British Academy Schweich Lectures
	5.00	Society of Antiquaries Dr Anthony Parkman and Mr Stephen Hughes Mills, mines and farmacia: the history and archaeology of heavy industry in South Wales
NOVEMBER		
Tuesday 28	5.30	KCL Inaugural Lecture Chair of Classical Archaeology (New Theatre) Professor G.B. Waywell Between Scylla and Charybdis: reflections on the study of ancient Greek sculpture
	5.30	Queen Mary and Westfield College ACCORDIA Lecture Professor Francesco d'Andria Greece and Italy in the Archaic period: the role of the Adriatic
Wednesday 29	3.30	ICS Mycenaean Seminar James Whitley Social diversity in Dark Age Greece
	6.00	Institute of Jewish Studies (Gustave Tuck Theatre, UCL) Dr David Banker The German population and the Holocaust: what did they know, how did they react?
Thursday 30	11.00	ICS Introduction to Greek Palaeography
	4.30	ICS The not so hidden persuaders: deconstructing and reconstructing Greek Law John Davies When is a Code a Code? Deconstructing Gortyn
	5.00	British Institute at Amman AGM (British Academy) Abou McQuitty Khirbet Faris: a medieval Islamic village in Jordan
	5.00	Society of Antiquaries Dr Alan Borg How are the Mighty Fallen? Some Medieval War Memorials
	6.00	KCL Centre for Philosophical Studies (Room AC) Richard Sorabji The Ancient Greek Debate on Animal Psychology and Rights
	7.30	Open University London Englen Classics Staff Seminar (527 Fitchley Rd, NW3) Dr Andrew Barker (Greek Music)
DECEMBER		
Friday 1	5.00	British School at Rome (British Academy) Speaker and title to be announced
	5.45	ICS Re-making Myth Richard Hunter Herakles and Rylas
Monday 4	5.00	KCL Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies and Centre for Hellenic Studies Byzantine Seminar (Committee Room) Professor George Hueber Inquisitive territories: Chazaria and adjacent lands in Byzantine historiography
	6.00	Society of Jewellery Historians AGM (Society of Antiquaries) Hugh Tall Seventeenth century jewellery - new techniques and modern fakes
Tuesday 5	5.00	Society for Libyan Studies AGM (Society of Antiquaries) Dr J.H. Reynolds Thoughts on Libyan inscriptions 1660-89
	5.15	ICS Papyrus from Ptolemaic Egypt
	5.30	LRCA (Gustave Tuck Theatre, UCL) Dr John Miles The Problem of Ancient Haeography
Wednesday 6	4.30	ICS Classical Archaeology Speaker and title to be announced
	5.00	Royal Archaeological Institute (Society of Antiquaries) D.A.H. Richmond Patterns of development: the Anglo-Saxon Church in Northamptonshire
Thursday 7	11.00	ICS Introduction to Greek Palaeography
	4.10	ICS The not so hidden persuaders: deconstructing and reconstructing Greek Law Cliff Hall Bona et Sene: the Drama of Peranik Oratory Discussion: Alan Semmerstein
	5.00	Society of Antiquaries Dr Jeremy Johns Historic Photographs and their value for Archaeology: some examples from the Gertrude Bell Archive
	5.00	British Academy Fifty-first Italian Lecture Dr George Holmes Florence and the Great Schism
	5.30	British Institute of Persian Studies in association with The Centre for Near and Middle Eastern Studies (SOAS) Dr Oliver Watson Aspects of Persian ceramics