

THE NEWSTEAD YEARS: 1886-1947

by G Lloyd-Morgan PHD, FSA

The opening of the Grosvenor Museum in 1886 brings Robert Newstead onto the scene. He was the museum's first full-time Curator and was associated with it and both the Archaeological and Natural Science societies until his death in February 1947.

Early years

Robert Newstead was born on 11 September 1859 at Swanton Abbot, Norfolk, to Robert Newstead senior and Rachel Howard, both of the county of Norfolk. He was the first born of what was to become a family of eleven children: six boys and five girls. In the account of his early life Newstead says:

My Grandfather Howard was a miller at Swanton Abbot, but I don't remember him. Grandmother Howard was a great advocate of the Wesleyan cause and took a very active part in its work. I have very pleasant memories of my Grandfather Newstead as I saw him and Grandmother at their cottage home in Barningham Parva, Norfolk, during the years ca. 1872-3. At that time my father was butler to Squire Boulton of Oulton Hall, and the walks between the two places are still a happy memory for me, as the paths led through meadows and fields nearly all the way. Grandfather was a puritan of the old school of thought – said family prayers and read a chapter from the family bible every night before retiring.

I inherited my love of Natural History from my father, who in his humble way loved birds and flowers – indeed all created things. He also treasured old coins and other small material finds of bygone days.....We lived together and worked together for many years, and he joined with me in our search for Natural History Specimens, chiefly for Lepidoptera in the Fen Country: Upwell and Outwell, Cambs; the Great Witcombe district of Gloucestershire and the Marsh lands of Cheshire near the Helsby district until the year 1883'.

Newstead's formal education in Norfolk appears to have been both brief and limited:

First at an old Dame's school a mile or so from my home at Alderford – it may have been at Lenvade.....Playing truant was a relief...spending the days in hunting among gorse bushes for lizards and bumble bees nests; and in the running brook, the River

Wensum, for Barbed Loach and leaches.....Later I attended the Parish School at Aylsham. Rix was the Headmaster. He had a fiendish temper and I loathed the place.

I left school ca. 1869 and was employed at Clemence's the Printers and Stationers in Market Square..... my duties were to serve as 'Printer's Devil', as messenger, help to bind ledgers, and learn Telegraphy.....Subsequently I joined my parents at Oulton, about four miles north west of Aylsham;.... Finally I got an appointment in the gardens at Oulton Hall. We left Oulton ca. 1873 and for the next decade I lived with my parents moving with them from place to place in Norfolk, changing my occupation from time to time.

[At Tatterford, ca. 1874-5] I made my first attempts to stuff birds, and late one Saturday afternoon my father and I walked to Fakenham about four miles away to purchase artificial eyes for my specimens. Drewell the Taxidermist and Barber seemed pleased with my efforts, and not only supplied the materials I needed but also offered to give me a practice demonstration.

Cheshire and the Chester Society of Natural Science: 1882-6

Ince, Cheshire 1882-1883. I arrived here on the 6th of April 1882 and was employed in the gardens of Ince Hall, then the residence of Captain Park Yates. The flat marshlands of this district reminded one somewhat of the Fen Country, but we had the heather clad rocks of Helsby and Overton as a background on the Eastern horizon.

One day in the autumn of 1883 my father got in touch with Mr Thos Shephard (1830-1st Feb 1917) of Chester who was a keen microscopist and, for a time, a pupil of Charles Kingsley. This meeting was followed by an invitation to exhibit a selection of my collection of birds, insects and fungi at the forthcoming (27th September 1883) Conversazione of the Chester Society of Natural Science, President Prof T McKenny FRS (1832 – 9 June 1917). My exhibit brought me into close touch with the leading members of the Society whose exhibits, especially the microscopic display, made a profound impression upon me. Shortly after this event Mr Alfred Osten Walker (1832 – 1925) offered me an appointment at his gardens at Chester. I very willingly, indeed gladly, accepted his offer as he graciously promised material and was in sympathy with all my studies.

It was during this period whilst working with Mr Walker that Robert Newstead married his first wife, Martha, the daughter of a mason, Richard Rodgers, at Chester on 28 October 1884. From this marriage were born three sons: Robert, John Howard, and Rupert Randolph who was killed during the First World War; and one daughter, Ethel, who predeceased her father. Sadly, Martha Newstead died on the 18 May 1891, aged 30, and never saw her husband's talents and achievements fully acknowledged.

The Grosvenor Museum: 1886-1905

The role that Alfred Osten Walker played within the Society of Natural Science is of some significance, as was noted by Sir William Herdman in an address to the Society on the occasion of its Jubilee meeting on 13 October 1921:

On October 25th 1871 at one of the earliest meetings of the Society, Mr Walker read a paper on 'The Objects of a Natural History Society', in which he pleaded for the establishment of a local Museum, and that was, I believe, the first mention of what is now one of the most important public institutions in Chester, the Grosvenor Museum. Mr Walker, justly, claims credit in three respects, in connection with the Society and its Museum (1) The division of the Society into sections, (2) The restriction of the Museum to local objects, and (3) The discovery of Newstead who gave the Museum just the start it needed.

Newstead's appointment as Curator of the collections of the Chester Society of Natural Sciences is recorded in two complementary accounts. In his autobiographical notes he wrote: 'On the 14th May 1886 Mr Walker informed me that the Management Committee of the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, then nearing completion, had under consideration the appointment of a Curator. He advised me to apply for the post, and in his letter to me he also included a draft for my guidance in making my application. To my great joy I secured the appointment – thanks to my Master and Mentor A O Walker, and I held the office from June 26th 1886 to April 1905'.

Some further details are given in the *Chester Observer* of Saturday 20 June 1936, where he recalled his appointment fifty years previously: 'It was one of those red letter days of my life. I have a letter still in my possession, written by Mr Edmund J Braille, who was Hon Secretary to the Museum. In it I was requested to meet the Museum Management Committee in the Mayor's parlour, at the Town Hall. I went, and a few days later ... on the 18th May ... I was asked to take up the duties'. His wages were twenty-five shillings a week with a cottage provided at Saltney. This cottage is mentioned a number of times in the Caretaker's Register from August 1886 onwards as repair, such as the holes in the roof (October 1887), or a 'thorough cleaning down' (March 1893), became necessary. By 1902 his wages had been raised to £16-13s-4d per month, a salary of £200 per annum – the sums being duly recorded in the Caretaker's Register during that year. As Newstead recorded in his autobiographical notes: 'The Curator was responsible for heating, lighting and cleaning of the whole Institution, in addition to the conservation and extension of the collections. My working hours (as defined by the Committee) were from 9 am to 10 pm – Saturdays excepted when I was free from Midday'. The rather lowly status of the first years is ironically reflected in the programme of the opening ceremony of the museum, where following the list of stewards in each area of the building it ends: 'Enquiry Office, Cloak Rooms, Lavatories and other Rooms in charge of Mr R Newstead, caretaker, and Mr J Weston, Exhibition Clerk'. Gradually this was to change with the increase in paid staff. The records show that one caretaker received a salary of 21 shillings per week in December 1891, whilst in August 1901 an 'Attendant or Hall Porter' was appointed at 15 shillings per week. Despite some menial tasks, Newstead was later to place on record that

he looked upon the museum as 'my Alma Mater, and my fellowship with scientists, archaeologists and historians, during my years of service, as having helped in a large measure to lay the proper foundations of my studies and work in the fields of Science and Archaeology which followed'.

One of Newstead's first duties on appointment was to transfer the collections of the Natural Science Society from premises in the Old Albion Hotel, Lower Bridge Street, to the new museum and prepare the displays. As the *Chronicle* for 24 July 1886 reported, the Natural History Museum was 'in the room on the right hand of the entrance' and 'excluded nearly everything but objects of local natural history – the only exceptions being in favour of a few magnificent fossils' and was 'the nucleus of a grand museum illustrative of the flora and fauna of the district'. On 2 February 1895 an extension to the original museum was formally opened by the Duke of Westminster, and the proceedings were described in the *Chronicle* for 9 February. In particular, the work and displays of Robert Newstead were noted: 'On the first floor the Natural history Museum is now securely and properly displayed, and for the first time the nature and extent of the valuable collection representing the flora and fauna of the district are open to the public, as in the old room there was not sufficient accommodation to put out in proper order the various specimens that are now placed so beautifully in a permanent position. This room displays the true artistic perception of the Curator of the Museum, Mr Robert Newstead FES, whose life histories have been wrought out true to nature, and by common consent the collection is regarded as unique'. During the opening ceremony the Duke of Westminster also paid a compliment to the Curator Mr Newstead for his management of the Natural History Department. Praise also came from Mr Thomas Shephard FRMS, a founder member of the Chester Society of Natural Science, who was later to become one of its presidents: 'We have reason to be proud, very proud of the splendid work done by our Curator Mr Newstead, both for the Archaeological Society and the Natural History Society, and I think we may say without fear of contradiction, that we now have the finest collection of Natural History specimens in the United Kingdom if not Europe, and in one department the life history of injurious insects the British Museum has nothing to compare with it'.

In fact, reports in the local newspapers suggest that Newstead had been assisting the Honorary Curator of the Archaeological Society, G W Shrubsole, when the latter society first moved its collections into the museum in 1886. The first formal recognition of his services to the Society came in 1892. In the Caretaker's Register on 11 January it was recorded that: Your Curator has received instructions from Mr Gleadowe (the Hon Curator of the Society's collections) to attend to the archaeological collections ...; and on 1 February that: 'the Curator has not yet received any instructions re his appointment as Curator of the archaeological collections'.

The beginnings of rescue archaeology

In April 1897 the Register records the proposal for the first 'Watching brief' on a site of potential archaeological interest in the centre of Chester: 'To consider the advisability of asking His Grace the Duke of Westminster to permit the Curator to visit the proposed alterations in Bridge Street (Corner of Pierpoint Lane) with a view to obtaining any

antiquities that may be unearthed there and to make photographs and records that may prove of interest, subject to the approval of His Grace'. This is followed by a reference dated 27 September 1897 to an archaeological visit into Caernarfonshire: 'Your Curator has recently visited Penmaenmawr for the purpose of investigating a Prehistoric tumulus for the Archaeological Society'. This visit and other activities led to his first archaeological publications in 1899 – a series of four brief articles in Volume 6 of the Society's *Journal*. Although Newstead's first formal excavations were not undertaken for some years to come, his archaeological apprenticeship, whilst based in the Grosvenor Museum, included the recording and publication of structures as well as objects.

One of his most important early finds was the discovery during 1899 on the north side of Eastgate Street of a length of Roman lead water pipe, inscribed with the names of the Emperor Vespasian, his son and successor Titus, and Agricola, Governor of Britain and dated to the first half of AD 79. Not only did Newstead record, photograph and publish the pipe, but he also arranged for its complete excavation, since when it has been on display almost continuously in the Grosvenor Museum (1901a; 1901b, 87-92).

One of his last archaeological activities during this phase of life before he left the museum at the end of March 1905 was a trip to the submerged forest at the Great Meols shore in the company of F W Longbottom, a prominent member of both the Archaeological and Natural History societies. The finds, however, were modest compared with those from the site of the lost village of Meols which had been found in the previous century and consisted mainly of skeletal fragments; they have not been published. One of his main contributions in the archaeological field during this period was the acquisition and restoration or conservation of local antiquities and the preparation of suitable displays. Many of his original display labels are still associated with their objects; other finds, especially the pots, were marked on the sides or underneath with details of findspots, at a time when few items were fully described or illustrated either in the accession book or in print. This evidence of provenance has been particularly valuable when assessing the importance of trade and contact between Chester and the continent and other parts of Britain at different periods of history.

The beginning of the Liverpool connection

Newstead's chief interest had always been in entomology, and it was mainly through his long study of the destructive coccidae, published by the Ray Society in 1901 and 1903, that he was appointed in 1905 to a lectureship in economic entomology and parasitology at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. In 1911 he was elected to the Dutton Memorial Chair of Entomology – the first of its kind. When he reached retirement age in 1924, the Chairman of the School requested that his services be retained for a few years, but the University refused, and instead Newstead was offered the Curatorship of the Pathological Museum, which he held until 1927.

Throughout his time at Liverpool, Newstead retained his link with the Grosvenor Museum as Honorary Curator of the Archaeological Society collections, a post which he held until 1936, and as Chairman of the Society from 1935 to 1945. He remained active in field archaeology, too, carrying out both what would now be called 'salvage' excavations, for example on the site of the Masonic Lodge in Hunter Street and of the Co-

operative Stores in Foregate Street in 1914, and large-scale rescue excavations of the Roman cemetery in advance of extensions to the Chester General Infirmary in 1912-14 and 1916. He also recorded more complex sites, such as the section of the legionary bath building found at St Michael's Row in 1909-10, with its remains of black and white mosaic floors of the early Flavian period.

The Deanery Field and Amphitheatre excavations

Of Newstead's excavations at Chester, probably the most important and certainly the most extensive were those he carried out largely after his retirement from Liverpool, at the Deanery Field and later the amphitheatre. Newstead thus describes the beginnings of this work:

Professor R C Bosanquet was keenly interested in my work in connection with the Roman occupation of Chester. We traversed the city together on several occasions when he persistently advocated that the Deanery Field (ecclesiastical property) should be explored. But he retired from the University before permission was granted to excavate the site.

When we began the explorations of the Deanery Field I had the help on one labourer, and we dug and delved together for a period of four years (1922-1926). Saturdays were set aside for this task. But I dug day by day during the vacations with little or no help. The results, however, were most encouraging (Reports I & II) as we had success in tracing small sections of the structural remains of the Roman Barrack-blocks. Professor J P Droop kindly joined with me in the third and subsequent campaigns, and owing to financial aid we were able to employ a number of workmen with gratifying results (Reports 3-5). I am most grateful to my colleague for the able assistance he rendered in this and other explorations in Chester and elsewhere.

Something of the flavour of the first years on the site is recorded by Mrs Paget, wife to the bishop of Chester, in her preface to the first published report in the *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* (2, 1924):

Above all, there was the enthusiasm, skill and knowledge of Professor Newstead without which nothing could have been accomplished. For our Professor was ready to dig from 10.00 am to 5 pm almost without intermission, a task that required immense endurance and dexterity as each level had to be kept as far as possible separate, and the earth had to be moved without injury to any Roman fragment it might contain. To this skilled manual work was unerring knowledge and admirable draughtsmanship and photography. Further, the professor's love and understanding of Natural History has made him quick to identify the tiny bird bones of Roman days or the nocturnal caterpillar of today...

If in some instances the first published reports on these excavations which appeared in 1924, 1928 and 1931 seem to be similar in layout to those which were being produced by

Nash-Williams during his work on the legionary fortress at Caerleon, Newstead was only following in the footsteps of another great original, whose work appeared in consecutive issues of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. His layout, with plans, drawings and photographs of groups of the different categories of finds – all done by his own hand, as Mrs Paget noted – gives a clear picture of his work. Even if some of the finds have been misidentified in one or two instances, the illustrations are clear enough to allow re-interpretation.

By 1928 enough money had been raised by the Deanery Field Excavation Committee to pay for six men to dig for ten weeks during March, April and May of that year. Newstead was again in charge, but he was now joined by Professor John Percival Droop. Droop had served his apprenticeship as a classical archaeologist and had dug in Egypt and Greece. His study of a specific form of Greek drinking cup led to the type being christened the 'Droop cup' in his honour. He held the chair of Classical Archaeology at Liverpool from 1921 to 1948, was one of the leading lights responsible for the *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* and was to collaborate with Newstead on excavations in Chester, Lancaster and elsewhere over some twelve years. Like Newstead, Droop had a useful series of publications to his name. His book, *Archaeological Excavations*, was published at Cambridge in 1915, and although some of the sentiments expressed are very much of their time, the general thesis is simple and straightforward and shows much common sense. On the ideal man to have charge of an excavation he says: 'He should have tact and social charm for dealing with his staff, for an unhappy dig is an inefficient dig'.

The other major site with which Newstead was involved was the amphitheatre. This was accidentally located in the first week of July 1929 during excavations in advance of putting in a new boiler room at the Ursuline Convent School, as it then was. One of the workmen showed a coin of Hadrian and some Roman pottery to a local antiquary, Mr W J Williams, who went to see what else had turned up – and realised that the slightly curved, massive wall which had been uncovered was part of the long-lost amphitheatre. The discovery caused great excitement in both local and national newspapers, with some facetious comments from some quarters.

Despite the enthusiasm for the excavation and restoration of the monument, there was in other quarters an equivalent interest in not clearing the site, as moving the new road which had been planned to go directly across the amphitheatre to a new route around the outer line of the northern wall would cost the local authority and ratepayers a considerable sum. Some people went so far as to deny the existence of the structure. Despite damage caused when air-raid shelters were dug into the site in 1939 and delays caused by the War, all was well in the end – and – as will be seen – under the direction of the late Hugh Thompson the site was finally cleared, excavated, consolidated and opened for display in 1972, some forty-three years after it had first been located.

The last major excavation that Newstead and Droop were engaged on was at Princess Street, behind the Town Hall, in 1939, where the enigmatic 'Elliptical Building' was located. This was later investigated between 1967 and 1969 by the then Curator, Mr D F Petch and John Eames of Liverpool University, following the demolition of the Old Market Hall.

Appreciation

Most of Newstead's work was published in the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* and in the *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*. However, some early reports were published in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* and *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*. It is important to realise that he was at the same time engaged on his natural history research, and although some forty or more publications were devoted to archaeological and historic subjects, his other publications, which had already begun to appear during his early days in Chester, exceed by four-fold or more his contributions to archaeological studies. His last publications, published posthumously in 1948, were a modest booklet, *The Roman occupation of Chester (Deva)*, and a last series of records of archaeological finds which appeared in Volume 36 of the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*, recording casual finds from building sites and developments in Chester in the later 1930s up to 1941/2, as well as remains of Roman structures.

In December 1945 he had a stroke, and it must have been shortly after this that he resigned the post of Chairman of the Archaeological Society which he had held for ten years. Despite this he continued working to the end. One obituary in the *Chronicle* noted that: 'to the very end, in his workshop, "den" as he loved to call it, he went on unceasingly with his work. On my last visit to him, he was labelling and tidying up with all the old loving care his archaeological records'.

The range of Newstead's achievements is quite amazing. He left school in 1869 when he was about ten years old. For the rest he was self-taught or learnt his skills from among gifted amateurs, and had the active encouragement of internationally reputed scholars. The first exhibitions he prepared were in the Grosvenor Museum in the late 1880s; the last was part of the British contribution to the Augustan Exhibition of the Roman Empire, which opened in Rome in 1937.

Inevitably, much of Newstead's work has been forgotten. But his work on Roman Chester is of lasting value. In some instances we are now able to revise his interpretations in the light of recent excavations and new studies of pottery and metalwork, but without the pioneering work that he did our knowledge of early Chester would be immeasurably less rich.

Editor's Note: an obituary and appreciation of Robert Newstead's archaeological work by Professor Droop can be found in the Society's *Journal*, Volume 36 (2), 1948, 180-1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological publications of Professor R Newstead

- 1899a Grave mounds at Penmaenmawr. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **6**, 145-51
- 1899b On the discovery of two prehistoric horn implements at Lymm, Cheshire. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **6**, 52-5
- 1899c Notes on some Roman remains found in the city and its environments. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **6**, 156-62
- 1899d Discovery of Roman remains found in Bridge Street 1899. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **6**, 395-9
- 1900 Recent Roman finds at Chester. *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* new ser **6** (April 1900), 114-17
- 1901a Discoveries of Roman antiquities at Chester. *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* new ser **7**, 1-7
- 1901b A descriptive account of Roman and other objects recovered from various sites in Chester and District 1898-1901. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **8**, 81-106
- [1908?] The Roman Wall under the Chester telephone exchange. GPO pamphlet not dated, but 1908 or a little later
- 1909a On a recently discovered section of the Roman wall at Chester. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **2**, 52-69
- 1909b On a recently discovered section of the Roman wall at Chester. Liverpool Committee for excavation and research in Wales and the Marches First Annual Report 1908. Liverpool U P, 20 – 39
- 1909c On a recently discovered section of Roman wall at Chester *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **16** (1), 5-29
- 1909d A preliminary note on the Roman remains discovered in Chester during the year 1909. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **16** (2) 114-17
- 1912 Chester, a Roman graveyard. *Archaeol Cambrensis* ser 6, **12**, 331-8
- 1914 The Roman cemetery in the Infirmary Field, Chester. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **6**, 121-67
- 1921 The Roman cemetery in the Infirmary Field, Chester, part ii. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **8**, 49-60
- 1924 Report on the excavations on the site of the Roman camp at the Deanery Field, Chester. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **11**, 59-86
- 1926 The excavations at Hilbre, 1926. *Trans Hist Soc Lancashire Cheshire* **78**, 136-43
- 1928a Report on the excavations on the site of the Roman fortress at the Deanery Field, Chester (no 2). *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **15**, 3-32
- 1928b Records of archaeological finds at Chester. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **27** (2), 59-162
- 1934 Medieval pottery and kiln at Ashton, near Chester. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **21**, 5-26
- 1935a Roman Chester: the extra mural settlement at Saltney. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **22**, 3-18
- 1935b A keeled dug-out canoe from Cheshire. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **22**, 207-11
- 1937 The Roman station, Prestatyn. First interim report. *Archaeol Cambrensis* **92** (2), 208-32
- 1938a The Roman station, Prestatyn. Second interim report. *Archaeol Cambrensis* **93** (2), 175-91

- 1938b A medieval potter's kiln at Denbigh. *Archaeol Cambrensis* **93** (2), 256- 62
- 1938c Records of archaeological finds ii-v. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **33**, 5-117
- 1948a The Roman occupation of Chester (*Deva*). Chester
- 1948b Records of archaeological finds vi. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **36** (2), 49-172
- (with Professor J P Droop)
- 1928 Trial excavations at Lancaster. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **15** (1-2), 33-40
- 1929 Excavations at Lancaster 1928. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **16** (3-4), 25-36
- 1931a Excavations in the Deanery Field, Chester 1928. Part 1: the excavations. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **18**, 6-18
- 1931b Excavations in the Deanery Field, Chester 1928. Part 2: the finds. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **18**, 113-47
- 1932a The Roman amphitheatre at Chester. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **29**, 5-40
- 1932b The south-east corner of the Roman fortress, Chester. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **29**, 41-9
- 1935 The Roman fortress at Chester: a newly discovered turret and rampart building. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **22**, 19-30
- 1936 Excavations in the Deanery Field and Abbey Green 1935. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **23**, 3-50
- 1937A Roman camp at Halton, Cheshire. *Annals Archaeol Anthropol Univ Liverpool* **24**, 165-68
- 1939 Excavations at Chester 1939. The Princess Street clearance area. *J Chester Archaeol Soc* **34** (1), 5-47
- nd The Roman amphitheatre, Chester. A set of photographs illustrating portions of the five sections explored in part by the Chester City Council and in part also by the Chester Excavations Committee. Chester: Will R Rose

APPENDIX: EXCAVATIONS OF PROFESSOR R NEWSTEAD

(in Chester unless otherwise stated)

1905	March MEOLS SHORE, with F W Longbottom
1912	May INFIRMARY FIELD
1914	Summer HUNTER STREET, MASONIC LODGE GARDEN
1917	INFIRMARY FIELD
1921	August-September 6 KINGS BUILDINGS
1922	November
1923	August DEANERY FIELD
1923	April EDGAR'S FIELD
1926	January-February DEANERY FIELD
1926	April-September HILBRE ISLAND
1926-1927	January BROWN'S EXTENSION, ST MICHAEL'S ARCADE
1927	October LANCASTER
1928	March-May DEANERY FIELD
1928	June BECHTON
1928/9	LANCASTER
1930/1	AMPHITHEATRE
1930	S E ANGLE TOWER
1934	May-Summer AMPHITHEATRE
1934	PRESTATYN
1934	December ABBEY GREEN
1935	February GLASSHOUSE, DELAMERE FOREST
1935	PRESTATYN
1935	DEANERY FIELD
1935/6	'ODEON'
1936	PRESTATYN
1936	September HALTON
1937	July-September PRESTATYN
1938	March S E ANGLE TOWER
1938	May NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, ST JOHN STREET
1939	PRINCESS STREET
1939	LOVE STREET
1940's	67 HANDBRIDGE
1938	POTTER'S KILN AT DENBIGH



3 Professors Droop (*left*) and Newstead (*right*) at No 1 Abbey Green, Dec 1934.



4 Professor Robert Newstead at work on the Deanery Field excavations, April 1935.



5 The site of the amphitheatre in the late 1930s. To the right of the car are the flanking walls of the proposed course of Little St John Street; behind them is St John's House.