

their enthusiasm during the long period of excavation, and finally to Anne Gentry and Tony John-

son for the excavating knowledge passed on to us all.

Appendix: the Faunal Remains

THE SKELETAL remains of cattle, sheep, pig and horse formed a substantial part of the in-fill to the ditches and pits excavated at the Lincoln Road site. The animal bones from the earliest features were the best preserved; those found in the fourth century A.D. ditch were in a particularly bad state of preservation because of the acidic nature of the enclosing matrix. It was from one of the earliest levels that we recovered the most interesting find — a complete, articulated skeleton of a calf, lying on its side in a curled-up position with the forelegs stretched out, the head resting on them. The cause of death could not be ascertained: the bones of the skeleton appeared to be normal and healthy with the exception of a deformed right metacarpal bone. A radiograph of this bone showed that it had been fractured and that the natural healing processes had been well advanced at the time of death. Although successfully healed, the break had nevertheless resulted in bowing of the shaft of the bone, possibly giving the calf a slight limp.

An indication that the cattle, sheep and pigs had been slaughtered and butchered on the site was provided by

15 Harcourt, R. A. The dog in Prehistoric and early Historic Britain. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 1 (1974), 151-175.

the presence of skull fragments, horn cores, metapodial bones and phalanges; the head and extremities of the fore and hind limbs were the first parts to be removed during the dressing down of a carcass. That the meat from these animals had been consumed on the site was borne out by several ribs and the chopped and splintered remnants of "marrow bones" (humeri, tibiae, etc.).

Fragments of a roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) skull plus a complete metatarsal bone, tibia and antler of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) amongst the refuse indicated that the inhabitants of the settlement supplemented their diet by hunting. A further source of meat was provided by domestic and wild fowl; the bones of domestic greylag geese (*Anser anser*), domestic chickens (*Gallus gallus*) and woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) have been identified by Mr. G. Cowles and Miss J. Gask, Sub-Department of Ornithology, British Museum (Natural History), Tring.

One of the 2nd century pits also yielded a mandible of a small house dog. According to Harcourt 1974¹⁵ the Romans introduced pet lap dogs to this country. Many of the bones from cattle, sheep and pigs had splintered epiphyseal ends with perforated holes made by the teeth of dogs whilst gnawing and crunching the bones.

PHILIP ARMITAGE

Excavations & Post-Excavation Work

City, by Museum of London. Department of Urban Archaeology. A series of long term excavations. Enquiries to Brian Hobley, Chief Urban Archaeologist, DUA, 71 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. (01-606 1933/4/5). For information on post-excavation work, contact Penny MacConnoran at this address.

Brentford, by West London Archaeological Field Group. Excavation and processing. Enquiries to Alison Laws, 232 Brentford High Street, Brentford, Middlesex. (01-560 3880).

Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group.

Late Neolithic site, Lygon Almhouses, Fulham Palace Road, S.W.6. (Saturdays only). Enquiries to Keith Whitehouse, 56 Tamworth Street, S.W.6. (01-385 6038).

Hammersmith, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. All types of work and finds: Neolithic, Roman and later. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7-10 p.m., St. Peter's Church Hall, Varna Road, S.W.6. Contact: K. Whitehouse, 56 Tamworth Street, S.W.6 (01-385 6038).

Inner London Boroughs, by the Inner London Unit. Several rescue sites in various areas. Enquiries to Irene Schwab (01-242 6620).

Kingston, by Kingston - upon - Thames Archaeological Society. Rescue sites in the town centre. Enquiries to Marion Smith, Kingston Museum, Fairfield Road, Kingston. (01-546 5386).

Merton Priory, by South-West London Team, Surrey Archaeological Society. Excavation in Chapter House and South Transept. Enquiries to Scott McCracken, Flat 3, 32 Creffield Road, W.5. (01-992 1737).

North-East Greater London, by Passmore Edwards Museum. Enquiries to Pat Wilkinson, Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, E.15. (01-534 4545).

Putney, by Wandsworth Historical Society. Two acre site at junction of Felsham Road and High Street lies on Roman and medieval settlements. Alternate weekends. Enquiries to Nicholas Farrant, 7 Coalecroft Road, S.W.15. (01-788 0015).

Southwark, by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee. Several sites from the Roman period onwards. Enquiries to Harvey Sheldon, S.L.A.E.C., Montague Chambers, Montague Close, S.E.1. (01-407 1989).

Staines, by London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Excavations in the town centre. Enquiries to Kevin Crouch. (09-328 62874 evenings).

Surrey, by Surrey Archaeological Society. Enquiries to David Bird, Field Officer S.A.S., Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey. (0483-32454).

Vauxhall Pottery, by Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society. Excavation at weekends only. Processing of excavated material continues three nights a week. All enquiries to S.L.A.S., c/o Cuming Museum, 155 Walworth Road, S.E.17.

GENERAL EXCAVATIONS

The Council for British Archaeology produces a monthly Calendar of Excavations from March to September, with an extra issue in November and a final issue in January summarising the main results of fieldwork. The Calendar gives details of extra-mural courses, summer schools, training excavations and sites where volunteers are needed. The annual subscription is £2.50, post-free, which should be made payable to C.B.A., 7 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.