



PL. XIV A Pencil Portrait of William Wordsworth when young.



PL. XV William Wordsworth in later life.

## NOTES

Abbreviations used in Notes and in Book Notices:

B.A., M.B.A., L.B.A.	Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age
I.A.	Iron Age
E.P.R.I.A.	Early Pre-Roman Iron Age
L.P.R.I.A.	Later Pre-Roman Iron Age
R.B.	Romano-British

### A CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FROM BATH

BY I. C. WALKER

In his article on clay tobacco pipes found in Bath and in the collections of the Roman Bath Museum<sup>1</sup> Michael Owen notes a stem fragment with J. CLEEVE — on its left side and — HAMPTON on its right.<sup>2</sup>

The initials J and C appear on the left and right sides of the spur respectively and from the tiny fragment of bowl base which remains it appears that it had a fluted decoration.

This pipe was a product of Joseph Cleever of Southampton; two pipestems marked J. CLEEVE/SOUTHAMPTON were recently found in a slum-clearance area in Southampton by Mr. A. J. F. Cooksey of the Poole and District Industrial Archaeology Group, to whom I am grateful for this information. According to the Public Libraries Department, Southampton, the only references to Joseph Cleever occur in the trade directories for 1867 and 1869, when he is noted as working at 16 Winchester Street, Kingsland. Adrian Oswald notes a Joseph Cleever working at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1850 and a John Cleever working at Loughborough, Leicestershire, in 1846.<sup>3</sup> The Southampton Cleever may have been related to these, despite the difference in spelling, for pipemaking often ran in families and pipemakers frequently moved about the country.<sup>4</sup>

### EXCAVATIONS ON BRADLEY HILL, 1970 (ST470303)

BY R. H. LEECH

Excavation continued on this late 3rd and 4th century Romano-British site, which so far consists of 31 burials and at least 4 rectangular buildings of unsophisticated construction. During the 1970 season building 'D' and building 'F' were completely excavated.

Building 'D' was constructed not earlier than c.320 A.D., and was initially divided into two rooms. The smaller of these was paved with lias slabs, and in the southeast corner was an infant burial. The larger room at first had an earth floor, and contemporary with this were several ovens and hearths. These were disused and the floor paved not earlier than c.360 A.D. Soon after, the internal wall separating the two rooms collapsed into the larger one; the fallen debris was not removed and occupation continued until at least c.400 A.D. At an uncertain date in the building's history, another paved room was added at the east end.

<sup>1</sup> M. B. Owen, 'Clay Tobacco Pipes from Bath', *Procs.*, **111**, 51-5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 53, 54 fig. 2 no. 33.

<sup>3</sup> A. Oswald, 'The Archaeology and Economic History of English Clay Tobacco Pipes', *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 3rd ser., **23** (1960), 65.

<sup>4</sup> cf. *ibid.* 48.

Building 'F' was probably constructed not earlier than *c.*330 A.D., and consisted initially of one room with an earth floor. Contemporary with this were several hearths and pits. Not earlier than *c.*360 A.D., the building was divided into two rooms and subsequently into three. In the final phase, all three rooms were paved with lias slabs. Beneath one of these slabs was part of a bronze bowl with enamelled decoration. The building was occupied until at least *c.*390 A.D.

It is hoped that, after a further season's excavation, full publication of the site will be possible. The surrounding area has been ploughed, and it would appear that the greater part of the site has now been examined.

## EXCAVATION AT CADBURY CONGRESBURY, SOMERSET, 1970 (ST442650)

BY P. J. FOWLER, K. S. GARDNER and P. A. RAHTZ

Following the trial excavations in 1959 and 1968, the first of a planned five seasons' excavation was carried out in August, 1970, by the School of History, Birmingham University, and the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Bristol University. The latter simultaneously published a detailed monograph on the site and the earlier excavations, and no information in that need be repeated here.<sup>1</sup>

In 1970, areas immediately north, east, south and west of the 1968 excavation were examined, partly to place in context the two 5th/6th century A.D. timber structures found in 1968. Evidence of adjacent timber structures, not all necessarily contemporary, occurred in 1970 in all the areas examined, and at least eight are now known in part, represented by varied structural evidence e.g. post-holes, post-pits and wall-slots. *Structure 1*, part of which was found in 1968 and incorrectly taken to be the whole building, was shown in fact to be a rectangular structure 8 m, not 4.5 m, long by 3 m wide with a screen and other features reminiscent of the medieval 'long-house'. Its date here, however, is *c.* A.D. 500.

Examination of the defences also proceeded. It is now certain that at least the northern part of the cross-bank cutting off the west end of the hill-fort is of 5th century date. The low inner stone bank around the western half of the interior, and possibly the similar feature around the eastern half, are also likely to be broadly contemporary rather than of the P.R.I.A. If so, then the visible main entrance through the south east defences should also be 5th century; an unsuspected entrance, perhaps similar to it in plan, through the cross-bank near its northern end was partly excavated in 1970 and found to be of this date. The bank itself consisted of freshly-quarried stone built into a flat-topped structure, probably faced with timber or turf. In front was a berm of exposed Carboniferous Limestone bedrock, into which was cut a ditch some 1.20 m deep. The sequence in the one section obtained suggested, firstly, construction while some Roman pottery was on the site and possibly still in use; secondly, occupation with very little pottery; and thirdly, a phase of occupation marked by imported Mediterranean wheel-made wares, by which time the defences were in disrepair. The limited evidence from

<sup>1</sup> P. J. Fowler, K. S. Gardner and P. A. Rahtz, *Cadbury Congresbury, Somerset*, 1968 (Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Bristol, 1970).

the cross-bank and its entrance so far suggests, therefore, the construction of new defences in the early/mid 5th century and their disuse by *c.* 500 A.D., with occupation contemporaneously and almost certainly continuing into the 6th century and possibly later. This interpretation can and will be checked in 1971 by the examination of the remaining 13 m of bank and ditch north of the entrance.

The finds were again prolific, particularly from the 5th century onwards, but included specifically Neolithic and mainly L.P.R.I.A. material too. The amount of imported Mediterranean pottery now places the site quantitatively second only to Tintagel and permits a growing recognition of pottery forms and indeed of individual vessels such as amphorae. Five heavily micaceous sherds represent a completely different type of imported ware, probably from northern Gaul. Some of the many fragments of glass probably originated in the same area, though their purpose on the site may well have been in connection with the metal-working which is now well-attested by slags, crucible fragments and indeed some of the metal objects themselves. In particular, the three Type G bronze penannular brooches, already known as a Bristol Channel type, could well have been made on the site. Amongst the iron objects were a small ox-head with curving horns, perhaps an escutcheon from a bowl or a bucket, a large door-bolt, and what could well be a plough-share.

Since only four weeks and *c.* 1,000 sq m of excavation have so far been achieved, correct interpretation of the site and its material is not yet possible; but the area so far examined increasingly suggests a secular, rather than religious, nature for the community which briefly refortified and then occupied the hill-top from the early/mid 5th century A.D. onwards.<sup>2</sup>

## EXCAVATIONS AT SOUTH CADBURY CASTLE, 1966 — 1970

BY LESLIE ALCOCK

Now that the excavation is complete, it is possible to reach some broad general conclusions resulting from the discoveries, pending the detailed studies at present taking place at University College, Cardiff.

The excavation showed that the occupation of the hilltop spanned some 4,000 years and yielded a profusion of data, fully satisfying the objectives set out by the original programme: to examine the military history of the defences; to uncover the phases of the S.W. gateway, and to determine the nature and extent of the occupation of the interior. The history of the hilltop, briefly, is that it was first occupied by Neolithic people, from about 3,000 B.C. After long abandonment, it was the site of a L.B.A. homestead, from about 800 B.C. The first serious defences were built about 500 B.C. and South Cadbury became a flourishing defended town of the I.A. Celtic Britons. After falling to the Romans in A.D. 44, its defences lay mainly derelict until the Arthurian period (5th century A.D.), when they were completely rebuilt. It was again used as a fortified town, with its own mint, under Ethelred the Unready (1010-16) and, subsequently, under Canute, who left in 1020 after destroying the defensive gateway and walls. During the Middle Ages, the hilltop was ploughed.

<sup>2</sup> P. J. Fowler and Philip Rahtz, "Cadcong", *Current Arch.*, no. 23, 1970, p. 337.

### THE DEFENCES (Sites A, D, I, J)

Three cuts were made through the topmost bank, which runs round the perimeter of the hilltop, and a fourth (D) sectioned all four banks, down to bedrock, from top to bottom. In stratified sequences were found traces of the Neolithic settlement and at least four I.A. fortifications, associated with several hoards of slingstones, storage pits and many small-finds. The remains of timber slots have enabled reconstructions to be made of these I.A. walls and of the massive refortification of the Arthurian period. The collapsed remains of the defences were surmounted by the substantial stone wall erected by King Ethelred; streaks of mortar and mortar mixing pits were found close beside it.

### THE SOUTH EAST GATEWAY (Site K)

Several courses of well-laid stonework, originally the foundations of the Ethelredan gate, were found, including a socketed pivot-stone and the base of an arch. Beneath the latest roadway, two very distinct timber slots and four large post-holes clearly delineated the plan of the inner and outer Dark Age gates, which were probably surmounted by a timber tower in the Roman manner. One of the most notable finds of the excavation was the iron collar and bearing associated with the latest I.A. gate (destroyed A.D. 44) found *in situ* almost directly beneath the Ethelredan gate-site. The area showed clear evidence of destruction by fire and the massacre of a group of inhabitants. Associated with this holocaust was a scattered hoard of some 150 bronze brooches. Finally, at bedrock level, the earlier phases were indicated by post-holes and rock-cut ledges.

### THE INTERIOR (Sites B, C, E, F, G, L, N, P, S, T and W)

On sites B and W, the hill had been cut to form a deep shelf on which were found rings of stake holes, forming the perimeters of I.A. houses, and a collapsed Roman field oven, close to the hollow way leading from the N.E. gate to the summit. On the adjacent slope, rectangular foundation slots of Ethelredan buildings were uncovered. Site N established the existence of a small rectangular I.A. shrine or temple, consisting of an inner sanctum and outer porch. In front of this shrine were found the fully articulated skeletons of young calves, which had been ritually sacrificed.

Sites C, E, F and G revealed evidence of the domestic life of the I.A. in the form of food storage pits, which, having soured with use, were used as refuse pits; a large round house foundation trench; and two small kilns, which had been used to parch grain to prevent its germinating during storage. At a later date, King Ethelred had proposed an extensive building programme for the summit, but his stay had been too short for this to reach fruition. Nevertheless, the foundation trench for a cross-shaped church was dug, but the building was never completed.

On Sites S, T and P the ring trenches of some seven more round houses were found, together with a profusion of post-holes and pits. Close by, the furnace and quenching pits of an I.A. armourer's workshop came to light, associated with a number of weapons. Site L revealed an Arthurian timber feasting hall, 30 feet by 60 feet, divided by a screen set in a shallow trench.

## EXCAVATIONS AT CATSGORE, 1970 (ST506265)

BY R. H. LEECH

The excavation was sponsored by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society and the Yeovil Archaeological and Local History Society. The work took place with the kind permission of Mr. W. E. Pretor-Pinney of the Somerton Erleigh Estate and Mr. N. Nuttings of Catsgore Farm. Full acknowledgements will be made in the final report.

An area approximately 15 metres by 55 metres was examined after a combination of hill wash and deep ploughing had brought much building debris to the surface. Excavation revealed at least 8 buildings, 2 boundary ditches and 3 inhumation burials. These features, belonging to the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D., were roughly parallel or at right angles to a Romanised road leading north from Ilchester towards the Polden Hills. Building debris brought to the surface in adjoining fields indicates that this site and the one excavated in 1950, 200 metres to the southeast, are both part of a settlement extending for 350 metres along either side of the road.

Three of the buildings examined (34, 43, 104) dated from the early 2nd century, and were demolished by *c.*300 A.D. Only parts of the external mortared stone walls survived, and, apart from several ovens, all internal features had been completely robbed.

A complex of post holes, packing for plank walls, drainage gullies and an oven belonged to at least two timber buildings (17, 18) dated at the earliest to *c.*200 A.D. One of these buildings (18) had an extension at the north end and faced directly onto the road.

Of late 3rd or early 4th century date were two stone buildings. The first (19) was built partially over an earlier building and faced directly onto the road; internal features included three infant burials, an oven and a stone drain. The second building (15) was set further back from the road. Including a later addition, there were six small rooms; three of these contained ovens or hearths.

Two boundary ditches ran southwest from the road. One (45) with a significant amount of pottery was certainly filled in by *c.*300 A.D. The other (108) remained open until at least *c.*340 A.D. Parallel to the ditches were three extended inhumation burials, two (95, 143) with head to the east, the other (91) with head to the west.

A full report is in preparation.

## SURFACE FINDS FROM LANSDOWN

BY J. PATRICK GREENE

A quantity of Roman pottery and several coins were found by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Gay of Marshfield, while field-walking on Lansdown Battlefield (ST724702) during the Autumn of 1969. The finds were brought to the writer for identification by Mr. and Mrs. Gay.

## THE POTTERY

The sherds, all third and fourth century A.D. in date, comprised colour-coated wares, mortaria, rope-rimmed storage vessels, flanged bowls, jars and straight-sided dishes.

## THE COINS

Four identifiable coins were found:<sup>1</sup>

1. Constans                      Obverse CONSTANS SPF AUG  
Reverse VICTORIAE DD AUGGQNN  
Trier A.D. 341-345.
2. Constans                      Obverse FLIULCONST-ANS AUG  
Reverse GLORIA EXERCITUS  
Trier A.D. 337-341.
3. House of Constantine      Obverse —  
Reverse VICTORIAE DD AUG QNN  
A.D. 341-348.
4. Constantine II              Obverse illegible  
Reverse FEL TEMP REPARATIO (falling horseman)  
Post A.D. 353.

Two further coins were unidentifiable but certainly fourth century.

## IRON RING

An iron ring was found, a 1st or 2nd century type, with a narrow hoop and a flat expanded bezel.

## AREA OF FINDS

All the objects were found over an area of about 25 metres square, centred on ST72427025. The field containing this area immediately adjoins that in which the Lansdown pewter-making site lies, and is probably a continuation of the site to the west. The industrial site, centred on ST726702, was partially excavated from 1905 to 1908.<sup>2</sup> Recently Kingswood School, Bath, has conducted some excavations (not yet published) centred on ST72467025. Soil marks have been noted by the Ordnance Survey from air photographs centred at ST72607022.<sup>3</sup>

## ARROWHEAD

A Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found at ST72337005 by Mr. and Mrs. Gay. They retain possession of all the finds.

## EXCAVATIONS AT NORTON FITZWARREN, 1970

BY NANCY G. LANGMAID

The excavations carried out by St. George Gray<sup>4</sup> and by P. A. Langmaid<sup>5</sup> had both produced evidence of a M.B.A. occupation on the site of the later hillfort. The ditch found in 1968 clearly underlay the existing rampart, and suggested the presence of a

<sup>1</sup> I am grateful to Mr. John Casey, of Cardiff University Department of Archaeology, for identifying the coins, and to Mr. Martin Henig, of Worcester College Oxford, for examining the iron ring.

<sup>2</sup> T. S. Bush, *Som. A. and N.H.S.* (Proc. Bath and Dist. Branch) 1904-8, 130ff; 1909-13, 246-7.

<sup>3</sup> The Ordnance Survey Archaeological Division kindly allowed me to refer to their record cards of the site.

<sup>4</sup> "Excavations at Norton Fitzwarren", St. G. Gray, *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Soc.*, **42**, 1908.

<sup>5</sup> "Excavations at Norton Fitzwarren", P. A. Langmaid, *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Soc.*, **112**, 1968.

smaller and much earlier enclosure. No trace of this could be seen on air photographs, and a geophysical survey, using the 'banjo', so successful at South Cadbury, proved negative.

The 1970 excavation was primarily concerned with the M.B.A. evidence, leaving the problems of the I.A. and Roman periods to a later season. Two trenches (C and E) were cut across the line of the ditch seen in 1968, just inside the western rampart. The ditch proved to be about 6 feet deep, with traces of a clay bank on each side. In both cuttings, M.B.A. pottery was found in the lowest layers, including an almost complete pot, of degenerate 'Food-vessel' type. In trench E the profile of the ditch was quite clear, but in trench C the upper part had been disturbed in the I.A.; indeed, there was some evidence that the ditch had been deliberately refilled by pushing both banks back into it. Two phases of I.A. occupation were traced; a scatter of E.P.R.I.A. pottery ('situlate jars') in the top of the M.B.A. ditch; and several gulleys and small pits with pottery of the L.P.R.I.A. ('Glastonbury type'). These layers were sealed by a layer of rough cobbling associated with R.B. pottery of the 2nd century A.D., and hearths and slag from iron-working. A similar, but much less substantial, layer was found in Trench E.

A third trench (D) was dug through the small counterscarp bank outside the N.W. gate of the hillfort, close to St. George Gray's trench, which had not been completed. The larger (inner) ditch had been disturbed by a military sand-bagged post, during the second world war. Below this modern feature, layers were preserved with plentiful R.B. pottery (2nd century A.D.), I.A. types, and M.B.A. pottery in the lowest levels; the ditch was almost 9 feet deep. The bank itself produced no firm dating evidence, only a small sherd of apparently prehistoric pottery; outside it, a small V-shaped ditch was found, and concealed in a hole, scooped in its inner face, was a hoard of the M.B.A. 'Somerset Ornament Horizon'. The hoard consists of eight decorated bracelets, two palstaves and a slender socketed axe; the find spot indicates that both the small ditch and the counterscarp bank were built shortly before 1100 B.C. Most of the pieces in the hoard have a similar casting fault, suggesting that they were all made together, probably at or near the 'hillfort'. Their presence here, less than five miles from the well-known Sherford and Taunton Workhouse hoards, emphasises the likely connexion between this M.B.A. 'defended settlement' and the Somerset bronze founders of the 12th century B.C.

The excavation was financed by the Somerset Archaeological Society with a generous grant from the Maltwood Fund. We would like to thank the landowner, Mr. Jakins of Manor Farm, Norton, for allowing the excavation to take place, for his help and forbearance, and for placing the finds in the County Museum. Thanks are also due to all those who worked on the site, and to the people in the village, who made things more pleasant for those volunteers who camped.

## A PENCIL PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH WHEN YOUNG

BY C. A. COOKSON

This year being the bicentenary of William Wordsworth's birth and in view of the poet's associations with Somerset, a reproduction of a drawing of the poet when young appears in this volume (Pl. XIV). The original is in pencil, lightly touched with water-colour, 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  ins. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ins., artist unknown. The portrait appeared in the Wordsworth



bicentenary exhibition organised by the Arts Council at the Abbot Hall Gallery, Kendal, during April this year. It was catalogued as a 'Presumed portrait of William Wordsworth, c. 1787'.

The drawing was originally in the possession of Christopher Cookson, uncle and guardian of the poet, and elder brother of the poet's mother, Ann. At the end of the 18th century, the above Christopher took his mother's name of Crackanthorpe and succeeded to the Crackanthorpe property, Newbiggin Hall, Westmorland. He was followed by his son William, who did not marry and who lived at Newbiggin until 1888, dying at the age of 98. Not long before he died he chose as his heir Montague Hughes Cookson, who was born at Nowers, near Wellington, Somerset, and who was a grandson of Dr. William Cookson, Canon of Windsor, and a younger brother of William Wordsworth's mother. Montague took the name of Crackanthorpe and lived at Newbiggin Hall until his death in 1913. In the year 1914 Blanche Crackanthorpe, widow of Montague, gave the portrait of Wordsworth to Geoffrey Cookson, together with a letter from Wordsworth to his cousin William Crackanthorpe and also a letter from Dora Quillinan, only daughter of the poet.

The portrait had been amongst the Crackanthorpe papers at Newbiggin for well over a hundred years. In 1964 Ethel Cookson, widow of Geoffrey, gave the portrait to the present owner, Christopher Cookson.

According to family tradition the drawing is a portrait of William Wordsworth, and if so it evidently represents him at the age of about 17. Alongside this drawing is reproduced a portrait of the poet at a later date. This is from a print in the Tite Collection at Taunton Castle, and it appeared in Vol. 95 of *The Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, 1950, the centenary year of Wordsworth's death. In comparing the two portraits the features are so similar, particularly the nose, and the poise of the head and the intense expression so alike, that it would seem to confirm the family tradition that the pencil drawing is truly a portrait of Wordsworth when young. If this is accepted, it is then the earliest known portrait of the poet.

*The Editor is willing to consider brief reports about excavations and important discoveries in the county for publication in this section. Reports, not exceeding 300 words in length, should be submitted by 1st October, 1971.*