

Editorial

We are continually looking at ways of improving the journal and this volume presents a slightly modified structure to its footnote and referencing arrangements (see below, p. xi–xii). While retaining the former we require a consistent citation of references which can be related to a full bibliography at the end of the article. This will make the searching out of references in the text considerably easier than it has been in the past and, we hope, will avoid the possibility of introducing errors of cross-referencing when authors add or change footnotes between drafts. At the same time it will be possible for the reader to review at a glance the full bibliographical apparatus of each article. We urge readers to take full account of the revised *Notes for Contributors* which follow this editorial before submitting any article for publication.

The Second Roman Archaeology Conference organized under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies in April 1997 by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Nottingham was a great success which will ensure that the event will become a regular biennial feature. A hallmark of the proceedings is their richness. A host of overseas and home speakers contribute to a blend of new themes, among which, under the auspices of TRAC, younger contributors can offer the fruits of fresh research, as well as reviews of recent work and new approaches in individual provinces or regions of the Empire, including new work in Roman Britain. Preparations are now under way for the third conference, to be organized jointly by the Universities of Durham and Newcastle, to be held on the eve of the millennium, in 1999.

In the last two or three years Roman archaeology seems to have lost more than its fair share of distinguished colleagues. Charles Daniels, for many years a member of the Editorial Committee of *Britannia*, died suddenly on 1 September 1996 aged 64. In a Romano-British milieu he will be remembered for his work on the Northern Frontier and, particularly, Hadrian's Wall. Much of this work was carried out while he was in post from 1972, first as lecturer, then Senior Lecturer, in the newly created Department of Archaeology at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. In fact, born and educated in Newcastle, most of his career was associated with that city with appointments before 1972 at King's College (later the University) and the Museum of Antiquities. Among his many excavations were that of the bath-house at Red House (1956–7), which located the first-century base at Corbridge, the near complete excavation over ten years of the fort at Wallsend (1975–84), and, with John Gillam and Jim Crow, the excavation of the north-east corner of Housesteads (1974–84), which provided so much important information on the third- and fourth-century organization of the fort. Charles Daniels's research was not confined to Britain since he made a notable contribution to the study of a society on the southernmost fringes of the Empire, the Garamantes of southern Libya. Reflecting these polarized interests he served as Chairman of the Society for Libyan Studies (1978–83) and President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1978–81). His premature death denied him the opportunity of seeing his most significant contributions to Roman archaeology through to publication.

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