

- No. 10. 6 in. diam. grey/brown, red in break.  
 No. 11. hard buff, grey in break.  
 No. 12. 3½ in. diam. grey/buff, grey in break.  
 No. 14. Very hard, grey to brown, badly distorted.  
 No. 15. 6 in. diam. brown, rather shiny brown in break.  
 No. 16. 7 in. diam. grey/brown, red in break.  
 No. 17. 8 in. diam. grey/buff.  
 No. 18. 6½ in. diam. hard grey/brown, red in break.  
 No. 19. 6½ in. diam. soft, red/brown.  
 No. 20. 5 in. diam. hard, orange, grey in break very large grits.  
 No. 21. hard grey/brown.  
 No. 22. 4½ in. diam. hard grey.  
 No. 23. 7 in. diam. hard grey/brown.  
 No. 24. 3½ in. diam. hard brown.  
 No. 25. 4½ in. diam. hard grey, red/brown in break.  
 No. 26. hard grey/brown.  
 No. 27. 6½ in. diam. hard grey/buff.  
 No. 29. 5½ in. diam. soft pale buff, buff to grey in break.  
 No. 30. 6 in. diam. hard grey.

Six badly distorted rims were found.

#### *Metal.*

Several pieces of lead ore were found. The acid soil would very quickly destroy metal objects. The only metal object found was a modern cigarette lighter, immediately below the turf.

#### *Stone.*

Several pieces of sandstone of the kind occurred in and around the site, but showed signs of having been subjected to great heat. Some had one surface fused and pale greenish-yellow in colour, with lines of fracture behind the fused surface running through the stone very like the condition of sandstone furnace lining material seen at the Calke, Melbourne, blast furnace site which has not yet been published.

## MELANDRA EXCAVATIONS 1961

By J. A. PETCH.

WITH the help of members of the local W.E.A. a little further progress was made in the course of three week-ends in October towards the ultimate unravelling of the history of Melandra. Work in 1960 had suggested that the internal masonry cross-wall of the *aedes principiorum cum basilica* might have been a later addition to the exterior masonry walls. Examination of the east end of this wall in 1961 showed that it was contemporaneous with and bonded into the east wall. The difference in level of the two sets of footings at the west end seems to be due to the need to overcome the disadvantages inherent in erecting an extensive building on a sloping hillside without first levelling the slope. Such evidence as the work in 1960 might have seemed to provide for the belief that there was a reoccupation of Melandra marked by modification of the first masonry lay-out of the fort proves to have been illusory.