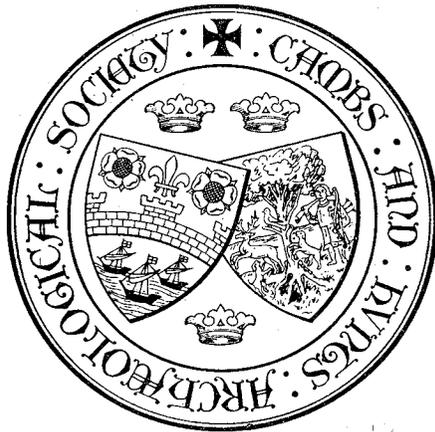


Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)



VOLUME VI. PART II.

EDITED BY THE REV. E. H. VIGERS, M.A.
RECTOR OF ABBOTS RIPTON WITH LITTLE STUKELEY, HUNTS.

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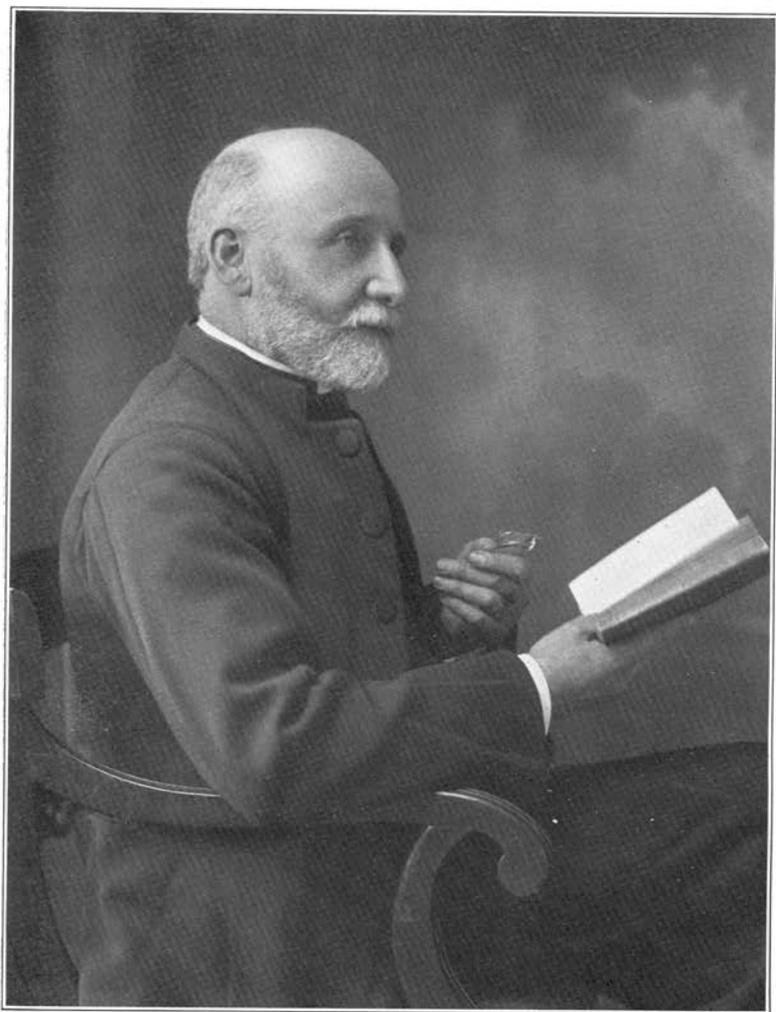
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CHARLES HAROLD EVELYN-WHITE, 1850—1938.

THE REVEREND C. H. EVELYN-WHITE.

*Founder of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.*

W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.

Charles Harold Evelyn-White, son of Josiah Matthew Evelyn-White and his wife Caroline Augusta, was born at Norwich on December 12th, 1850. He was a chorister in Norwich Cathedral, 1859—1866, and rose to the position of head boy. On leaving the Choir School he was articled for five years to a solicitor and notary public. At the end of his articles he was invited by Dr. W. T. Bensly, registrar of the diocese and chapter-clerk, to enter his office, where all kinds of ecclesiastical business were transacted. This was good training for the future antiquary, and he continued this work until 1876, when he decided to enter the Church. He passed the preliminary examination for holy orders (conducted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge) in 1876, and in the following February he was ordained deacon, and in June, 1878, priest, in Norwich Cathedral, his licence being to the curacies of St. Helen, St. Clement and St. Margaret, Ipswich. He was the first Norwich choir boy to be ordained priest in the Cathedral. Soon afterwards he matriculated at Oxford University with the intention of taking the Mus. Bac. degree, but he abandoned this intention because of the demands it made on his work at Ipswich. Sacred music however remained one of the pleasures and solaces of Mr. Evelyn-White's life, and to the end he had a small organ on which he delighted to play to his guests.

Mr. Evelyn-White married Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Reed, vicar of St. Gregory's, Norwich, in 1878. They had four sons, three of whom survive him.

Mr. Evelyn-White stayed at Ipswich until 1886; meantime the Bishop of Norwich had offered him the united benefices of St. George and SS. Simon and Jude, Norwich; Bishop Stubbs, the living of Bishop's Fonthill and the Lord Chancellor the vicarage of Corton, Suffolk. In 1886 he accepted the vicarage of Christ Church, Chesham, where he stayed until 1893, when he accepted the rectory of Rampton, near Cambridge. He resigned this in 1930 and retired to Felixstowe, where he died on February 7th, 1938, his wife having predeceased him by two years. He was buried at Rampton, beside his wife and second son Hugh, a well-known Coptic Scholar.

During his long and busy life Mr. Evelyn-White got through a vast amount of work, the most important of which he would probably consider his work as parish priest. The writer only knew him as such at Rampton. Here he certainly did his duty, not only to the bodies and souls of his parishioners, but also to his ancient thatched parish church, built on shrinking fen land. Mr. Evelyn-White was a fluent and outspoken speaker at clerical gatherings and at public meetings concerned with church matters, and it is possible that his outspokenness gave offence to his superiors in the hierarchy. For amongst his papers the writer found the following sentences written not long before his death, “. . . . By God's favour I have been able to accomplish something : I am sensible of many errors of life and work for which I ask forgiveness. I am, I must confess, pained at the neglect shown to me by the Cathedral that I so long loved and served. I am also not a little dispirited at the unrighteousness displayed by the Church, as a body corporate, in the withholding what is just and right from those entitled to recognition. . . .”

Mr. Evelyn-White was not a great traveller, but he had taken chaplaincies in Austria, France, Norway and Switzerland, and when he was well over 60 he took a strenuous tour in the Carcassonne district.

I knew Mr. Evelyn-White intimately for over forty years. We sometimes had acute differences of opinion, but they did not last long, and he always remained the loyal and affectionate friend. He could be a delightful companion, his knowledge of so many subjects, his wonderful memory and his fluency of speech always charmed me. He was one of the most upright and courteous men I have known, and for his purity of thought and his simple faith in God I had a profound respect.

Such being the chief incidents in Mr. Evelyn-White's clerical life, it remains to consider his life's work as an antiquary. He was for many years a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and had been on the Council of the British Archæological Association. He was a member of all Antiquarian Societies in the parts of the country in which he at times lived, and contributed to their volumes of proceedings. Some of these papers were afterwards issued separately; these will be noticed in a later enumeration of his works.

One of the results of Mr. Evelyn-White's move into Cambridgeshire was that he started a new antiquarian society. In 1900, being dissatisfied with the methods of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, he, almost unaided, launched the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society. His enthusiasm attracted a good member-

ship, and many successful excursions were arranged. The summer excursion of 1904 in the Peterborough and Croyland districts was spread over two days. According to its rules the Society should have been under the control of three secretaries and a council, but as a matter of fact Mr. Evelyn-White ruled alone. His abilities and energy perhaps merited such a state of affairs, but his autocratic behaviour displeased some of the members, and the pet child which he had nourished for six years rebelled in 1906, and he resigned. Fortunately, when he left the society, the Rev. W. M. Noble and Mr. S. I. Ladds were available to carry on the work to which he had given such an impetus. The two first volumes of the Society's proceedings give some idea of the work he accomplished.

Mr. Evelyn-White was an enthusiastic book collector, and as his interests were wide he had a large library when he died. His books overflowed from his study into all the rooms of the house. Works on antiquarian and historical subjects outnumbered all others, but he had a large amount of music and books on music, including some rare pieces. He also had many rare items of local interest. With his tastes it was natural that he should have a liking for finely bound books; it was his only extravagance, and many of the volumes of Proceedings which he received in exchange for the *East Anglian* were bound in calf. Towards the end of his life he refused to buy a single volume, yet, as he said, books continued to pour in.

The writer would like to acknowledge the assistance he has received in writing this account from our member Miss Parsons, who was for many years a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn-White. She also lent the portrait for reproduction.

When we come to consider the amount of literary work published by Mr. Evelyn-White, a strange position arises. With his learning and fluency one would have expected a long list of works to his credit, whereas only three works, two of which are reprints, appear in the catalogue of the Cambridge University Library. The reason is that he spent the best work of his life on the *East Anglian*, an imperishable monument of his industry, versatility and learning, and his power to attract contributions from others. Into this mine of information antiquaries will dig for generations. The labour of correcting the monthly proofs of this publication for twenty-six years, 1885 to 1910, during which period much of the copy was ill-written manuscript, was immense, and would have daunted a lesser man. But Mr. Evelyn-White only gave it up when the financial loss became too great. The thirteen volumes of the *East Anglian* would have been a life's work for an ordinary man. All the

unsigned notes therein are the work of the editor and he also out of his deep knowledge often commented on the contributions of others. He sometimes had tactfully to intervene in the quarrels of his contributors. The editor often told me that he received much help from his wife in the way of proof correcting, indexing, and the copying out of badly written contributions. From the first Mr. Evelyn-White encouraged the printing of serial contributions consisting of transcripts of lengthy documents, or lists of manuscripts, some of which were afterwards reprinted in separate volumes. For examples take the Edwardian inventories of Church goods for Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and the lay subsidy of 1327 for Cambridgeshire, all of which were contributed by the late J. J. Muskett; an index to the Norfolk visitation of 1664 by Blue Mantle; index to Davy's Suffolk collections; Calendar of Feet of Fines for Cambridgeshire; a list of Cambs. Subsidy Rolls; and the Domesday Book for Cambridgeshire. Besides these rather dry contributions there are hundreds of notes and queries about folk lore, earthworks, old inns, families and scandals; extracts from parish registers and accounts; valuable descriptions of parish churches over forty years ago, and many reviews of antiquarian works.

The *East Anglian*, according to the title page, was to consist of notes and queries on subjects connected with Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Norfolk. He was living in Ipswich when the magazine started, so it is natural that Suffolk should come first, but why he should put Norfolk, the county of his birth and early life, last, is not clear, for that county has a large place in the earlier volumes. There was little relating to Cambridgeshire until the editor came to Rampton.

Many of the later volumes of the *East Anglian* can be bought from a Cambridgeshire bookseller very cheaply.

The following is a list of Mr. Evelyn-White's chief printed contributions on antiquarian subjects :

- (1) *The East Anglian*, see *ante*.
- (2) County Churches. *Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely*.
George Allen & Co., 1911.

This is the only work of Mr. Evelyn-White which is not a reprint from a periodical publication. It contains much good work, but the compiler was 61 years of age and his only means of travelling a pedal cycle, and he did not visit all the churches he described.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Evelyn-White was for many years hon. secretary of this Institute, and on his retirement therefrom was elected an hon. life member.

- (3) The old Inns and Taverns of Ipswich, 1885.
- (4) Ipswich Great Domesday Book.
- (5) Journal of William Dowsing in Suffolk, 4to., 4/- 1885.

RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

- (6) *History of Chesham Bois and Great Missenden*.
- (7) *Milton's Cottage at Chalfont*.

Both republished as separate volumes.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

- (8) Biography of Herbert de Losinga, Founder and first Bishop of Norwich, Vol. XXXIV., 143.
- (9) Biography of Sarah Martin, prison visitor of Great Yarmouth, Vol. XXXVI., 296.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

- (10) Vol. IX., p. 204-8, 1896.

On William Dowsing's Iconoclastic Visitation of Cambridgeshire.

This is only a short account of Dowsing and his diary. Mr. Evelyn-White spent some years in collating the various copies of the diary and collecting illustrative material. About 1914 a version of the diary which was not very accurate was published in the proceedings of our Society. After that date Mr. Evelyn-White apparently ceased to work on his version. In 1926 an accurate collation of the diary was printed by A. C. Moule, Vicar of Trumpington, in the *History Teachers' Miscellany* and this was afterwards issued in pamphlet form.

- (11) Vol. XII., pp. 257-261. 1908.

Excavations at Earith Bulwarks, by G. L. Keynes and H. G. Evelyn-White (son of Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, who superintended the work).

- (12) Vol. XII., p. 95. 1907.

Mr. Evelyn-White read a paper on

Vetus Liber Archidiaconatus Eliensis.

To this announcement the following note is appended :

"This subject is so important, and is treated with so much elaborate detail by Mr. Evelyn-White, that it has been decided to defer the publication of his paper for the present."

The whole of the *Vetus Liber* was afterwards (1917) published by the C.A.S. under the editorship of C. L. Feltoe and E. H. Minns.

- (13) Vol. XIII., p. 3. 1908.

In the annual report it is stated that on October 21st, 1907, Mr. Evelyn-White read a paper on *The Surnames of Cambridgeshire*. The chief source for his remarks was the Lay Subsidy of 1327, which had recently been printed by J. J. Musckett in the *East Anglian*. The subsidy was reprinted, and issued as a separate volume with introduction and elaborate indexes by Mr. Evelyn-White. At present only two copies of this useful publication are known, one being in Cambridge University Library and the other in the Library of the C.A.S.

- (14) *Centenary Memoir of Dr. Z. Buck*, 1899, edited by F. G. Kitton.

Zachary Buck (1798—1879), Organist of Norwich Cathedral and Choir Master, 1819—77.

Mr. Evelyn-White contributed a lively chapter to this volume. He writes of his choirmaster with warm affection, but the master does not seem to me to have been very fair to his choir boys. In addition to learning singing, the boys were supposed to receive a good general education, but they did not get it under Dr. Buck, to whom singing was the only thing which mattered. That Mr. Evelyn-White gained such a sound education at the choir school must have been very largely due to his own efforts. Yet he took part in the boyish pranks, which even the fear of Dr. Buck's much-used cane could not suppress.

THE ANTIQUARY. Vol. XXXV., pp. 19-22. (1899).

- (15) *The repair and reseating of a Parish Church, A.D. 1606.*
(Chesham).

Ibidem. Vol. XXXVII., pp. 67—73, 116—120, 151—2.

- (16) *Thatched Churches.* 1901.

JOURNAL OF BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Vols. VIII., IX. and XI.

- (17) Earthworks at Cottenham.
- (18) The Galilee considered as a place of Sanctuary.
- (19) The Boy Bishops of Medieval England.
- (20) *Domesday Book. The Cambridgeshire Portion* by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White and H. G. Evelyn-White, 1910.
5/- net, afterwards raised to 10/- and then to 15/-.

This volume consists of an extension of the Latin text and the Rev. W. Bawdwen's translation on opposite pages. Why the authors used this translation instead of making a better one of their own, of which they were quite capable, is not known. An introduction incorporating Horace Round's conclusions, and indexes of names and places make up a useful volume.

It has been severely criticised because of its numerous, but unimportant spelling errors, it is however, in my opinion a valuable piece of constructive work, never previously done, nor likely to be repeated except in costly volumes.

This work appeared first in the *East Anglian*, Vols. XI. and XII.

Mr. Evelyn-White contributed many papers to the *Ipswich Journal* and the *East Anglian Daily Times* on antiquarian subjects, such as : Episcopacy in Suffolk, Mid-day in the Olden Time, Municipal offices of Ipswich, and Cardinal Wolsey.

Such publications as the *Christian Million*, the *Clergyman's Magazine*, and *Church Bells*, were always willing to publish his verses, and to the last named he contributed a paper on the much debated site of Cloveshoe near Mildenhall. He had an apt turn for verse, and one of his poems, "As the Shadows fall" appeared in *Musical Opinion*, and was afterwards set to music and published separately by several music publishers.

Articles and reviews by him appeared in the *Guardian*, *Church Times*, and the *Classical Review*. One which I remember was on the "harsh" Tertullian.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE WINDMILLS

BY C. F. TEBBUTT.

(Continued).

TOWER MILLS WITH OGEE CAPS.

This type of windmill was the last to be built in this county and represents the height of the millwright's art in the losing fight against mechanical power. Most of these mills were built in the early half of the 19th century and local bricks were used for the tower. A well-equipped mill would then cost about £1,000. Being roomy and well built structures, nearly all were dismantled soon after they ceased work and were put to a variety of uses.

FARCET MILL. The roofless brick tower of this one-time fine mill with four floors above ground, is situated on the west side of the Fletton road. It ceased working in the first decade of this century and its fittings were sold during the War. When visited by the author in 1933 the ground floor was being used as a pig-stye.

FLETTON MILL. The roofless tower of this large mill rises above the housetops on the west side of the London road near Peterborough bridge. It is now used as an advertisement hoarding.

GREAT GIDDING MILL. The tower of this mill stands on the east side of the Little Gidding Road in a position where it can be seen for many miles around. It is part of the FitzWilliam estate, and replaced a post-mill that once stood in Mill Field on the opposite side of the road.

The decline of Gidding Mill started when the sails and cap blew off in a gale about 1878. It was never restored, but the present cap was put on and a portable steam engine installed in a shed alongside. It is remembered that about this time scaffolding was erected round the top for the use of members of the Ordnance Survey then working in the district. It finally ceased working during the War.

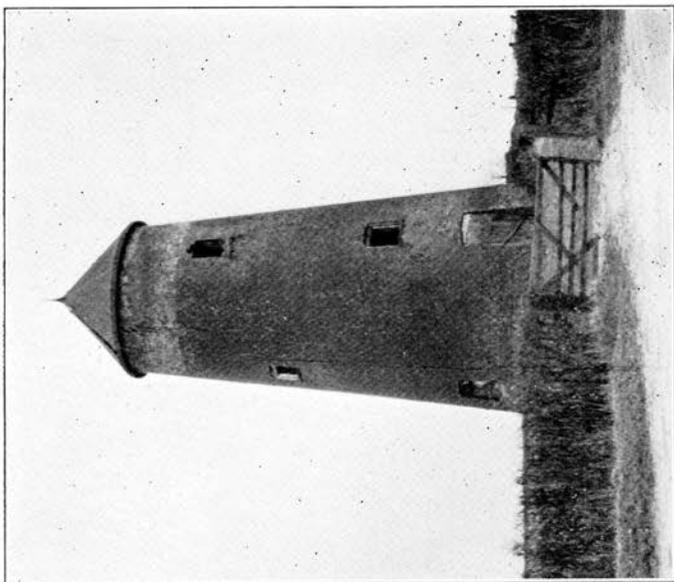
In the mill there are four floors above ground, and it still contains two pairs of Burr and one pair of Peak stones.

The only inscription is "Clark, Houghton, 1873. (Clark of Houghton was a well-known millwright in this county).

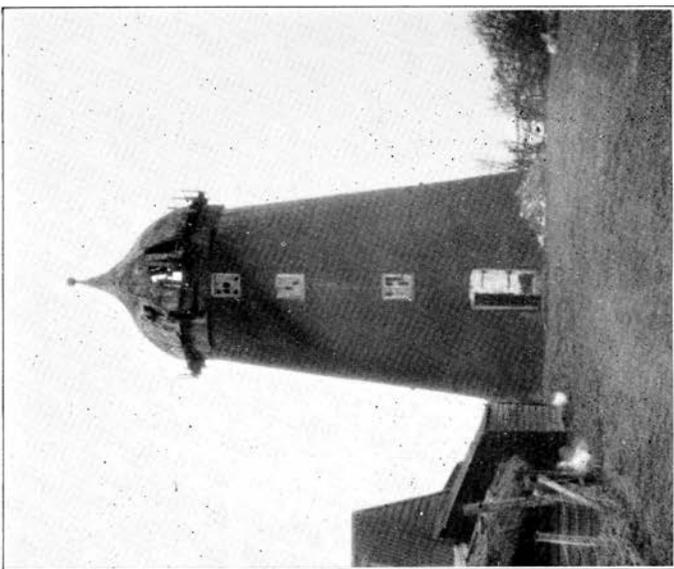
The ground floor is now used to store farm implements.

RAMSEY MILL. This mill is situated in Mill Lane. It once had four floors but has now been cut down to two.

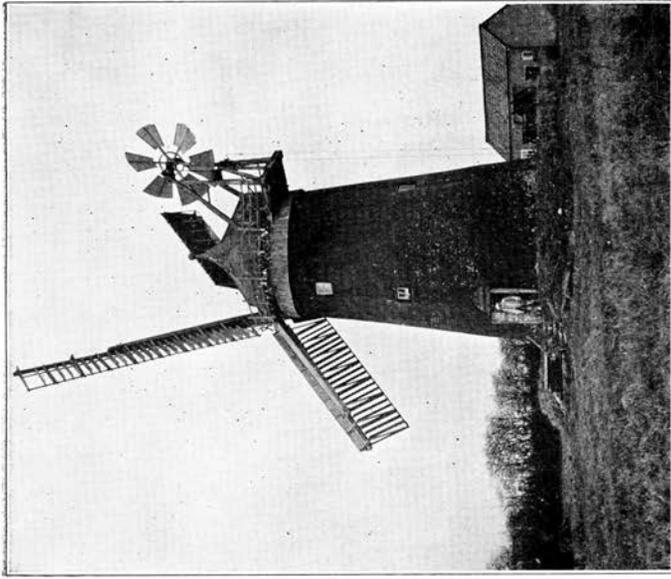
It became disused very early in this century, and has had a varied career since. During the War it was used as a pickle factory, and was accidentally set on fire by the women



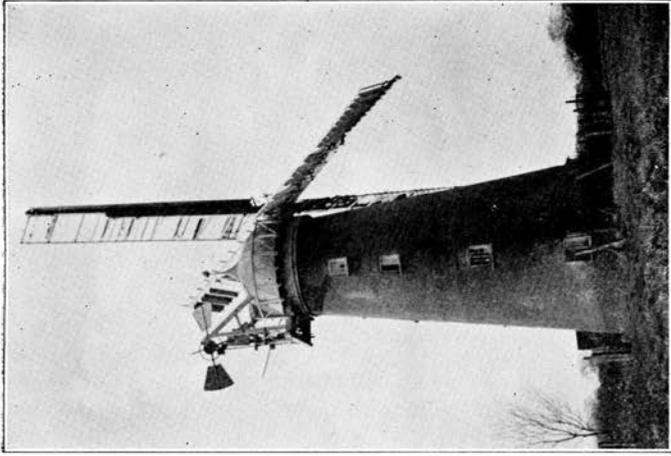
UPWOOD MILL, NEAR COUNCIL COTTAGES, 1933.



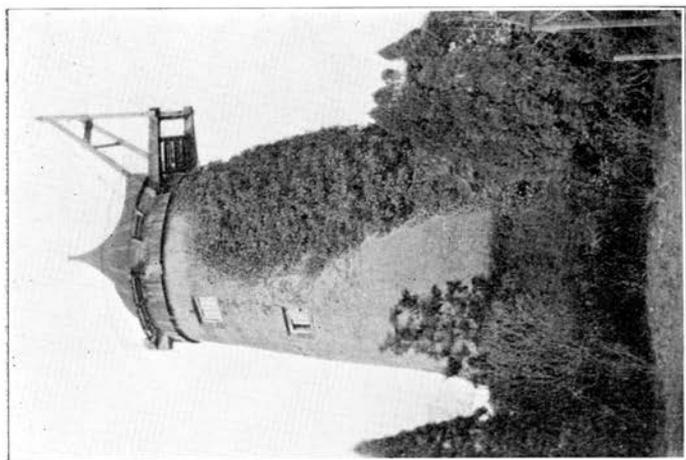
MILL ON GT. GIDDING ROAD, 1933.



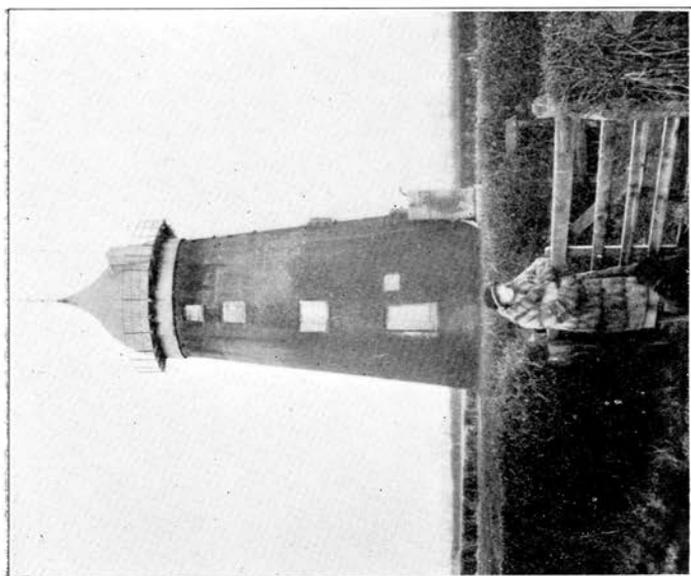
HEMINGFORD GREY MILL, 1930.



WARBOYS. BEHAGG'S MILL, 1933.



YAXLEY MILL, 1933.



WISTOW MILL, 1933.

workers. In 1933 the ground floor was in use as a chicken brooder house, the first floor as an aviary, and the top floor as a pigeon loft.

SPALDWICK, BELTON'S MILL. This mill occupies a commanding position on Belton's Hill on the west side of the Barham road. Formerly a post-mill stood here, but this was destroyed by fire in 1880. The late Mr. A. Rowlatt of Easton remembered seeing it burning, as he drove back from Huntingdon after the Declaration of the Poll.

The present mill was put up between 1880 and 1888, and a story is told of a bricklayer named Goodes, who built the tower. After reaching half the required height he found he was tapering it too rapidly and so had to build the remainder perpendicular. Its shape would seem to indicate that this may have been a fact.

The sails blew off in 1923 and were never replaced, and in 1938 the cap came down.

There were four floors. On the first floor was a dressing machine with rotary brushes. The Sack Hoist was driven from a spindle in the roof; this had a bevelled wooden friction wheel driven by the Spur. The Spur was of wood with iron cogs, and the Nuts were of iron. The stones, one pair of Peak and one of Burr, were four feet in diameter and underdriven on the second floor. The Wallower was of iron with wooden cogs. The upright main shaft was of oak, seven sided, and 11 inches through.

The miller and owner was John Belton. The only inscription was "J.L.B. 1888."

UPWOOD MILL. Upwood Mill stands on the west side of the Raveley road, a little way outside the village. The patent double sails and fantail have long disappeared, but the brick tower and much of the interior is intact.

There are three floors above the ground. On the ground floor is a dressing machine driven by a wooden wheel on the main shaft just below the Wallower, power being transmitted by friction to another wooden wheel and spindle.

On the second floor are three pairs of stones, two Peak and one Burr, all overdriven.

The Spur is of iron with wooden cogs, the Nuts of iron, the Wallower iron with wooden cogs, and the upright shaft of oak. The Brake Wheel and Windshaft are missing.

The building of this mill is almost certainly recorded by the inscription over the door "T. SETCHELL. 1852."

The last miller's name was Fordham and he ceased working it about 1923.

HEMINGFORD GREY MILL. This mill stands on the St. Ives road and until recently, when the sails were removed, was a picturesque feature of the view across the meadow from Houghton and the Thicket.

It was the last working Huntingdonshire windmill, and only ceased to grind at the death of its late owner and miller, Erastus Watts, who had worked in it for 60 years.

As is usual at mounded mill sites, a post-mill formerly stood here, but the present mill was built by the Watts family in 1820. The inscription, "J. W. 1820" over the door, records this fact.

There are three floors above the ground. On the first floor are two pairs of overdriven stones, Peak and Burr. The sack hoist and dressing machine drive is unique in this county. Both were driven from power derived from a wheel below the Spur, which drove a spindle and a chain drive to the first floor. The upright shaft is of pitch-pine 12 inches square, the Nuts and Windshaft are of iron and the Brake Wheel of wood. On the ground floor is a small fireplace and chimney in the thickness of the wall.

WARBOYS, BEHAGG'S MILL. This mill stands in Mill End, Warboys, in a commanding position overlooking the Fens, and from it Ely Cathedral can be seen on a clear day.

It was built about 1850 by the Behagg family, and was probably the best equipped mill in the county. There are four floors above the ground, and the whole of the interior is plastered. Extra storage was provided by a shed, 27 feet by 15 feet, built as an annexe to the ground floor. It is in running order except for a damaged fantail, and only ceased work about 1926.

On the ground floor is a horizontal dressing machine with rotating brushes, and on the second floor another of vertical type and underdriven. The Sack Hoist was driven by friction from a wooden wheel below the Wallower. There are two pairs of Burr stones and one of Peak, all overdriven, on the first floor. The Wallower is of wood with iron cogs, the Windshaft and Nuts are of iron, and the main upright shaft is wood. The fantail had the unusual number of four vanes.

WINWICK MILL. This Mill stood a hundred yards back from the Thurning Road and was reached by a narrow lane between hedges. In 1932 it was a mere brick shell, the fittings having been sold during the War. In 1935 it was pulled down and the materials carted away for road making. It had two floors above ground. In 1932 three Burr and two Peak stones lay on the ground, outside the mill. The last miller was Charles Ashbridge and he ran it until the early part of this century.

WISTOW MILL. Wistow Mill stands on a mound about a mile out of the village on the east side of the Kings Ripton road, and was built about 1850 by John Dickerson, grandfather of Mrs. Neville Cook (wife of the present owner). It replaced a post-mill standing on the same site, which may

have been the one marked on Jeffrey's map of 1768. Mrs. Neville Cook's father, when a boy, carted the bricks over bad roads across Upwood Common, and long remembered the hard work involved.

The sails are now taken off and it is run by Mr. J. S. Hales of Wistow by means of a crude-oil engine, which replaced a portable steam engine.

It has four floors, and on the second is a pair each of overdriven Peak and Burr stones. The main upright shaft and Nuts are of iron, and the Spur of iron with wood cogs. The cap has the unusual feature of being surmounted by a weathercock (most millers probably scorned to use such aids). A relic of the previous mill on that site, and still in use, is a wooden shovel inscribed "BOUGHT IN 1825."

YAXLEY MILL. This mill (not to be confused with Yaxley Black or Stone Mill) is in the village adjoining the house of the owner Dr. Ashton. The inscription over the door, "R. L. 1842," almost certainly records the date of its erection by Robert Loweth.

It was run by the Loweth family (also owners of the Black Mill) until about 1900, and then became derelict after a few years use by Mr. Robert Turnill, who removed to Sawtry and took the mill there.

The sails and fantail are now taken down. It has three floors above ground and three pairs of stones. Further details were unobtainable owing to the unsafe condition of the floors. In 1933 the ground floor was used to house an acetyline lighting set.

I am indebted to Dr. Garrod for his photograph of Spaldwick Mill.

(To be concluded).

IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT SALOME LODGE, LEIGHTON.

J. R. GARROOD, M.D.

During the excavation of the mediæval chapel at Salome Lodge, Leighton (*Trans. Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc.*, V., VI.), a good deal of Romano-British pottery was found. When that excavation was finished I trenched the area to the south of the Chapel. The most interesting of the trenches proved to be No. 32, which began 35 ft. S. of the Chapel, running parallel with the East hedge of the green road and including the roadside dyke (See Plan, Fig. 1a). At the distance of 49 ft. from the S. wall of the Chapel the trench cut a ditch running at right angles to the roadway and 4 ft. 6 in. deep. The trench was extended to the E. and W. and a curious structure exposed; a mass of clay folded on itself covered a mass consisting of black ash, bones and pottery, filling the bottom of the ditch, evidently a hearth, and here was found most of the Iron Age pottery described later. A thin layer of clay (C2) divided the ashy layer horizontally, but similar types came from both levels. The cross sections varied, but Fig. 1b is typical.

It may be that the clay fell on to the Iron Age deposit during subsequent ditch digging for there is a ditch cutting the I.A. ditch diagonally, containing nothing but Roman pottery, and the southern part of the excavation contains nothing later than mediæval. Whatever may be the explanation of these two clay layers they undoubtedly sealed the deposit under them. This contained pottery of A and C types together and touching each other.

This Iron Age ditch passes East under the roadside hedge and into the field Ellecampane, gradually coming nearer the surface till it ends a little less than 30 ft. from the hedge. To the West it is cut by the Roman ditch 14 ft. from the hedge and I did not attempt to explore it further on account of the roadway, but in the West ditch of this there is no trace of it. Both Iron Age and Romano-British deposits are found in the neighbourhood of the Chapel and their distribution appears to be similar. There is little evidence of Roman or earlier occupation East of the hollow bounding the platform on which the Chapel stood, but there is evidence of it to the North. The Eastern part of the field was ploughed in ridge and furrow; it is now grass.

Over the occupied area there is generally a stony layer at about 1 ft.; this contains mediæval fragments and the earlier material is usually found beneath this in dark soil, occasionally it is found above, evidently disturbed.

The Iron Age pottery consists of hand-made vessels in a rather degenerate Hallstatt tradition together with wheel-made vessels of Belgic type.

THE FINDS.

STONE. Part of a Beehive Quern 3 in. thick, of rough grey gritty stone showing part of the hole for the handle; from trench 18 at 3 ft. 3 in.

Part of a cylindrical Quern of smooth hard brown stone with a trace of the central hole, 4 in. thick. Trench 18, 1 ft. 6 in. A flat sector of Niedermendig lava a little over 1 in. thick, possibly part of a lower stone. Trench 5, 8 in.

IRON. Many nails and other iron fragments were found. Iron slag, from below the mediæval layer. Trench 17b, 1 ft. 1 in.

BRONZE. A pair of tweezers, 1.4 in. long, from trench 18, 1 ft. 4 in., and part of another, 1 ft. 5 in.

A narrow piece of bronze, 1.9 in. long with a rivet at one end, trench 32, 1 ft. 4 in.

BONE. A spindle whorl, made from the head of the femur of an ox, charred; from an ashy layer containing Roman pottery. Trench 20, 2 ft. 1 in.

Portion of a comb $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flat with part of a perforation and 7 teeth. The perforation is probably for a rivet holding strengthening plates of bone and the type is common in the late Roman and Saxon periods. Trench 31, 1 ft. 6 in.

Portion of pin, the head tapering with 4 grooves, associated with Castor pottery. Trench 17b, 1 ft. 1 in.

An antler tine cut level and bored at the basal end, marked with a chevron incised pattern from black soil containing Roman pottery. Trench 28, 2 ft.

A beautifully made spindle of antler, pointed at both ends, 4.2 in. long. Trench 35, 2 ft.

ANIMAL REMAINS.

OX. Many bones were found of a rather small variety with six cheek teeth (*Bos Longifrons*).

SHEEP. The horned variety was found; horn cores 1.5 in. long; other bones plentiful.

PIG. This was found in small quantity, probably wild.

DEER. Small piece of antler tine from 32.

HORSE. Part of an upper jaw with 5 molars, rather larger than at Stocking Close.

SHELL FISH. Oyster and Mussel were fairly plentiful.

IRON AGE A.

POTTERY. By far the most interesting group was that found in trench 32; already referred to.

1. A hand-made pot, the upper part rounded. The plain rim is flattened and slightly bevelled inwards by pressure, giving rise to a slight beading on the outside, the lower part is slightly concave in section and the base flat. Height 5.3 in. Width at rim 4.8 in., at shoulder 4.6 in. and at base 3.5 in.; 0.3 in. thick. The colour is brown, blackened by fire outside, the paste black, flaky and gritted with shell; the surface is smooth outside. Found at a depth of 4 ft. under the clay, crushed flat but almost complete; an ox jaw and other burnt bones were near. Plate No. 1, and Fig. 2, 1.

2. A vessel of similar shape but shorter, also hand-made, has a plain rim, rounded and inturned. Height 4.1 in. Diameter at rim 4.5 in., at shoulder 5 in. and at base 3.2 in. 0.3 in. thick. The colour is light red inside and at the edge of the rim, dark brown elsewhere, paste red; it is much damaged by fire. Both inner and outer surfaces are smooth and there is only a little quartz grit. Unlike No. 1 it was scattered, being found at depths varying from 3 ft. 9 in. to 4 ft. 3 in. in the substance of the hearth. Only about one quarter of this pot was found, it was in black ashy material beneath the clay. Plate No. 2. Fig. 2, 2.

3. A larger hand-made vessel with a small but distinct neck. The rim projects outwards and is bevelled inwards, the flat base shows indications of five or more perforations, which seem to have been drilled after firing. Height 6.4 in.; diameter at rim 6.5 in. at shoulder 7 in. and at the base 3.3 in., 0.4 in. thick. The surface is blackened above, elsewhere it is dark brown inside and out; it may have been used as a 'steamer,' being placed within another pot containing water, thus the upper part alone would be exposed to the fire and smoke. There is but little grit on the outside which is smooth and leathery, the inside is gritted with shell. It came from depths of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 1 in. in the hearth in 32, and is fairly complete. Plate No. 3. Fig. 2, 3.

4. A fragment of a hand-made ovoid jar with bead rim, the upper part is rounded, the lower straight or slightly concave with signs of a scraping tool used vertically in finishing. The small bead rim with groove beneath is rather better finished than the others. The base is wanting. Equivalent diameter at the rim is 6 in.; 0.3 in. thick. The outer surface is rough, black and the inside gritted with shell, black paste. From the lower black layer in the hearth, 32. Fig. 2, 4.

5. Fragment of an ovoid vessel with crude bead rim bevelled inside. Equivalent diameter at rim 6.8 in. The outer surface is black, smooth and leathery; the inside rather smoother and slightly gritted with shell, paste similar. From the hearth at 3 ft. 6 in. Fig 2, 5.

6. Rim fragment, square section, slightly outbeat, straight neck from which springs the curve of the body. 0.4 in. thick, grey paste, outside brown and smooth, inside black at the top, red below. From the hearth 2 ft. 9 in. Fig. 2, 6.

7. Fragment of a hand-made vessel with barrel shaped body, which springs directly from the rim. Equivalent diameter at rim 7 in.; 0.3 in. thick. Of hard red paste, light brown outside, brown to light red inside, gritted with shell. Probably it has been reburnt; it was found near No. 1. Fig. 2, 7.

Besides the above there are a number of fragments of similar type; one rim has little diagonal slashes across the outer edge, this is similar to 4 and 6 in Plate 39. All Cannings.

SWARLING-AYLESFORD TYPES. IRON AGE C.

These vessels are all wheel-made and of superior workmanship. In most cases, they are 'factory made' and, since many of them came from the same hearth as the A pottery, they must be contemporary with it.

8. A vessel with everted moulded rim; there is a ridge on the lower part of the neck and another forms the point of the shoulder; there are grooves above each ridge. The base is slightly splayed and has a low foot ring, the centre shows a shallow omphalos. Height 6.3 in. Width at rim 7.8 in., at shoulder 8.5 in., and base 4 in. It varies in thickness from 0.1 in. to 0.4 in. The paste is grey inside and red on the surface with a black smooth slip destroyed by fire on one side and more so inside. It is hard and sandy in texture with fine quartz grit. It came from a depth of 4 ft. in the centre of the hearth, in 32. Practically the whole of this vessel was found in situ though broken, evidently a kitchen catastrophe. Plate No. 8. Fig. 2, 8.

The Omphalos (a circular depression in the centre of the base outside) ended at Glastonbury 200—150 B.C., but I should date this vessel considerably later. It is similar to vessels from Aylesford and Swarling and many other Iron Age C. sites e.g. Wheathampstead (Verulamium, Plate L, 11 and 12, dated 75 and 10 B.C.

9. A similar vessel restored, with small moulded rim set on a straight nearly vertical neck at the base of which are two narrow burnished grooves; below this is a rounded corrugation and another burnished groove separates this

from the carinated shoulder. The base appears flat, but as there is only a small piece its form cannot be determined. Height 4.8 in.; diameter at rim 6.5 in., at shoulder 7 in., and base 3.2 in. The diameters are calculated from the curvature of the fragments. It is of black pottery brownish inside, the surface is smooth and is finely gritted with shell. From a depth of 4 ft. in the hearth. Plate No. 9. Fig. 2, 9.

10. Fragments of a vessel with moulded out-turned rim and low cordons above the slightly angular shoulder. Estimated diameter at rim is 7 in. and height from shoulder to rim 2.1 in. The paste is grey, surface black and smooth, partly destroyed by fire. Fig. 2, 10.

11. Fragments showing a moulded rim only slightly out-bent, three grooves separating cordons on the almost vertical neck and a carinated shoulder. Estimated diameter of rim 6 in. and distance from rim to shoulder 2.6 in. Gray paste and burnished black surface, rough inside. From 1 ft. 6 in., trench 19 and 34 just north of the Chapel; it was near Castor ware and grey R.-B. pottery. Fig. 2, 11.

In addition there are a number of other fragments of cordoned vessels and their bases.

12. A considerable portion of the upper part of a butt shaped vessel with a heavy moulded rim; there are two groups of 3 parallel incised lines round the body. The diameter at the rim was 7.6 in. Colour light red gritted; there is some soot on the body. Fig. 2, 12. The type is one which persisted into the Roman period and it came from depths of 3 ft. 6 in. in the hearth, but at a point where the Roman ditch cut it, but other similar specimens came from the undisturbed hearth.

13. Part of a pear shaped jar, a cordon on what was probably the neck, rim missing, light red surface, grey core, rather hard and sandy. From the deeper part of the hearth in 32. It appears to be similar to No. 46a. Fig. 16, Verulamium. Fig. 2, 13.

14. Part of vessel with slightly everted rim, nearly straight, groups of parallel incised lines on body, black to buff surface, red inside, coarsely gritted. From 32. at a depth of 3 ft. to 4 ft. Fig. 2, 14.

There were other fragments of similar vessels.

ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.

This was found in fair quantity but no complete vessels.

SAMIAN. Many small pieces were found, but none with ornament. Distribution was uniform. D 46 and D 18/31 were recognised.

COLOUR COATED. This comes from 17b, 18, and 32. The date is probably fourth century.

CASTOR WARE. This is pretty general all over the site. A cornice rim comes from 3 ft. in 18. Moulded rims from 1 ft. 10 in. in 35, and 4 ft. in 18. This is a second century type.

15. A straight set back rim of a bowl for cover with rouletted body comes from 2 ft. in the deeper part of 22 and another piece of it from 6 in. in the same trench; this is second to third century. Fig. 2, 15. A straight rim from 1 ft. 6 in. in 17b, is third century.

There is one specimen of scale ornament.

A rim fragment of a bowl, probably imitating Samian, Form D 36, came from 2 ft. 4 in. in 18. Fourth century.

A piece with white paint instead of barbotine came from 32 at 3 ft. 9 in., probably fourth century.

Two small bases supporting disproportionately large bodies are also probably fourth century; they come from 35 and 18.

Indented Beaker, a small fragment comes from 1 ft. 7 in. in 17.

16. A tapering cylindrical hollow foot with groove near the bottom is from 2 ft. 6 in. in 17b. Third century. Fig. 2, 16.

There are a number of moulded and rolled rims of bowls. Rouletting ornament is common, barbotine rather scarce.

MORTARIA. 17. A buff specimen with low rim and bold hooked flange shows part of the mouth and a potter's mark broken across, perhaps a reversed R, followed by a vertical stroke. From 2 ft. 2 in. in 35, on clay. Probably second century. Fig. 2, 17. Specimens with reeded flanges and traces of orange paint are likely to be fourth century. One is shown in Fig. 2, 18.

STORE JARS. 19 and 20. A number of red gritted ware have heavy rims and are similar to the Iron Age pots but the sites of origin indicate that they are Romano-British. Figs. 2, 19 and 20.

PIE DISHES. 21. These are fairly common, made in grey ware with both straight and flanged rims, the one illustrated came from 17b, at 2 ft. 4 in. Estimated diameter about 9 in. Third to fourth century. Fig. 2, 21.

22. Fragment of a bowl with thick angular depressed rim, two grooves on the upper inner surface of rather rough ware from 35, at 2 ft. 2 in. Fig. 2, 22.

GRITTED WARE This of the usual domestic types was found in fair quantity.

FLAGONS Few fragments of these were found.

ROOF TILES. Two fragments only from 18 at 1 ft. 6 in.

ORNAMENT. Not a single piece of decorated Samian has been found. Castor ware shows rouletting, barbotine, and scale ornament.

PAINT. Several pieces have red and orange paint.

COMBING. This occurs on stone jars, both horizontally and vertically. In one case a kind of ovolo is formed on hard grey pottery, by parallel U grooves.

Conclusions. We probably have here the site of a farm, occupation extending from the end of the first century B.C. throughout the Roman period and probably continuously to the present day. The people were not rich, had few ornaments or if they had they did not lose them. The burials referred to in the paper on Sallam Chapel may have been Romano-British but I do not think we can be sure of this, they were of a casual nature and not in a proper cemetery. The people raised stock of the usual kind and grew corn.

I desire to express my obligation to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for permission to dig; to Miss Jellis of Salome Lodge; to the staff of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge, and to my own friends and relations who have helped in digging and the preparation of this paper.

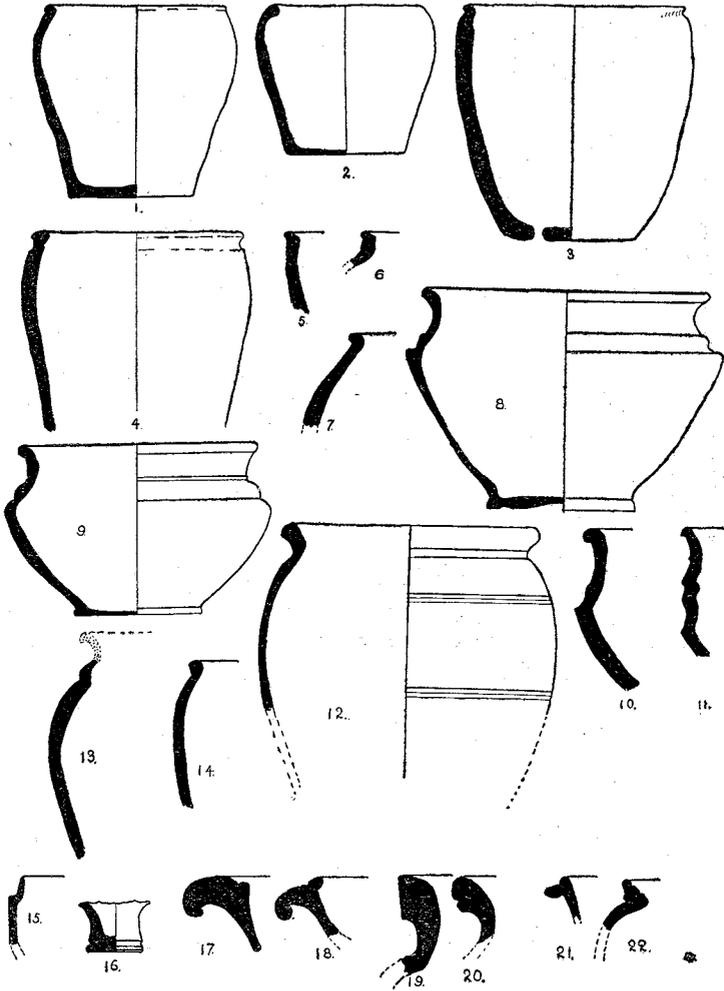
References. *Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society*, Vol. VI., Pt. V. A Mediæval Chapel at Salome Lodge, Leighton, Huntingdonshire.

An Iron Age and Romano-British village in Huntingdonshire, Vol. V., Pts. II. and III. (Stocking Close).

All Cannings The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site, by M. E. Cunningham, 1923.

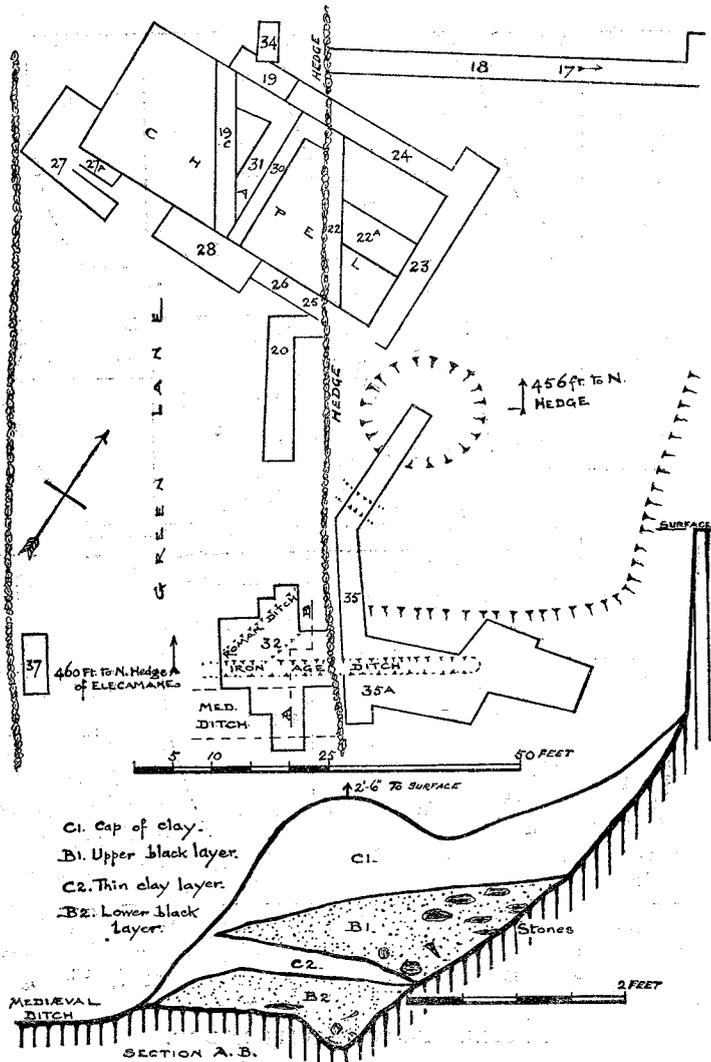
Swarling, Aylesford, Excavation of the late-Celtic, Urn-field at Swarling, Kent, by J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A. Reports of *Soc. Antiq. Lond.* No. V.

Verulamium, by R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, F.S.A. Reports *Soc. Antiq.*, No. XI.



POTTERY FROM SALOME LODGE.

74 ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT SALOME LODGE, LEIGHTON.



PLAN OF SITE AT SALOME LODGE.



IRON AGE POTTERY TYPES, A. AND C.

NOTE.

ROMAN CREMATION BURIAL AND COINS
FROM BOUGHTON, HUNTS.

Mr. J. Ramply of Little Paxton remembers, fifty years ago, the frequent finding of pottery vessels when gravel was dug from the presumed mediaeval moated site at Boughton near Diddington. These were buried at the bottom of pits filled with black soil. A further find in 1936, kindly brought to my notice by Mr. A. Ramply of Boughton, confirmed my suspicions that these earlier discoveries were cremation burials.

A group of at least three vessels was found during gravel digging on the moated site (6" O.S. Hunts. Sheet XXI, S.E. 1927, between the Farm Road and the "M" in "MOAT"). Two of the pots were whole when found and are illustrated on the Plate, but the third was incapable of restoration as much of it was missing. A sherd of mortarium rim was found with the group. An unusual feature was that the smallest vessel of the three contained the cremated bones.

N. Thornhill Esq. kindly gave the pottery to the Huntingdon Museum, to whose Curator, Dr. Garrood, I am indebted for the photograph, the restoration of the pots, and the description given below.

1. A high shouldered vase with small base and undercut rim, which is grooved on the outside. Of hard sandy buff pottery blackened by fire in places. Height 8.8 ins., diameter at base 3.4 ins., at rim 6.4 ins., width at shoulder 8 ins. Similar to specimens from Gellygaer (77—100 A.D.) and second century levels at Stocking Close. Huntingdon Museum, 1581.
2. Vessel with narrow base and moulded undercut rim. Hard sandy buff pottery similar to the last. Diameter at base 2.6 ins., at rim 5.5 ins., at shoulder 5.8 ins. It contained the bones, also a piece of iron, possibly a nail. Huntingdon Museum, 1582.
3. Lower portion of larger vessel showing slight corrugations inside and slight ribbing outside caused by the turning tool. The base is slightly hollow. Of hard well fired sandy pottery, reddish buff in colour. Diameter of base 4.2 ins. Huntingdon Museum, 1583.

4. Piece of a flange, a shallow groove separates it from the rim, which rises only just above it. Probably a Mortarium. Hard cream sandy pottery. Equivalent diameter 11 ins. Similar to Wroxeter 34, early second century. Huntingdon Museum, 1584.

Half a mile east of the above site there have been found recently the following Roman coins:

A 1st century coin not identified.

A 2nd brass of Vespasian.

A coin of Valentinian. (Urbs Roma, Lyons).

C. F. TEBBUTT.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
**The Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society.**

The Autumn Excursion, 1938, was held on the 6th September, and was to Little Stukeley, Alconbury, Woolley, Barham, Leighton, and Spaldwick. The Summer Excursion was held on May 23rd, 1939, to Offord d'Arcy, Graveley, Yelling, Little Barford, Eynesbury, where Mr. and Mrs. Tebbutt entertained the Society to Tea. Afterwards to Basmead Manor.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1938.

The Council begs to report that there is a membership of sixty-one, an increase of two.

The Society has lost by death its founder, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A.; Sir Arthur Dilley, whose attachment to the Society was part of his attachment to his county of Huntingdon; his son the Rev. Graham Dilley continues the connection by becoming a member.

Two excursions have been held; one to Cambridge, the other to Little Stukeley, Alconbury, Woolley, Barham, Leighton, and Spaldwick.

Part VII. of Vol. V. of the Transactions has been issued.

The Council expresses its thanks to the Incumbents of the various Churches and owners of other places visited; and to Mr. Louis Clarke who entertained the Society to tea at Trinity Hall.

The Council recommends the election of Dr. Palmer and Dr. Garrod as representatives to the Congress of Archæological Societies.

Mr. Tebbutt is continuing the photographic record.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to schedule a list of buildings and sites of historical or architectural interest in Huntingdonshire under the Town and Country Planning Act. This has been done and a copy handed to the County Surveyor.

The following members retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election, Mr. Edleston, Mr. Ladds, and Mr. Coote. The Council recommends the election of Dr. Z. M. Scruby, Messrs. Ladds and Coote, and thanks the officers and all who have helped the Society during the past year.

THE LATE DR. PALMER.

It is with deep regret that the Council have to report the death of our esteemed Member Dr. Palmer. The Editor hopes to print an account of his services to Archæology and to our Society in our next Part of the Proceedings.

