

Transactions  
OF THE  
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire  
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)



VOLUME VI. PART VI.

---

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

---

Clg

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY  
MASON & DORMAN LTD., THE MINSTER PRESS

1943

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS

## Contents of Part 6, Vol. 6.

### Papers.

	PAGE
LITTLE CATWORTH AND MOSES SOME, by <i>S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.</i> .. .. .	159
LATE SAXON SITES AND A MEDIEVAL CHAPEL AT WEALD, HUNTS., by <i>E. F. Newton, M.Sc.</i> ..	167
HAMERTON MANOR HOUSE, by <i>S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.</i> ... .. .	176
NOTES, by <i>C. F. Tebbutt</i> .. .. .	177
ROMANO BRITISH SITE AT SAWTRY, HUNTS., by <i>J. R. Garrod, M.D.</i> .. .. .	178

1017ms

# LITTLE CATWORTH AND MOSES SOME.

BY S. INSKIP LADDS, A.R.I.B.A.

From the time of Domesday Book, Little Catworth has formed part of the Soke of Spaldwick, and ecclesiastically it is in the parish of Stow Longa, although by a recent arrangement its people are looked after by the Rector of Great Catworth.

In 1851<sup>1</sup> it was stated "In this hamlet is a small burial ground, containing the bodies of the Rev. Somes, his wife, and her sister. He was one of the ejected ministers under the St. Bartholomew's Act."

The reference is to the Revd. Moses Some, who however, was not ejected under the St. Bartholomew's Act, but resigned as a Non-juror in 1689.

Canon Overton says of him<sup>2</sup>: "Moses Soame (or Some) was a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, and became Rector of Broughton, near Kettering, 'of which Benefice he had the advowson, which he sold on the change of Government at the Revolution and then resigned, his conscience not permitting him to take the new oath.'<sup>3</sup> He retired to the hamlet of Little Catworth, in Hunts., where he had an estate of his own, and there 'he built a small Chapel resolving to dedicate the remainder of his days to the service of God in this place, in which Chapel he performed the daily offices of Morning and Evening Prayer for many years for all the remaining part of his life. He also therein, both morning and evening, every day throughout the year, administered the Holy Communion to his family and to as many others of the neighbourhood as would come to partake of it,—the cup in alder<sup>4</sup> wine, which answered the purpose as he thought, since his circumstances would not allow him to purchase other wine for such constant use."

Canon Overton, writing from Gumley in July 1903, to the Revd. John S. Ladds, Rector of West Keal, Lincs., says that Some was very friendly with Mr. William Bunbury, B.D., the 'learned and Worthy Rector of the Parish.'<sup>5</sup>

Forty-five years ago there was still a strong tradition in the neighbourhood that there had been a Chapel at Little

1. Hatfield's History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Huntingdon, (1854), p. 599.

2. Canon Overton. The Non-jurors, pp. 288-289. It is an interesting coincidence that Canon Overton was, himself, Prebendary of Stow Longa in Lincoln Cathedral, 1879-1903.

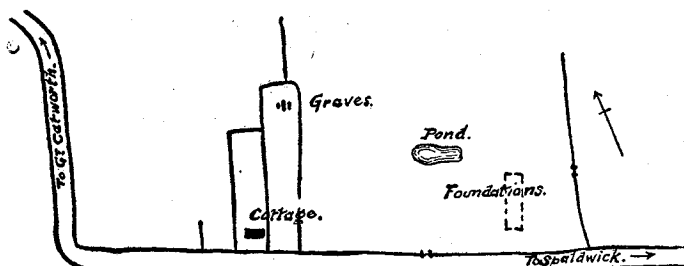
3. Canon Overton says that he obtained this account of Moses Some from the Rawlinson MSS., (Bodleian Library, Oxford), "in the Doctor's unpublished continuation of Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis."

4. So printed, but elder [berry] wine must be intended.

5. William Bunbury was Rector of Great Catworth, 1707-1749.

Catworth. The graves were still visible in a cottage garden, and a young woman said that her grandmother had attended service in the Chapel in her youth; an older woman said that her mother used to go to church there. It seems very doubtful whether the chapel these women spoke of was the one which Moses Some built,—it seems more probable that a dissenting chapel had had a short existence there.

The cottage may have been Moses Some's residence, and signs of foundations in the large field adjoining were pointed out as those of the Chapel; but the Inclosure Award Map (1781) shows this field divided up into six "Old Inclosures," all with cottages or buildings near the road, so Some's Chapel,—which was most likely upon his own premises,—can hardly have stood here.



*Sketch Plan showing position of graves.*

The following letters preserved amongst the Records of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon<sup>6</sup> throw an interesting light on the events. Apparently there was at least one other letter before those which remain.

My Lord

I being now in London am advised by Dr. Pinfold (Chancellor of the Diocess where I liv) humbly to request y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> ship not to delay any longer ye consecration of ye chappel at Little Catworth. Mr. Lister<sup>7</sup> hath sent me word that he for his part doth most freely consent to the officiating minister's having all ye right y<sup>e</sup> he can give him to ye tithes of ye place; & your Lordship, I hope, will concur in promoting it: he saith that he has writ to make such request to y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> ship; and is pleased to pfer, w<sup>th</sup>out any entreaty, y<sup>e</sup> (if at all necessary) notwithstanding ye season

6. Huntingdon Archdeaconry Records, No. 265, Parochial. The date, 1684, is curious; it would seem that 1694 would be more likely, but the Archdeaconry Records are not available for consultation during the war, and the date cannot be checked.

7. William Lister, A.M., became Prebendary of Stow Longa, 23 August, 1684. The next Prebendary recorded was Matthew Goodwin, in 1727.

and his remoteness, he will come purposely about it. I humbly beg to know by this post what time y<sup>u</sup> do please to appoint for consecration.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup>. Lordship's most  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

M. Some.

Nov<sup>b</sup> 22. 1684.

I lodge at Samuel Blackerby's Esq.  
in Angel-Court on Snowhill  
over ag<sup>t</sup>. Sepulchre's Church.

*Endorsed*:—M<sup>r</sup>. Some about consecration of a Chappell he has built at Little Catworth in ye parish of Stow Longa, Com: Hunt. dated 22. Nov<sup>r</sup>. answer'd 25. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 84.

S<sup>r</sup>,

Yo<sup>r</sup>. Lre of ye 22. of Nov<sup>r</sup> to my L<sup>d</sup> Bp. of Lincolne was Rec<sup>d</sup> by his Lp. who is pleased to comand me to so send you this answer thereto.

1. That my L<sup>d</sup>. (de Jure) cannot proceed to consecration of this Chappell, untill it doth cleerly appear to his L<sup>p</sup>. that the same is well endowed.
2. That his L<sup>p</sup> is informed That by an antient Contract ye Inh<sup>r</sup>itants of y<sup>r</sup> part of Litle Catworth (w<sup>ch</sup> is in ye parish of Stow) are to pay a Third part of all Rates made towards the Repair of Stow Church.
3. That you designe to make this a parish Church, and to annex part of the Tythes (payable now to Stow Church) to this new intended parish Church.
4. That whereas you write that M<sup>r</sup>. Lister the Prebendary of Stow does most freely consent for his part That the officiating Minister shall have all the Right that he can give him, to the Tythes of that place, and that he has Writ to my L<sup>d</sup> to make such request, & y<sup>t</sup> he is Ready to take a Journey hither about it. M<sup>r</sup>. Lister has indeed writt but with submission to my Lord to do as his L<sup>p</sup>. shall thinke fitt, But all this while here is not anything substantially done: And M<sup>r</sup>. Lister can do but for his owne tyme and cannot ablige his successors by any Act he shall do, unles that Act be first Confirmed by the Bp w<sup>ch</sup> so farr as it may be to ye Damage of the Church, my Ld. will not at all Confirme.
5. That the Vicar of Stow, whose name is (as I thinke) M<sup>r</sup>. Robert Wright<sup>s</sup> does not at all Consent hereto, And altho. the Prebendary be Patron of y<sup>r</sup> Vicarage, and would consent to anything, though never so much for ye good of y<sup>r</sup> intended new parish or chappell, yet without the consent of the p<sup>r</sup> sent Vicar, and that it

8. Robert Wright was Vicar of Spaldwick, 1673—1697. He probably acted as Curate of Stow Longa the whole time.

appear to be a Melioration of Stow Church, the Bp cannot (de Jure) confirm any such act. And besides the Parishioners of Stow ought to be very well secured by you and yo<sup>r</sup> Tenants That ye afors<sup>d</sup> Third part of all Rates to be made for ye Repair of Stow Church shall be duely pd. for ye future by those Inh'tants of Litle Catworth who are within Stow Church.

6. And also that the Vicar, and his successors, shall not for the future be defrauded of their antient and Just dues for Buryings, Christenings and Churchings nor of the Easter Booke.

When you have given my Lord satisfaction in all these particulars his Lp. will then give you his Answer what time he will Appoint for Consecration : In ye Interim, I think you ought to begg his Lp's pardon for the slip of your Pen, in Charging his Lp so rashly with Longer Delay in this busines, especially considering that ye Chappell floore is all cover<sup>d</sup> with Water. This is all I had in Comand from his Lp who am

S<sup>r</sup>

Your humble Servant

T. G.

Buckden

25. Nov<sup>r</sup> 84.

Copy of Lre. to M<sup>r</sup> Moses Some, clerke.

My Lord

Yours of Nov<sup>br</sup> 25 I most humbly thank y<sup>r</sup> Lp for : w<sup>ch</sup> seems to require my giving your Lp satisfaction in these 6 points. 1. Y<sup>t</sup> ye Chappel be well endowed before Consecration : w<sup>ch</sup> my L<sup>d</sup>. shall be done against w<sup>t</sup> time y<sup>r</sup> Lp please to appoint. I consider y<sup>t</sup> there are sins of Omission as well as Commission; & y<sup>t</sup> our Liturgy placeth in ye first part of o<sup>r</sup> daily confession, our leaving undone those things w<sup>ch</sup> we ought to have done; & therefore I resolve to dispose as well as I can (praying to God to direct my judg<sup>mt</sup>) that estate God pleases to bestow upon me. Full as much as ye parsonage where I liv is endowed w<sup>th</sup> I intend to endow Catworth w<sup>th</sup> all; viz<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> 15 acres of land, & a house & homestead, & 4 Cow-commons and 30 sheep comons; & if y<sup>r</sup> Lp think there's reason for my endowing it w<sup>th</sup> more I shall be willing thereto : but if y<sup>r</sup> Lp think it better for things to continue as they are, & for ye publick w<sup>p</sup> of Almighty God to be so seldom as it is, I shall be satisfied, in doing only what I can in ye case. If y<sup>r</sup> Lp does believe y<sup>t</sup> we have any ill design y<sup>u</sup> will do well to oppose it; but otherwise I hope y<sup>u</sup> will please to think y<sup>r</sup> self concern<sup>d</sup> to be, not a Hinderer, but promoter of it. If y<sup>u</sup> do think ye design ill,

I should be very glad to understand wherein it is so, y<sup>t</sup> therein I may change my purpose.

2. Wheth<sup>r</sup> ye Inhabitants of Little Catworth have used to pay a 3<sup>d</sup> part of ye charge in repairing Stow-Church. My L<sup>d</sup>, I think they have: but there is land I am told belonging to that Church let for 32<sup>s</sup> per Ann<sup>u</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> if nev<sup>r</sup> converted to other uses (as very commonly it is) would, I suppose, keep it alway in good repair. Some other things too, seeming to be wors than this, done there, I could (were it to any purpose) acquaint y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>p</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all. But I can say no more as to ye p<sup>r</sup> sent business than y<sup>t</sup>, as far as I know, they of Catworth have us'd to pay a 3<sup>d</sup> part.
3. Whether I designe to make it a parish church, and to annex part of Stow tythes thereunto. My Lord; All y<sup>t</sup> I designe is, to have ye service of God duly and constantly there performed: I do not, nor ever did designe any ye least temporary advantage to my self in this matter: I thank God I have enough, and do desire no more; & therefore concerning this particular, I am satisfied w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>p</sup> shall think best to order: who, I am willing to believe, is desirous to do in all things w<sup>t</sup> is really best & most pleasing to Alm. God.
4. Concerning w<sup>t</sup> is said y<sup>t</sup> nothing is yet substantially done by M<sup>r</sup> Lister: I humbly desire to know from y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>p</sup> w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> please to expect he should furth<sup>r</sup> do
- 5 & 6. Concerning ye Vicar of Stow's not consenting. M<sup>r</sup> Walker has told me y<sup>t</sup> there is no vicar of Stow, & y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Wright is only Curate there. And concerning ye melioration mentioned of Stow Church, as necessary to be. That church will not be perjorated however, as I can conceive, by w<sup>t</sup> is designed: for, ye Curate's stipend may continue; & I do not understand how ye Church properly has any more than w<sup>t</sup> ye officiating Minister hath: but, however, ye p<sup>r</sup> sent p<sup>r</sup> bendary is satisfied w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>t</sup> is proposed; & for his success<sup>rs</sup> there will be ye same reason for them to be so; but if they shall not they may make their claim. In some respects I suppose y<sup>t</sup> Stow-Curacy will be meliorated; as for instance, in being freed from its so far-distant parishioners, &c.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>p</sup>'s most humble,

obliged serv<sup>t</sup>

M. Some.

Little Catworth,

Dec<sup>br</sup> 11. 84.

A letter to Kimbolton, directed to be left w<sup>th</sup> Silvester Addington at M<sup>r</sup> Day's a draper, will come to me.

My Lord,

I was 2 or 3 times last week to wait on your L<sup>d</sup>ship, & hap'n'd alway to come when you were either busy or indisposed; I hope that will excuse for my giving your L<sup>d</sup>ship this trouble. I think you were pleased to say that the consecration of ye Chappell at Catworth would be best, you thought, to rest till a parliamt and gave order for a form of endowmt to be ready; which I suppose is by this time presented to your Lordship, or will be speedily. I humbly desire to know whether yr L<sup>d</sup>ship would have me wait on you again about it; and also whether yr L<sup>d</sup>ship doth allow of our being prosecuted for using divine service before it be consecrated: I am much mistaken if it be against Canon, but if your L<sup>p</sup> think it be, all but ye common daily service shall be forborn: and I humbly request that yr L<sup>p</sup> will please now upon this promise to put a stop to ye proceedings which are threatned. If yr L<sup>p</sup> will please to fav<sup>r</sup> me w<sup>th</sup> a line by Huntingdon next post, directed for me at Little Catworth, it will very much oblige further

Yr L<sup>p</sup>'s most humble serv<sup>t</sup>

M. Some.

Sr

[My Lord hath]<sup>9</sup> Rec<sup>d</sup> a Lre from you without date, wherein you tell his L<sup>p</sup> that he should say it would be best that the Consecration of [the Chapel at] Catworth should stay till a Parliamt And yt his L<sup>p</sup> gave order for a form of Endowment to be ready, wch you [say hath been done]: And yt you desire to know if his L<sup>p</sup> does Allow of yo<sup>r</sup> being Prosecuted for using Divine Service [before Consecration, to] all wch I am comanded to Return you this by way of Answer: Viz: That it is not probable my L<sup>d</sup> [would let the] consecration of the Chappell rest till a Parliamt when his L<sup>p</sup> Knowes he must necessar<sup>ly</sup> attend [although I have] often heard his L<sup>p</sup> say That an Act of Parliamt would settle things best, and if designed to make it a [parish church] it could not be done without an Act of Parliamt. That his L<sup>p</sup> did never yet see any Endowment, nor [doth he] hear of the Regestring thereof in his Regry at Lincolne. That he never gave order for Prosecution of you [nor any]one eels, for Officiating there without Lycence; but Leaves to the Chancellor of his Diocess and to the Official of [the] Archdeaconry of Huntingdon And if they or either of them have caused any Prosecution ag<sup>st</sup> any one for Officiating [and pr]eaching there without Lycence, He has reason to Commend them for their Diligence and Circumspection;

9. This letter is much torn where folded, but it is possible to supply the missing words, with reasonable certainty, from the context.



And [if an]y of the Inh'itants of Catworth be presented or Prosecuted for not coming to their parish Church such Prosecution is [warr]antable both by Canon and Common Law. So y<sup>t</sup> upon the whole matter here's nothing but one Irregularity heaped upon [anoth]er : A Chappell built without Lycence or Leave from ye B<sup>p</sup> and without any kind of Endowm<sup>t</sup> Divine Service [and] Sermons Celebrated and preached therein before Consecration, without any manner of Lycence, Thereby incouraging [folk] to Absent themselves from their own Parish Church, contrary to Law : And nothing warrantable at all, but ye [prosecu]tion complaned of in y<sup>r</sup> Lre.  
[Jun]e 85.

These letters show us a clergyman, evidently of the Laudian school rather than a Puritan, very anxious to get his new Chapel consecrated, and quite willing to give of his substance to form an endowment for it. The proposed endowment may not seem to us to be very much, but it was worth considerably more then than it would be today, and he clearly hoped to get some tythe, so doubtless the Incumbent would have had a sufficient, if not a luxurious, living.

It is obvious that Some wished to remain within the Church of England,—but he had resigned Broughton because he could not take the Oath of Allegiance to William and Mary, so it is difficult to see how he hoped to hold the Living if his new Chapel had been made a parish Church. However, the Bishop was not friendly to the scheme, and no consecration took place, although it would seem that Some escaped serious prosecution and was allowed to continue the services in his Chapel until the end of his life.

Moses Some's property at Little Catworth was copyhold of the Manor of Spaldwick with the Soke, and some further information as to him may be obtained from the Court Rolls of that Manor. In October, 1680, Daniel Some<sup>10</sup> surrendered a third part of a Messuage, a pigstie of pasture, eighty acres of arable land and ten acres of meadow with appurtenances in Little Catworth to Moses Some, clerk, and Sarah his wife and their heirs. Daniel was no doubt, father of Moses, and we may assume that this surrender represents a marriage settlement.

Daniel probably did not long survive, and Moses was most likely in possession of the whole estate at the time he built his chapel;—comparing the proposed endowment

10. In the Rolls the name is always spelt 'Soame' or 'Soams,' but both Daniel and Moses sign themselves 'Some.'

with the ninety acres and appurtenancies,—the latter word including the Common rights,—it would seem that he proposed to give the Chapel one sixth of his land and one quarter of his common rights.

In 1715, Moses settled the property on his nephew, William Some, of Ravensthorpe, Northants., when it was described as seventy acres of land and ten acres of meadow and two cottages; about nine acres having been sold a few years previously. Sarah was evidently dead by this time.

By October, 1734, Moses Some was dead and his nephew, William was his heir.

William, in 1743, surrendered about forty acres of land with eight cow commons and sixty sheep commons to certain Trustees as a perpetual endowment of the Vicarage of Desborough, Northants. This seems to have been about half the estate, but whether it was a gift or a sale is not clear.

William was dead by October, 1757, and left the rest of the estate (thirty-six acres of land, five acres of meadow, a Messuage and two cottages), to his youngest son, John Some, who sold it in 1759.

These events all took place before the Inclosure of the Parish (1780), and the lands all lay dispersedly in the open fields so it is not possible, today, to identify any of them except the Cottage garden with the three graves.

# LATE SAXON SITES AND A MEDIAEVAL CHAPEL AT WEALD, HUNTS.

BY E. F. NEWTON, M.Sc.

A Roman track runs intermittently from Godmanchester, Hunts., S.S.E. to Sandy, Beds., crossing the St. Neots-Cambridge road at Weald, three miles east of the former town. Before road improvements in 1939 obliterated two awkward bends, a short section of this road was actually on or near the site of the Roman track. The southern arm of the old Cambridge road is continued by a grassy track and a footpath almost due east, past Weald Farm to Croxton. A quarter of a mile east of the farm is a rectangular site designated "Chapel Yard." (6 in. Ordnance Survey, Hunts. Sheet XXVI S.W. 1900).

A chapel appears to have been founded at Weald in the 12th century by Alan the Steward<sup>1</sup>. In 1514 the chapel is mentioned in a lease of tithes in Weald and Caldecote. In 1570 the chapel and its lands were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Hugh Cuncell and Robert Piston. The chapel is said to have been pulled down eventually.

Digging was carried out in 1941 at Weald by kind permission of the owner, the late Lord Eltisle, and of the farmer, the late Mr. Ganderson, to whom the author wishes to record thanks for facilities and sympathetic interest. The work was undertaken with the co-operation of Mr. C. F. Tebbutt, to whom the author acknowledges his great indebtedness; also to other friends for their advice and assistance.

## CHAPEL YARD.

The "Chapel Yard" of the map is approximately rectangular, 80 ft. wide at the north side, a few feet less at the south, with a N.-S. dimension of 130 ft. The north, east and west sides are marked by an old tree-lined moat, now dry except in the N.W. corner; the fourth side is probably indicated by a hedge. It is possible that the Yard may have extended south into what is now ploughed land, but no sign of a southern boundary could be discerned.

A number of short trenches were opened running N.-S. and E.-W. in two lines, intersecting approximately at the centre of the site. The outlying holes were almost unproductive, but as the centre was approached finds became commoner. These consisted of pottery in small fragments,

---

1. Victoria County History, Hunts. ii, 280.

attaining a maximum concentration at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins. to 1 ft. 8 ins. Very few were found nearer the surface than 1 ft. 2 ins. and the greatest depth at which they occurred was 3 ft. At about 2 ft. 6 ins. a system of shallow ditches was uncovered over a considerable area. These ditches were dug into the unmoved chalky glacial clay of the district, some being straight, others curved, and intersecting each other. They were generally 1 ft. wide and up to 6 ins. in depth. Most of them held pottery fragments to the bottom, though not in great amounts. Above the ditches for a foot or more, the soil was darker, indicating an occupation layer, and it was in this soil that most of the pottery was found. In some parts a clay floor occurred at 1 ft. 8 ins., partially covered with flint stones; this may represent an ancient floor level. The purpose of the ditches was undiscovered, as were the similar ones occurring at Great Paxton and described by Lethbridge and Tebutt<sup>2</sup>.

In spite of extensive search, no trace of a building was found in the "Chapel Yard," and it is concluded that the name has been wrongly attached to the site. The pottery is of considerable interest and warrants detailed description.

#### POTTERY AT "CHAPEL YARD."

The pottery on the site is divisible into four groups in the proportions indicated:—

- (a) Pink paste, gritted with shell, 50%.
- (b) Black or dark grey paste, gritted with shell, 16%.
- (c) Hard, rough and drab coloured, 19%.
- (d) Miscellaneous, 15%.

(a) and (b), comprising two-thirds of all the potsherds found, belong to those types described as "Late Saxon" by Lethbridge and Tebutt<sup>3</sup>; by the same authors at St. Neots<sup>4</sup>; by Lethbridge at Burwell Castle<sup>5</sup> and by Garrod<sup>6</sup>. It is of grey paste before firing, liberally mixed with crushed shell, probable of *Gryphaea dilatata*, a relative of the oyster and common in the Oxford Clay of this region. The black pots are not a variety of the pink ones blackened by use as their paste is darker, and they are on the whole thicker and cruder. Most specimens of both types are wheel made, but a few, (one a dish rim), are hand made. (No. 20). Very few show any decoration, except wheel grooves, probably accidental, and occasional "thumbing" of the inner edges of rims. All the rims are from large pots, with diameters at the mouth of not less than 9 inches. As far as

2. Camb. Antiq. Soc. Commun., XXXV (1935), p. 100.

3. Ibid. p. 101.

4. Ibid. XXXIII (1933), p. 148.

5. Ibid. XXXVI (1936), p. 127.

6. Trans. Cambs. & Hunts. Arch. Soc. VI, pp. 107-110.

could be determined from the small pieces found, most of the pots had sagging bases.

Type (c) is noticeably more refined in character, of grey paste baked to drab, with flat bases and simple ornamental bands. Only one piece of this pottery occurred below 1 ft. 8 ins. The paste has a sandy micaceous surface, distinctly rough to the touch, as compared with the softer and soapy feel of types (a) and (b). All the above three types are unglazed.

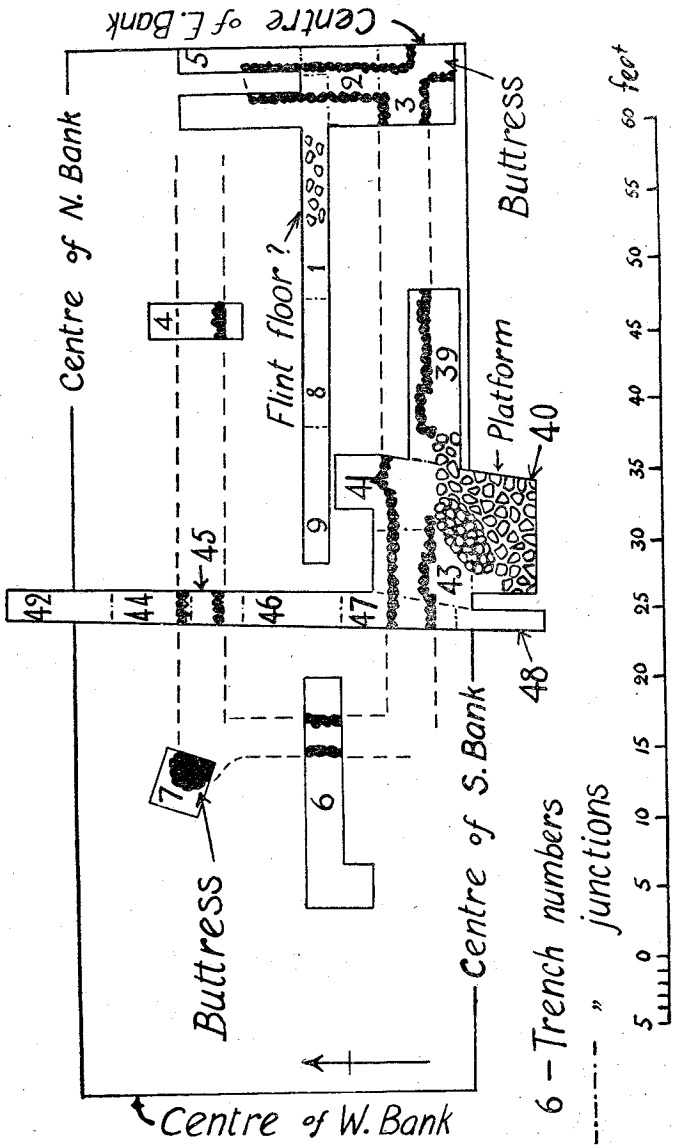
The miscellaneous finds were:—(1) brick red, hard, rough pieces, thin but of grey paste within; (2) pale yellow semi-glazed ware, the glaze being green; no piece of this was found above 1 ft. 5 ins from the surface. One is a handle fragment, another shows a stamped "pineapple" pattern; (3) occasional pieces of hard, grey, gritty ware, one showing a slight rouletted pattern and a brown painted interior.

Typical rims are illustrated in Nos. 1—35.

As it is believed that the method of preparing pottery rim sections may be new, a brief explanation is included. Three sides of a wooden box 2 ins. deep are made up, leaving a space within rather larger than the largest rim to be treated. The fourth side is detachable. This frame is placed on a flat board, the outer edges being sealed with plasticine. The rim is then vased. Plaster of Paris is poured in the frame and the rim stood or held upright in the centre until the plaster sets. The frame is then dismantled, the plaster block dried, after which the rim may be gently eased out. The upper surface of the block is rubbed down on fine glass paper. If the rim was not supported quite vertically, the section can be corrected by rubbing down more on one side than the other. From it a "negative" of the pot section can be made after coating with printers' or cyclostyle ink. A "positive" is then made by tracing. A series of wooden frames can be made to accommodate all sizes of rims, thus effecting a saving in plaster. It is not advisable to have any part of the rim nearer to the edge of the block than  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., as this constitutes a weak spot. Rims showing "thumbing" or other ornamentation should be levelled up with plasticine before being embedded.

#### THE CHAPEL AT WEALD.

In the N.W. corner of the same field as the so-called "Chapel Yard," and about 200 ft. N.W. from the N.W. corner of it is a rectangular area enclosed by a low bank 8 ft. wide, its long axis lying E. and W. The feature is only discernible with a low sun when the grass has been well cropped, the space within being at the general level of the ground outside. The dimensions measuring from the highest parts



PLAN OF WEALD CHAPEL.

of the bank are 75 ft. by 28 ft. It was thought that the chapel at Weald might lie below and this proved to be the case.

### THE WALLS.

An approximate N.-S. section across the site, trenches (42-48)<sup>7</sup>, rather west of the centre, revealed the bank to consist of broken roof tiles, stones, grit and old mortar; but within the enclosure and about 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. below the turf the foundations of the walls were found, 3 ft. 6 ins. in thickness. The vertical sides of the section showed the walls to have been pulled down for the sake of their good stone, the rubbish being thrown outwards, now forming the bank. In the section dug, very little of the walls remained, in fact the north wall was so indistinguishable from the loose stones of the bank that this portion was left until the exact position of the wall could be traced from later digging. The external width of the building at this point was eventually found to be 18 ft. 6 ins., and the internal, 11 ft. 6 ins. The length externally proved to be 49 ft. 6 ins.; internally, 43 ft. 6 ins. In trenches (42-48) the space between the walls was ashy at a depth of 2 ft., especially towards the south side.

The walls were faced both outside and inside with large water-worn flints, set in course mortar, except the bottom stones which were embedded in the clay. The interior of the walls was made up with smaller stones and rubbish. No dressed stones were found, but such could hardly be expected as we were dealing with foundations only.

The S. wall was traced eastwards (43-39) and almost immediately showed the exterior to be recessed 6 ins. for a distance of 2 ft. 6 ins. A similar recess was found 9 ft. east of the first and of the same size. Broken roof tiles were here found at 2 ft. depth instead of the usual 9 ins. to 1 ft. over the rest of the site.

Between the recesses the wall was obscured on the exterior by a closely made layer of rounded flints, lying just outside the wall and partially set in mortar. This was met 1 ft. 6 ins. down and was fairly horizontal. Excavation revealed that it covered an area of not less than 48 sq. ft., and even then its edges were not seen except where it touched the wall. Part of this layer was covered by several inches of clay, followed by a layer of dark brown stone in small fragments also closely laid. This upper level was 9 ins. from the ground level. These layers are puzzling; they may represent the floor of a porch, but are more likely to be a piece of collapsed wall or a buttress foundation.

---

7. Numbers in round brackets refer to trenches marked on the plan.

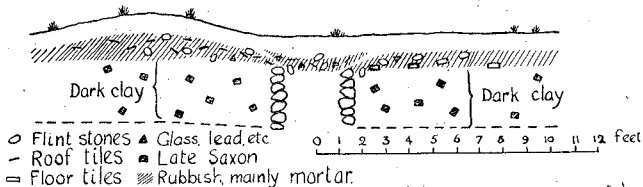
From the more easterly recess the south wall proceeded without interruption and in better preservation. The interior face of the wall showed a turn towards the inside of the building 10 ft. from the original trench, as if a cross wall existed here, but after prolonged search, no wall was found.

The E. wall of the building was next investigated in a trench commencing inside the east bank and almost traversing the long axis of the site (2, 1, 8, 9). The wall was discovered within the enclosure as before, of 3 ft. thickness and in better preservation than the south wall. This was, in fact, the best piece of wall excavated; it was 2 ft. high, the upper half being set in mortar. This longitudinal trench was eventually followed westwards for 36 feet. At 1 ft. 6 ins. depth was a concentration of small rounded flints which may represent an early floor level; it was too crude for a 15th century floor.

Trench (2) was continued to the south and showed the foundations of a clasping buttress at (3). Its projecting faces left the walls of the chapel midway through the thickness of the two walls. The northern end of the E. wall (5) had been dug out so we did not find the corresponding buttress at the N.E. corner.

Traces of the N. wall were also found in trench (4), midway between the N.E. corner and the original trench. Poor as it was, it served to settle the exact position of the N. wall where it crossed the first trench (45).

The W. wall was uncovered in test trench (6) but was several feet farther from the western bank than was expected. This is a good piece of foundation, and with the line of the three exposures of the N. wall, allowed of the rapid discovery of the N.W. corner (7). Here fragments of a buttress were found, but not enough to show its original shape, although it was probably similar to that at the S.E. corner.



#### WEALD CHAPEL.

#### TYPE SECTION THROUGH WALL AND BANK.

#### TYPE SECTION.

At a fairly consistent depth of 9 ins. wherever trenches were opened, a plentiful layer of broken roof tiles were encountered. From 9 ins. to 1 ft. 6 ins. below the surface



was usually a mass of rubbish—old mortar, flint stones, plaster (some pink, some cream washed), glass, lead comes and pottery fragments. At 1 ft. 6 ins. from the surface or thereabouts, very occasional floor tiles were unearthed, none whole, and at the same level the walls appeared in some parts. Elsewhere remnants of the walls were deeper. Over the whole area, below floor level, the soil became more clayey and darker, and contained pottery similar to that described from the "Chapel Yard." It seems therefore, that the chapel was erected on an earlier occupation site. The dark clay, generally 1 ft. thick, was not consistently so, and below it gave place to a lighter, chalky glacial clay, evidently unremoved.

#### FINDS.

*Pottery.* Potsherds of post-Saxon date were not at all common; they consist of brown, unglazed earthenware, and fragments of a small tankard-shaped vessel of cream clay and thin grey glaze. All these are probably of 16th century date.

The majority of the potsherds come from the occupation layer below 1 ft. 6 ins. and have, therefore, no relationship with the history of the chapel. They are usually isolated pieces, though several heaps occurred, allowing of some fitting together, but nothing more than parts of rims and bases could be made up. The types occurring were as already described from the "Chapel Yard" and the rim shapes are shown in Nos. 36-59. Mr. Lethbridge has identified some of the material as Late Saxon and a little as Pingsdorf ware. Dr. Garrod pointed out that one rim showed Romano-British affinities, but was made of the same shelly paste as the Late Saxon sherds. It is interesting to speculate on the survival of this form (No. 42).

*Tiles.* Four types of flat roof tiles were found; pink, pale brown, bright red and sandy, and, occasionally, Collyweston slates with holes drilled from both sides. The first three types had stamped holes. The tiles were rather less common over the E. & W. walls, as might be expected if they slipped off a simple ridged roof. A few broken pieces of curved, partially glazed ridge tiles were found. They were light brown, with dull green glaze, and have a serrated arris at the top, little projections being produced by cutting out parts of the arris while the clay was soft. (No. 60). The floor tiles were either dark grey sandy clay, dull green glazed, or cream clay with thick yellow glaze. All were an inch thick, and had been set in mortar. It was not possible to estimate their original size; none showed a design.

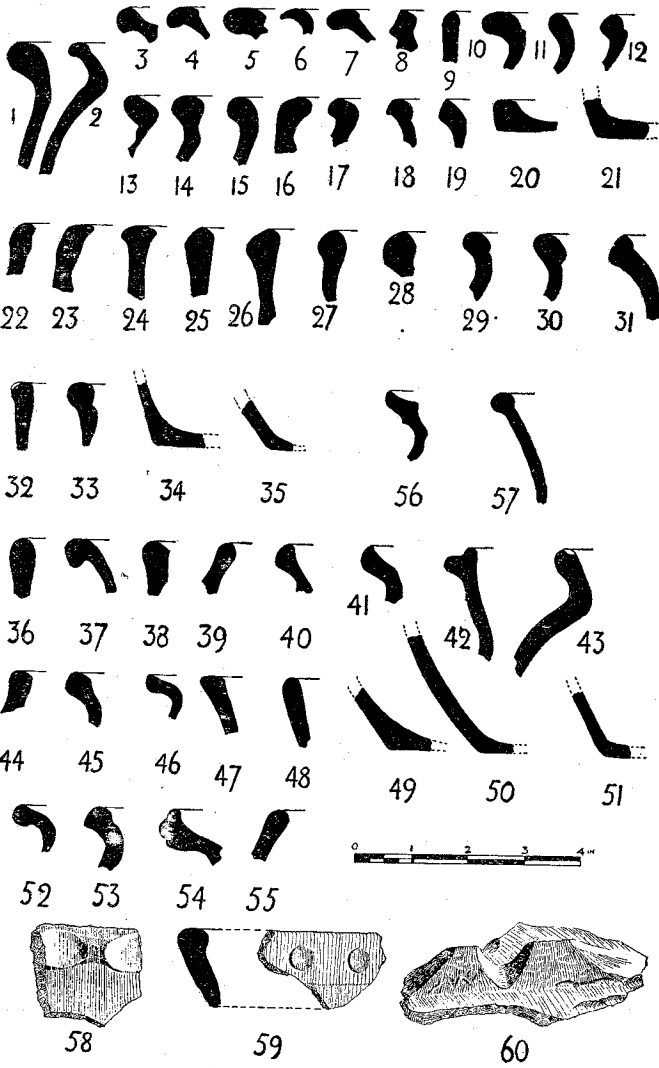
*Glass.* Except one greenish-blue piece, all the glass was very badly corroded and devitrified; most of it could not be lifted whole. A few pieces, mainly over the east wall, showed parts of designs in red paint; foliage shapes can be recognised and possibly folds of garments. The transparent piece was roughly rectangular, but most of the remainder had corners suggesting diamond panes.

*Miscellaneous.* A quantity of twisted lead comes, rather uneven in size, was recovered from the rubbish over the walls. A short length (6 ins.) of bronze chain, and a ring 1 in. across, possibly from a censer, were found in trench (8). Over the S. wall a bronze Agnus Dei, about half an inch across, but imperfect, and an ornamental bronze rivet head were found.

#### NOTES.

The finds are housed at the Huntingdon Museum.

It is regretted that the excavation is incomplete, but the exigencies of war must be held responsible.



POTTERY FROM WEALD.

- Nos. 1—21 Rims from "Chapel Yard," gritted with shell, pink.
- Nos. 22—28 " " " " " " " " grey.
- Nos. 29—35 " " " " " " " " sandy.
- Nos. 36—51 " " " " " " " " Weald Chapel, gritted with shell, pink.
- Nos. 52—55 " " " " " " " " " " grey,
- Nos. 56—59 " " " " " " " " " " sandy.
- No. 60 Ridge Tile, showing projections.

## HAMERTON MANOR HOUSE.

BY S. INSKIP LADDS, A.R.I.B.A.

Hamerton Manor House stood on the site of the present Rectory House and its gardens. It is described in some Particulars of Sale, in 1669, as "One large Mansion House conteyning a greate Hall, two parlours, one Dining Room, one Kitchen, with brew house, wash house, darye house, and several Stables and Barnes, and other convenient out-houses, and twenty lodging Chambers. One fair Court before it and several yarges behind it, and ponds of water, with a great garden and other lesser gardens, and faire oarchards well planted with good fruit trees, consisting of about ten acres. A dove house well stocked."

It is not clear when this house was pulled down, probably about 1851, when the present Rectory House was built. In the garden at the back of the Rectory House is a large mound, said to be formed of the debris from pulling down the old House; and the late Rev. Dawson Thomas said that foundations were found when digging in the eastern part of the garden. In the fields behind the Rectory House, signs of a terrace may be seen; and a large piece of water and hollow places in the ground evidently represent the ponds mentioned in 1669.

The old Rectory House stood on a grass plot at the west end of the Church. It is described in a Terrier dated 1709,<sup>1</sup> as built of "timber and tiled, and having four under rooms, two cellars and a pantry, three good chambers, three small rooms, a closet and two garrets. Three Out-houses, a barn of three bays, a stable and two other rooms and chambers over; Hay house of two bays. A little [out] house at the foot of the garden, consisting of one [bay], all built with timber and covered with thatch. The homestall about two acres, containing a Courtyard, an Orchard, a barn yard, and a Close. Bounded on the North by the brook, West by the Church-way from the Street, South by the same, and West by the Hall Yard and Churchyard."

---

1. Huntingdon Archdeaconry Records, No. 230, Terriers.

## NOTES.

### CROMWELLIANA.

Through the kindness of Mr. L. Abrahams of Wade-Gery and Brackenbury, St. Neots, I have been able to catalogue a number of Manor Court Rolls and Inclosure papers in his possession, and arrange for them to be stored in the Hunts. County Council strong-room during the period of the War.

Among these was a roll of the St. Ives manor of Slepe and Burstall [i.e. Bustellers] from 1632-1661. As these dates cover most of the time that Oliver Cromwell was living at St. Ives (1631-1636)—a period of his life about which little is known—a study of the rolls for possible references to himself or his family was thought desirable.

One reference only to Cromwell was found, and two to his sister Jane. The latter would thus appear to have been living at St. Ives, probably with her brother, and certainly owning property there. She is described as a spinster, in April, 1636; on the 23rd of June in that year she married John Desborough, at Eltisley. (M. Noble, *Protectoral House of Cromwell*, i, 89).

I am greatly indebted to my friend, J. H. Bullock of Cambridge, for the following free translations of the items in the Rolls.

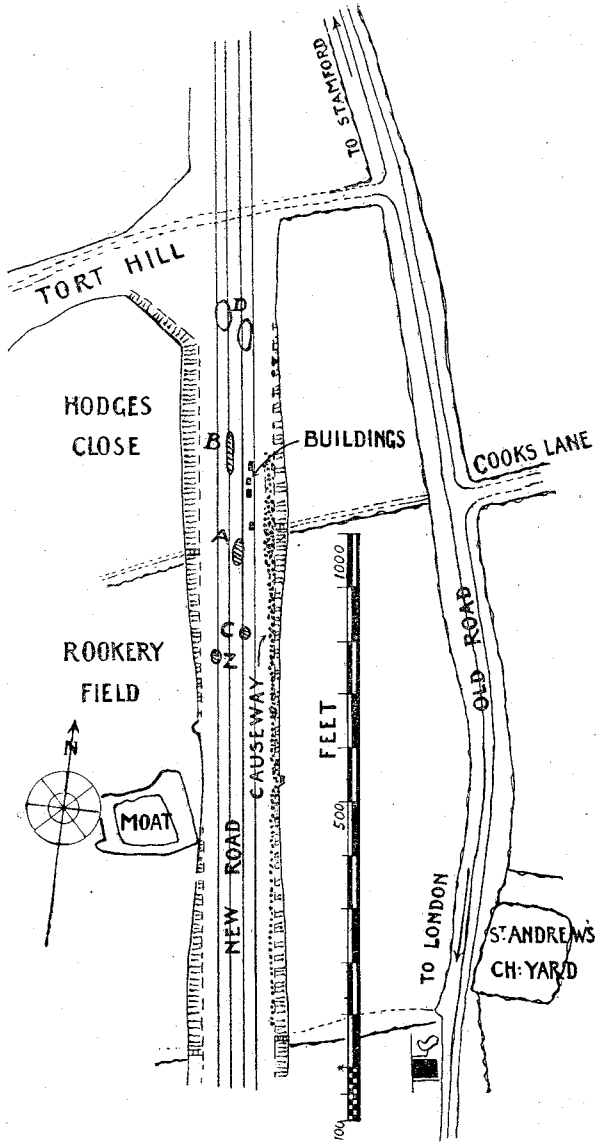
19th October, 1633. The Jury present the shepherd of Master Crumwell [*pastor Magisti Crumwell*] for keeping 10 beasts upon the Common. [Fined] 6s. od.

21st April, 1636. The Jury present Jane Crumwell for not repairing the road leading to the Court. [Fined] 1s. od. She is ordered to amend the same before the next Court under pain of 6s. 8d.

To this Court comes Thomas Carter and Walter Storie, two customary tenants of this Manor, to make a presentation that Miriam Bailie, widow, deceased, had surrendered to the lord one messuage with appurtenances in the town of St. Ives to the use and behoof of Jane Crumwell, spinster, and her heirs for ever, at a rent of 12s. 8d., which Jane, by her attorney, now took seizin by the rod, she being absent and ill.

Fine £6 8s. 4d.

C. F. TEBBUTT.



ROMANO BRITISH SITE AT SAWTRY.

## ROMANO BRITISH SITE AT SAWTRY, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

BY J. R. GARROOD, M.D.

This site was discovered during the levelling operations for the reconstruction of the Great North Road in June, 1939 and is about 100 yards long. It lies immediately south of the road leading from the Great North Road to Sawtry, known as Tort Hill (Toft Hill on the Ordnance Maps), in the fields called Hodges Close and Rookery Field. The power scrapers naturally destroyed a good deal, but they did cut sections showing the rectangular dark patches, presumed to be buildings, and circular areas which proved to be rubbish pits. Mr. Ian Maclean, one of the engineers, took a great deal of trouble in getting out pottery from these areas, and a number of the workmen saved objects discovered by hand digging.

I have already published a note on this site (*Antiq. Journ.* Vol. XX, p. 504); but as there is a considerable amount of pottery, which may be considered typical of Huntingdonshire in the second to fourth centuries, I thought it worth a more detailed report. There were four or more dark rectangular areas lying roughly north and south on the east carriage-way of the new road, each was about twelve feet long and ten to twelve feet wide; there was no evidence of post holes or walls but the areas were rich in pottery, bones and dark soil.

On the east there was a thin layer of cobbles and sand running north and south, extending three feet east of the boundary of the new road, it was traced as far south as the footpath leading to St. Andrew's Churchyard. On the west half of the new road there were at least three well marked rubbish pits, their bottoms six feet from the original surface, they contained black soil, pottery and bones; some human bones were found in the west bank of the new road but nothing was found with them. Pit Z was just west of the carriage-way in Rookery Field; Pit C in the east carriage-way, also in Rookery Field; Pits B and D were in the west carriage-way in Hodges Close; D was simply a soft area containing pottery.

As might be expected there is a good deal of Castor Ware, and probably most of the grey pottery which is not usually assigned to any particular place came thence.

Part of a ridged disc, a Cheese Strainer, is interesting; I have already described one of these from Stocking Close (Vol. V. p. 99, of these Transactions). Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes sent me a note on these at the time; and he points out that the usual form has upright sides but that discs come from Avenches (Switzerland); from Mears Ashby (Northants), this last was found with a perforated basin-shaped vessel; and there is one in the British Museum. There were three stages in ancient cheese making,—first the milk was curdled in pails, presumably of wood, then the curd was put into baskets, but he has reason to believe that the Romans sometimes used a perforated pot instead. After some days the curd became more solid and it was washed, salted and turned out on to wicker trays to dry in the sun. In some cases it was thought the cheese, now getting hard, was stood on these perforated ridged discs; so a complete cheese-making set consisted of a perforated basin and a ridged disc for finishing; in the case of the bigger cheeses, the latter had sides an inch or two high to prevent spreading.

Another piece brought to me shows three ribs and one perforation and is of hard grey ware, equivalent diameter seven inches, found at Conington Bridge, half a mile north of the site.

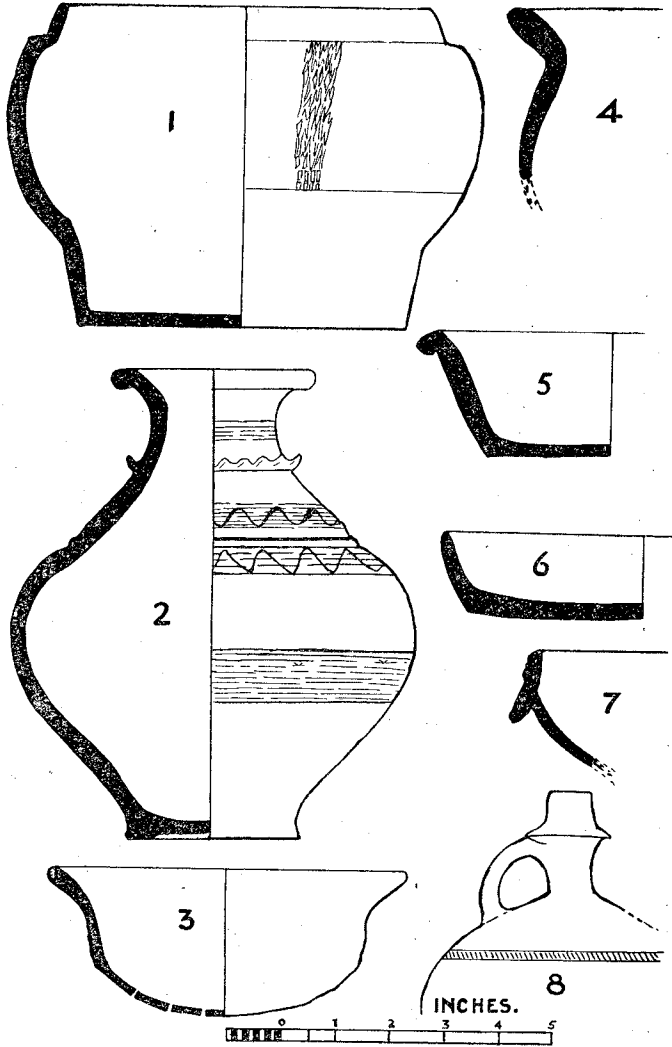
Samian Ware:—No vessels could be restored but there was a quantity of decorated ware which Miss M. V. Taylor of the Ashmolean Museum has seen; she thinks all are of the second century A.D. except one which may be a survival from the first.

The Inscribed Stone, which is a rarity in Huntingdonshire, came from the southern part of the site, a little to the east of the centre of the roadway, in Rookery Field. It was damaged by the scraper several times but I have been able to piece it together a bit, and a photograph was submitted to Mr. Wright, who states: "Prof. Collingwood reads it as probably PVBLIC . . . some of the letters are doubtful. Dr. Heichelheim of Cambridge, who has seen it, thinks the most probable reading is DVBLIC . . . i.e. the local craftsman's rendering of DVPLIC (ARIVS) a corporal. Prof. Collingwood however, thinks it is not DVPLIC . . ."

The finds have been presented by the Ministry of Transport to our Society and will be deposited on loan in the Huntingdon Museum. Unimportant fragments will be buried on the site.

I am much indebted to the Ministry of Transport, the Huntingdonshire County Council, Messrs. Tarmac, the con-





POTTERY FROM SAWTRY.

tractors, and particularly to Mr. Ian Maclean, B.Sc., who collected most of the material.

#### THE FINDS.

1. Globular bowl, Castor ware, straight rim with set-off for a lid, flat cylindrical base. Of cream paste, blue to red inside, light red outside, rim black. There is a band of rouletting, 3.8 inches wide below the rim. A similar vessel was found in a kiln at Castor by Artis. Probably third century. From Pit Z.

2. Globular Flask with everted thickened rim, narrow neck with a frilled collar at its junction with the shoulder; the base is cylindrical and hollow. Of cream paste and surface, there is a band of red painted lines round the neck, two other bands on the shoulder are divided by a low cordon and have superimposed burnished painted zig-zag lines, and there is another band on the body. From Pit Z. Probable date is the end of the third or beginning of the fourth century.

3. A campanulate cullender with rounded base and small holes. White paste and grey surface. From Pit C.

4. Part of a Store-jar with rather straight everted rim and short neck; the paste is gritted with shell, and black outside, red within; there is rilling on the body. Equivalent diameter at rim 7 inches. Probably fourth century.

5. Grey Pie-dish with moulded rim, diameter 7.3 inches. From Pit Z.

6. Grey Pie-dish with straight rim, diameter 7.5 inches. Burnished interlacing lines on base and sides.

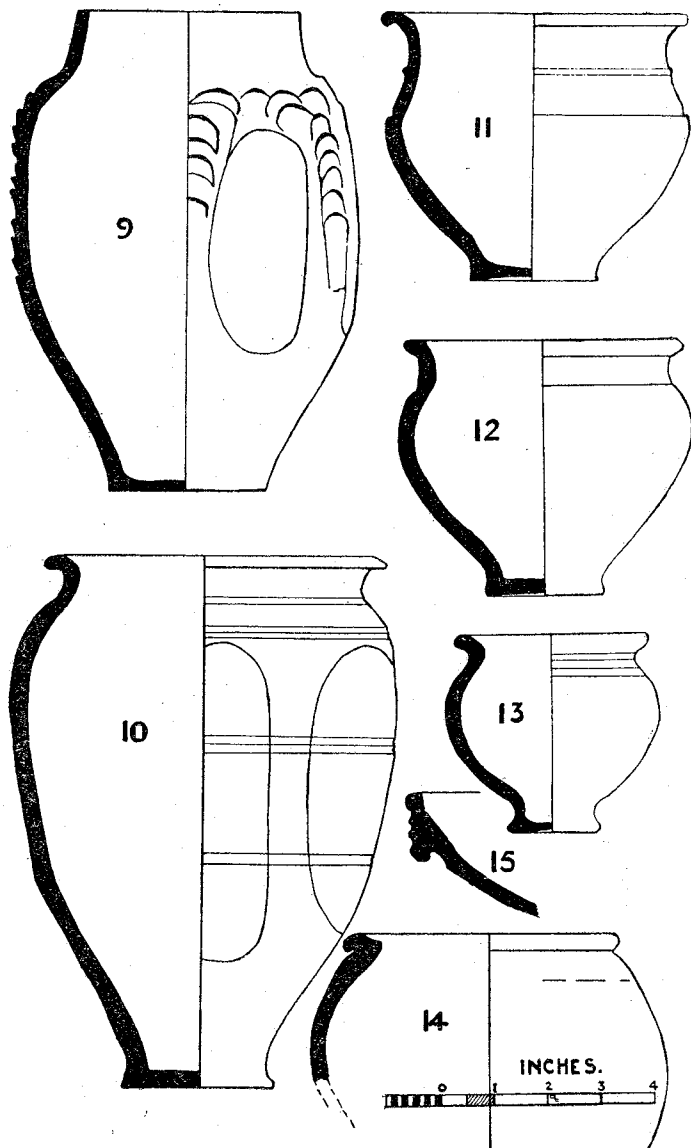
7. Part of a painted flanged bowl, Castor ware, nearly straight rim with two grooves; the rim is continuous with the flange and is also nearly vertical. Cream paste, light red paint. It appears to be an imitation of D.43 or 45 but is not a mortarium as they are. Probably fourth century. Equivalent diameter five inches.

8. Nipple mouthed flagon, Castor ware, with neck ring and a two-ribbed handle which is attached to the upper part of the body. Cream paste, brown slip, a line of rouletting on the shoulder. Late third or fourth century.

9. Indented beaker, Castor ware, straight rim, seven indentations; on the shoulder and between the indentations there is scale-ornament. Cream paste, brown and red fumed surface. From Pit C.

10. Tall Indented beaker with six indentations, everted moulded rim, horizontal grooves on neck, shoulder and body, tapering base and spreading foot. Grey with lighter paste, fairly smooth. From Pit C.

11. Biconical pot with moulded out-turned rim, a cordon at the centre of the neck, a set off at the shoulder, a grooved



POTTERY FROM SAWTRY.

base. Light grey surface and paste, hard granular surface. From a dark area at the centre of the new road opposite the hedge dividing Rookery Field and Hodges Close. Probably late first or early second century.

12. Globular pot with moulded rim and tapering base. Dark grey smooth surface, light grey paste. From Pit B. Second century.

13. Small globular vessel, moulded rim, three irregular incised lines on neck, small hollow base, poor workmanship. Hard smooth grey surface, lighter paste. Similar type to 11 and 12.

14. Upper part of a globular vessel with a rather large beaded rim which is concave above. Light red gritted paste and surface. From the same place as No. 11. It has a first century look but may be a little later.

#### SAMIAN POTTERY.

POTTERS MARKS. ROTTALIM on foot ring, D.33, side of vessel slightly campanulate. Second century. 170-180 A.D. Lezoux.

PRISCINI-MANV on D.33, a small base. Second century. Lezoux or Central Gaul.

Indecypherable mark on inside of base surrounded by a circular groove. Perhaps D.32. Probably third century.

AD.... perhaps Advocisus. Second century. Lezoux or Central Gaul.

MORTARIA. Six small fragments of D.45. Late second or early third century.

OTHER SAMIAN FRAGMENTS. Three D. 18, one from Pit Z; Four D. 18/31, one from Pit C; Two D. 27; Four D. 31; One D. 32 or 40; Four D. 33; One D. 35; Three D. 36; Three D. 38.

ORNAMENTED SAMIAN. There are thirteen pieces which are probably all second century.

#### CASTOR WARE.

ORNAMENT. Scale ornament is found on fragments of black and brown beakers.

Barbotine. Scroll patterns, conventional foliage, multiple spirals with expanded ends, and what looks like a winged figure on part of a cornice rimmed vase.

Rouletting. 57 fragments show this; some combined with barbotine and in wide and narrow bands, on vessels of all the usual colours. Many come from Pit C.

RUSTICATED WARE. Two show fine rustication, one from Pit C.

PAINT. The commonest is white on black; the designs are rather crude, some have different colours on base and

body. One base of a bowl has a cross on the inside marked by round white dots; this seems to be the same idea as that in the bowl from a burial at Salome Wood (V.C.H. Hunts. I, Pl. IX, No. 13). Another bowl has a row of white dots on top of the flattish rim.

The following is a summary of the various types of Castor ware found.

**BOWLS.** Between 50 and 60 fragments showing square, oval and round moulded rims, all shades from red to black.

**PIE-DISHES.** About 30, similar colours, straight or moulded rims.

**BEAKERS.** 6 Cornice rims. 23 Moulded rims. 20 Straight rims. These are of early second, second and third centuries respectively.

**FLANGED BOWLS.** 27. Two similar to D. 45, two like D. 38, 3 wide mouthed with set off for a lid, 2 parts of the lids.

**BASES.** 40 to 50 Bung-shaped, moulded and tapering; most are from two to three inches in diameter, but some not much over an inch, which is a late character.

**FLAGONS AND FLASKS.** Parts of five, three have pinched lips, one a nipple mouth.

**RED COATED WARE.** More than a dozen pieces, they are light red with cream paste, an imitation of Samian and probably made at Castor.

#### COARSE POTTERY.

Many pieces of Ollae of light buff pottery, rather sandy with short necks and moulded rims, some bearing grooves on the outer edge. One carinated bowl has an inturned rim reeded above. Second century.

Grey pottery with white paste; ollae and pie-dishes in considerable quantity. Also much red ware and gritted pottery, chiefly gritted with shell.

**FLAGONS** of the usual cream colour, some grey, one with a pinched mouth.

**CULLENDERS.** Part of three, fig. 3.

**MORTARIA.** A large number of fragments with rims of late first or second century to the fourth. One has a potter's mark LOCCIP reversed, probably early second century. A red flanged specimen has quartz grit and is probably fourth century. Another of the same date has brown paint on the outside and part of the inside with fine black grit. A number have reeded rims and are of the hammer-head type, third to fourth century. One has a vertical reeded flanged rim, which seems to be a cross between the northern hammer-head and the southern flanged rim which were contemporary in the fourth century. Fig. 15.

**STORE JARS.** Over a dozen rims show vessels with a rim diameter of up to fourteen inches; they are heavy and of circular and rectangular section, often with a heavy bead bordered by grooves just above the neck, most are of a bright red gritted ware, some are brown.

Body fragments show circumferential grooves and combing, one large piece evidently belongs to a very big vessel, it is of hard red ungritted ware with a grey core. Bases are up to ten inches diameter, most are five to six. The jars are coarse and roughly made, probably of local manufacture.

**ORNAMENT** consists of combing, burnish, stab, and rings of two concentric circles.

**TILES.** Both roofing and hypocaust, some with grooves still holding mortar. One large fragment is 1.5 inches thick, very rough and bears longitudinal imprints of fingers.

**OYSTER SHELLS** were very numerous, both the large and small types being present.

**HAND-MADE NAILS** occurred.

#### DATE.

It is evident, I think, that this roadside site was occupied from the early second century to the fourth, during which period there must have been a good deal of traffic on the North Road, as there is to-day, and that we have here perhaps a road-side "café" or public house for the comfort of travellers.

