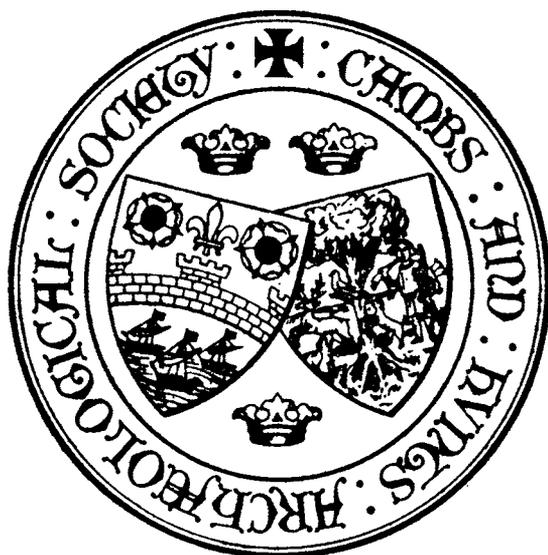


Transactions
OF THE
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire
Archæological Society

(FOUNDED A.D. 1900)



VOLUME VII, PART III.

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

Hon. Secretary, DR. J. R. GARROOD, F.S.A.
ALCONBURY HILL, ALCONBURY WESTON, HUNTINGDON.

ST. NEOTS
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
TOMSON & LENDRUM, LTD.

1950

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS OF PART 3, VOL. 7.

	PAGE
OBITUARY—SIDNEY INSKIP LADDS	45
JUBILEE YEAR OF THE SOCIETY	46

PAPERS.

SOME HUNTINGDONSHIRE QUERNS, <i>by J. R. Garrod, M.D., F.S.A.</i>	50
HUNTINGDONSHIRE FOLK AND THEIR FOLKLORE, <i>by C. F. Tebbutt</i>	54
PARK FARM, HILTON, <i>by David Garnett</i>	65
ROMAN REMAINS AT FARM HALL, GODMANCHESTER, <i>by J. R. Garrod, M.D., F.S.A.</i>	69
SAXON HUT, <i>by C. M. Coote</i>	71
PINFOLD LANE, GODMANCHESTER, <i>by C.H.</i>	73
REPORTS	74
LIST OF MEMBERS	78
RULES	80

ILLUSTRATIONS.

SIDNEY INSKIP LADDS	<i>to face</i> 45
QUERNS	<i>to face</i> 51
Do.	<i>to follow</i> 52
WINTRINGHAM TOLL BOARD	<i>to face</i> 63
PARK FARM, HILTON	<i>to face</i> 65
PAINTINGS FROM PARK FARM, HILTON	<i>to follow</i> 68

ROMAN REMAINS AT FARM HALL, GODMANCHESTER

J. R. GARROOD, M.D., F.S.A.

This account is published by the kindness of our member, Mr. Marshall Arnott Sisson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., of Farm Hall, Godmanchester.

The first hint was given by rabbit holes showing Romano-British pottery, then when a tree was being planted to the south of the house near the S.E. angle of the garden a quantity of dark soil containing pottery and bones was discovered. Here the first trial hole was sunk and in this case the material was kept in four separate layers (Grid Ref. 242702).

The excavations are called A., B., C., Xj. and Xm. There were a few trial holes to the north of the main group but the soil was not dark and contained very little.

The following is a summary of the more important finds, all were fragmentary:—

(A) Layer 1—Castor ware, a pie dish with metallic lustre, coarse ware and ox bones.

2—Samian, form D37 with an eagle in a medallion, foliage, etc., castor and coarse ware, slag and ox bones.

3—Samian, castor and coarse wares, sheep and oyster, large store jars.

4—Samian, castor, colour coated (imitation Samian), coarse and slag, large store jars, part of a baby's skull, oyster and ox; also two second century coins, described later.

Layer 4, the deepest, contains what is probably the latest piece, the colour coated, third to fourth century, which makes nonsense of the deposit unless it has been re-sorted, probably a depression having been filled at some time with Romano-British rubbish, this happened a long time ago for there is hardly any mediaeval or modern pottery, this applies to the whole area.

(B) West of A to the south of the garden, contained Samian castor and coarse ware, a mortarium spout and burnished lattice ornament on grey pottery, bones of ox.

- (C) Near B. Here we had decorated Samian (D.37), castor and coarse ware, store jar and a brick 1.4 inches thick.
- Xj. and Xm. were on either side of the boundary fence between Farm Hall and Ousebourn.
- (Xj) On the east side, no Samian but a small base of castor, a late feature, coarse ware included a hook-rimmed bowl, store jar, base of a white flagon and a four-ribbed flagon handle. This group probably represents the second to fourth centuries.
- (Xm) On the west of the fence, the ground here was at a lower level and dark for a considerable area, it contained ornamented Samian, forms D.37 and 36, also a potter's mark, ROTTALIM, by the hand of Rottalus, a late second century potter of Lezoux. Castor ware with barbotine ornament, also rustication, rouletting and paint, coarse ware shows mica dusting (late first century), there are pie dish rims and a reeded rim (first century), thus since the painted pottery is likely to be fourth century, this hole exhibits the greater part of the Roman period. Store jars, the bones of ox and sheep as well as oyster shell indicate the kitchen department.

The Coins: These came from A and were described by Miss J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A.

Carausius AE. Obv. IMP C CARAVSIVS PF AVG. Bust radiate draped and cuirassed Rt. Rev. Pax AVG. Pax standing L. holding olive branch in right hand and transverse Sceptre in left hand, mint mark S.P. MLXXI. Struck at Londinium about A.D.290.

Theodora AE. Obv. (FL MAX THEO)DORA AVG. Draped bust of Theodora wearing laurel wreath and necklace Rt. Rev. PIETAS (Romanai, mint mark (T)RP. Pietas or Theodora standing to front with a child in her arms minted at Treves. Theodora was married about A.D.293 to Constantius Chlorus who had to put away his wife Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, for that purpose. The result of this series of trial holes into Romano-British rubbish shows occupation in the vicinity over the greater part of the period. Some of the decorated Samian is good and may be late first century, while painted and colour coated ware may be fourth, and the coins give a really fixed date at the end of the third. The situation then as now is outside the town. The

discoveries are not of great dramatic interest but they do extend our knowledge of the little town of Godmanchester which had another name but was otherwise much as it is to-day.

A number of people have done the digging. Miss Lamburn worked in A and kept the pottery in layers. Miss M. A. Pritchard was responsible for Xm. Thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Sisson for the interest they have taken and aroused in the whole matter.

SAXON HUT

FROM MR. C. M. COOTE

When excavating in a field by the River Ouse at Houghton, No. 119 in the Ordnance Survey Map, 1902, I opened up what turned out to be the site of an early Saxon Hut. The floor was clearly marked by a depression in the undisturbed ground which was practically a true circle, only varying in diameter from 5 feet 8 inches to 6 feet 5 inches.

The floor of the hut gradually sloped to the centre which was 1 foot 3 inches lower than at the perimeter. At the centre was a post hole 1 foot 9 inches deep and 9 inches across.

The hut entrance was at the east end and 2 feet 9 inches wide, broadening by a curve on the north side to 4 feet. On the west side, opposite to the entrance, a rectangle 3 feet 4 inches long and 2 feet 1 inch wide, protruded. This appears to have been a latrine, being full of extraneous matter, bits of bone and a Roman coin, not legible. Half way between the entrance and the latrine was a post hole, 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 1 inch, on the south side. The floor of the hut had a band of black earth 4 to 6 inches thick, stretching right across the floor on the south side of the centre post, containing a quantity of animal bones; ox, sheep, pig and some sherds of pottery. Scattered generally on the floor were found four broken clay rings, a broken knife, sherds of two pots, as well as other small fragments made of coarse gritty material, with flattened base, no decoration, lumps of whittle, four horn cores, and several rib bones broken off to about the same length of 6 to 7 inches.

The site, being floodable, was covered with four feet of silt in which there was nothing of interest.