

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLIII

JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1949

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES AND BOWES
1950

EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS NET

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XXXIX, 1938-39

105 pages, with Report, many plates, plans, full-page illustrations and figures in the text. 15s. net.

- OBITUARY: William Mortlock Palmer, M.A., M.D., F.S.A., 1866-1939.
L. F. NEWMAN, M.A.: The Rural Craftsman and his Tools.
C. S. LEAF, B.A., F.S.A.: Further Excavations in Bronze Age Barrows at Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.
W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.: Fifteenth Century Visitation Records of the Deanery of Wisbech.
W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.: Landwade and the Cotton Family: further notes.
T. D. KENDRICK, M.A., F.S.A.: Instances of Saxon Survival in post-Conquest Sculpture.
J. W. E. PEARCE, F.S.A.: A Hoard of late Roman bronze Coins from Stretham, Cambridgeshire
T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A., M. O'REILLY, M.A., W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. and F. M. HEICHELHEIM, D.PHIL.: Archaeological Notes.
F. M. HEICHELHEIM, D.PHIL.: Unpublished Latin Inscriptions in Cambridge.

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XL, 1939-42

95 pages, with Reports, many plates, full-page illustrations and figures in the text. 20s. net.

- H. M. CAM, LITT.D.: John Mortlock III, 'Master of the Town of Cambridge', 1755-1816.
REV. J. F. WILLIAMS, M.A., F.S.A.: A Marriage Register at Queens' College, Cambridge.
J. H. BULLOCK, M.A.: Extracts from the Sawston Parish Register: a Supplementary Note.
T. D. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.: Local Character in the ancient Architecture of Cambridgeshire.
W. E. TATE, F.R.HIST.S.: Cambridgeshire Field Systems, with a Hand-List of Cambridgeshire Enclosure Acts and Awards.

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XLI, 1943-47

84 pages, with Reports, many plates and figures in the text. 20s. net.

- CATHERINE E. PARSONS: Horseheath Hall and its Owners.
LT. COL. LOUIS TEBBUTT, J.P., T.D.: The Lord Lieutenants of Cambridgeshire.
SIR ALFRED CLAPHAM, F.S.A., F.B.A.: No. 5 Market Hill, Cambridge.
T. D. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.: Queen Philippa's Pews in Ely Cathedral.
GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S., J.P., GORDON FOWLER, F.S.A., HERBERT MARYON, A. E. P. COLLINS and F. M. HEICHELHEIM, D.PHIL.: Archaeological Notes.

PROCEEDINGS VOLUME XLII, 1948

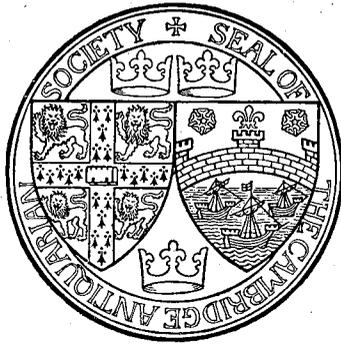
148 pages, with Reports, many plates and figures in the text. Price, 21s. net.

- CANON R. B. FELLOWS, M.A., LL.M.: Railways to Cambridge, Actual and Projected: a Centenary Review.
ARTHUR OSWALD, M.A.: Andrew Doket and his Architect.
W. P. BAKER, M.A.: The Authorship of a Seventeenth-Century Harvests' Account Book from Fowlmere.
W. O. HASSALL, M.A., D.PHIL., F.S.A.: The Cambridgeshire Properties of the Nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell.
F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.: The Clergy of Sawston, 1197-1948.
PROFESSOR G. R. OWST, LITT.D., D.LIT., PH.D., F.S.A.: *Iconomania* in Eighteenth-Century Cambridge. Notes on a newly-acquired Miniature of Dr Farmer and his Interest in Historical Portraiture.
GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S.: Combined Beaker and Iron Age Sites at Lakenheath, Suffolk.
A. S. R. GELL: An Early Iron Age Site at Lakenheath, Suffolk.
T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.: Further Excavations at the War Ditches.
C. I. FELL, M.A., T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A., and G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.: Archaeological Notes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLIII

JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1949

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES AND BOWES

1950

*Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society
by Bowes & Bowes Publishers Limited
Cambridge*

*Printed in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge
(Brooke Crutchley, University Printer)*

CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1949-1950</i>	page vi
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1948</i>	vii
<i>Laws of the Society</i>	x
Trial Excavations in Undley Ring-Work	I
<i>By GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	
Byzantine Influence in Late Saxon England	2
<i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	
A Romano-British Village near Littleport, Cambs, with some Observations on the Distribution of early Occupation, and on the Drainage of the Fens	7
<i>By GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	
John Parkyn, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge	21
<i>By PROFESSOR A. G. DICKENS, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.</i>	
Excavation of the Snailwell Group of Bronze Age Barrows	30
<i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	
<i>Index</i>	50

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY

1949-1950

President

PROFESSOR J. H. HUTTON, C.I.E., D.SC.

Vice-Presidents

T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

L. C. G. CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A.

LADY BRISCOE, M.B., B.S., J.P.

Disney Professor of Archaeology

PROFESSOR D. A. E. GARROD, M.A., D.SC., F.S.A.

Curator of University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.

Ordinary Members of the Council

G. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

PROF. B. DICKINS, M.A.

PROFESSOR SIR ELLIS H. MINNS, LITT.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.

MISS J. LIVERSIDGE

P. HUNTER BLAIR, M.A.

MRS J. H. HUTTON, M.A.

LORD FAIRHAVEN, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.

J. G. D. CLARK, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.

A. H. A. HOGG, M.A., F.S.A.

Treasurer

R. B. WHITEHEAD, LITT.D.

Secretary

G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.

Editor

DENIS PAYNE

Director of Excavations

T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

Excursion Secretary

E. B. HADDON, M.A.

Hon. Auditors

F. PURYER WHITE, M.A. SIR HENRY McANALLY, C.B., M.A.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1948

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting on 28 February 1949.

MEMBERSHIP. Sixteen members and two associates were elected during the year, and there are now 247 members, seventeen associates and twenty subscribing Institutions. Three members resigned, and five were removed from the roll because they neither answer letters nor pay their subscriptions. Eight members died: Mr T. D. Atkinson, a former Secretary and a frequent contributor to our *Proceedings*; Mr H. P. W. Gatty, a member of Council, who bequeathed a number of interesting maps and prints to the Society; Mr H. F. Bird, our Treasurer from 1921 to 1931, who set the Society's collection of brass rubbings in order before Mr Griffin took it over; the Rev. A. E. Love, Mr E. W. Heffer, Dr H. F. Stewart, Professor Borenus and Mr T. Cann Hughes.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. It is regretted that Mrs Hutton had to resign the post of Editor owing to increasing domestic responsibilities, though she continues to serve on the Editorial Committee. The Council is happy to report that Mr Denis Payne consented to take her place. She was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Council left by the death of Mr Gatty.

MEETINGS. There were seven Council meetings and nine ordinary meetings at which the following communications were made:

- Mr T. W. BAGSHAW. *Disappearing Rural Occupations*. 2 February.
- Mr L. E. TANNER. *The Sculpture of Westminster Abbey re-examined*. 16 February.
- Mr B. R. S. MEGAW. *The Norse Kingdom of Man*. 1 March.
- Mr A. OSWALD. *Andrew Duket and his Architect*. 26 April.
- Mr T. G. E. POWELL. *Some Recent Views on Irish Origins*. 10 May.
- Mr T. C. LETHBRIDGE. *The Lackford Cemetery and Evidence of Romano-British Survivals in the Saxon Period*. 24 May.
- Professor A. E. RICHARDSON. *The Architecture of London*. 18 October.
- Mr R. RAINBIRD CLARKE. *Recent Archaeological Work in Norfolk*. 1 November.
- Mr C. J. B. GASKOIN. *Cambridge Families*. 22 November.

The average attendance was sixty.

There was a visit to Gonville and Caius College on 4 March, during which the Library and the plate were shown, the Hall and Chapel were visited, and tea was provided. The thanks of the Society are due to the Master and Fellows for their generous hospitality, and in particular to Mr E. K. Bennett who showed the party round.

EXCURSIONS. There were two whole-day excursions. On 14 May the Society went to Little Chesterford, Saffron Walden and Audley End. The Secretary described Little Chesterford Manor, which was visited by kind permission of Mr S. Ringer, and the Church. The plate and a selection of the muniments at Walden were shown by the Town Clerk and described by Mr Collar, Curator of the Museum, and the Church was described by our member the Rev. G. M. Benton, F.S.A., Secretary of the Essex Archaeological Society. Lord Braybrooke kindly allowed the Society to see Audley End, where the Secretary gave an outline of the history of the house and its owners, and Mr Goodison described the pictures. Lunch was taken at the 'Rose and Crown', and tea at the Abbey Hotel in Saffron Walden.

On Friday, 16 July, the Society went to Wisbech. After a visit to the Museum and the Church which were described by Mr Rudsdale, Curator of the Museum, there was lunch at the 'Rose and Crown', followed by an inspection of Bank House. Leverington Church was described by Mr C. M. G. Woodgate, F.S.A., after which Mrs C. G. Munday invited the members to see Leverington Hall. After tea at the 'Rose and Crown', the party saw the remnants of Beaupré Hall, and finally visited Upwell St Peter's Church and rectory which were shown and described by our member the Ven. S. J. A. Evans, to whom the thanks of the Society are due.

PUBLICATION. Vol. XLI of the *Proceedings* has been issued. Vol. XLII, which will appear in a new form, is nearly ready. For some time it has been felt that the page is too small to contain proper illustrations, particularly of excavation reports, so the Council has decided to follow the example of many other Societies and increase the size of the page, at the same time improving the quality of the type.

The new page is the same size as that of the *Antiquaries Journal*; since it provides the same area of type as our Quarto Series, with less extravagant margins, it has been decided that the Quarto can be discontinued.

EXCAVATIONS. The Director of Excavations reports that more work was done at Lackford in the early part of the year and that the number of urns obtained is now nearly 500. He has made some progress with the drawing and study of these, but it is such a formidable task that he has felt it undesirable to accumulate more material for the time being. He has, at the request of the excavators, paid frequent visits for consultation to the excavation which is being carried out by the Ministry of Works on the late Saxon town at Thetford.

A brief account of a newly discovered early Iron Age site at Linton will be found under 'Archaeological Notes' in Vol. XLII of the *Proceedings*.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP. At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 26 April, Life Membership was abolished, without prejudice to the rights of existing Life Members.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1948

CURRENT ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward				382	8	9
„ <i>Subscriptions:</i>						
Ordinary Members	253	16	6			
Associate Members	8	11	0			
Arrears	6	6	0			
Donations	2	0	0			
				270	13	6
„ <i>Investment Interest:</i>						
L. and N.E. Railway Stock	8	14	5			
Defence Bonds	36	18	0			
Australasian Stock	3	17	0			
Treasury Stock	4	14	4			
National Defence Loan	11	1	10			
Savings Bonds	3	0	4			
Conversion Stock	4	9	10			
Sudan Government Stock	3	5	0			
				76	0	9
„ Sale of Publications				12	13	8
„ Refund of Income Tax				10	3	8
„ Refund of expenses of Archive Meeting				5	16	3
				£757	16	7

EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By <i>Subscriptions:</i>						
British Records Association	1	0	0			
British Archaeological Association	1	1	0			
Folk Museum	2	2	0			
Beds. Historical Records Society	1	1	0			
Council of British Arch- aeology	1	10	0			
Monumental Brass Society	1	0	0			
						7 14 0
„ Fire Insurance						18 0 0
„ University Financial Board				3	0	0
„ Printing				31	18	0
„ Petty Cash				12	0	0
„ Custodian Cellarer's Chequer				2	0	0
„ Secretary				30	0	0
„ Bank charges						10 0 0
„ Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology for purchase of specimens				20	0	0
„ Editor				40	2	6
„ Legal expenses, Duxford				6	11	0
„ Brass Rubbing Collection				7	14	6
„ Publications				292	18	6
„ Photos						16 0 0
						455 13 4
„ Balance				302	3	3
				£757	16	7

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	81	18	3
Interest			8 2
	£82	6	5

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward	408	9	0
Deposit	15	15	0
Interest	10	10	0
	£434	14	0

EXCAVATION FUND

Current Account

Balance brought forward	84	17	10
Subscriptions	6	19	6
	91	17	4
Expenditure	4	0	0
	£87	17	4

Deposit Account

Balance brought forward	71	14	3
Interest		7	1
	£72	1	4

The Capital of the Society consists of the following Securities:

- £100 Sudan 3½% Guaranteed Stock 1945-59.
- £420 L. and N.E. Railway 4% Debenture Stock.
- £200 Commonwealth of Australia 3½% Stock 1951-54.
- £1230 3% Defence Bonds.
- £157. 6s. 8d. 3% Treasury Stock.
- £100. 12s. 10d. 3% Savings Bonds 1965-75.
- £128. 10s. 5d. 3½% Conversion Stock.
- £369. 15s. 0d. 3% National Defence Loan 1945-58.

The Bank Balances are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	302	3	3
Deposit Account	82	6	5
Excavation Fund Current Account	87	17	4
Excavation Fund Deposit Account	72	1	4
Trustee Savings Bank	434	14	0
	£979	2	4

R. B. WHITEHEAD, *Acting Hon. Treasurer*

We have gone through the Bank accounts and the vouchers, and consider that the accounts are correctly drawn up to exhibit the financial position of the Society. We have checked the Society's investments with the Bank statement.

HENRY McANALLY
F. PURYER WHITE

15 February 1949

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

LAWS

As approved by the Annual General Meeting on 25 February, 1935, and amended by an Extraordinary General Meeting on 26 April, 1948, and by the Annual General Meeting on 28 February, 1949.

I. This Society shall be called The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

II. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities, especially in connection with the University, Town and County of Cambridge; to hold meetings at which papers can be read on these and allied subjects, and at which they can be discussed; to print those which commend themselves to the judgement of the Society; to distribute them to its members; and to collect antiquities or promote their preservation *in situ*.

III. The subscription of each member of the Society shall be as follows:

For members elected before the Annual Meeting, 29 May, 1922, one guinea annually.

For members elected after that date, twenty-five shillings annually.

The subscription shall be due on the first day of January in each year; payment of this sum shall entitle a member to all the publications of the Society issued during that year. A member elected before the first day of July in any year shall be liable to pay the subscription for that year. Election of a member in the Michaelmas Term shall not involve payment in respect of the remainder of the calendar year, nor carry the right to receive the publications issued in that year.

Members of the University of less than M.A. standing may attend the ordinary meetings of the Society without introduction. Such persons and the wife and daughters of a member may also become Associates of the Society on payment of a subscription of 10s. 6d. per annum for those elected before 29 May, 1922, or 12s. 6d. for those elected after that date, the subscription being due on the first day of January in each year. Payment of this sum shall entitle such persons to all the privileges of members except that of receiving the Society's publications.

IV. Members shall not be allowed to compound for future annual subscriptions after 1 May, 1948. The rights of existing compounders shall not thereby be affected.

V. No publications of the Society shall be issued to a member until the subscription for the current year be paid. If the annual subscription of any member be four months in arrear, the Treasurer shall make application for it. If the said sub-

scription be still unpaid at the expiration of one year from the time when it became due, it shall be in the power of the Council to remove the name of such member from the list of the Society and in that case the Secretary shall inform him of the fact. A member shall not be considered as having ceased to belong to the Society until he shall have received such notice or shall have given notice of resignation in writing to the Treasurer or Secretary, and subscriptions are due until such resignation be sent in writing to the Treasurer or Secretary.

VI. No member whose subscription is in arrear, and has been applied for according to Law V, shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society.

VII. Any person desirous of joining the Society must be proposed by two members of the Society, and his or her name, with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be sent in writing to the Secretary. The application shall be considered at a meeting of the Council, and if approved shall be voted upon at the ordinary meeting of the Society next ensuing.

VIII. Names for election to Honorary Membership of the Society shall be proposed in the same manner as in the case of ordinary members, and provided the sanction of the Council be given, they shall be voted upon at the Annual General Meeting of the Society. Honorary members shall have all the privileges of ordinary members.

IX. No person shall be declared elected who shall not have received the votes of at least three-quarters of the members present and voting.

X. Libraries and other institutions approved by the Council may obtain the Publications of the Society post free by an annual subscription of twenty-five shillings if paid in advance.

XI. (a) The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, three Vice-Presidents, the Disney Professor (*ex officio*), the Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology (*ex officio*), a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Librarian, a Director of Excavations, an Excursion Secretary, and not more than nine nor less than seven other members, to be elected from amongst the members of the Society. Provided that it shall be in the power of the Council, in the event of the member appointed to edit the Society's *Proceedings* not being a member of the Council, to co-opt such member as an additional member of the Council, in which case the number of ordinary members of the Council may be ten. Each member of the Council shall have due notice of the meetings of that body, at which five shall constitute a quorum.

(b) The property of the Society shall be vested in Trustees of whom there shall not be more than four or less than two who shall deal with it as directed by the Council; as vacancies occur in their number they shall be filled by vote of the Council.

(c) No portion of the income or property of the Society shall be paid or transferred by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise howsoever, by way of profit to the members of the Society or any of them, except in payment of a salaried officer of the Society, or in payment of work done for the Society by any of its members.

XII. (a) The President, the senior Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the three senior ordinary Members of the Council shall retire annually. The President shall not be eligible for the office of President for more than two successive years. The retiring Vice-President shall not be eligible for re-election to the office of Vice-President. The retiring ordinary members of the Council shall not be eligible for re-election as ordinary members of the Council.

(b) The publications of the Society shall be printed under the direction of an Editor who shall be annually appointed by and responsible to the Council. He shall be advised by an Editorial Committee which shall consist of the President, Treasurer, Secretary and three other Members of the Council nominated by it, and shall keep the minutes of the Committee.

XIII. The President, one Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at the Annual General Meeting which shall be the last General Meeting of the Lent Term. At the Annual General Meeting the Report and Balance Sheet for the previous calendar year shall be presented for adoption.

XIV. Three weeks prior to the Annual General Meeting the Council shall issue to every member of the Society a list of the members whom they nominate as Officers and new Members of the Council for the ensuing year. Any seven members may nominate any other members as Officers or Members of the Council by delivering such nomination to the Secretary not less than two weeks prior to the Annual General Meeting. The said list with such added names shall constitute the voting list for the election and shall be issued to every member one week prior to the Annual General Meeting. The names of all candidates for the same post shall be printed in alphabetical order.

XV. In case of a vacancy occurring at any other time among the Officers or Members of the Council, such vacancy shall be filled up by the Council, and the member so appointed shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

XVI. Any Member of the Council who shall not have attended half the Council Meetings of the Academic Year shall cease to be a member, unless for special reason approved by the Council.

XVII. At the meetings of the Society or of the Council the Chair shall be taken by the President, and, in his absence, by the senior Vice-President, the Treasurer, or senior ordinary Member of the Council then present. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote.

XVIII. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society shall be audited annually by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; an abstract of such accounts shall be printed for the use of the members.

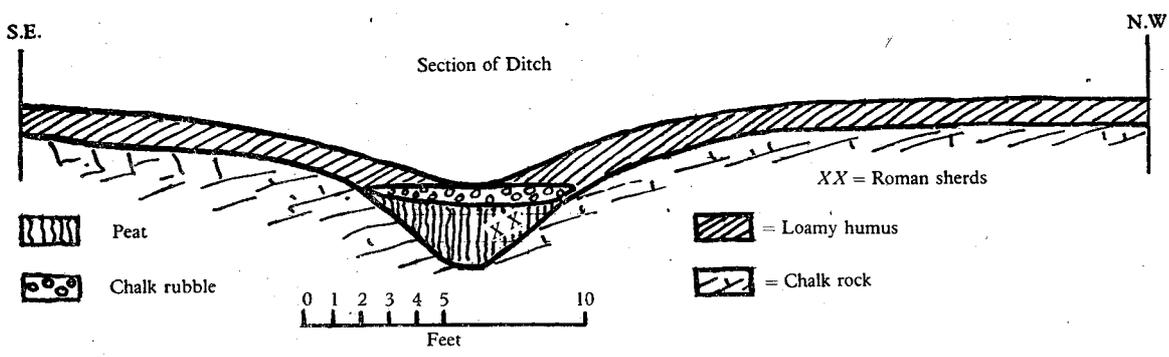
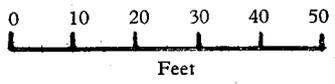
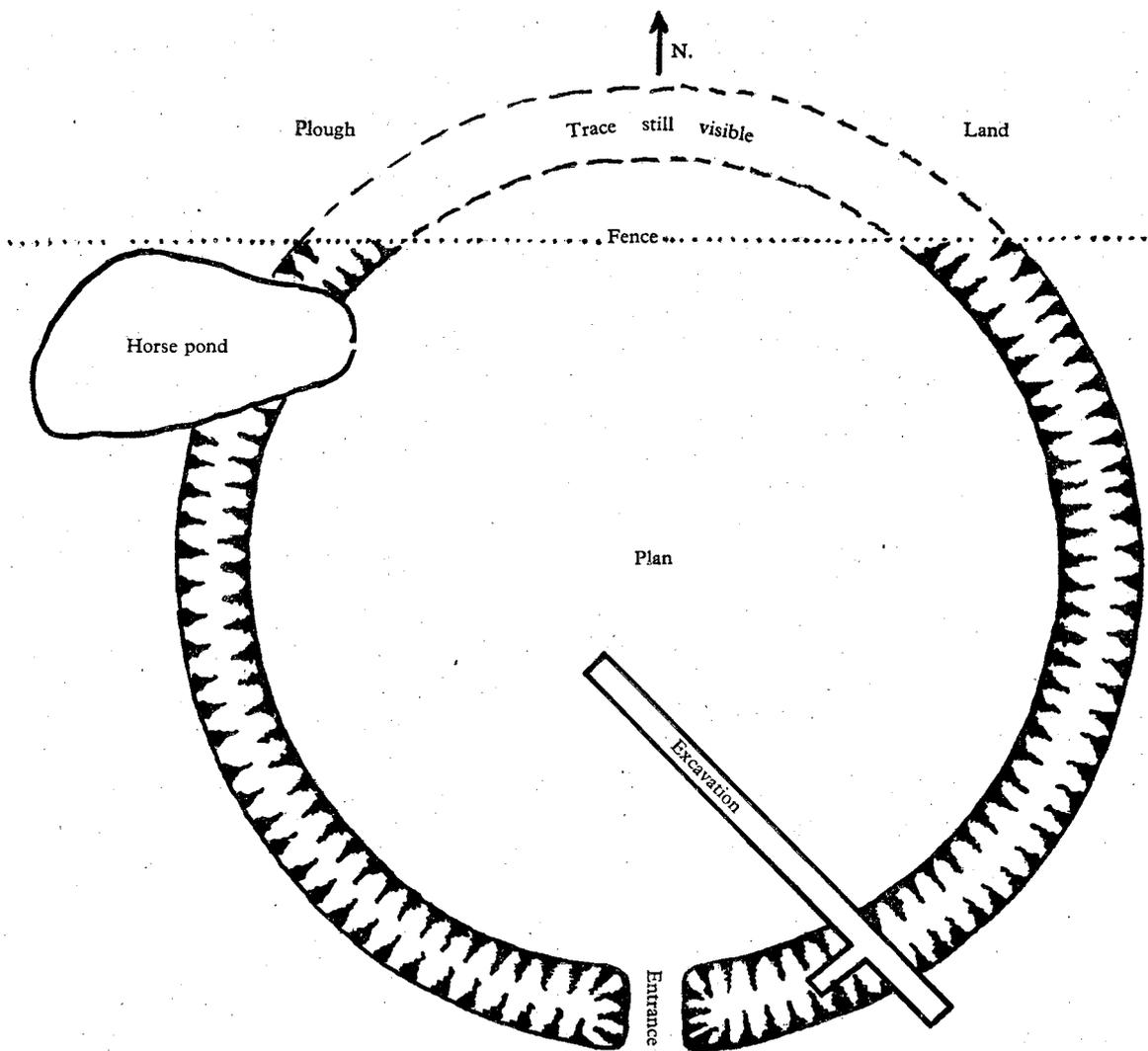
XIX. The Society shall meet once at least during each term; the place of meeting, and all other arrangements not specified in the Laws, shall be left to the discretion of the Council.

XX. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be sent to all the members at their last known place of abode. Provided that the Council shall have power to alter or suspend any Law by giving two weeks' notice to all the members of the Society at their last known place of abode, and such alteration shall be in force until the next Annual General Meeting; unless a requisition signed by not less than seven members of the Society be sent to the Secretary, in which case the Council shall summon a Special General Meeting to consider the proposed alteration.

XXI. The Secretary shall keep a book of addresses, and a member's address, as on the proposal form, shall be entered therein immediately after his election. Such address shall be deemed the correct address until a member shall have communicated a new one in writing to the Secretary or Treasurer, and so on from time to time. All notices, communications, and publications whatsoever of the Society, sent to the member's correct address as here defined, shall be deemed to have been duly received by him.

THE MUSEUM

The Collections and Library formed by the Society, known as the Cambridge Antiquarian Museum and Library, are placed in *The University Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Downing Street*. The Museum is open on weekdays, except staff holidays, free, from 2 to 4 p.m. Members of this Society are also admitted, with the permission of the Curator, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.



Plan and section of ditch at Undley

TRIAL EXCAVATIONS IN UNDLEY RING-WORK

GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE earthwork is in the first field¹ north-east of Undley Hall Farm House and garden, in Undley, a small village $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Lakenheath, Suffolk. There is a tradition in Undley that many years ago three silver bells were buried in Undley Hall Farm, and that some time later a man came from France and told the farmer there that he had a plan showing where the bells were buried. He asked the farmer for permission to dig for them, but the farmer insisted that he should first be shown the plan. As the Frenchman did not trust the farmer, he would not show him the plan, and returned to France; so the three silver bells have never been found.

Undley now has only three old and four new houses, but it is recorded as a Ville in the Domesday Book, and has an ancient and now unused causeway across the fen to Lakenheath. Undley belonged to the Monastery of Ely in the fourteenth century, and had a chapel or cell there then.

The earthwork was investigated, as shown below, by the writer and Mr Stanley Hopkins in April 1948. Mr Hopkins kindly provided professional labour from his farm for the purpose of the excavation. The discovery of Romano-British pottery at a relatively high level in the silting of the ditch suggests that the work is of early Iron Age date. The earthwork, which is about 132 ft. in diameter from east to west, but not exactly circular, is situated in old pasture land. The plan given here is diagrammatic, but the section of the ditch is measured with care. A section was cut through the ditch and into the central portion of the work. There is about 1 ft. of loamy humus above chalk in the field and within the earthwork. No post holes were seen here. There were many joint-bones of ox and pig in the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of the muddy or peaty filling of the original ditch. Also a few small round stones suited for sling stones, and unlike any stones to be found in the district, were found. Romano-British potsherds, including second-century Samian ware, were found below the rubble filling, but not in the bottom of the ditch. The muddy peat in the lower filling of the ditch contained a few freshwater snails' shells—*Limnea* and *Planorbis*.

¹ O.S. Sheet 76, inch grid map, grid reference 155005.

BYZANTINE INFLUENCE IN LATE SAXON ENGLAND

T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL dogma can retard the advance of knowledge by many years. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Mr Wyman Abbott obtained his well-known green-glazed pot, in circumstances which made it reasonably certain that it had been concealed below the floor of a building burnt about the year A.D. 1070. Since that time we have been on the watch for specimens of early glaze in our trial excavations on those sites which might have been expected to yield evidence of occupation in late Saxon times.

The first discovery of glaze was made in 1933 when, at the late Dr W. M. Palmer's instigation, I dug a trial cut across the moated site known as Flambard's Manor at Meldreth. Dr Palmer held that the elongated shape of this site indicated the former presence of a Saxon hall. The excavations were on too small a scale to show whether this was actually the case. The hall was not standing in the time of Henry III, when a layer of clay and mud, apparently obtained from the moat, had been evenly spread over the surface of the mound. This layer, however, covered various earlier features, one of which was a small pit for a latrine. The pottery from this pit included several sherds of types which by this time we recognized as of late Saxon form.¹ Amongst these sherds was one which aroused considerable surprise.² It was made of whitish paste covered with a fine yellowish-green glaze and was part of the rim of a small globular pot, not unlike a ginger-jar. My immediate reaction was that this must have been an importation from a very distant land. No pottery of a comparable type was known from England or from Western Europe. It was, however, found with late Saxon pottery. But this was contrary to the dogma, firmly believed for many years, which maintained that glazed pottery was introduced by the Normans and then at a comparatively late date. It was introduced in the thirteenth century perhaps, but certainly not before the twelfth. Experts in medieval pottery smiled when it was suggested that any glaze could possibly have existed in Saxon times.

The second piece of glaze was found in 1935 at Burwell Castle.³ This was found in a layer containing some fragments of late Saxon pottery, as well as others probably of a later date, but it was sealed by building material from the unfinished castle and was therefore earlier than A.D. 1143, when Stephen ordered the building of castles to contain Geoffrey de Mandeville in the Fens. Geoffrey is said to have received his

¹ *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxv.

³ *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxvi.

² *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxviii, p. 160.



LATE-SAXON AND BYZANTINE GLAZED WARES

1. Late-Saxon handle from a high level floor at Thetford. 2. Byzantine handle of about A.D. 950.
 3. Late-Saxon handle from Southoe Manor. 4. Late-Saxon spout from Cambridge. 5. Byzantine rim of about A.D. 800. 6. Late-Saxon decorated sherd from Thetford. 7. Late-Saxon 'Bovril-painted' sherd from Thetford. 8. Byzantine 'Bovril-painted' sherd of about A.D. 950.

(Byzantine sherds borrowed from Mr R. B. K. Stevenson)

PLATE II



Two double-shelled glazed lamps from Cambridge

death-wound while assaulting Burwell. This sherd is a small strap handle of a shape found on pots of late Saxon form.

The third specimen was precisely similar to the last and again came from a trial trench cut on the site of a moated medieval manor at Southoe, Huntingdonshire. Once again the yellow glazed sherd came from a latrine pit, together with several sherds of late Saxon type. A later pit had been dug into the side of this one and the medieval sherds from it were quite distinct in shape and composition.

All our examples of glaze so far discovered were on fragments of pots made of a very fine white paste. Most glaze hitherto recognized as early medieval occurs on coarser gritted ware, often of a brownish or grey colour. Our glaze is so good and so modern in appearance that it is easy to understand the scepticism of the pottery experts.

A search was made through the large collections of potsherds preserved in the Museum. Some fragments from sites in Cambridge were found of precisely the same character. It was possible to recognize the general form of the pots on which it occurred. They were rather globular pots with flattish rims, short spouts below the rim and little 'strap' handles. A further search revealed large quantities of similar glaze from the site of the Black Swan Inn in London. The glaze was amazingly good and the pots well made and thrown on a wheel. With this glaze from London was a considerable quantity of sherds from pots of a similar shape, but of a rich orange colour. Nothing remotely resembling it was known from early Norman sites. It has been applied to fine white paste, which has been made pink by the addition of colouring matter. The glaze itself is probably the same as that found on the other pots.

Our knowledge of this glazed pottery did not advance for some years. In 1947, however, Messrs Sindall, the Cambridge builders, kindly reported to the Museum that many skeletons were being unearthed on the site of a new housing estate at Thetford. When I investigated the place it was evident to me that the builders' trenches were being dug on the site of the late Saxon town. Pottery of a late Saxon type was widely distributed in shallow pits, which were the sites of huts, and in deep pits of a different character. There were also clay floors of buildings. The most interesting feature, however, was the presence of numerous human skeletons, both in the house pits and in the tops of the deeper pits, which may be either wells or storage chambers. Thetford suffered sack by the Danish armies twice in the early years of the eleventh century. In one corner of the estate an apparently early series of medieval graves had been dug through the floor of one of the deserted houses. From this floor came a strap handle of a spotted green glaze which was completely new in such an early period¹ (Plate I, Fig. 1). The floor was at a high level and probably represented the last building on that part of the town before the burials were made. Other pottery from this floor was typical grey ware with rouletted patterns on the

¹ Had this handle been found in other surroundings it would have been dated without hesitation to a relatively late period in the Middle Ages. 'Strap' handles with comb ornament are, however, found from time to time in Cambridge (Fig. 1, nos. 1 and 2). Another combed 'strap' handle with green glaze from Cambridge is in the Museum there.

shoulder. It is sub-Roman in origin and is usually described as imported Carolingian ware, but it was probably made at Thetford.

When Mr B. H. St J. O'Neil, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, sent Group-Captain G. Knocker to undertake a rescue excavation on the site, I told him that I expected him to find specimens of yellowish glaze with the late Saxon pottery. He has now found numerous examples and, what is more, has found some in a sealed deposit dated by a coin of St Edmund.

The origin of the pottery remained however as much a mystery as ever. I knew that yellow glaze of the Dark Ages had been found in Hungary, but it seemed improbable that our glaze could have come from there. It might have remained a mystery for many years, but for the chance visit of Mr R. B. K. Stevenson to the Museum. I happened to ask him whether he was interested in Dark Ages pottery and, on finding that he was, raised the question of glaze. I found that he was an expert in Byzantine pottery and that greenish-yellow glaze was one of its most important characteristics. From this point advance in knowledge was rapid.

Briefly the position is this. Yellowy-green glaze on fine white paste is widespread at Byzantium,¹ reaching a peak of popularity about A.D. 800. It is also found as orange-coloured glaze on pinkish paste. After about A.D. 800 other colours are mingled with it, the glaze of the green handle from Thetford being typical of about A.D. 950. Orange sherds streaked with 'Bovril' colour occur both in Byzantium and at Thetford. Everything points to a close connection between the potters' techniques at Thetford and Byzantium, but the pot shapes are different. The Thetford pot shapes are ultimately derived from the sub-Roman forms of Frisia and the Rhineland, the Byzantine from the late Roman forms of Byzantium itself. In other words the technique of Byzantium was imported into England, but not the pots or their shapes. The shapes remained those in common use in Eastern England before the introduction of the glaze. They were the popular shapes which had been in use for many years and there was no need to change them. It is interesting to observe that the technique apparently reached England when the glaze was at its best, possibly before the first Viking wars, or in the reign of Alfred, and appears to have persisted here till the later wars of Swein and Cnut disrupted English life. This second Viking invasion occurred at a time when fashions of pottery were changing in Byzantium and the native glazes were apparently beginning to give way to Moslem ceramic ideas. If therefore a serious destruction of the centres of potting in England took place at the beginning of the eleventh century, it would not have been easy to re-import the technique. It is probable that some centres, however, did survive and we will be able to distinguish a continuous sequence of this type of glazed ware right down to the present day.² The well-known 'Tiger ware' of the sixteenth century

¹ R. B. K. Stevenson, *The Great Palace of the Byzantine Emperors*.

² The original idea that the earliest Norman glazes were nothing more than slight applications of glaze on parts of pottery vessels may prove to be incorrect. These partly glazed pots may well be contemporary with more expensive vessels on which the glaze is of better quality. The well-known green glaze of medieval times is probably no more than 'Byzantine' glaze applied to coarse native 'English' pottery, and has nothing whatever to do with the Norman invaders.

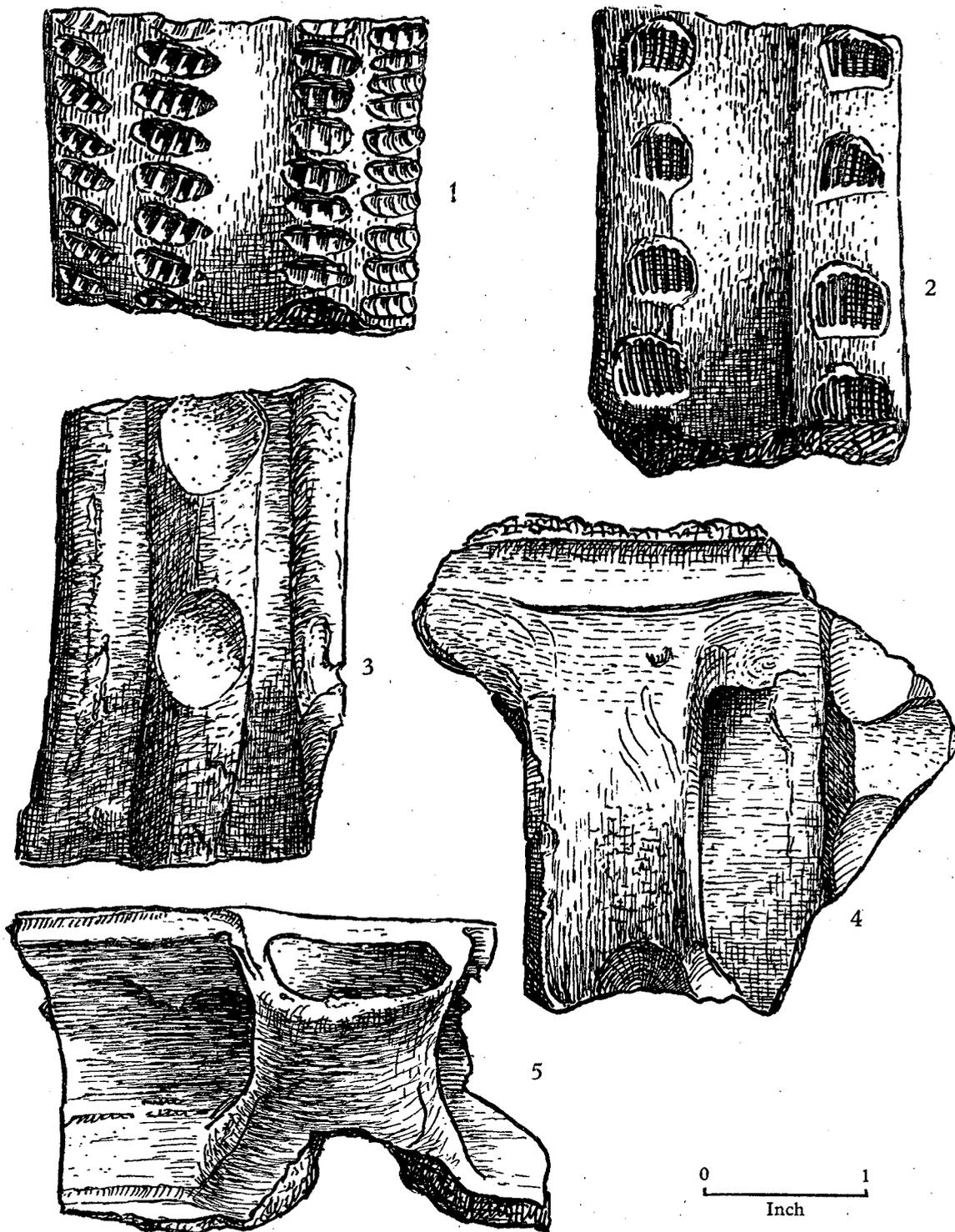


Fig. 1. LATE SAXON UNGLAZED POTSHERDS FOR COMPARISON WITH GLAZED WARES (Natural size)

1 and 2. 'Strap' handle fragments with comb ornament from King's College and Hunnybun's Ditch, Cambridge.

3 and 4. 'Strap' handles with strip and thumb-print ornament from Thetford.

5. Spout from Comberton.

bears a remarkable resemblance to it and there are many intermediate medieval examples. The same thing can be said of the green glaze. How the full-blown art of glazing made its way to England we can only guess. It seems to me that it must have come in with men who thoroughly understood it, with potters who came in person from Byzantium. It may be compared with the importation in an earlier century of stone masons from the Eastern Mediterranean lands to carve the Christian monuments of Northumbria, but it is not so easy to find a reason for importing potters or an historical character who might have done it.

There is no doubt that now it has been recognized, this pottery will be observed in many other places and found in many museums where it has been put away as of little interest, being considered late medieval in date. It should become as important to the study of British archaeology in the Dark Ages as that of Samian ware is to the Roman period. Other influences from Byzantine culture may reasonably be expected to turn up also. Some small metal objects for instance are already known which seem to reflect Byzantine ideas.¹ But we must be on the look-out for Byzantine features in domestic things, in houses and in shipbuilding. Where such an elaborate potting technique could be imported much else must have come as well.

One of the characteristic features of the Byzantine pottery in Mr Stevenson's Report is the double-shelled lamp.² Lamps of this type do not appear to have been recognized in England. Recently, however, I have noticed two partly glazed broken lamps of this type (Plate II) which were dug up some years ago on the site of Marks and Spencer's shop in Cambridge. The pottery from this site covers a considerable period of time. There are fragments of vessels of eleventh to the fifteenth and probably later centuries as well as a handle of green glaze with comb ornament similar to the one from Thetford already described. Whatever the date of these lamps may prove to be, there can be little doubt that their form is derived from those of Byzantium and was probably evolved from that of the Roman candlestick.

It is also interesting to observe that at least three manor sites in the Cambridge area, Meldreth, Burwell and Southoe, were probably already occupied about A.D. 900.

This is an important factor to be remembered when attempts are made to date medieval pottery by the date of an existing earthwork. The Norman Castle or Manor will often be on the site of an earlier building which may have had a long existence before the later occupation took place.

¹ E.g. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, III, Plate X, no. 1.

² *Op. cit.* Plate XIX.

A ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE NEAR LITTLEPORT, CAMBS

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY OCCUPATION, AND ON THE DRAINAGE OF THE FENS

GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

It is well known that there are a number of Romano-British village and homestead sites on the silt-covered areas of the Fenlands of East Anglia and on the banks or levees and silty flood plains of the type of extinct waterways called 'Roddons', but unfortunately none of these sites has been properly excavated and published. A large number of sites could formerly be seen in ancient pastures between March, Wisbech and Gedney Hill and along the levees and flood plains of the extinct Old Croft, or Welney River, which was part of the original course of the Granta. They showed up well on air photographs (Plate III). During the 1939-45 war most of these pastures were ploughed up and the sites made unsatisfactory for excavation.¹ In these circumstances I feel that it is worth while to report observations of one of these Romano-British village sites which I made in March 1948 by walking behind a plough and examining the land several times afterwards. The site was first noted in 1931 on both sides of a little roddon passing through ancient pasture land from the buildings of Hill Farm² to the concave channel of the Old Croft river. On both sides of that roddon were raised platforms varying in shape from rectangular to round and in width from 16 to 25 ft. They were bounded by nearly silted-up ditches and behind them lay a complex of similar ditches surrounding irregularly shaped fields of Celtic type where other raised platforms could be seen. The level on the bank of the Old Croft was about 9.5 ft. above Ordnance datum and the flood plain of silt sloped away from there to about 5.2 ft. above Ordnance datum at Hill Farm buildings.

The owner of Hill Farm did not at that time want the pasture disturbed, but he gave permission for the excavation of a circular mound 5 ft. in diameter on the bank of the old river where the roddon entered it. On removing the turf a cluster of Roman bronze coins was found. They were as follows:

1 of Titus	A.D. 79-81	1 of Faustina	A.D. 138-161
1 of Domitian	A.D. 81-96	1 of Commodus	A.D. 180-193
1 of Trajan	A.D. 98-117	3 of Julia Domna	Died A.D. 217
1 of Antoninus Pius	A.D. 138-161	4 of Aurelius Claudius	A.D. 269-270

¹ Mr J. C. Mossop of Holbeach is at present excavating a well-preserved site in a grass field immediately south-west of the concrete bridge crossing the South Holland Main Drain on the road between Holbeach Drove and Holbeach St Johns. The pottery already recovered is remarkable.

² National grid reference 536917, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Butchers Hill, which is 3 miles north-west of Littleport, Cambs.

The Trajan coin and those of Aurelius Claudius were in good condition. The rest were much worn and in only a moderate state of preservation. As the little mound containing the coins was so obvious it would seem not to have been a hiding place. Perhaps the coins were votive offerings on the site of a little altar.

In the spring of 1948, the farm having changed hands, the new owner, Mr Tom Mott junior, decided to plough up and re-seed the old pastures, and kindly gave me permission to be present at the operation. I was greatly assisted by the farm foreman, Mr S. Gilbert and his young son George. Both kept a constant eye on the site on the few occasions when I was not able to be present during the ploughing, and they made careful observations.

Eighteen hut sites were located on the raised platforms. All of them appeared to have been destroyed by fire. Their floors were of stamped clay. Their walls seem to have been made of some very inflammable material, such as wattle, which had been reduced to dusty ash.¹ No post holes were seen, but these may have been destroyed by the 18 in. deep ploughing. There appeared to have been small brick hearths on top of which had collapsed a quantity of clay daub. The latter was reinforced with straw chaff about 1 in. long and contained the casts and mummies of grain (Plate IV *a*). The late Professor J. Percival of Reading University kindly examined samples of this daub and reported that the grain is wheat, *Triticum vulgare*. Mr T. C. Lethbridge has suggested that this daub is probably derived from interior cone-shaped chimneys, similar to those in primitive Welsh and other ancient cottages,² and those noted in the tenth- to eleventh-century Saxon huts which were excavated at Thetford by the Office of Works during 1948-9. Dr Grahame Clark believes that they may be the remains of clay ovens, like those described in Dr Wheeler's report on Maiden Castle.³ Some of this daub was fused; Dr Norman Davey of the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has kindly examined and tested both fused and unfused samples and reports that its fusion takes place at about 1200 degrees centigrade. This is a greater heat than would be generated in an open hearth. Therefore the fusion perhaps took place when inflammable walls and roofs were burned down. Small pieces of coal were found on the floors of some of the huts.

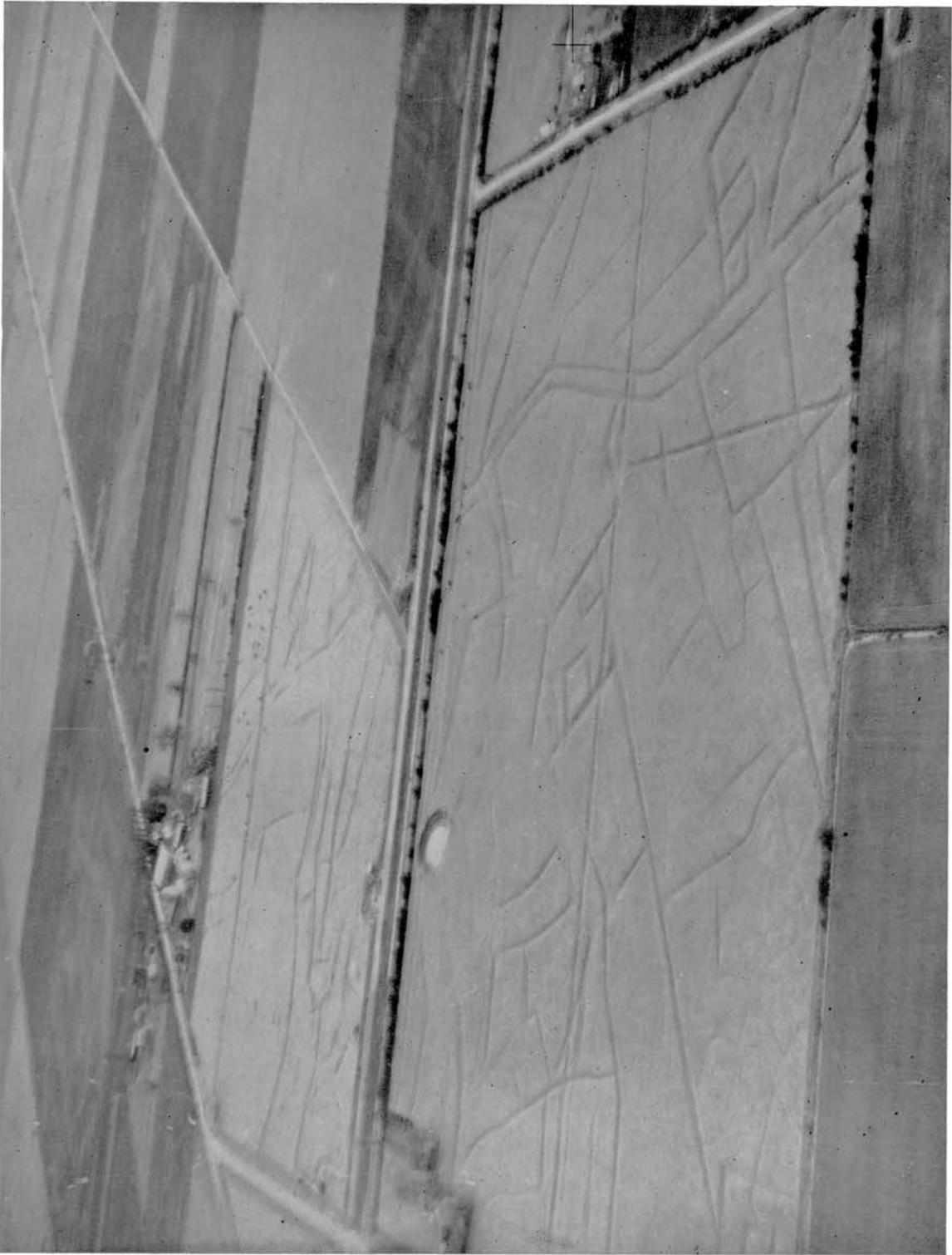
A complete jug (Plate IV *b*) turned up from one of the ditches. Fragments of two small glass bottles were noted. The bones of oxen and sheep were present in small quantities. On one hut site there were several different kinds of complete or fragmentary grinding stones of millstone grit, Niedermendig lava, Limestone and Northamptonshire pudding-stone. Perhaps this was the home of the village miller. Numbers of potsherds were littered around the hut sites and some of them are described in Appendix 1.

No signs of the short local droves usually associated with Romano-British sites in the Fenland were seen. This is not remarkable, since water transport to the great river

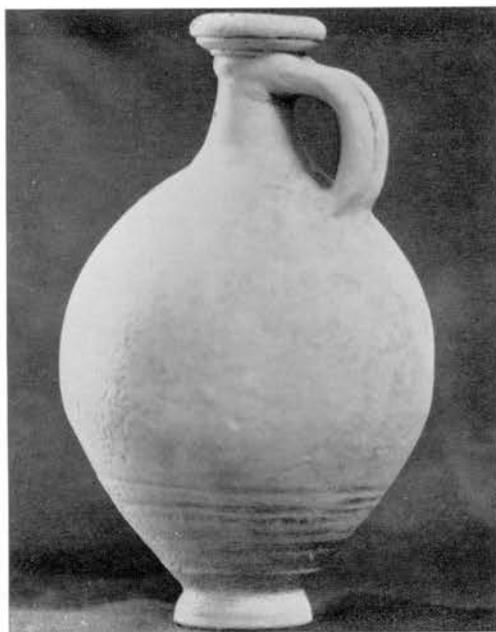
¹ Mr J. C. Mossop suggests that these ashes, which are such a notable feature of most Romano-British sites on the siltlands of the Fens, are the remains of peat fuel fires.

² See Peate, *The Welsh House*, p. 182.

³ *Report of Research Committee of Soc. Antiq. Lond.* No. XII, p. 93.



Romano-British occupation site in Fleet Fen, Trockenholt
(By permission of the Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum)



b. Half natural size

a (left). Daub from Romano-British hut site showing moulds and mummies of wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) embedded in it. Much magnified: the grain in the lower middle centre of the plate is 6.5 mm. long



c



d

was available, and the highlands of Littleport were only five miles away upstream. Few Romano-British village sites in the Fens are not associated with waterways sufficiently large in their day to provide water transport for small craft, but most of them are now extinct. Less than 100 years ago when the Old Croft still contained some water, people farming on its banks used 16 × 5 ft. boats, of similar design to the old fen barges, for taking their produce to Littleport. One wonders whether the old barges and boats in the fens are not descended from those used in Romano-British times. Certainly the smaller of the two boats shown in the eighteenth-century painting in Thetford Museum is very like the Roman Scaphae illustrated in Lethbridge's *Merlin's Island*.¹

Jonas Moore's mid-seventeenth-century map shows numbers of narrow strips of cultivated land along the high banks of the Old River. He names them as So-and-So's croft, and some of the surnames are still borne by local people. These seventeenth-century crofts explain how the river in those parts came to be called the Old Croft or Old Crofter's river, and I can find no reason to believe that they were too low for cultivation in any post-Romano-British times.

This seems a favourable opportunity for further consideration of the problem of the physiographical changes which occurred in the Fenlands shortly before, during and after Romano-British times and of their causes, and I should like to record some observations I have made during the last twenty years.

(1) Only one Romano-British residential site has been noted on peat-land. It is marked by Fox² on the south side of the junction of Swaffham Lode and the Cam. At present it is in a grass field which may be ploughed up before long, and should therefore be excavated soon. All other sites have been seen on the silt lands, on the levees of roddons, or on the flood plains of the 'Old Way' type of extinct waterways.

(2) Daub like that from the Hill Farm site, containing wheat casts or the mummies of wheat, and sometimes fused, is found on almost all Romano-British sites in the Fens. Wheat will not flourish under conditions of bad drainage.

(3) The coins and pottery of the Romano-British sites in the Fens date from towards the end of the first century A.D. to the end of the third, and some of the pottery found near Wisbech well into the fourth century A.D.³

(4) The silt land sites lie on at least 6 to 10 ft. of that material which rests on Godwin's zone VII-VIII peat. They are covered by not more than 1 ft. 6 in. of similar silt.

(5) The Roman gravel road which passed between the highlands of Denver and Eastrea—it is now almost completely ploughed up or carted away—is similarly placed near the top of the silt except when it follows the levees of roddons where, naturally, the silt below it is much thicker. Two sections of the road exposed some years ago seem to show that it was once flooded and then re-metalled without removing the thin layer of silt that had been deposited by the water (see section below). This reminds us of Mr C. W. Phillips's uncompleted excavation of a

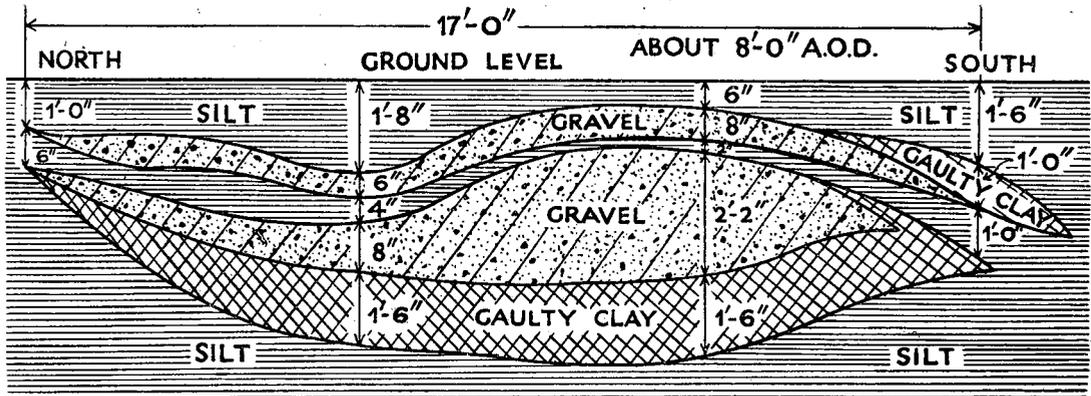
¹ Page 107.

² Map in his *Arch. Cambs Region*.

³ See Messrs E. J. Rudsdale and Warby's report in Appendix 2.

Romano-British village on the Washes between the Old and New Bedford Canals near Welney. He noted that the site had been flooded and re-occupied later on.

(6) The levels of the numerous Romano-British sites on the silt lands lying roughly between March, Wisbech and Gedney Hill vary from 5 ft. to 10 ft. above Ordnance datum. Further south the levels of such sites on the levees of roddons, or on the silty flood plains of 'Old Way' type of extinct waterways, in the past or present peat-covered areas, vary between much the same levels.



Section of Roman gravel road in Neatmoor Farm, Upwell. Field 1260.
National grid reference 534995.

(7) Dugdale's early seventeenth-century map¹ of the Fens as they lay drowned owing to the neglect of drainage after the dissolution of the Monasteries, shows that the March, Wisbech, Gedney Hill area of Romano-British settlement was not flooded then. Other seventeenth-century reports confirm this.

(8) Apart from the Islands and Benwick² the silt lands are the only fen areas in which Villas are recorded in Domesday Survey. This implies Anglo-Saxon settlement of some antiquity. The continuous grazing of stock and some cultivation is recorded there from Christian Anglo-Saxon times onwards. It appears that these activities were only disturbed occasionally by destructive floods, the worst being in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. They can be equated with one of von Post's unfavourable undulations of climate.³

(9) A study of the drainage schemes carried out in the seventeenth century and later shows that they were chiefly intended to drain the peatlands and make them fit for cultivation and settlement for the first time. Early in the seventeenth century some of the peat areas were up to 5 ft. higher than parts of the siltlands and 16 to 20 ft. thick in places.⁴

¹ Dugdale, *Drainage*, p. 375.

² Benwick is situated on the high levees of part of the extinct course of the original River Ouse and not on gravel as Skertchley thought.

³ Von Post, 'Study of the Earth's Climatic History', *New Phytol.*, vol. XLV, no. 2, p. 211, 1946; also Brooks, *Climate Through the Ages*, 1949 ed., p. 303.

⁴ See Fowler, 'Wastage of the Peat', *Geogr. J.*, vol. LXXXI, no. 2, February 1933, and Darby, *Drainage of the Fens*, p. 263. Dr Godwin suggests that the height of undrained peat land was about 12 ft. above Ordnance datum, i.e. the average height of Fen-margin droves.

(10) Maps of the Fens before the seventeenth-century drainage works were undertaken show many miles of straight and therefore artificial drains and waterways. The origin of most of them has not yet been considered. They dispose of the idea that little drainage work was completed before the seventeenth century. My coloured map of the Past and Present Waterways of the Fens, in the National Trust's New Guide Book for Wicken Fen, also illustrates this point, though its small scale allowed me to record only a few of the chief canals in question. A Research Memoir with larger scale local maps which I am compiling for the Royal Geographical Society will include an attempt to give the origin and history of most of these pre-seventeenth-century drainage or navigation channels. Romano-British objects have been dug out of many of the now extinct channels, or dredged out of those which are still active, and County, Hundred or Parish boundaries, probably established in the ninth or tenth centuries, and the boundaries of some of the early Monastic properties, have been based on some.

(11) One of the most puzzling of these extinct canals links a former natural waterway just east of March to a great 'Old Way' type of extinct river channel which marks part of the course of the original River Granta, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further east.¹ It exists to-day as one of the most imposing roddons in the Fens, and though much ploughed down in recent years is still about 10 ft. higher than the ground on its flanks. The scattered remains of the Roman gravel road mentioned above, pass high up along its north side. A few yards north of Rodham Farm buildings the floor and hearth of a Romano-British hut could be seen in 1935, near the top of its south side (Plate IVc). At that time third- and fourth-century Romano-British potsherds and ditches of little 'Celtic fields' could be seen high up both sides of this roddon—chiefly west of Rodham Farm building. Here, then, is an artificial waterway or canal, presumably made no earlier than the beginning of Romano-British times, which appears to have silted up into the form of a great roddon well before the end of that period. In a much overgrown pit behind Rodham Farm buildings the silt composing the roddon is seen to be laminated very irregularly. The late Baron E. H. de Geer examined those laminae in 1935, as I thought they might be associated with varves (Plate IVd). This pit should provide good facilities for a study of the rate of accumulation of roddons, and perhaps of silt lands, by tidal action. I have noted that the bottom of the tidal river between Denver and St Germans silts up as much as 4 ft. in one dry summer, and that part of the channel from the old sluice gate into the river at St Germans, which was abandoned when the great new Pumping Plant was installed in 1934, had silted up 18 ft. above the level of the sill of that old sluice by 1948. A local man alleges that the silting up was at the rate of about 8 ft. the first year.

(12) Mr C. W. Phillips has dealt with the subject of the oldest seabanks in the Fens, originally called *fossatum maris* and ascribed to the Roman Period since the sixteenth century without confirmatory evidence.² Owing to the place names of Domesday Villas close to them they must evidently be pre-Norman. Some years

¹ See map to Wicken Fen Guide Book.

² See Phillips, *Archaeol. J.* vol. xc, pp. 123-4.

ago I inspected a freshly made cut through a well-preserved part of this bank north of Leverington. Old land surfaces could be seen in the face of the section exposed. They indicated that the original bank had been only about 3 ft. high and had been built up to its final height by three separate additions. This heightening of the bank can be attributed to the work which owners or tenants of land abutting on its landward side were ordered to carry out on certain occasions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.¹ An order to build up this bank to 50 ft. is either a mistranscription or misprint in Dugdale's book,² since such a project would be not only foolish but quite unnecessary for keeping out the sea. The irregular course of this bank in many places suggests that it was originally built piecemeal by local landowners or tenants in early Monastic times and maintained similarly later on.

(13) The Great Ouse Catchment Board records show that between 1925 and 1935 the average high-water level at Free Bridge, King's Lynn, was 1 ft. higher than between 1860 and 1870, which suggests a relatively rapid tectonic movement.

(14) Horace wrote his *Ars Poetica* in about 20 B.C. A passage commencing at line 63 reads: 'cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis, doctus iter melius...', can be translated 'some river has changed its course, formerly harmful to crops, having been taught a better path'.³ This seems to me to indicate the by-passing of meandering waterways for the better drainage of the land, similar to the work which has been carried out from time to time in the Fens.

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS

The intrusion of the sea which built up most of the depth of the siltlands of the Fens and to a large extent the roddons, occurred rapidly in pre-Roman times. The Romans found the silt-lands so high and dry that only a few major drainage works were necessary to make them fit for native settlement and the growing of wheat. A further intrusion of the sea interrupted this occupation towards the middle of Romano-British times, but was soon overcome by more drainage works. The settlements were destroyed by fire in the fourth century, probably during the barbarian invasion of A.D. 365-7. In early Pagan Anglo-Saxon times the sea again flooded the fens⁴ and the Romano-British hut sites, field ditches and the Roman road were finally covered by a foot or so of silt and the drainage system became choked. In early Monastic times some of the chief Roman drainage works were cleaned out and restored, many new ones were constructed and the original sea bank was built. Eventually prosperous communities largely based on livestock farming were established, which, except for occasional floods, flourished throughout the Middle Ages and became the rich arable farmsteads of to-day. The references to uninhabitable bogs in early Christian Anglo-Saxon writings really refer only to the peatlands which were like that till the seventeenth century. Later drainage works made them first summer

¹ See Dugdale, *Drainage*, pp. 310, 311, 313 and 317.

² Page 319.

³ I am indebted to Mr W. K. C. Guthrie, for this reference.

⁴ See von Post and Brooks, *op. cit.*

grazing and finally arable land and fit for habitation. Apart from the comparatively recent wastage of the peat when subject to drainage and cultivation, there is some evidence suggesting that a very slow but intermittent lowering of the whole area of the fens has been going on throughout historical times and still continues.

I am indebted to Dr H. Godwin, Mr T. C. Lethbridge, Dr Grahame Clark and Mr E. J. Rudsdale for reading and revising the typescript of this paper and making valuable suggestions and comments.

APPENDIX I

The following notes describe sherds from the Romano-British site near Littleport, an account of which has been given above:

1. Neck and handle of a small flagon of hard, sandy, reddish-buff ware. Short, curving neck; two-ribbed handle attached against underside of lip; moulded mouth. Compare *Richborough Report*, III, Plate XXXIII, no. 204, and Camulodunum Form 148. Probably late first century A.D.
2. Fragment of Samian bowl. Dragendorf Form 37 (small size). Narrow, plain band above ovolo decoration and hunt scene below. Probably early second century A.D.
3. Base of small Castor ware beaker. Colour coated. Diameter $1\frac{3}{10}$ ins. Probably third century A.D. or later.
4. Sherd of Castor ware indented beaker with scale decoration. Colour coated. Probably third century.
5. Rim fragment of a straight-sided bowl of cream ware. Flat reeded rim. Compare Camulodunum Form 245. Probably late first century A.D.
6. Part of a rimless dish of hard grey ware. Straight, oblique sides. Diameter of base 5 in. Diameter of rim approx. 7 in. Probably second or third century A.D.
7. Base of grey ware pot, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. The whole of the upper part of this vessel is missing.
8. Rim sherd of large, shallow pie-dish of grey ware with black slip. Approximately 12 in. diameter at rim. Probably second century A.D.
9. Part of the rim and shoulder of a large, thin-walled jar of sandy, grey ware. Rolled over rim; slight cordon at base of neck. Diameter of rim 9 in. Compare Camulodunum Forms 267B and 266B. Probably late first or second century A.D.
10. Rim sherd of a large, coarse cooking jar. Heavy, turned over rim; reddish ware with large admixture of shell. Probably late third century A.D.
11. Very small sherd of smooth, black ware with unusual type of rouletting. It is not possible to reconstruct the form of this pot.
12. Part of a Mortarium of coarse, buff ware with gritted inner surface. Rim rolled over; well moulded lip; potter's stamp missing. External diameter of rim 11 in.; internal diameter of rim 9 in.; diameter of base $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height 3 in. The form compares with *Antiq. J.*, XXIV (1944), p. 50, Fig. 2, no. 7, probably late first century A.D.

APPENDIX II

*List of Romano-British sites in the Northern Fens (Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely)
compiled by Mr E. J. Rudsdale and Mr Walter Warby*

Parish	Site
CHATTERIS	<p>Coins of 'Constans, etc.', and Roman urns, found in 1924. (MS. list by William Peckover, F.S.A. in Peckover House, Wisbech.)</p> <p>Extensive occupation site at Honey Hill. (See O.S. map.)</p>
CHRISTCHURCH	'Second brass' of Trajan, reverse illegible. In Wisbech Museum.
DODDINGTON	Coins of Decentius and Constans found 1824; gold coin of Theodosius and Roman pottery found when making the railway in 1847. (MS. list by William Peckover, F.S.A.)
ELM	<p>'At Elme, an urn full of Roman coins was taken up in 1713, and a Roman altar is likewise said to have been found near the same place.' (Stukeley, <i>Iter. Cur.</i> i, 13, 14. William Peckover says the altar was 21 in. high.)</p> <p>Coins 'from Gallienus down to Gratian' found at Elm. (Peckover MS. list.)</p> <p>'At Waldersea in Elm parish in 1785 in a field belonging to Messrs Edes and Nichols an earthen pot containing half peck of small copper coins, chiefly Valentinian and Arcadius, was ploughed up.' (Peckover MS. list.)</p> <p>A few Roman sherds found in the fields between Waldersea Main Drain and the March-Wisbech railway. (Now in Wisbech Museum. Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>Coldham Hall (National Grid Reference 443021): enormous quantities of Romano-British wares are ploughed up in almost every field around the house, particularly to the east, north-east, and south. A considerable amount of Samian ware, including three nearly complete bowls of form 37, both panel design and free-style. Samian potters' stamps include GEMINI, ILLIX, IVSTIMA, MASCILLIO, and REG/alis. Parts of several cheese-bowls, and many fragments of third- and fourth-century painted wares were found, together with a large number of bone pins and awls. A 'first brass' of the elder Faustina and third-century pottery was found north of the house. A complex site east of Coldham Hall Chase and adjoining Coldham Bank, consisting of hut-sites, enclosures, and large ditches, was revealed by crop-markings in 1947, and was subsequently confirmed by aerial photographs. (Most of the pottery referred to above is now in Wisbech Museum. Information from Mr Walter Warby and Mr Fred Russell.)</p> <p>Creekgall Fen: a complex of hut-sites (National Grid Reference 444008), small enclosures, etc., revealed by aerial photographs in 1947, showing them to be situated on the banks of the extinct Great Ouse River, and upon islands in the middle of the channel.</p> <p>The Rutlands: hut-sites (National Grid Reference 431008), and rubbish-pits containing a good deal of Samian ware, mostly decorated, found in fields north of the farm-house in December, 1946. (Pottery in Wisbech Museum. Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p>

Parish	Site
ELM (<i>contd</i>)	<p>Stag's Holt: great quantities of sherds are continually being ploughed up (National Grid Reference 442003), including much decorated Samian ware, and the following potters' stamps: AVENTINI. M, CERIAI. M, CINNAMVS, MASCILLIO, PAVLLINI, PECVLIARIS. F, and VITA. Among small objects is a lead weight from a steel-yard. (All now in Wisbech Museum.)</p> <p>In 1933, during drainage excavations at Stag's Holt, a wooden object was discovered at a depth of 8 ft. (National Grid Reference 449011), constructed of tenoned and morticed timbers. Associated with it was a quantity of rope, some in the form of a large net with 4 in. meshes, and what appeared to be barley awns in great masses. Nearby were the bones of a number of horses, and amongst the debris was found a bronze 'horse-bit' amulet, which is now in Wisbech Museum. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>Maltmas: extensive occupation sites (National Grid Reference 462037), some still visible as mounds and ditches in old grassland south of the farm-house. A hoard of coins and 'tons' of pottery said to have been found south of the house about 1910. The pottery was used to make up the farm roads. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>Forties Farm: Roman sherds picked up in the fields (National Grid Reference 473028) west of the farm-house.</p> <p>Hundred Acre Farm: hut sites, two skeletons, and two coins of Antonius Pius found in field (National Grid Reference 475024) south of the farm-house. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>Laddus Farm: great quantities of sherds ploughed up in the field (National Grid Reference 472019) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the house in 1945, including decorated Samian fragments, all form 37, and stamps MARTI. M and MASC/iillius. (All now in Wisbech Museum.)</p> <p>In about 1934 six skeletons were found in the same field, one wearing a bronze bracelet, now in Wisbech Museum, also a very rusty roll of chain mail, part of which is now in Wisbech Museum.</p> <p>Needham Hall: extensive area of hut-sites (National Grid Reference 490042) in the fields on both sides of Moll's drove, where much pottery is ploughed up. Amongst it is half a decorated Samian bowl, form 37, free-style, and a stamp Cru/CIRO. OFF. Now in Wisbech Museum.</p> <p>Lilypool House: great quantities of sherds and several complete pots were found about 1934 when breaking old grassland (National Grid Reference 433049). (Now in Wisbech Museum. Information from Mr Warby.)</p> <p>Enclosures, probably Romano-British, observed as crop-markings in fields (National Grid Reference 444052) adjoining the March-Wisbech railway, north of the house, in the spring of 1945.</p>
LEVERINGTON	<p>Gorefield, Richmond Hall: twenty pots were found on Boxing Day, 1919, most of them stacked one within the other, and obviously unused. The majority are colour-coated bowls and dishes, but there are also three large beakers with white <i>en barbotine</i> decoration. The find suggests a potter's kiln or store. (Now in Wisbech Museum.)</p>

Parish	Site
LITTLEPORT	Hut sites and potsherds along or near to the extinct Old Croft waterway at the following National Grid References: 565874, 555896, 555899, 558917, 549916. (Information from Gordon Fowler.)
MARCH	<p>Coins, 'from Vespasian to Antoninus', found in 1730. (Peckover MS. list.)</p> <p>A Roman urn was found full of coins, 'many years' before 1764, including 'many denarii, fair, and low as Gratian from Augustus... the urn is small but elegant'. (Recorded by Stukeley; see Surtees Society, vol. LXXVI, p. 52.)</p> <p>A 'large pot', full of copper coins, found at March. (See Surtees Society, vol. LXXX, p. 27.)</p> <p>Copper coins of 'Hadrian, etc.', found 'a few years since', i.e. before 1844. (Peckover MS.)</p> <p>Coins of Gallienus, and a silver vase, found in 1820. (Peckover MS. list.)</p> <p>'British coins of copper and tin', found at March. (Peckover MS. list.)</p> <p>Stonea: in a field on Stonebridge Farm, separated from the Upwell-Chatteris Road by Sixteen Foot Drain. Huge quantities of R.B. pottery found when the field was ploughed out of old grassland in 1934. Most of the pottery appeared to be second century. (<i>Proc. Prehistoric Soc.</i> VII, p. 425.)</p> <p>'First brass' of Aelius, illegible, picked up on bank of March River, 1946. (Wisbech Museum.)</p> <p>Denarius of Trajan, <i>rev.</i>: COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIP. Picked up near March River, 1948</p> <p>Denarius of Pertinax, <i>rev.</i>: illegible, found at March, 1945.</p> <p>Linwood Farm: hoard of coins found, 1934. (See <i>Numis. Chronic.</i> 1935, Part I, p. 57.)</p> <p>Stonea Grange: hoard of 2000 coins, mostly of the Tetrici, found in a grey ware pot in 1948. 52 of the coins, and the base of the pot, now in Wisbech Museum.</p> <p>Grandford Farm: Romano-British sherds found in field north of the house, including Samian stamp SABINI. OF, and a 'lattice' stamp on mortar rim. The track of the Great Fen Road runs through this field. (Pottery in Wisbech Museum; information from Mr A. T. Hill.)</p> <p>Clipson's Farm: when a large mound was levelled about 1940, a skeleton is said to have been found 'with a pot of money', but the find was destroyed. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>Whitehouse Farm: a skeleton, associated with Romano-British pottery, was found (National Grid Reference 431008) in 1943. (Recorded in the <i>Wisbech Advertiser.</i>)</p> <p>An urn of grey ware, with narrow mouth and upright rim, 11 in. high, found at March many years ago. (Now in Wisbech Museum.)</p>
NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE	Coins of Gallienus, Tetricus, etc. found about 1792. (Peckover MS. list.)

Parish	Site
PARSON DROVE	'A bronze figure of a Fawn, well executed, found in June, 1832, by the bank leading to Murrow'. (Peckover MS. list.)
UPWELL, ISLE OF ELY	<p>Coins of Constantine found in 1844 'on the Roman Road' (i.e. the Great Fen Road). (Peckover MS. list.)</p> <p>Fourscore Farm: a few sherds found in the field (National Grid Reference 481018) south of the farm-house. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>White Mill Drain: two (possibly three) leather sandals and a 'first brass' of Antoninus Pius found in field north of the Drain, immediately adjoining Elm parish boundary. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p>
WIMBLINGTON	Romano-British sherds ploughed up from time to time in most parts of the parish. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)
WISBECH ST MARY	<p>Murrow Field: large number of circles of dark soil observed in silt land by Mr D. N. Riley. (See <i>Antiquity</i>, Vol. xx, pp. 150-3.) They are in the field immediately south of the Peterborough-Wisbech railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Murrow Station.</p> <p>In a field immediately south of the above, three Roman urns were found about 1910. (Information from occupier.)</p> <p>South Eau Bank: extensive occupation site, visible as mounds and ditches in old grassland, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Murrow Station.</p> <p>Turf Fen: urn of dark grey ware, and some sherds, found at Turf Fen Crossing. (Wisbech Museum.)</p> <p>Guyhirn Gull: sherds found in 1932, in Wisbech Museum.</p> <p>Nymandoles Field: two extensive complexes, consisting of enclosures, drift-ways, hut-sites, etc. revealed by air-photograph, 1934. One is in the field adjoining Fourscore Farm on the west, and the other is immediately south of 'Glenmore'.</p> <p>Hirn Field: another complex of enclosures, north and east of 'Alma', revealed on air-photograph, 1934.</p> <p>Barton Road: Romano-British site observed by C. W. Phillips in field on the south side of Barton Road, opposite the first milestone from Wisbech.</p>
WISBECH ST PETER	<p>Redmoor Field, Begdale: three hut sites, with many Romano-British sherds, and a fragmentary skeleton, ploughed up in a small field on the north side of Crooked Bank, 1945. (Now in Wisbech Museum.)</p> <p>Further west in Redmoor Field many ancient enclosures and waterways can be seen in air photographs.</p> <p>Weasenhams Lane, near Cromwell Road: 'first brass' of the elder Faustina, picked up on surface.</p>

List of Romano-British sites in the Holland Fens (Lincolnshire, parts of Holland)

(Items marked 'Phillips' are abstracted from the Archaeological Gazette of Lincolnshire, compiled by C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., in the *Archeol. J.*, vol. xci, pp. 157 et seq.)

Parish	Site or find
FLEET	Coin hoard, Gallienus and the Thirty Tyrants. (Phillips.) Fleet Fen: The Thracken holt complex. (Airphoto, Major Allen.)
GEDNEY	Gedney Hill: Roman coins are recorded by Stukeley. There are many traces of Romano-British agriculture to the north, west, and south of the village, revealed by air photographs. (Phillips.) (See also <i>J. Rom. Stud.</i> , vol. xxiv, p. 204.)
HOLBEACH	Probable Romano-British site at Anytoft, recorded by Stukeley. (Phillips.)
MOULTON	Roman pottery found in 1721 near Ravensbank, recorded by Stukeley. (Phillips.)
SPALDING	A few minor Roman items, some doubtful, recorded by Nichols, <i>Bibliogr. Topogr. Brit.</i> III, xiv. (Phillips.)
SUTTON ST EDMUND'S	Romano-British hut-sites, and a quantity of sherds, in two fields west of Willow-bank, north-east of Guanockgate Cottages. Discovered in September, 1947, and excavated by W. Featherby.
WHAPLODE	Whaplode Drove: extensive signs of Romano-British cultivations around Whaplode Drove Church, Aswick Grange, and from Shepeau Stow to Postland Station, revealed in air-photographs. A vase of Upchurch ware, and three <i>ollae</i> , found on the north side of the church, are in Spalding Museum. (Phillips.)

List of Romano-British sites in the Fen areas (Norfolk)

Parish	Site or find
DENVER	Birchfield Farm: quantities of Romano-British sherds ploughed up on both sides (National Grid Reference 571004) of the line of the Great Fen Road on this farm. (Information from Gordon Fowler, F.S.A.) A sestertius of Antoninus Pius found on this farm is in Norwich Museum. (Information from R. Rainbird Clarke, F.S.A.)
UPWELL, NORFOLK	Horse Head Drain: Romano-British sherds and three skeletons, found on both sides of the Drain in 1929, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Model Farm. (Information from Mr A. T. Hill.) Woodhouse Farm, Nordelph: sherds in great profusion in fields east and west of the house. (Information Mr Walter Warby.) Samian sherds and much burnt daub 200 yards east (National Grid Reference 553002) of the farm buildings. (Information from Gordon Fowler, F.S.A.) The Great Fen Road runs through this farm, but is marked too far to the north on the 6 in. O.S.

Parish	Site or find
UPWELL, NORFOLK (<i>contd</i>)	<p>Pius Drove, Three Holes: 'first brass' of the elder Faustina, found on the allotments. (Wisbech Museum.)</p> <p>Pingle Farm (National Grid Reference 527009): great quantities of sherds reported in November, 1946 in fields north of Popham's Eau, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Pringle Farm. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p> <p>Hill Farm: sherds ploughed up in field (National Grid Reference 549998) immediately east of the farm, adjacent to the site of the Great Fen Road, which is wrongly marked on 6 in. O.S. (Information from Gordon Fowler, F.S.A.)</p> <p>Bardike Bank: sherds ploughed up in field adjoining Low Cottage Farm, 1946. (Information from Mr Walter Warby.)</p>
WALPOLE ST PETER	'Roman drain pipes' recorded in the vch Norfolk as being found here are now known to be of late 15th century date. There are no Roman remains in Marshland proper.
WALSOKEN	When excavating for the railway (Wisbech Harbour line) in 1850, two coins of Constantine the Great were found near the ancient sea bank. (Information from R. Rainbird Clarke, F.S.A.)
EMNETH	A hoard of about 2000 coins, mostly Victorini, Tetrici, etc. was found in a small grey ware pot, on the south side of the Lynn-Wisbech railway, in February, 1938. Approximately 1500 of the coins, and the lower part of the pot, are in Wisbech Museum. (See Anne Robertson, <i>Numis. Chron.</i> , 5th series, vol. XIX, 1939, p. 177.)
WEST WALTON	A hoard of about 500 coins was found a few yards north of the Lynn-Wisbech railway, at the point where it crosses Smeeth Bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the above hoard, in October 1941. The coins are mostly of the Tyrants, and about 80 of them are in Wisbech Museum. (See Mattingley, <i>Numis. Chron.</i> , 6th series, vol. III, 1943, p. 101.)
WELNEY	<p>Several urns full of coins reported as being found early in the eighteenth century, and 'a brass instrument found at Well'. Reported by Beaupre Bell in 1734. (See Surtees Society, vol. LXXVI, pp. 22-3.)</p> <p>In 1843, six pewter vessels were found $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the New Bedford River.</p> <p>In about 1857, four third-century pots found at Welney.</p> <p>In 1864, an inscribed silver lanx, found 200 yd. east of the New Bedford River.</p> <p>Cope's Hill Farm (National Grid Reference 527948): Roman pottery, a skeleton, and a fine pewter lanx found. (See <i>Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.</i> vol. XLI, p. 79 and Plate XXVI.)</p> <p>Maywood Farm: sherds found immediately north-east of the house (Information from Gordon Fowler, F.S.A.)</p> <p>Delph Bridge: two Romano-British sites (National Grid Reference 532939) excavated by C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., 1935, for the Fenland Research Committee, near Delph Bridge in Welney Wash.</p>

Parish	Site or find
WELNEY (<i>contd</i>)	<p data-bbox="482 202 1215 234">Welney Wash: 'Romano-British village' marked on 1 in. O.S.</p> <p data-bbox="454 236 1295 328">Willow Glen Farm: Romano-British site (National Grid Reference 553932) located just north of the farm. (Information from Gordon Fowler, F.S.A.)</p> <p data-bbox="454 330 1295 427">A skeleton wearing three bronze bracelets found 'in Mr Gordon's garden' on the west bank of the extinct Well Stream, 1941. (Recorded in the <i>Wisbech Advertiser</i>.)</p>

JOHN PARKYN, FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

PROFESSOR A. G. DICKENS, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

THE documents printed herewith concern John Parkyn, a foundation fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, but they were encountered during an investigation of the literary pursuits of his brother, Robert Parkyn, curate of Adwick-le-Street, near Doncaster. This latter cleric compiled during the middle years of the sixteenth century a series of manuscript books, several of which have survived. From the most interesting of these¹ the present writer has extracted and printed a hitherto unknown prayer of Sir Thomas More² and a violently Marian narrative of the Reformation.³ In addition it contains some original poems, some imitations from Lydgate, various historical and scriptural memoranda, and three treatises of Richard Rolle, still apparently a cult in this Hampole district. A second manuscript book⁴ by Robert Parkyn comprises an original concordance of both Testaments, some minor homiletic writings influenced by Rolle, and extracts from known works by More⁵ and Thomas Stapleton.⁶ A third contains a metrical life of Christ extending to more than 10,000 lines; it has very recently been acquired by the Bodleian Library from a private collection.⁷ A fourth manuscript, in part related to this last, will demand consideration below.

Their respective wills⁸ indicate that John and Robert Parkyn were born of substantial yeoman stock in Owston parish, also near Doncaster. In all likelihood they learned their Latin in the chantry school of Owston, one of four local schools, which, falling on evil days as a result of the Edwardian changes, were ultimately incorporated into Pontefract Grammar School.⁹ I observe no evidence that Robert ever attended the university; his inelegant Latin, his rugged northern English, the deep-rooted provincialism of his approach and interests combine to render the possibility

¹ Bodleian MS. Lat. th. d. 15. A full list of its contents is printed in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, LXII, 58-60.

² *Church Quarterly Review*, July-September 1937.

³ *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, LXII, 64-83.

⁴ Aberdeen University Library, MS. 185, described by the present writer in *Notes and Queries*, 19 Feb. 1949, pp. 73-4.

⁵ *Ibid.* fols. 217-220, has More's *Treatise to Receive the blessed Body of our Lorde*, copied by Parkyn in 1555. It was unprinted until Rastell's edition of 1557.

⁶ Fols. 228v-251v contain the first two books of Stapleton's translation, *The Apologie of Fridericus Staphylus* (Antwerp, 1565).

⁷ It was in the Thoresby, Heber and Phillipps collections; the best description being in Sotheby's catalogue of the last-named, dated March 1895. The present writer has not yet had opportunity to inspect this MS, which only reached the Bodleian at the end of December, 1949.

⁸ John Parkyn's is printed *infra*; Robert Parkyn's is in York Probate Registry, XIX, fols. 54v-55.

⁹ *Early Yorkshire Schools*, II (*Yorks. Archeol. Soc. Rec. Series*, XXXIII), 34, 40, 45-47.

remote.¹ Concerning John Parkyn's academic career, university and college records yield the customary bald minimum. The Grace Books show that he took his B.A. in 1539-40,² his M.A. in 1545-6³ and B.D. in 1556-7.⁴ Meanwhile his name appears in the patent by which Henry VIII in December 1546 nominated the foundation fellows of Trinity.⁵ In the college records he figures as Junior Bursar in 1552-5.⁶ It is now, however, possible to add some significant information to these mere dates, degrees and offices, which so often constitute the sole memorials of our minor academic notabilities of the sixteenth century.

The fourth manuscript of Robert Parkyn, now Bodleian MS. Eng. Poet. B. 1, is a collection of seven detached leaves, used principally by this indefatigable rural priest to draft what is probably a sequel to his metrical life of Christ:—a narrative in rime royal recounting the events of sacred history from the Passion to the early acts of the apostles.⁷ For these rough versions he economically used the backs, margins and interlinear spaces of his correspondence, a happy chance which has preserved five letters much exceeding in interest the stiff-jointed, pietistic verses of their recipient. Three are from his close friend and neighbour William Watson, curate of High Melton; two from his brother John, doubtless writing from Cambridge. All are fugitive, ephemeral letters of a type occurring all too infrequently amid the enormous mass of Tudor official and semi-official correspondence.

Of John Parkyn's two letters, the first lacks a concluding passage and hence, despite some tantalizing half-clues, cannot be precisely dated. It belongs to the years 1554-5, more probably to the former, and illustrates the close local ties preserved both by John Parkyn and by his undergraduate friend Thomas Metham, whose family then occupied a notable position in South Yorkshire society.⁸ Again, like the subsequent letter, it shows the good fortune of a studious country clergyman who had a brother at the university, where both learned works and copies of recent parliamentary enactments—these latter very vital amid religious vicissitudes—could readily be obtained.

¹ He first appears in January 1541, already a priest and in the service of Humphrey Gascoigne, a well-known northern pluralist (*York Diocesan Registry*, R.I. 28, fols. 182v-183v).

² Grace Book F, ed. W. G. Searle, p. 342.

³ Grace Book Δ, ed. J. Venn, p. 32. The christian name does not appear, but other possibilities seem to be excluded.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 120. 'In primis conceditur magistro Parkyn ut studium 7 annorum in theologia postquam rexerit in artibus cum duobus sermonibus uno ad clerum altero ad crucem Pauli et cum una responsione vel pluribus si exigantur sufficiant ei ad intrandum in libris sententiarum sic quod admittatur ad opponendum citra festum omnium sanctorum et stet opponens usque ad festum Barnabe.'

⁵ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, XXI (2), p. 340. His bequests (*infra*) make possible an earlier connection with St John's.

⁶ *Admissions, Trinity College*, ed. Rouse Ball and Venn, 1, 43.

⁷ Some 131 stanzas, a few imperfect, are preserved on these sheets, but this extant portion covers only the respective last chapters of all four gospels and the first two of Acts. This work will be discussed in detail by the present writer in a forthcoming number of the *Bodleian Library Record*.

⁸ Cf. *infra*, p. 23, note 3. One of William Watson's letters ends (fol. 8v): 'I have hade yow comendyd to Mr Vicare of Cunysbrughe and also gyffen unto Mr Metham and his wyffe heighe thanks for owre pygeons and other owre cheare, as knoweth our Lorde, who have yow allway in his keppying.'

I. JOHN PARKYN TO ROBERT PARKYN, ? 1554¹

⟨Bodl. MS. Eng. Poet. B.1, fo. 10⟩

As concernyng the vicaredge of Darfeylde, for soo yt ys cawled, I trow, I perceyve that ye have no grett affectyon therunto. I pray you remember what cawse ye had justlye with me, because that I dyd not desyre Camsall² and make sute and labour for the sayme. I cowyth (peradventure) give unto yow the vicaredge of Darfeyld (by my frend) but ye byd me let that matter rest, and because ye are soo myndyd, soo I shall dooy.

Ye say that ye dyd receyve no letter from Mr Mettam³ unto hys frendes, whereupon I dyd requyre of him to know the cawse, and he mayd unto me this answe: that neyther he durst, neyther he wold or cowlde be so bowld upon yow to put yow unto any suche payn, seing that ye mayd unto hym soo flatt and earnest a denyall in a matter of lesse import: hys most [ern]est and desyrusse requ[est] unto yow that y[ow w]old visett and see [? hys] father's hows[e], when he wold most gladlye that wold have pleased yow soo to have doyne. Unto this I dyd make but smayll answer, but sayd unto hym, 'Lett all suche tryfflyng matters passe.'

⟨fo. 10 v.⟩ I thanke yow, good brother, for the dystributyng of suche thynges as I dyd send over in a fardell by a Kendall man named Atkynson and I am glad that ye have ordred the matter according unto my desyre and wrytting. But as for to pay and send over unto me for any partt theroff, I am not content therewith, for and yf ye shuld send over unto me any money therefore, I shuld but send yt over unto yow agayn, and therefore send over noo money unto me for that matter, for I wyll not take any therefore. I dyd send all those thynges unto yow frelye—sic etenim stat sententia.

As for the bellowys, thei are myne owne, and ye shall have them of me by the way of borowyng. All other thynges in the fardell I have gyven unto yow and emongst yow frelye with the carryedge therof also.

As for Harding Cronicles⁴ whytch I have provided for you, when I shall send them over, then ye shall send to me for them iiij.s., for soo thei have cost me. And soo lykewysse what as the Actes of the Parlemtt⁵ shall cost after thei be cumyd furth that I may provide them for you,

¹ The offer of the vicarage of Darfield suggests a date early in 1554, when the two Protestant incumbents had been deprived. One moiety belonged to Trinity and a presentation was made to it on 5 May 1554. The other moiety was presented to by John Drax of Woodhall on 3 November 1554 (*Fasti Parochiales, Yorks. Archeol. Soc. Rec. Series*, 1, 78, 80). Obviously the former of these two occasions would seem the likelier, in which case the subsequent allusion to forthcoming acts of parliament would probably apply to the session 2 April–5 May 1554. Nevertheless, the Darfield passage could conceivably refer to a surmised vacancy which did not in fact occur. Parliamentary sessions also ended on 16 January and 9 December 1555. The final reference to a letter left for the writer before 1 November scarcely clinches the issue, but supports a date either very early in 1554, or late in 1555.

² A vacancy had occurred not long before. John Lommas, A.B., was presented by the University of Cambridge to the living of Campsall 16 July 1552 (*Fasti Parochiales*, 1, 63).

³ Thomas Metham matriculated from Trinity in 1551, was elected fellow in 1555, and will appear *infra* as a beneficiary under John Parkyn's will. He has been tentatively identified (Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*) with the Yorkshire Thomas Metham who was admitted to Douay in 1574 and died at Wisbech after 17 years' imprisonment in 1592 (cf. Foley, *Records of the English Province*, II, 608). If the seminarist identification be correct, the Cambridge man cannot have been the son of Sir Thomas Metham, as usually stated, but may have been a younger son of the Cadeby branch, also very close neighbours of Robert Parkyn and William Watson in Yorkshire (cf. *Visitations of Yorks.*, 1584–5 and 1612, ed. J. Foster, pp. 253, 364).

⁴ Hardyng's chronicle as printed, with a continuation, by Grafton in 1543.

⁵ For a list of contemporary editions of session-laws cf. J. H. Beale, *Bibliography of Early English Law Books*, pp. 40–43.

what as thei shall cost me I wyll regreytt agayne of yow. Mr Redmayn¹ dyd bryng your letter unto me, whytch ye left at myn ost Shawys² for me before the fest omnium sanctor[um].³

With fair confidence we may date John Parkyn's second letter 24 April 1555.⁴ It again affords information on the transfer of books from Cambridge to Yorkshire. More strikingly it shows the warm and affectionate interest maintained by the writer in the affairs of his Yorkshire relatives. The sister Isabel to whose unhappy married life he alludes was married to one Ambler: their children, here thought to be 'trubled with suche terrible visiones' nevertheless attained maturity and appear in 1569-70 as beneficiaries under the will of their uncle Robert Parkyn.⁵

II. THE SAME TO THE SAME, 24 APRIL 1555

(Bodl. MS. Eng. Poet. B I, fol. 17)

Ye dyd ones wrytt a long lettèr unto me, and whether the children in the howse have att any time bene trubled with suche terrible visiones or not. I pray yow of all those matters, wrytt unto me fullye.

Often tymes yt comyth to passe that where as the husband ys soo malyschuslye bent agaynst hys owne wiffe, that ther nothing can well gooy fore ward, but all thinges to rowle in truble, miserye and wretchednesse. I pray God yt may be better with them booth. I reckyn hym (that villayn hyr husband, I mean) to be in a mutche worse case and takyn, then she ys in—but I render upp all those thinges unto the mercye of God.

Also and yff ye shall thinke yt soo meytt and convenient, I wole ye shuld reyd this my letter unto owr good mother, that she may know my desyre that she doo not hurtt hyr selfe with to mutche care and sorowy[ng] as concernyng this matter.

Item I pray yow seayll yowr letters well unto me, for this yowr letter as concernyng owr suster Isabell was openyd before that yt came unto my handes. Ye shall receyve with this letter (God willing) Dio. Carth.⁶ and thactes of this last parlyament wrapped in a kanvest cloth. I pray you let

¹ The various Yorkshire branches of the Redmans had several connections with Cambridge about this date; the family was always remarkable for its adherence to the old religion. The present reference is probably to Thomas Redman, later Master of Jesus; he was a beneficiary under Parkyn's will and receives further notice *infra*.

² John Shaw appears in the endorsement of the subsequent letter as the intermediary in Doncaster to whom John Parkyn sent his letters for onward transmission to Adwick. Reference to him occurs with extreme frequency in the Doncaster borough records between 1531 and his death early in 1556. His will indicates a substantial burgess (*Calendar to the Records of Doncaster*, II, *passim*, IV, 73).

³ The letter is unsigned, but in the same hand as John Parkyn's signed letter which follows. It may have been continued on another sheet, though room remains for several more lines on this sheet. A mere physical examination of the two sheets might indicate that both sheets formed part of one letter, but several pieces of internal evidence—especially the lack of harmony between the two passages on the despatch of books—renders this unlikely.

⁴ It is dated 24 April and records the despatch of 'thactes of this last parlyament'. This could not refer to the 1554 session, which ended 5 May, but would admirably suit the session ending 10 January 1555.

⁵ Robert Parkyn includes as major legatees and specifically mentions as his sister's daughters, Isabel, Margaret and Alice Ambler, the first being his executrix. Christopher and John Ambler, who also occur, were probably their brothers.

⁶ Robert Parkyn subsequently bequeathed seven large volumes of 'Dionisius Carthusianus his worke upon the Byble'. An elaborate 20-volume series, without collective title, but consisting mostly of the scriptural commentaries of Denis the Carthusian (1394-1471) had been published at Cologne between 1534 and 1540. In addition certain volumes of commentaries appeared at Paris in 1542-4-7.

mee be commendyd unto all my good brethren and syst[ers] with all other my good frendes there.

Scribelid in haist this present 24 Aprill by yowr

Jo. Parkyn.

<Endorsed:> To hys loving frend John Shaw be this delyveredd in Doncaster, desyryng hym to delyver yt unto Robert Parkyn, Aythwick by Strett.

The last and most important of our three documents comes from the V.C.C. Wills at Peterborough, a collection of great interest but hitherto little utilized by college and university historians. Certainly when we develop a wider and more penetrating attack on the mid-Tudor phase, we should derive from such documents as the following a wealth of information extending beyond individuals to build a broad picture of contemporary intellectual and social life. John Parkyn's will provides an unusually copious account of a don's working library. Taken in conjunction with the even better-known activities of Robert Parkyn, it suggests some instructive contrasts between the brother who stayed at home in Yorkshire and the one who attained a fellowship at Cambridge. The latter's interests are primarily philosophical and theological. His books are all published on the Continent; they are strongly Thomist and strongly, though intellectually rather than polemically, anti-protestant. If he shared his provincial brother's taste for English poetry, history and local traditions, this extensive book-list betrays no sign of the fact. His expression seems plainer and more lucid than that of Robert, to whose mind we might almost pardonably apply the abused word 'medieval'. John Parkyn would perhaps have felt more at home in that Counter Reformation world, the rigours of which several of his Marian colleagues at Trinity survived to experience. His loyalties range widely between family, parishes, colleges and university associates. On the one hand he maintains a poor scholar, on the other he acknowledges as his 'master' the distinguished Henrician and Marian diplomat—prelate Thomas Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, who had in 1557 presented him to the rectory of Shipdham in Norfolk. He shows signs of discipleship to the memory and opinions of that great Cambridge conservative John Fisher and altogether stands clearly amid the ill-fated papalist group at Trinity.

John Parkyn did not long survive either to enjoy his rich benefice or—with more probability—to follow his patron Thirlby and his friends Sedgwick, Godsalve and Metham into imprisonment, exile or obscurity. He was unwell when drafting this will in September 1558 and must have died very shortly afterwards, since it was proved in January 1558–9. Its personal element includes a distinct impression of heartfelt, unaffected piety passing beyond the normal testamentary forms, a piety marked by the utmost reverence for the eucharist, yet by none of the traces of saint-veneration which so commonly reappear in Marian wills. As often elsewhere, we are forcibly reminded that the cultured elements of mid-Tudor conservatism are very unfavourably represented by the unattractive figures of Mary Tudor and Edmund Bonner.

III. WILL OF JOHN PARKYN, 21 SEPTEMBER 1558

⟨Peterborough Probate Registry; *Wills proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court of Cambridge*, vol. 2, fol. 5⟩

Anno domini 1558, Die autem mensis Septembri 21.

JOHN PARKYN
PRIEST

In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti Amen. This is the last wyll and testament of me John Parkyn, prest and Fellow of Trinitie Colledge in Cambrydg, thankes be to Almightye God at this present somethynge diseasyd in bodie, but whole in mynde. First my self wholye, bodye and solle, I put in to the handes of our Saviour Jesus Christ in whoes mercye I trust to atteyne everlastyng salvacion. Also concernyng such worldlye and temporall goodes as God hath sent me in thys worlde of his bountifull goodnes, for the mispendyng wherof and other his benefittes I crave hym hartelye mercye, first I wyll that myne exequutors paye all my debtes.

Item I bequeth unto Trinitie Colledge in Cambrydg fyve powndes, that it maye be bestowed about the hie aulter, ayther a challess, vestiment, coope or some good ornament for the better mayntaynyng of God his service in that place. Item Petrus Lombardus his Exposition upon S. Paulis Epistles being wrytten in one large volume in parchement.¹ Item the Bible in Englishe, the which Bible I did receyve it of the colledge.

Item I doe bequeth unto S. John's Colledge in Cambridge to be bestowed about the hie aulter fortie shyllynge.

Item I doe bequeth unto the hie aulter in the churche of Shipdham² xxs., and also, to be bestowed amongst the power people of the same parisheners of Shipdham, I give and bequeth xiijs. iiijd.

Item I do bequeth unto the hie aulter and queer in Auston³ churche where I was borne and christened, for the better mayntaynyng of God his service there, xls. And secondarielye I bequeth xxvjs. viijd., that there maye be dirige and messe doon in the same churche of Auston for my sowlle, for my father and mother sowllis, for my bretherne and sisters' sowllis and that the vicar and curet then being present have xijd. a pece and every other prist then there being present to have vjd., everye scoller of the parishe of Auston that can syng to have iiijd., and thother younger scollars of the same parishe of Auston to have every one being then present ij. And if so be that eny of this afore sayed xxvjs. viijd. then be remaynyng, I wyll that that remayneth be bestowed in like sorte, so far as it wyll goe, at the same tyme in the yere nexte folowyng that there maye be messe doon, etc. And thyrdlye I doe bequeth unto the ⟨fol. 5v⟩ poore people within the sayed parishe of Auston, to be gyven and distributyd unto them at their owne houses, xls. accordyng as my brother Sir Robert, my brother Edward and my brother Christopher⁴ shall thynke mete and convenient, some more and some lesse accordyng unto their necessitie, so that the whole summe of xls. therin be bestowed and distributed.

¹ Though the output of printed editions declined markedly as the century advanced, the active use of Peter Lombard in mid-Tudor clerical and academic circles is indicated in many wills and other documents.

² The rectory of Shipdham, Norfolk, had a gross value of £33. 8s. 2d. in 1535 (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, III, 324). It seems, however, to have been held by Parkyn only during the last months of his life. Blomefield mistakenly writes (*Norfolk*, x, 247) that John Parker, S.T.B., prebendary of Ely, was presented by the Bishop of Ely in 1557. He doubtless confused John Parkyn, who does not appear in the lists of Ely prebendaries, with John Parker, rector of Fen Ditton, who was a prebendary 1565-1592 (cf. J. Bentham, *Hist. and Antiq. Ely*, p. 241).

³ Owston, near Doncaster, a parish with which several wills connect the Parkyn family.

⁴ Will of Christopher Parkyn of Owston, proved 8 June 1560 (York Probate Registry, xvi, fol. 81).

Item I bequeth unto my brother Sir Robert Parkyn a soverayng of goldē in valewe xxs., a silver spoon with an antique face upon it, a new featherbedde and bolster edgyd with a red silke lace, a pillowe and pillowe beer with a blew coveryng, my best gowne, Opera Dionisii Carthusiani in 7 voluminibus,¹ item Dionisii Carthusiani de 4^{or} Novissimis,² Epitome Divi Augustini in uno volumine,³ my Calepine⁴ and Concordantia Bible⁵ with a payr of gret wood beades.

Item I bequeth unto my brother Edward Parkyn a duple duckett with a Frenche crowne booth of them in valewe xxs. or there aboutes, a sylver spoon, a feather bed, a bolster edgyd with a blew sylke lace, a pillowe and pillow beare with a coverlet, a blanket and also my best dublet. Item I bequeth unto my brother Christopher Parkyn twoo old angells of golde in valew xxs., a silver spoon, a feather beadd and bolster edgyd with a partie cooloure lace, a pillow and pillowbeere, a coverlet with a blanket, a payr of shetis and also my best cote with a dublet. Item I bequeth unto my god dawghter Margret Amler xxs. in gold, a silver spoin, one of the best mattressis with a coverlet, my best hed kercher, my twoe best candlestyckes, and I desier of my brother Sir Robert Parkyn that if she shall survive hym, that he wyll bequeth a feather bedde unto her with a bolster at my desier.

Item I do bequeth unto my good master, my lorde of Elye, byshoppe Thurlbye⁶ my <fol. 6> picture and table⁷ of S. Jerome with the cost for the cariage of the same. Item I doe bequeth unto Mr. Thomas Redmayn⁸ my best sarcenet tippet. Item I bequeth unto Mr Richard Burton⁹ one soverayne of gold in valew xxs. and I bequeth unto Mr George Redmayn one sylver spooyne. Item I bequeth unto Mr Metham¹⁰ an old angell in valewe xs., my Greke Dictionarye, Thomas Aquinas Super Epistulas Pauli et Canonicas,¹¹ Assertionis Lutherane Confutatio per Johannem Roffensem.¹²

Item I do bequeth unto Mr Hudson¹³ an old angell in valewe xs., Cathena Aurea,¹⁴ Thomas Aquinas Super Evangelium Johannis, Roffensis Adversus Ecolampadium de Veritate Corporis

¹ Cf. *supra*, p. 24, note 6.

² Probably the Paris edition of 1551, though this treatise had been printed at Antwerp as early as 1486. Cf. *Brit. Mus. Catalogue of Printed Books*, s.v. 'Leuwis'.

³ *Epitome Omnium Operum A. Augustini*, Cologne 1549.

⁴ The Latin dictionary of Ambrogio Calepino (1435-1511), gradually improved and made polyglot in successive editions, was in universal use throughout the century. The Aldine press published eighteen editions, 1542-1592.

⁵ Robert Parkyn had himself compiled a manuscript concordance of both Testaments, finishing it on 18 April 1551 (Aberdeen University Library, MS. 185, fol. 210). It is in Latin, covers 418 pages and contains more than 26,000 entries.

⁶ Thomas Thirlby (c. 1506-1570) had been translated from Norwich to Ely in 1554. Though not an active persecutor in his diocese, he presided at some important heresy trials, went as special ambassador to Rome in 1555 and was deposed in 1559 for refusing the oath of supremacy (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

⁷ Commonly used for the board on which the picture was painted and also extended to mean the picture itself (*New Eng. Dict.*, s.v. 'table (3)').

⁸ Thomas Redman, B.D., original fellow of Trinity and Master of Jesus 1559-60. Deprived as a papist, he was limited in 1561 to the counties of York, Westmorland and Cumberland (Venn, *op. cit.*; Strype, *Annals*, I, i, 413). He was a member of the Twisleton branch of this complicated family, his elder brother John a distinguished scholar and first Master of Trinity, his younger brother George mentioned immediately *infra*. They were nephews of Cuthbert Tunstall (W. Greenwood, *The Redmans of Levens and Harewood*, pp. 196, 202).

⁹ Almost certainly Richard Burton of Kinsley in Hemsworth parish and hence a neighbour of the Parkyns (*Visitations of Yorks.*, 1584-5 and 1612, p. 7). This executor and trusted friend was probably an earlier Cambridge associate of the testator; one of this name was B.A. in 1538-9 and M.A. in 1542 (Venn, *op. cit.*).

¹⁰ Cf. *ante*, p. 23, note 3.

¹¹ The *Brit. Mus.* has six printed editions, 1481-1548.

¹² John Fisher's work, first printed at Antwerp in 1523 and in at least seven other editions, the last in 1564.

¹³ William Hudson matriculated from Trinity in 1550 and was elected fellow in 1555 (Venn, *op. cit.*).

¹⁴ The commentaries of St Thomas on the Gospels. The *Brit. Mus.* has nine printed editions, 1475-1532.

et Sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia.¹ Item I do bequeth unto Sir Longe a noble, hoc est vjs. viijd, Titelmanus Super Evangelia Matthei et Johannis,² Thomas Aquinas Super Apocalipsim,³ Roffensis Contra Lutherum de Captivitate Babilonica.⁴ Item I do bequeth unto Richard Thornton⁵ an noble, vj. viijd., Anselmus Super Epistulas Pauli,⁶ Secunda Secunde Thome Aquinatis,⁷ Roffensis de Fiducia et Misericordia Dei.⁸

Item I do bequeth unto Riplay my pooer scolar vs. in money, Tully his Familier Epistles with a payr of my hose and one of my dublettes. Item I bequeth unto Mr. Dr. Sedgewicke,⁹ Mr Pember,¹⁰ Mr Rudde,¹¹ Mr Godsalfe¹² and unto Mr Atkinson,¹³ every one of them in their senioritie to chuse fourthe and take one boke, not breakyng eny whole wourke therfore, of thees my bokes (I meane) which be not bequethed. Item I bequeth unto Mr Wylson Eusebius, being in three litle volumes.

Item I wyll that the red hangynges in my chambre be there styll remaynyng and belongyng unto the chambre, the which hangyngs I did receyve of the colledge. And if so be that eny thyng shalbe founde in my chambre that is belongyng unto the colledge, as ayther anye bourdes, naylis, lock and keye or eny huynges of yron for doores, I wyll that all suche be restored unto the colledge agayn. Item I wyll that what so ever thyng shalbe founde in my chambre and knowen to be belongyng unto eny other man, that it be diligently restored unto thoner.

Item I <fo. 6v.> doe bequith unto Matthew Matthew¹⁴ vjs. viijd. in money, Prima Secunde Thome Aquinatis,¹⁵ Welcurio,¹⁶ my psalter bownde with Salamones Proverbis and apayr of my hose.

¹ Fisher's work published in three editions at Cologne, all in 1527, and in German translation, probably at Mainz, in 1528.

² Commentaries by the Capuchin Franciscus Titelman of Hasselt, d. 1537. His *Elucidationes* of St John and St Matthew were published respectively in 1543 and 1545 (*Allgemeine Deutsche Biog.*, xxxviii, 377).

³ Florence, 1549.

⁴ Cologne, 1525.

⁵ Probably a pupil or undergraduate friend. A Richard Thornton matriculated as pensioner from Trinity in 1557 (Venn, op. cit.) and a possible identification occurs in the pedigree of the Thorntons of Tyersall, Bradford (*Visitations of Yorks.* 1584-5 and 1612, p. 579).

⁶ Editions at Paris 1533, 1544, 1549; Venice, 1547; Cologne, 1533, 1545 (Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*, I, 140).

⁷ The *Secunda Secundae* had been published, separately, in at least fourteen editions previous to this date.

⁸ *Opusculum de fiducia et misericordia Dei* (Cologne, 1556).

⁹ Thomas Sedgwick, D.D., fellow of Trinity and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity 1554; one of the divines selected to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer at Oxford, and a commissioner for the examination of heretical books. Under Elizabeth he was confined to the vicinity of Richmond, Yorks, where his relatives were also recusant (Cooper, *Athenae Cantab.*, I, 213, 553; Strype, *Annals*, I, i, 412; J. J. Cartwright, *Chapters in the Hist. of Yorks.*, p. 41; York Diocesan Registry, Visitation Book R. vi, A. 8, fol. 82).

¹⁰ Robert Pember, the tutor of Ascham; original fellow of Trinity and reader there in Greek 1546-60 (Cooper, op. cit., I, 208; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

¹¹ Along with Godsalve and Atkinson who follow, Richard Rudd was also an original fellow of Trinity. These three, together with Thomas Redman, were all ordained in December 1553 in the London diocese (Frere, *Marian Reaction*, pp. 254, 261, 268, 269). Rudd was a Cumberland man; B.D. in 1554 and probably vicar of Ashwell, Herts, dying in 1559-60 (Venn, op. cit.).

¹² Edward Godsalve, prebendary of Chichester 1558; deprived under Elizabeth, he retired to Antwerp, where he was professor of divinity at St Michael's monastery (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). Cf. the previous note.

¹³ Thomas Atkinson; B.A. 1541-2; M.A. from Trinity 1547; fellow 1546; B.D. 1554 (Venn, op. cit.). Cf. note 11, *supra*.

¹⁴ Mathias Mathew, matriculated as sizar from Peterhouse 1556; subsequently fellow of Clare (Venn, op. cit.).

¹⁵ Published separately in at least seven editions by this date.

¹⁶ Welcurio or Velcurio was the pseudonym of Johannes Bernardi of Feldkirch, who is so frequently confused with the Lutheran theologian Dölsch and with other natives of his town. Cf. on these distinctions F. Kropatscheck, *Johannes Dölsch aus Feldkirch* (Greifswald, 1898), especially pp. 12-13. The present reference is probably either to his epitome of Aristotle's *De Anima* (Basel, 1537) or to his commentary on Aristotle's *Physics* (Tübingen, 1553).

Item I desier most earnestlye of myn exequutors that they wyll so faythfullye provide for me that I maye be buried in the queer of Trinitie Colledge Chapell betwixte the standyng of the lectron and the first greceyng¹ and step which makyth towards the blessyd sacrament of the aluter, yf so be that it shall please Almightye God to call me unto his gret mercie here within thuniversitie of Cambrydg. And then I wyll that my exequutors bestowe emonge the poore people xiijs. iiij*d.* and the same daye xs. to be bestowed at the dyner in Trinitie Colledge to amende the fare of the felowes and scolars that daye and all other studentes in the same colledge. Item that xs. be gyven and distributed emongst 20 of the most poorest students of this same Trinitie Colledg in Cambridge.

And if so bee that eny good man wyll take so muche paynes as that daye of my buriall to make a sermone exhortyng the people to remembre deathe, where unto wee be all subiecte propter peccatum (mors enim peccati est stipendium), then I wyll that that preacher have for his paynes xs. in gold.

Item for to see the iust perfourmannce of this my last wyll and testament I wyll that my trustie freend Mr Richard Burton, my brother Sir Robert Parkyn and my brother Edward Parkyn be myne exequutors to provide and see that every thyng in this my will and testament be perfourmyd and doon iustlye and trulie so neare as may be, accordyng as I have here declaryd in wrightyng. I do desier and pray yow three to satisfie this my wyll and testament, for yow threee in especyallye I do trust, as knowyth Jesus Christ my Savior and Redemer, unto whom be all honor and glorie world without ende. Amen.

<fol. 7> In manus tuas commendo spiritum meum: redemisti me Domine Deus veritatis, amen.

Ego Johannes Parkyn sacerdos et socius Collegii Sancte Trinitatis Cantabrigiensis hec scripsi manu mea propria anno Domini 1558, die autem mensis Septembris 21.²

¹ Steps in a flight. Cf. *New Eng. Dict.*, s.v. 'grecing'.

² A subsequent note records probate on 27 January 1558-9 before John Pore, S.T.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University, administration being granted to the three executors through their proctors Thomas Metham and William Hudson; Masters of Arts. An inventory to the sum of £60. 7*s.* 7*d.* was exhibited, but its details are not included in the MS.

EXCAVATION OF THE SNAILWELL GROUP OF BRONZE AGE BARROWS¹

T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

AT the beginning of the recent war, it was necessary to level this well-known group of ten barrows for the construction of the Snailwell Airfield. The barrows, which are shown on the 1832 issue of the 1 in. Ordnance Map, lie close to the northern side of the triangle of railway lines to the eastward of Newmarket. One barrow indeed lies partly beneath the railway embankment, which is shown in the photograph of barrows A & B (Plate Va).

Before the railway was made, the barrows stood on the open heath-land and were comparatively conspicuous. I saw them first about twenty-five years ago and they were then well-marked low grass-covered mounds. They had been somewhat reduced since that time by agricultural operations. The barrows lie close to the line of the Icknield Way, which in ancient days probably consisted of numerous more or less parallel trackways covering a fairly wide belt of country. Along the course of the Icknield Way there are numerous similar clusters of barrows, and one feels inclined to connect them with the former camping places of nomads who made use of this route.

The Snailwell Barrows, unlike those on Royston Heath or at Upper Hare Park, stood in a hollow between two downs, and I cannot think that they were ever intended to form prominent additions to the landscape. It is probable then that the conspicuous positions chosen for other barrow groups were governed by some consideration other than a desire for the mounds to show up clearly against the skyline. Should this governing factor be nothing more than the proximity of a recognized camping place, then it would often happen that the site would be chosen on high ground with a good view over open grazing land. Such open grazings would be by no means invariably found on the summits of downs, for these are often capped with glacial clays bearing forest trees. Although the general distribution of such clays is well known, it is obviously impossible to be quite certain to-day which areas were sufficiently clear of thorn and juniper scrub in the Bronze Age to form attractive sites for camps. It is, however, certain that the Icknield Way belt was relatively free from heavy forest growth in early times, while being bordered on the one hand by fenland and on the other by clay-covered upland.

We may imagine a considerable seasonal migration up and down this route of nomadic peoples driving their flocks and herds from camp to camp. Family groups would separate off from the main body to go down to spend the dry summer

¹ O.S. 1 in. Map 52/652657 approx.

months on the fen margins and sandy islands where their herds could find good grazing till the surface became more boggy in the autumn. Too much emphasis may easily be laid on the agriculture of this early Bronze Age in East Anglia. All excavation of recent years seems to point to the existence of numerous summer camps of herdsmen on the margins of the southern fens. People were living on the flocks and herds they drove before them and eking it out with some hunting of red deer and roe. Little patches of cereals may have been cultivated by some less nomadic groups, but the bulk of the people very likely wandered with an almost Abrahamic organization from Wiltshire to the North Sea and back again. Whether a tribe kept to its same beat generation after generation, or whether it took different routes, might well be determined by a close study of the distribution of various types of pottery vessel with this object in mind. It should be possible with increasing study to form a reasonable picture of the range of a particular tribal group using a particular form of pot. Such a study might tend to indicate an ebb and flow of nomadic elements up and down the Icknield Way belt long after areas on either side had developed into settled agricultural districts. It would never surprise me to learn that considerable bodies of nomads were moving up and down it right into the Roman period. A gipsy of to-day, who still makes use of the spring-heads near the Ashwell Street and bakes a hedgehog or whittles clothes-pegs under the may trees, is only the last descendant of a long and often illustrious line of similar wanderers.

If there is any point in archaeological research, it is to bring home to us the conditions of life which confronted our ancestors and to give us some insight into how they faced their difficulties and dangers. The customs which they practised when they buried their dead and the condition of the encampments where they lived, all help us to build up a picture which, although torn and spotted with mildew, can yet help us perhaps with almost as great accuracy as a Hogarth print. We can see the skeletons of the men, with their great muscular attachments and rugged chins, and realize that here were people who lived a strenuous life and would be ready to face emergency without fear. They make us think of the men in wagons who led the migrations across the American plains, or the Transvaal Dutch trekkers. It is without surprise that we see little trace of artistic sense in the objects they have left behind them. Accurate workmanship they would appreciate; the well-sewn tent, or the carefully served arrowshaft they could understand; but the cunning designs on the Glastonbury Iron Age pottery would have meant nothing to them, and it is impossible to imagine them sitting on a boulder to watch the sunset over the Western Ocean and dreaming of Tir-nan-Og. The people who camped on the horse fen some three thousand years ago thought nothing of eating old women and probably regarded their own lives with little concern. They evidently thought it necessary to see that persons of importance were given a stately burial, and apparently they dried and kept their bodies till a suitable occasion arose for the necessary effort.¹ It was no small task to make a barrow 60 ft. across and perhaps 6 ft. high. Only

¹ Plate VI*a*. Burial no. 4. Barrow G. The feet have dropped off before burial.

serious religious considerations would enforce its construction. The dead person would be trussed up, dried over a fire and carried with them till they met a larger group who could help with the barrow building. Cremation only takes the idea one stage further. Three of the cremations in Barrow A were brought there in pots, already cremated, while one was burnt on the spot.

It is interesting to note that a large proportion of the burials are those of persons who never reached maturity and that even infants were considered worthy of respectable burial. It would be a mistake to fall into the snare which tries to make us see the man of the early Bronze Age as the enlightened soul with a pretty taste in flint implements and pottery. Rather we must picture a fierce and rugged savage tramping daily about his flocks and herds, with an eye ever open to the danger of wolf or hostile tribesman. A man with little artistic, but much practical, sense and great bodily strength, who looked on the world as a place where good grazing was essential, dangers numerous and comforts limited to the meal by the camp fire and sleep near its warmth. You may like to think of him sitting in the sunshine on the slope of Barrow G, knapping flints and letting the wastage roll down into the ditch, but at the same time you may be sure that a ceaseless watch was being kept by others over the flocks which were their life.

I have suggested that the nomad's work was carried out on foot, but perhaps this was not always so. The skull of a pony was found buried in Barrow C in circumstances which suggest that it was a contemporary burial and it is most probable that this was the case. If so, we are justified in assuming that some of their lives were spent riding round their herds on shaggy ponies.

The results obtained from the excavation of this barrow group should not only be compared with those from Sir Cyril Fox's exploration of the Beaconhill barrow at Barton Mills¹ and those of the late Mr C. S. Leaf at Chippenham,² but also with those obtained by Dr Grahame Clark and Mr Leaf on dwelling sites in the fenland itself.³ When all are taken together, we begin to form some picture of the life of early Bronze Age man. I feel myself that the people who buried a man with a bronze dagger and perforated stone axe in a barrow at Chippenham, were probably to be found at some time in the same year attending a similar ceremony in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge. We can, however, have no proof of this till it can be shown that composition of the clay forming some of the urns found in Wiltshire is identical with that of some of our East Anglian pots. Such an examination would be of great value to the study of Bronze Age life and could be carried out with comparatively little difficulty. By this means alone and not from the distribution of expensive articles, such as bronze daggers, can the range of wandering tribes be determined. The collared urn, slung in all probability in a wicker holder and filled with cheese or some other milk product, such as skyr, would journey with the family as it moved. A bronze knife or spear, however, could easily travel long distances by exchange from hand to hand and tribe to tribe. There is no reason for thinking that the jet beads found on the child's skeleton in Barrow C came there by any means other than

¹ *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxvi.

² *Ibid.* xxxvi.

³ *Ibid.* xxxv.



a. Chalk rings on barrows of the Snailwell Group, April 1940.
Barrow B in foreground, men working on Barrow A.



b. Soil above Cremation II. Barrow A, Snailwell.



c. Cremation II. Barrow A, Snailwell Group.



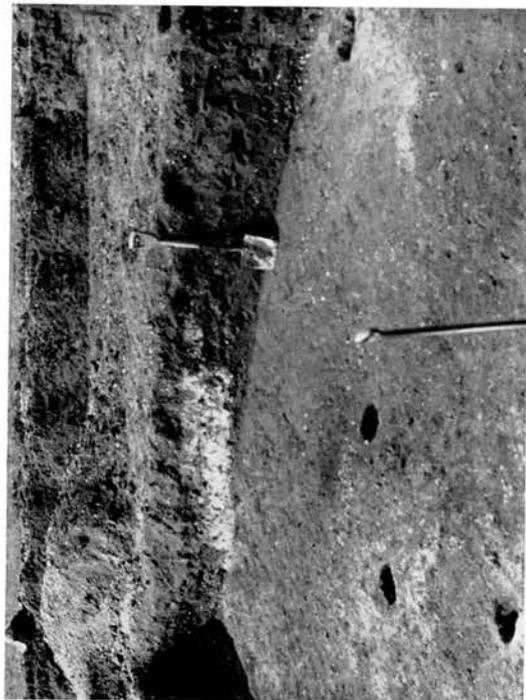
d. Cremation III, covered by chalk ring. Barrow A, Snailwell Group.



a. Barrow G. Burial no. 4. Crouched and probably smoked-dried burial. Feet have dropped off.



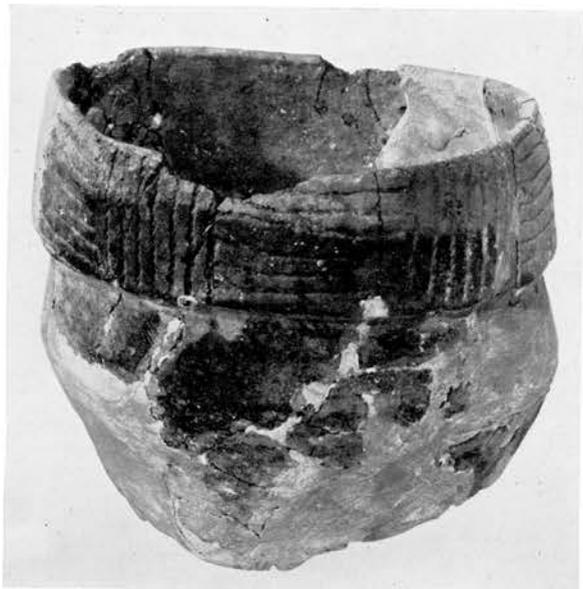
b. Barrow G. Burial no. 5. Child's skeleton with flint knife, flake at the hip. Buried on old ground surface.



c. Post-holes and chalk ring in section.



d. Cremation-sites on edge of chalk ring. Barrow B.



Cremation No. I



Cremation No. II



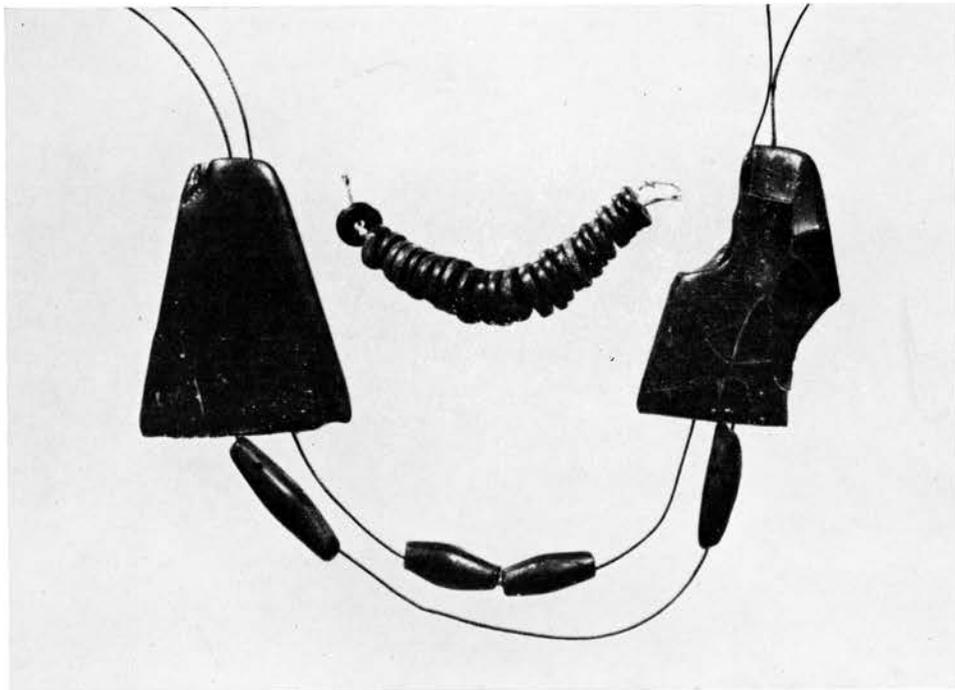
Cremation No. III



Cremation No. IV

COLLARED URNS FROM BARROW A
One Quarter Natural Size

PLATE VIII



a. Jet necklace found with child's skeleton



b. Barrow C. Jet bead enlarged

barter. They had probably been worn on many necks before they finished up in that Snailwell grave. Identical beads travelled as far as Argyll from the place where they all appear to have been made, probably in the neighbourhood of Whitby. It is perhaps reasonable to suppose that the original medium of exchange was flint mined at Grimes Graves.

The excavation work was carried out with the Society's funds. We were fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Dr R. E. M. Wheeler's foreman, W. J. Wedlake. All the plans in this report are his careful work. For days on end the excavation was entirely in his charge, since many things made it impossible for me to be there every day. Dr Grahame Clark and Mr C. W. Phillips assisted me from time to time, as did many voluntary helpers. Dr G. Bushnell surveyed all the sections, but I must claim responsibility for the photographs in the field. I am keeping the report as short as possible on account of the difficulties in publication. Wedlake's plans make detailed descriptions largely redundant. It has been suggested to me that the chalk rings surrounding most of the barrows are the remains of complete chalk covers to the mounds. If this were so Wedlake's plans ought not to show a hard edge to these rings. The ditches which surround the barrows, however, are seldom large enough to provide such covers and it seems as if Wedlake's diagrams are correct. The chalk was used in fact as a revetment and not as a cover. The ditches appear to have been dug after the barrows were complete and are not of a ceremonial character. In the case of Barrow D there was no ditch and the revetment material must have been scraped off the surface of the chalk from which the turf had been removed to build the mound.

BARROW A

This was a low mound only 2 ft. high in the middle. The surrounding chalk ring was plainly visible on the surface of the ploughed land (Plate *Va*) before excavation. Four cremations in collared urns (Plate VII) were found and beside the first were the bones of a young infant, which must have had some relation to the cremated person in the urn. It will be seen from the plan and section (Fig. 2) that the barrow was surrounded by a small ditch 1 ft. 9 in. deep and 8 ft. to 10 ft. wide. The chalk thrown up from this had apparently been trodden or rammed on to the slopes of the barrow, which was presumably constructed of turves collected from the immediate neighbourhood, to prevent the spreading and disintegration of the mound. Some idea of the dating of this ditch in relation to the barrow itself may be gathered from the fact that cremation III (Plate *Vd*) had been covered by the chalk from the ditch and had been placed mouth downwards on the old ground surface before this chalk was thrown up. This collared urn is of much the same style as the central and presumably primary cremation II (Plates *Vc* & VII), which was placed mouth downwards in a neatly dug pit in the chalk. The burnt soil covering this pit showed clearly (Plate *Vb*) when we were clearing off the barrow at the old ground level. It was found that ten bone pins (Fig. 11, no. 2), a bone awl or fid (Fig. 11, no. 5), two bone tubes (Fig. 11, nos. 3, 4), a perforated portion of roe-deer antler (Fig. 11, no. 6) and

three plano-convex flint knives (Fig. 11, no. 1) had been put in beside the pot. It is conjectured that the pins may have been intended to form a comb-like contraption for the hair. They are graded in size and, with one exception, have been perforated for stringing. Whether the bone tubes and perforated piece of antler could have served a purpose similar to wig-curlers, or whether perhaps the whole thing was really of a practical and not ornamental character must for the moment remain conjectural. Similar bone tubes of Viking date are known as pin-cases. Our pins were not inside these tubes however. They were all found so close together that they must have once been secured in some pouch or bag, together with the flint knives. Mortimer frequently found plano-convex knives¹ associated with inhumations in the barrows he excavated in Yorkshire² and bone pins similar to ours are not infrequent. In one case he found six unperforated specimens.³ The other objects are without immediate parallels, although the bone tube found by Mortimer⁴ is possibly an elaboration of our type. The whole group of associated finds is of considerable interest and, with the collared urn, may probably be dated at a comparatively early period of the Bronze Age. There seems no reason to suppose that any of the urns found in this barrow differed greatly in date, and if, as appears probable, it was a custom to keep bodies of dead persons until there were enough to make the trouble of building a barrow necessary, it is reasonable to suppose that all the cremations found are contemporary with the construction and none is secondary in the true sense.

Very little was found in the barrow other than the burials themselves. The skull of an ox in a shattered condition lay just beneath the surface at the point shown on the plan.⁵ A portion of the ulna of an adult person was found in a pocket in the chalk ring. These two discoveries may throw some light on the supposed ritualistic feasts held at the time of the building of a barrow.

A hollow in a sand pipe at one point contained black material, crackled burnt flints and a small fragment of Bronze Age pottery. We conjectured that this was debris swept into the hollow at the time of the construction of the barrow. All the urns except No. 4 were placed mouth downwards. The significance of this action, which would have been more difficult than placing them the other way up, is unknown; some cloth or bag must have closed the mouths of the pots. Since fragments of similar pots are found on dwelling sites, it is clear that this ware was not specially made for funerary purposes. The same is true of beakers and other forms of pottery of all periods in this country.

BARROW B

Almost exactly in the centre of this barrow, on the old ground surface, lay the flattened and possibly charred skull of an adult person. Little sign of the rest of the skeleton could be seen.

¹ Plano-convex knives had evidently some particularly personal significance; they are often the only objects found with inhumations of the early Bronze Age. One was found near the lap of inhumation 5 in Barrow G (see below, p. 36).

² Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches in Burial Mounds of E. Yorks.* fig. 10.

³ *Ibid.* fig. 167.

⁴ *Ibid.* fig. 126.

⁵ See also *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxiii, p. 154.

On the western perimeter of the chalk revetment, which was very noticeable in this particular mound and had the appearance of having been rammed hard, were a great number of shallow holes containing burnt human bones. These were in all cases covered with a continuous layer of flint nodules, which were themselves frequently crackled by fire. The exact relationship of these burials to the construction of the mound is difficult to determine. Had they been placed where they were found at the time of the construction of the chalk revetment, it is hard to see how some of them would have been buried at all. It appears that at some considerable time after the construction of the barrow, when enough humus had formed to cover them, numerous cremations were placed in holes round the edge of the barrow and then covered with a layer of flints. No objects were found with these cremations. They may belong to the early Iron Age and represent the cemetery of a settled community living in the neighbourhood. The surrounding ditch of this barrow was comparatively large, which accounts for the very solid revetment surrounding the mound.

BARROW C

This was a considerable mound 61 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high in the middle (Fig. 4). As in the case of the two preceding ones, it appeared to be almost entirely composed of downland turf from the surrounding area. There was an encircling ditch from which the excavated chalk had again formed a revetment showing as a white ring on the surface of the ploughland. Approximately in the middle of the barrow were two cremations without any urns; one was resting on the old turf line and probably the primary interment, and a second at a higher level and presumably secondary. Nearer to the western side the crouched skeleton of a child lay on its right side. This was much disturbed by burrowing animals. It had probably lain on the old turf line. A necklace of jet beads (Plate VIII *a*) had been scattered by the efforts either of rabbits or of people digging them out. The necklace as recovered consisted of 25 thin drum-shaped disc beads, four bi-conical and two flat trapezoid beads¹ with dotted ornament. All these beads are of well-known forms,² which are more frequently found in the north of the country than in the Cambridge area. The necklace was old, being very much worn and chipped at the time it was deposited. The bi-conical beads are similar to those found with the early Bronze Age skeleton in Southey Fen³ and which was accompanied by a copper awl.

A rough circle of post holes was also uncovered (Plate VI *c*). These must have only contained small posts not many inches in diameter. They were generally dug into the chalk, but sometimes hardly penetrated it. Post holes were noted by Mr C. S. Leaf at Chippenham⁴ and are of course well known in many places.⁵ It is not easy to tell the purpose of this circle, which was the only one found in this group of barrows. The barrow otherwise bears a close resemblance to all the others. It is possible that

¹ An identical trapezoid bead with the same ornamental design was found in Burwell Fen and is in the Cambridge Museum.

² Mortimer, *op. cit.* fig. 418*a* etc.

³ *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia*, vol. vi, Plate XXXIII.

⁴ *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxvi, Barrow I.

⁵ Mortimer, *op. cit.* fig. 397.

some kind of hut had existed here. At one place just outside the ring of post holes we found a group of four other holes. The purpose of these is not apparent. No relics were found on the old ground surface within the post hole circle which could have indicated former habitation. Had a hut of any sort existed, it was either newly made, or a dummy one. Beneath Barrow J, however, although no post holes were discovered, there were many worked flints to suggest former occupation of the site. It is possible that these people lived in round skin tents, or yurts, like the nomads of Central Asia, and that the holes were only sockets for the supporting frames. Only in the case of a permanent yurt would the digging of post holes be sometimes necessary. The round barrow may well represent the round yurt.

BARROW G

This barrow (Fig. 7) was remarkable for the number of inhumations which it contained. Two of these certainly rested on the old ground surface beneath the barrow and must be considered contemporary with its construction. A third (No. 4), which was that of an adult male of considerable bodily strength, was buried in a shallow grave a foot beneath the old turf line. There was no sign of disturbance above, and the mound of up-throw from the grave could be clearly seen in the section. It is thus clear that this burial also preceded the construction of the mound. The feet were missing from this skeleton which appeared to be slightly charred. Its sharply contracted position (Plate VI *a*) suggests that in this case the body, when it was interred, was in the condition of a smoke-dried mummy. This may well have been the case with the two skeletons which lay on the turf line, but there was no sign of charring. One of them (No. 5), apparently a boy in his teens, was accompanied by a plano-convex knife and a flint flake (Plate VI *b*), which lay together near his thigh and had probably been contained in a pouch of some kind. An almost exactly similar pair of objects was found by Mortimer.¹ The remainder of the burials may have been later than the construction of the mound.

Very little can be learnt from the remaining barrows in the group. It is possible that the central interment in Barrow E, which had been partially explored at some earlier date, is the one from which the well-known Snailwell beaker² was obtained.

A secondary burial in Barrow E was headless and had had an arm removed whilst the flesh was still on it; the arm being replaced by its side. This may represent the execution of some criminal.

Barrow J had been built on the site of earlier occupation. Potsherds, flint implements and a flat polished axe of "hardened mud-stone" (Fig. 12, no. 11) were scattered beneath the barrow. The shape of the stone axe suggests that it is more or less contemporary with the earliest flat bronze axes, while the pottery fragments apparently come from collared urns of the type found containing cremations in Barrow A. Barrow J, in fact, appears to have been built on the camping place of

¹ Op. cit. figs. 341, 342.

² Abercromby, vol. 1, Plate VIII, 65.

people similar to those who built Barrow A. Perhaps it was the actual camp at the time of the construction of this barrow. Beyond this there was nothing worthy of remark in Barrows D, E, F, H, I, and J, which cannot be seen in the plans.

FINAL NOTES

It should be observed that there is no trace in the Snailwell Barrow Group of the elaborate ritual now recognized by Sir Cyril Fox in his excavations of barrows in south Wales, and which he has observed in the Barrow I excavated by C. S. Leaf at Chippenham. It is possible that the post holes in Barrow C are of ritualistic significance. The ox skull in Barrow A and the pony skull in Barrow C may be so too, but there was probably no elaborate ritual of passing bodies through ditches, or dancing on turf rotundas. The ditches were made after the barrows had been constructed.

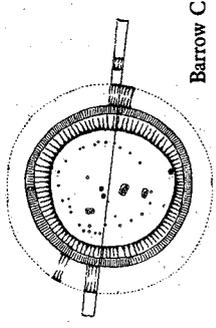
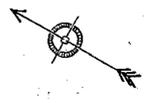
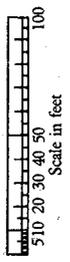
The earliest barrows in the series probably date from the Beaker Period and their construction continued into the time of collared urns. They may well be all the work of a single group of nomads and there is probably not a very great range in time between the earliest and the latest. The little group of 18 cremations above the chalk revetment in Barrow B is probably the cemetery of quite a different people, used either at the end of the Bronze Age or the beginning of the Iron Age, perhaps about 600 B.C.

SNAILWELL BARROW GROUP

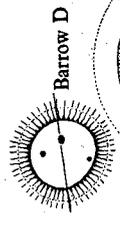
Table of contents

Barrow No.	Cremations in urns	Cremations without urns	Crouched adult	Child	Straight adult
A	4	—	—	1	—
B	—	18	1	—	—
C	—	3	1	2	—
D	—	3	—	—	—
E	—	—	1	1	—
F	—	—	—	2	1 mutilated
G	—	2	1	5	—
H	—	1	—	1	—
I	—	1	—	—	—
J	—	—	—	3	—
Total: 10	4	28	4	15	—

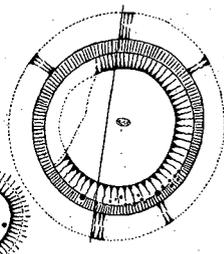
SNAILWELL BARROW GROUP, 1940
GROUND PLAN



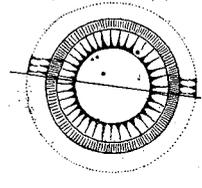
Barrow C



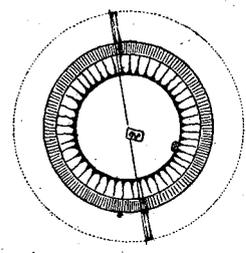
Barrow D



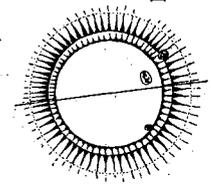
Barrow B



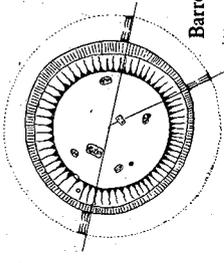
Barrow A



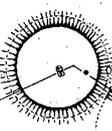
Barrow E



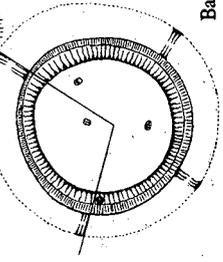
Barrow F



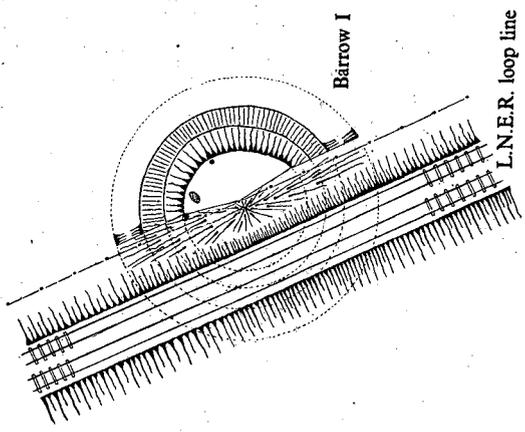
Barrow G



Barrow H



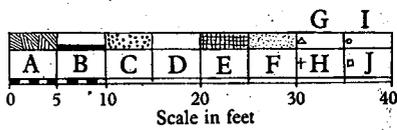
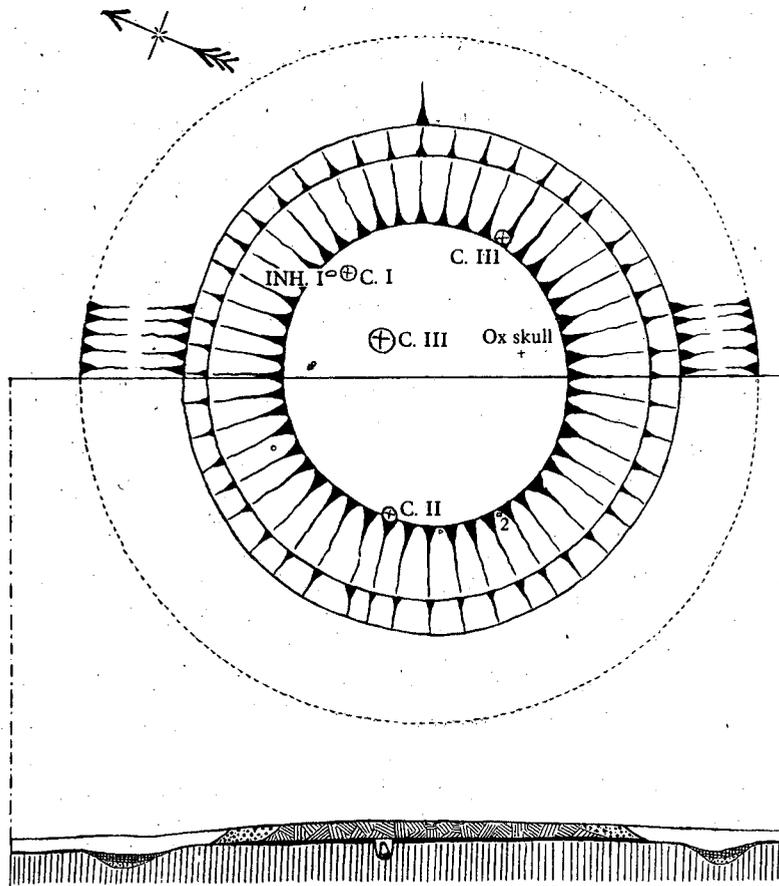
Barrow J



Barrow I

L.N.E.R. loop line

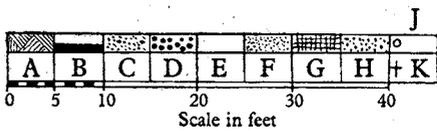
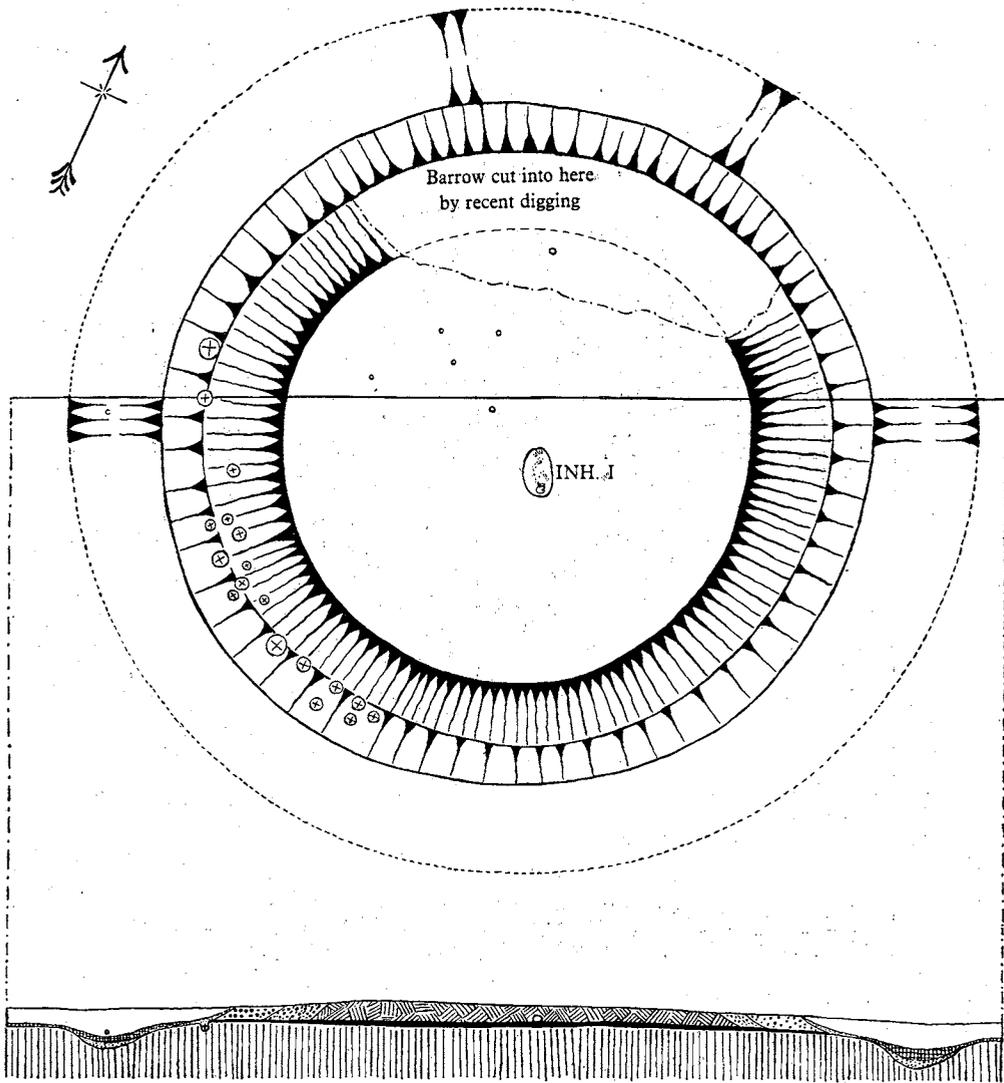
Fig. 1



BARROW A

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Thrown-up surface soil. | F. Rapid silt in ditch. |
| B. Original surface. | G. Worked flint. |
| C. Chalk revetment. | H. Cremation. |
| D. Modern filling. | I. Pottery. |
| E. Barrow spill. | J. Human bone. |

Fig. 2

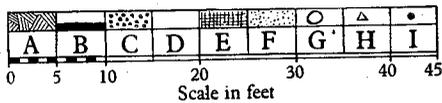
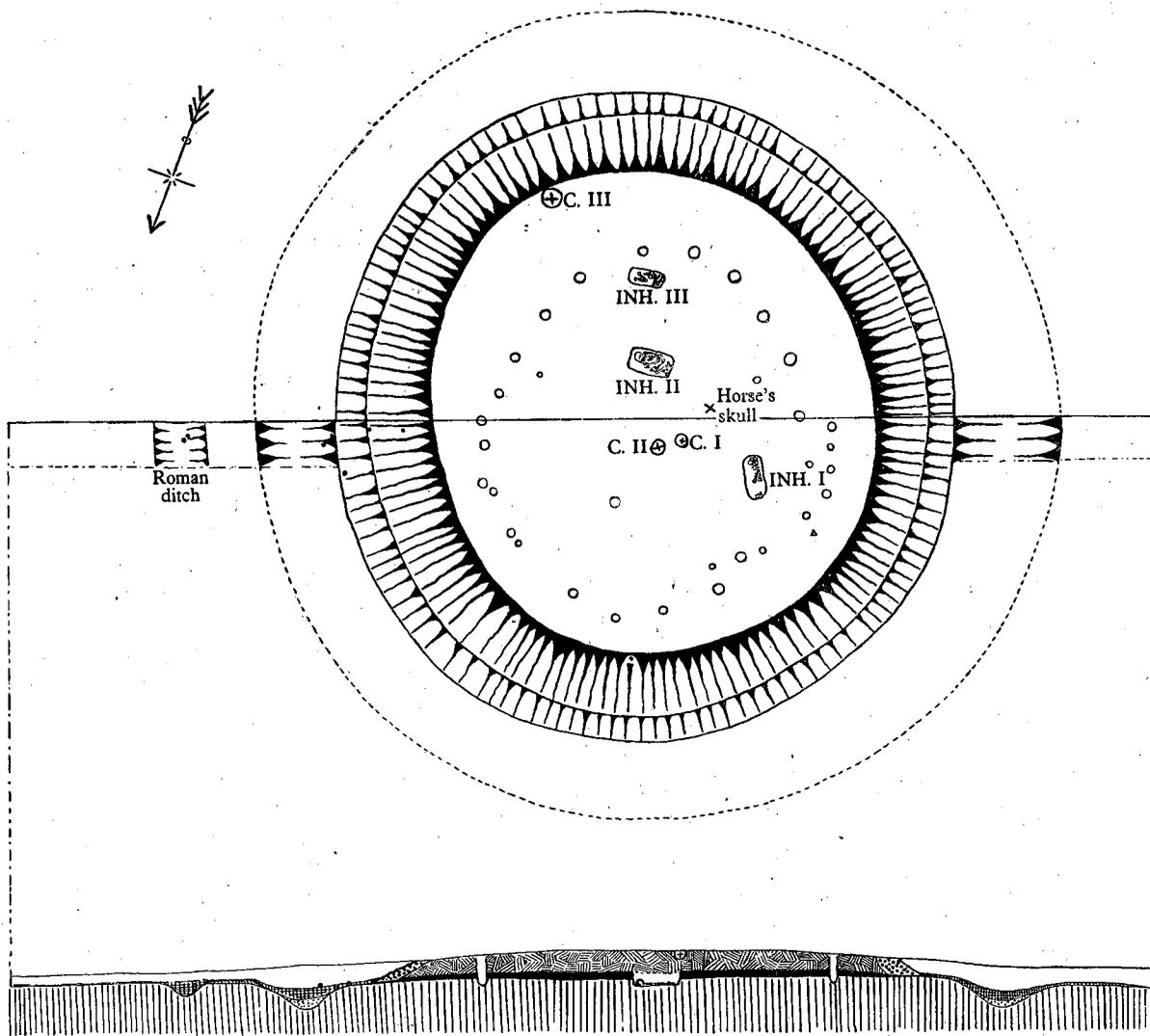


BARROW B

- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Original surface.
- C. Brown earth.
- D. Chalk revetment.
- E. Modern filling.

- F. Early barrow spill.
- G. Barrow spill.
- H. Rapid silt.
- J. Pottery.
- K. Cremation.

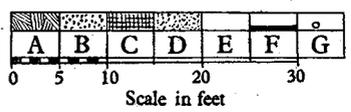
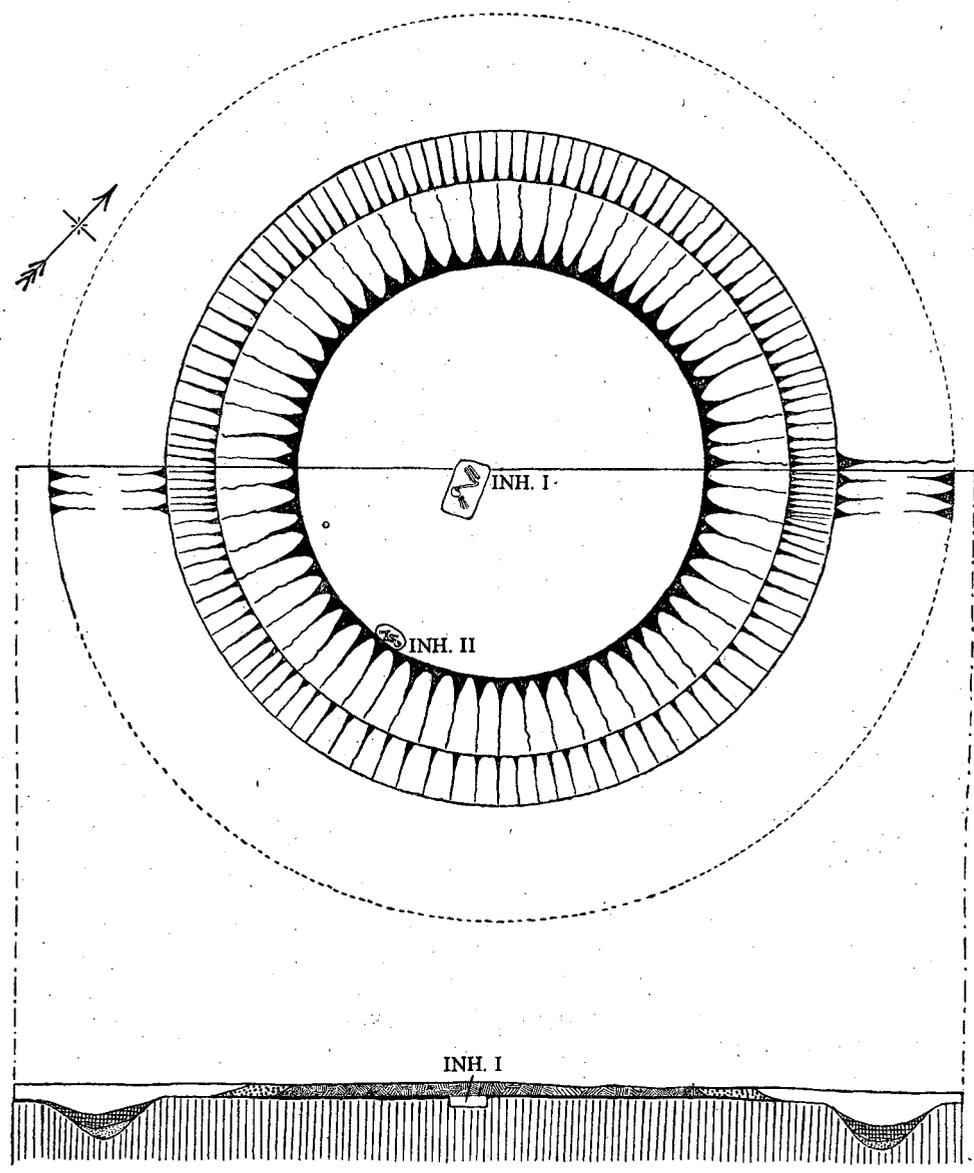
Fig. 3



BARROW C

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Thrown-up surface soil. B. Original surface. C. Chalk revetment. D. Modern filling. E. Barrow spill. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Rapid silt. G. Post hole. H. Worked flint. I. Pottery. |
|---|--|

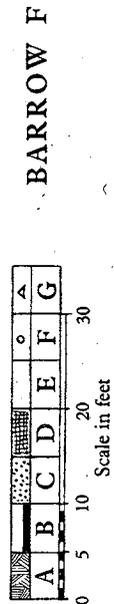
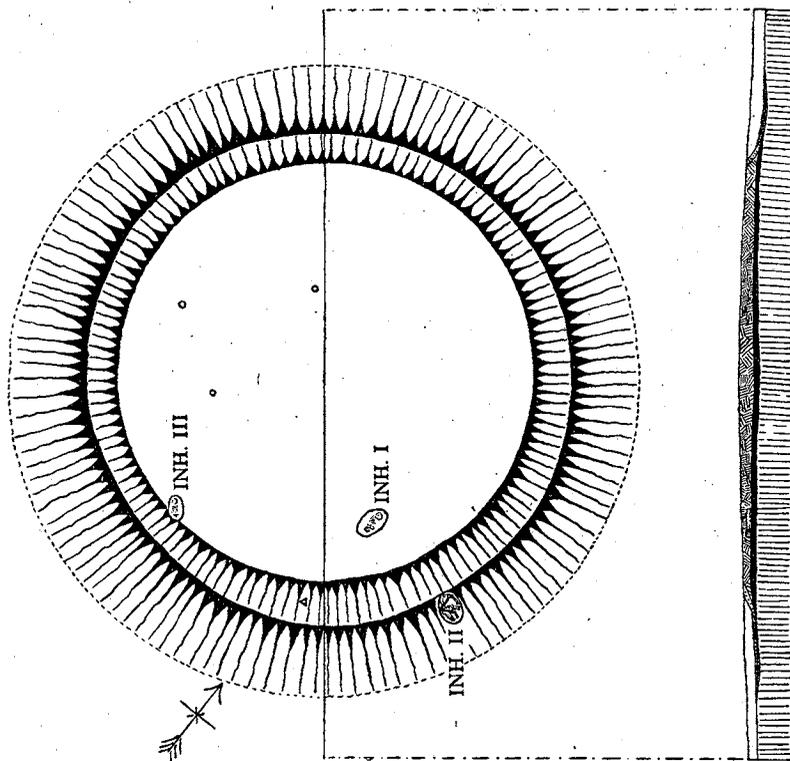
Fig. 4



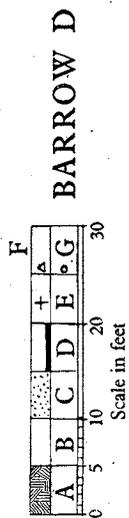
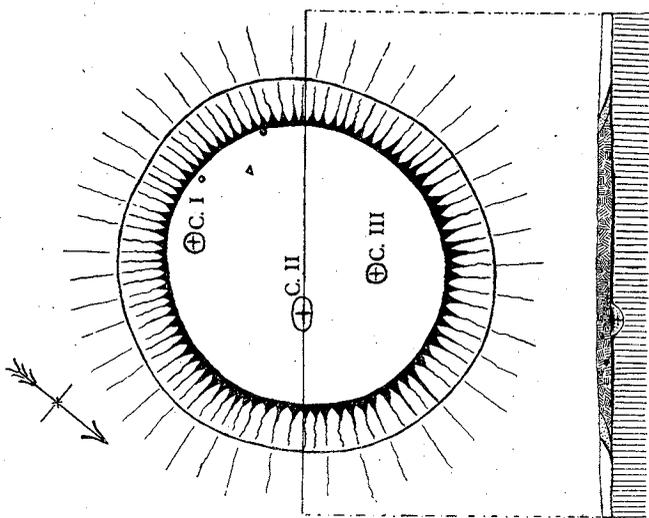
BARROW E

- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Chalk revetment.
- C. Barrow spill.
- D. Rapid silt in ditch.
- E. Modern filling.
- F. Original surface.
- G. Pottery.

Fig. 5

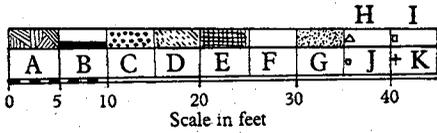
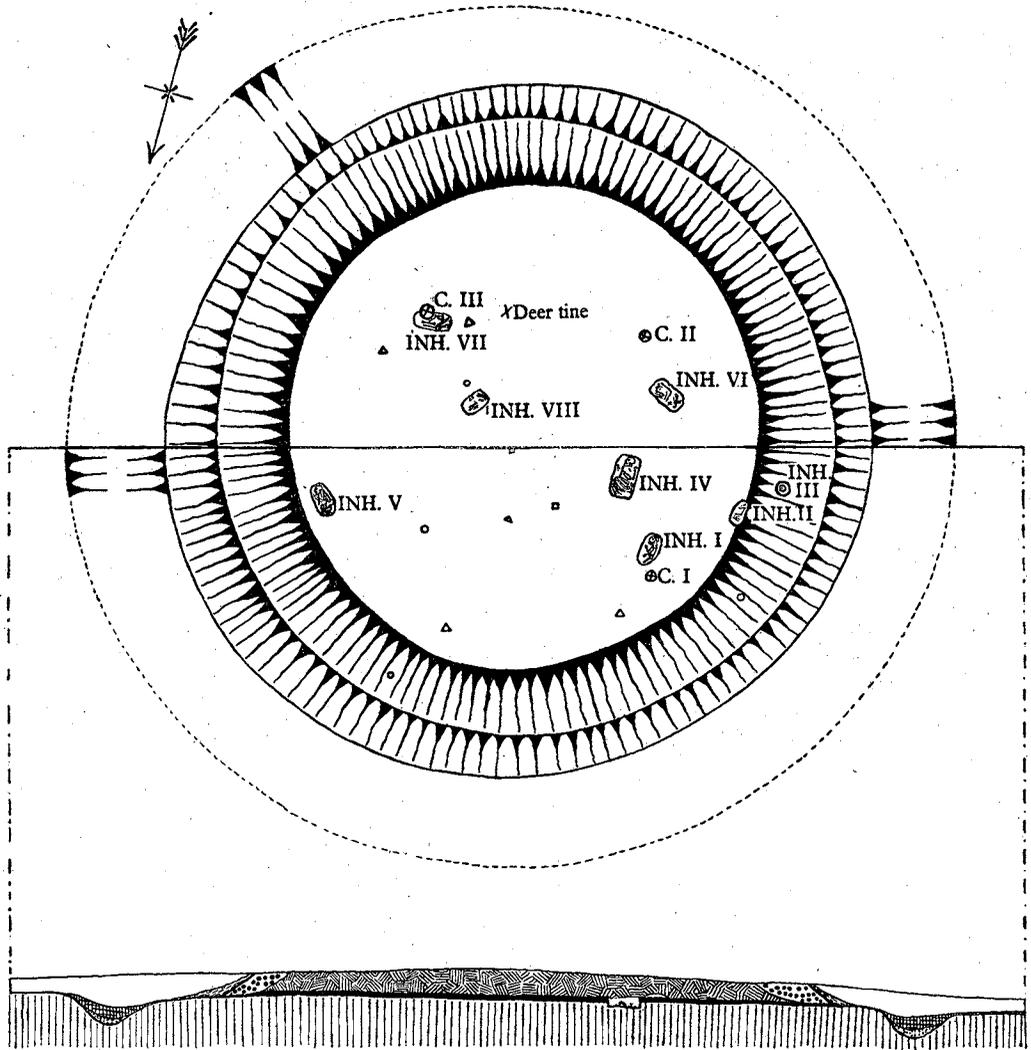


- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Original surface.
- C. Chalk revetment.
- D. Barrow spill.
- E. Modern filling.
- F. Pottery.
- G. Worked flint.



- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Modern filling.
- C. Chalk revetment.
- D. Original surface.
- E. Cremation.
- F. Worked flint.
- G. Pottery.

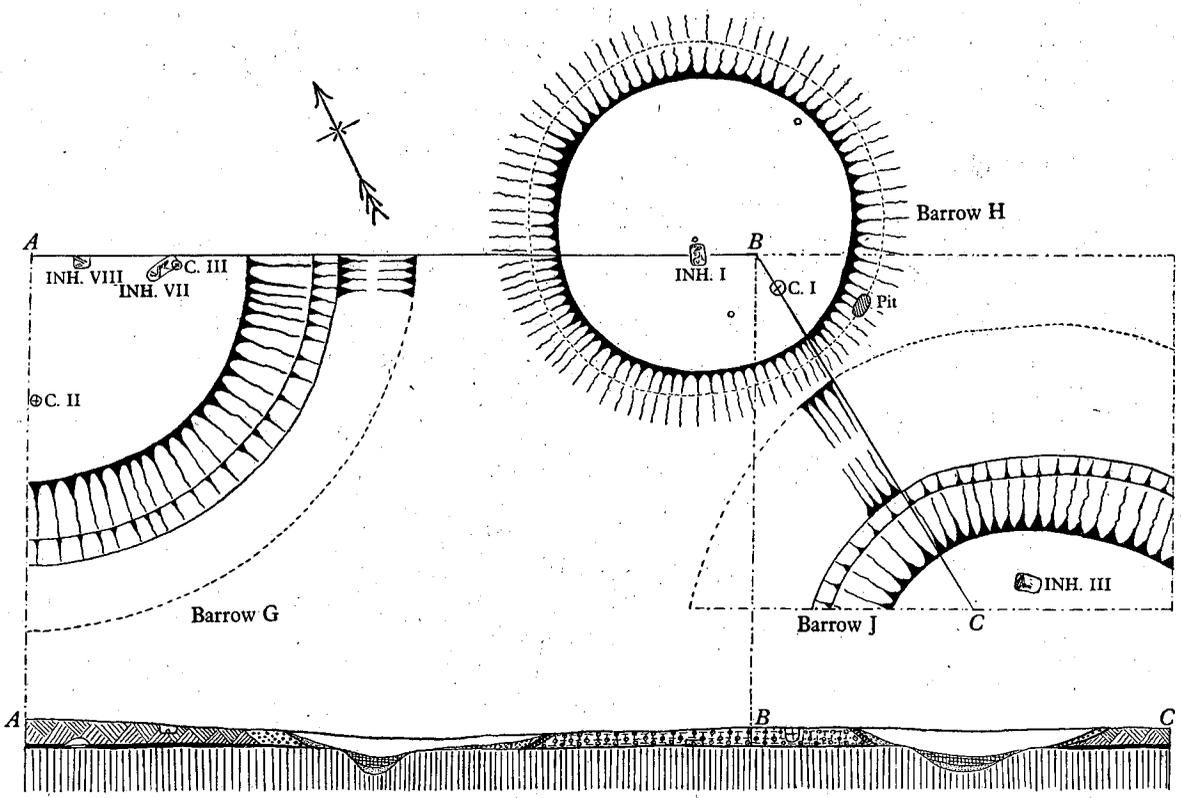
Fig. 6



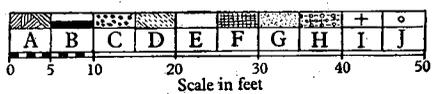
BARROW G

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Thrown-up surface soil. B. Original surface. C. Chalk revetment. D. Early barrow spill. E. Barrow spill. F. Modern filling. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Rapid silt. H. Worked flint. I. Human bone. J. Pottery. K. Cremation. |
|---|--|

Fig. 7

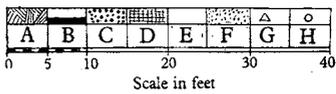
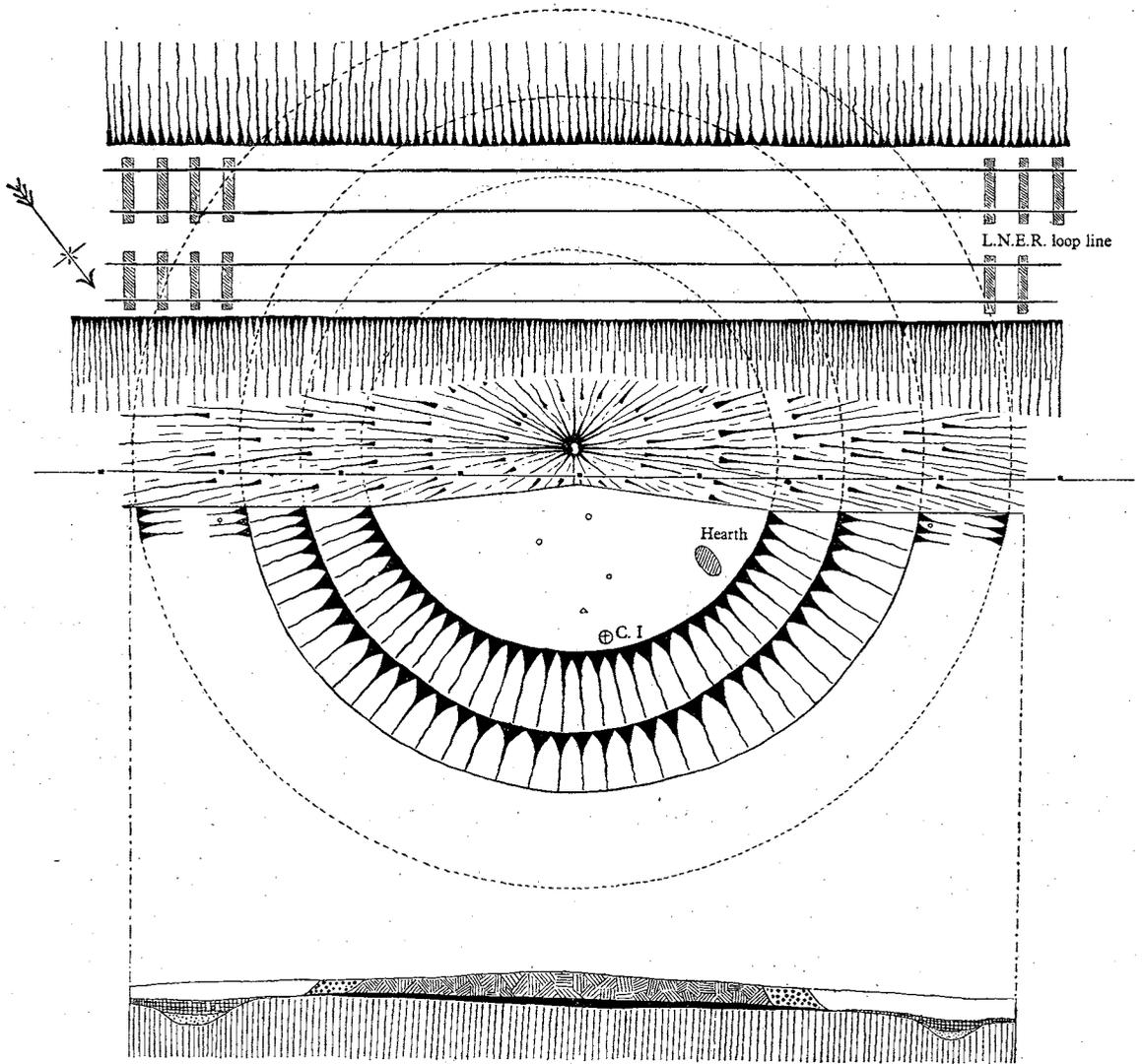


PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING
RELATION OF BARROW H TO
BARROWS G AND J



- A. Thrown-up surface silt.
- B. Original silt.
- C. Chalk revetment.
- D. Early barrow spill.
- E. Modern filling.
- F. Barrow spill.
- G. Rapid silt.
- H. Thrown-up chalk and soil.
- I. Cremation.
- J. Pottery.

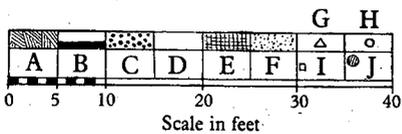
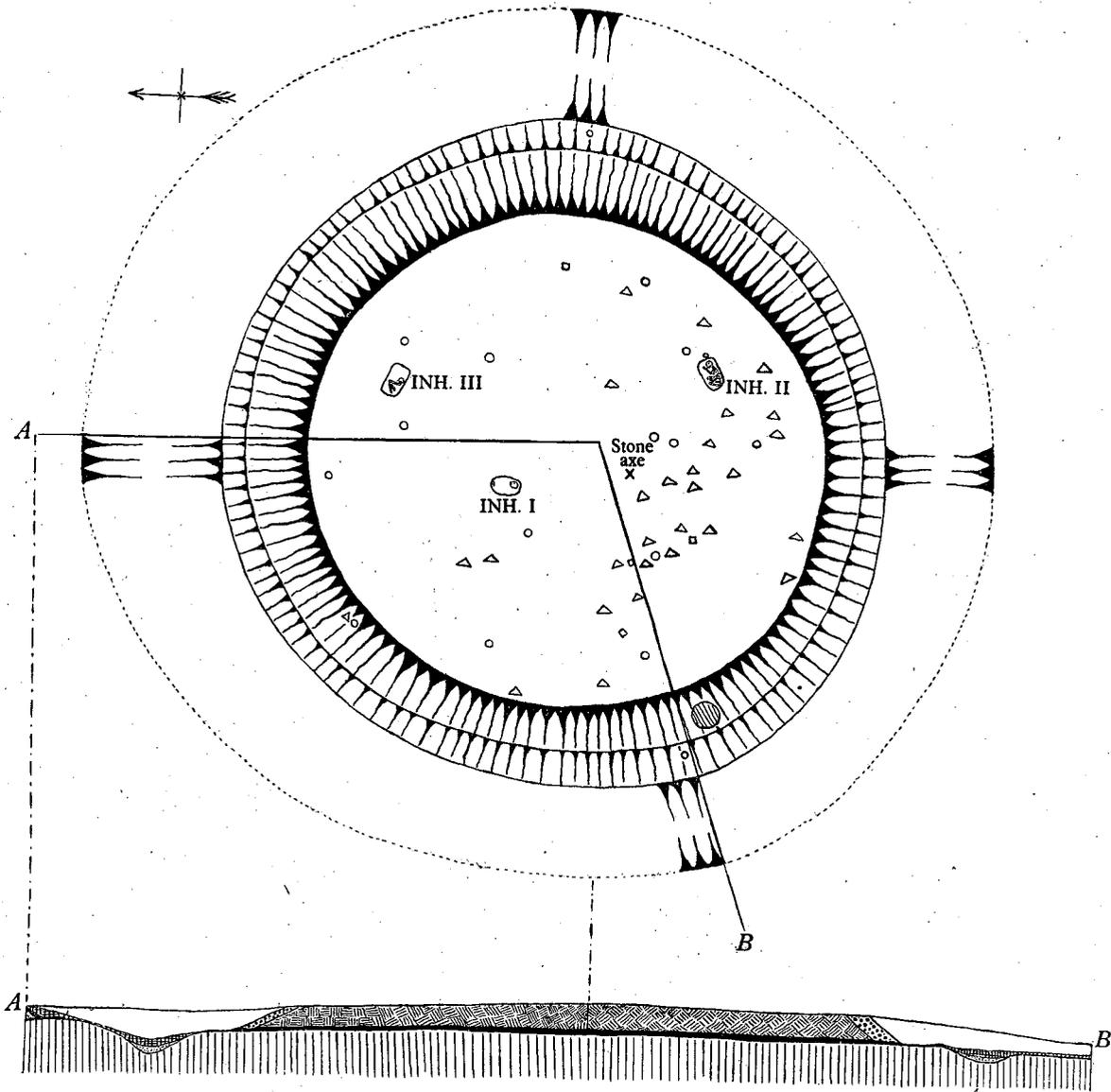
Fig. 8.



BARROW I

- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- E. Modern filling.
- B. Original surface.
- F. Rapid silt.
- C. Chalk revetment.
- G. Worked flint.
- D. Barrow spill.
- H. Pottery.

Fig. 9



BARROW J

- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Original surface.
- C. Chalk revetment.
- D. Modern filling.
- E. Barrow spill.
- F. Rapid silt.
- G. Worked flint.
- H. Pottery.
- I. Human bones.
- J. Hearth.

Fig. 10

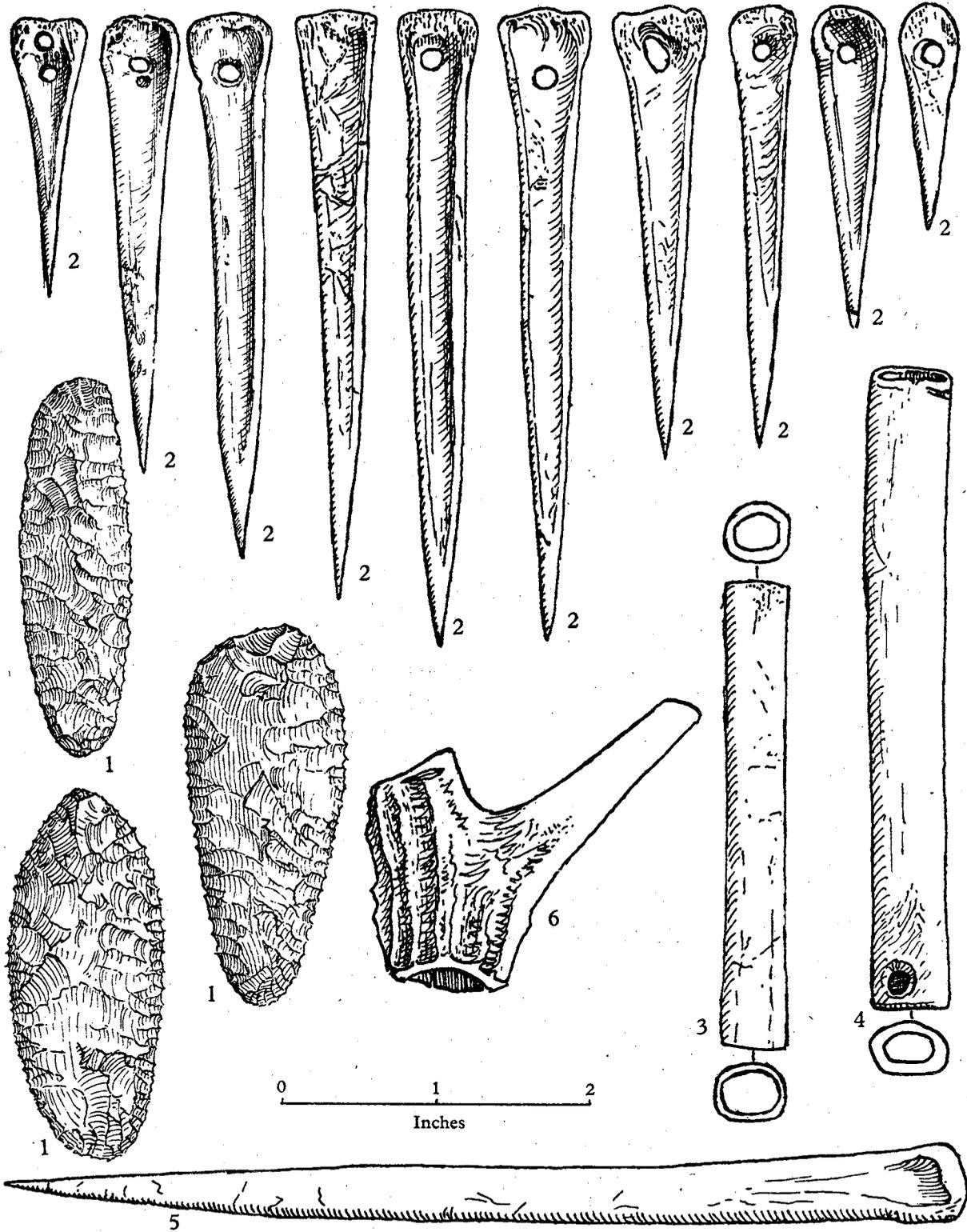


Fig. 11. ASSOCIATED OBJECTS, BARROW NO. A. CREMATION II

1. Three plano-convex flint knives with serrated edges.
2. Ten bone pins made from metatarsal bones of sheep.
- 3 and 4. Bone tubes.
5. Bone awl or fid.
6. Piece of roe-deer antler perforated through the length of the main branch.

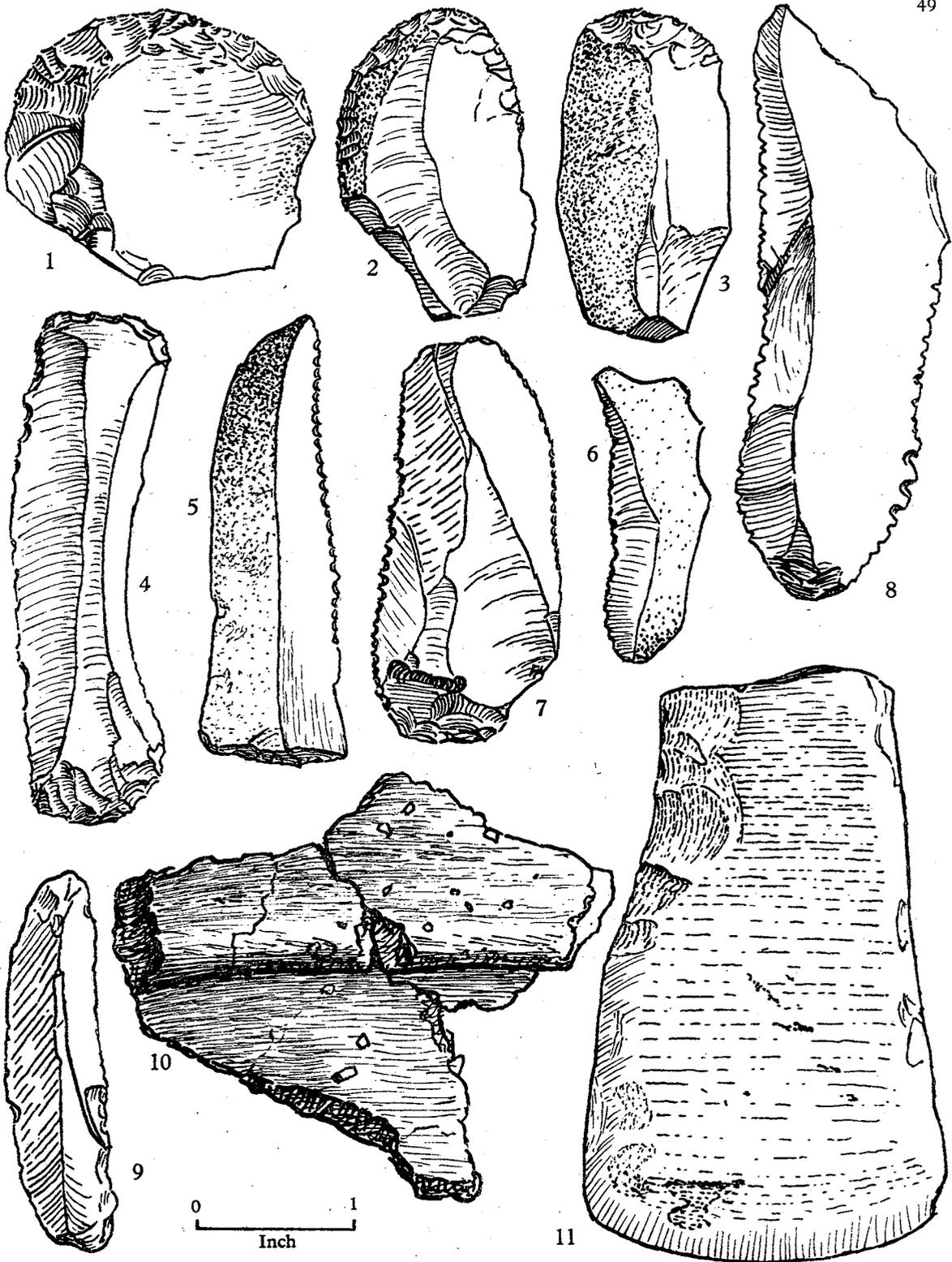


Fig. 12. TYPES OF OBJECTS FROM OCCUPATION-SITE BELOW BARROW J

- 1-4. Flint scrapers. 5-8. Flint saws. 9. Flint flaking-tool.
 10. Fragment of 'collared urn'. 11. Stone axe.

INDEX

- Accounts, 1948, ix
 Air photographs, 7
 Aldwich-le-Street, 21
 Alfred, 4
 Anglo-Saxon Christian period, 10,
 12; Pagan period, 12; settle-
 ment, 10
 Appendix II to *A Romano-British
 Village near Littleport, Cambs.*
 by E. J. RUDSDALE and
 W. WARBY (List of Romano-
 British sites in the Northern
 Fens), 14-20
- Barges, 9
 Barrows, 30; Beaconhill, 32;
 Snailwell, Barrow A, 33, 34;
 Barrow B, 34, 35; Barrow C,
 35, 36; Barrow E, 36; Barrow
 G, 36, 37; Barrow J, 36; table
 of contents of Barrows A—J at
 Snailwell, 37
 Beads, jet, 32, 33, 35
 Beaker Period, 37; Snailwell
 beaker, 36
 Bedford, Old and New Canals, 10
 Benwick, 10
 Black Swan Inn, London, 3
 Boats, 9
 Bonner, Edmund, 25
 Boundaries, 11
 Bronze Age; burials, 31-7; camps,
 30, 31; nomadism, 30, 31
 Burwell, 3, 6; Castle, 2
 Bushnell, Dr G. H. S., 33
*Byzantine Influence in Late Saxon
 England*, 2-6
 Byzantium, 4, 6
- Cam River, 9
 Cambridge, 24, 35
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society:
 Officers and Council, vi; Re-
 port of Council for year 1948,
 vii; accounts for year ending
 1948, ix; laws, x-xiii; Collec-
 tions and Library of, xiii
 Camps, Bronze Age, 30, 31
 Canals, 11
 Candlestick, Roman, 6
 Carolingian ware, 4
 Celtic fields, 7, 11
 Chatteris: Romano-British sites
 at, 14
 Chippenham, 32, 37
 Christchurch, Romano-British
 sites at, 14
 Clark, Dr J. G. D., 8, 13, 32, 33
 Cnut, 4
- Coins, Roman, 7-9
 Comb ornament, 6
 Cremations, 32-7
 Crowland Abbey, 2
- Danish armies, 3
 Dark Ages, 4, 6
 Daub, 8, 9
 Davey, Dr N., 8
 Denver, 9, 11; Romano-British
 site at, 18
 Department of Scientific and
 Industrial Research, 8
 DICKENS, PROFESSOR A. G., *John
 Parkyn, Fellow of Trinity Col-
 lege, Cambridge*, 21-9
 Doddington, Romano-British
 sites at, 14
 Domesday Book, 1, 10; Vills, 11
 Doncaster, 21
 Drainage in the Fens, 10-13
- Earthwork, 1
 East Anglia, 7, 31
 Eastrea, 9
 Elm, Romano-British sites at, 14,
 15
 Ely, Monastery of, 1; Thirlby,
 Bishop of, 25
 Emneth, Romano-British site at;
 19
 England, 2
 Europe, Western, 2
 Excavations, viii
 Excursions, vii, viii
- Fenlands of East Anglia, 7, 8, 9;
 drainage in, 10-13; maps of,
 9-11; seabanks of, 11; siltlands
 of, 12
 Fisher, John, 25
 Flambard's Manor, 2
 Fleet, Romano-British site at, 18
Fossatum maris, 11
 FOWLER, GORDON, *Trial excava-
 tions in Undley Ring-Work*, 1;
*A Romano-British Village near
 Littleport, Cambs.*, 7-20
 Fox, Sir Cyril, *Archaeology of
 the Cambridgeshire Region*, 9;
 exploration of Beaconhill bar-
 row, 32 and 37
 Frisia, 4
- Gedney, Romano-British site at:
 18; Gedney Hill, 7, 10
 Geer, Baron E. H. de, 11
 Gilbert, Mr S., 8
 Glass bottles, 8
- Glastonbury pottery, 31
 Glaze, 2, 3, 4, 6
 Godwin, Dr H., 9, 13
 Grace Books, 22
 Granta, 7, 11
 Great Ouse Catchment Board, 12
 Grimes Graves, 33
 Grinding stones, 8
- Hearths, 8
 Henry III, 2
 Hill Farm, Littleport, 7
 Holbeach, Romano-British site
 at, 18
 Hopkin, Mr Stanley, 1
 Hungary, 4
 Huntingdonshire, 3
 Huts, Saxon, 8; hut sites,
 Romano-British, 8, 11, 12
- Icknield Way, 30
 Inhumations, 36
 Iron Age, 1; cemetery, 37; cre-
 mations, 35; pottery, 31
- King's Lynn, 12
 Knocker, Group-Captain G., 4
- Lakenheath, 1
 Lamp, double shelled, 6
 Leaf, the late Mr C. S., 32, 37
 LETHBRIDGE, T. C., 8, 13; *By-
 zantine Influence in Late Saxon
 England*, 2-6; *Excavation of the
 Snailwell Group of Bronze Age
 Barrows*, 30-7.
 Leverington, 12; Romano-British
 sites at, 15
 Limestone, 8
 Littleport, 7, 9; Romano-British
 pottery at, 13; Romano-British
 site at, 16
 Lydgate, 21
- Maiden Castle, 8
 Mandeville, Geoffrey de, 2
 Maps of the Fens, 9-11
 March, 7, 10, 11; Romano-
 British site at, 16
 Meldreth, 2, 6
 Metham, Thomas, 22, 25
 Monastery of Ely, 1
 Monuments, Christian of North-
 umbria, 6
 Moore, Jonas, 9
 Moore, Sir Thomas, 21
 Mortimer, J. R., 34, 36
 Moslem ceramic, 4
 Mott, Mr T., 8

- Moulton: Romano-British site at, 18
 Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, xiii, 3
 Newmarket, 30
 Newton-in-the-Isle, Romano-British site at, 16
 Niedermendig lava, 8
 Nomadism, 31
 Normans, 2; sites, 3
 Northamptonshire pudding-stone, 8
 Northumbria, 6
 Office of Works, 8
 Officers and Council of the Society, 1948-9, vi, vii
 Old Croft, 7, 9
 'Old Way', 9-11
 O'Neill, Mr B. H. St J., 4
 Ovens, clay, 8
 Owston, 12
 Palmer, Dr W. M., 2
Parkyn, John, Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, 21-9
 Parkyn, John, letters to Robert Parkyn, 23, 24; will, 25, 26-9
 Parkyn, Robert, 21-5
 Parson Drove, Romano-British site at, 17
 Peat, 9, 10, 12, 13
 Percival, Professor J., 8
 Peterborough, 25
 Phillips, Mr C. W., 9, 11, 18, 33
 Pottery, 2, 4, 9; Bronze Age, 34; Byzantine, 6; Glastonbury Iron Age, 31; Glazed, 2, 3, 4, 6; Medieval, 2, 6; Roman form, 4; Samian, 1, 6; Saxon, 2-4; sub-Roman, 4
 Reformation, 21
 Rhineland, 4
 Roads, Roman, 9, 11, 12
 'Roddons', 7, 9, 10, 11, 12
 Rodham Farm, 11
 Rolle, Richard of Hampole, 21
 Roman, candlestick, 6; coins at Hill Farm, 7-9; roads, 9-12; Scaphae, 9
Romano-British village near Littleport, Cambs, 7-20
 Romano-British field ditches, 12; hut sites, 8, 11, 12; objects, 11
 Romano-British pottery, 1; from Littleport, 13
 Romano-British village sites, 7, 9, 10; in Northern fens, 14-17; in Holland Fens, 18; in Fen areas (Norfolk), 18-20; at Chatteris, 14; Christchurch, 14; Doddington, 14; Elm, 14, 15; Leverington, 15; Littleport, 16; March, 16, Newton-in-the-Isle, 16; Parson Drove, 17; Upwell, Isle of Ely, 17; Wimblington, 17; Wisbech St Mary, 17; Wisbech St Peter, 17; at Fleet, 18; Gedney, 18; Holbeach, 18; Moulton, 18; Spalding, 18; Sutton St Edmund's, 18; Whaplode, 18; at Denver, 18; Upwell, Norfolk, 18, 19; Walpole St Peter, 19; Walsoken, 19; Emneth, 19; West Walton, 19; Welney, 19, 20
 RUDSDALE, E. J., 13. *List of Romano-British sites in Northern Fens*, with W. WARBY, 14-20 (Appendix II to *A Romano-British Village near Littleport, Cambs*)
 St Edmund, 4
 St Germans, 11
 Samian ware, 1, 6
 Saxon huts, 8; pottery, 2, 3, 4; town, 3
Saxon England—Byzantine Influence in Late, 2-6
 Scaphae, Roman, 9
 Shipdham, Norfolk, 25
 Skeletons, 3; table of, found at Snailwell, 37; at Southery Fen, 35
Snailwell Group of Bronze Age Barrows, Excavation of, 30-7
 Snailwell Airfield, 30; beaker, 36
 Spalding, Romano-British site at, 18
 Stapleton, Thomas, 21
 Stephen, 2
 Stevenson, Mr R. B. K., 4
 Stonehenge, 32
 Stone masons, 6
 'Strap' handles, 3
 Southery Fen, Bronze Age skeleton at, 35
 Southoe, 3, 6
 Sutton St Edmunds, Romano-British site at, 18
 Swaffham Lode, 9
 Swein, 4
 Thetford, 3, 4, 8; Museum, 9
 Thirlby, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, 25
 'Tiger' ware, 4
 Tir-nan-Og, 31
Trial Excavation in Undley Ring Work, 1
Trinity College, John Parkyn, Fellow of, 21-9
 Tudor, Mary, 25
Undley, Trial Excavation in Undley Ring Work, 1
 Undley Hall Farm House, 1
 Upwell, Isle of Ely, Romano-British site at, 17
 Upwell, Norfolk, Romano-British site at, 18, 19
 Urns, collared, 33, 34, 36, 37
 Varves, 11
 Vikings, 2
 Viking wars, 4
 Villas, 10, 11
 Walpole St Peter, Romano-British site at, 19
 Walsoken, Romano-British site at, 19
 WARBY, W. (with E. J. RUDSDALE) *List of Romano-British sites in the Northern Fens*
 Water transport, 8, 9
 Waterways, 7, 9, 11
 Watson, William, 22
 Wedlake, Mr W. J., 33
 Welney, 10; Romano-British site at, 19, 20
 Welney River, 7
 Welsh cottages, 8
 West Walton, Romano-British site at, 19
 Whaplode, Romano-British site at, 18
 Wheeler, Dr R. E. M., 8, 33
 Whitby, beads from, 33
 Wicken Fen, National Trust's New Guide Book for, 11
 Will, John Parkyn's, 25, 26-9
 Wills, V. C. C., 25
 Wimblington, Romano-British site at, 17
 Wisbech, 7, 9, 10
 Wisbech St Mary, Romano-British site at, 17
 Wisbech St Peter, Romano-British site at, 17
 Wyman Abbott, Mr, 2
 Yorkshire, 24, 34
 Yurts, 36

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

QUARTO (NEW) SERIES

- I. ARTHUR GRAY, M.A. The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge: 1908. *3s. 6d. net.*
- II. W. D. CARÖE, M.A., F.S.A. King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge: 1909. *10s. 6d. net.*
- III. T. C. LETHBRIDGE, F.S.A. Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk: 1931. *12s. 6d. net.*
- IV. J. M. GRAY, M.A. The School of Pythagoras (Merton Hall), Cambridge: 1932. *12s. 6d. net.*
- V. T. C. LETHBRIDGE, F.S.A. A Cemetery at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire: 1936. *5s. net.*

OCTAVO SERIES

- XLIX. REV. H. P. STOKES, LL.D., LITT.D., F.S.A. The Mediaeval Hostels of the University of Cambridge, together with Chapters on Le Glomery Hall and the Master of Glomery: 1924. *10s. net.*
- L. REV. H. P. STOKES, LL.D., LITT.D., F.S.A. A History of the Wilbraham Parishes (Great and Little) in the County of Cambridge: 1926. *20s. net.*
- LI. MRS A. HINGSTON QUIGGIN. Index to Proceedings, Volumes IX-XXIV, including Subjects and Authors of Quarto and Octavo Publications, 1895-1922: 1927. *2s. 6d. net.*
- LII. FALCONER MADAN, M.A. Notes on Bodleian MSS. relating to Cambridge, Town and University: W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. Notes on Bodleian MSS. relating to Cambridge, County: With Index by J. H. BULLOCK, M.A. and G. J. GRAY: 1931. *10s. net.*
- LIII. W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. John Layer (1586-1640) of Shepreth, Cambridgeshire: a Seventeenth Century Local Historian: 1935. *10s. 6d. net.*
- LIV. W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. A History of the Parish of Borough Green, Cambridgeshire: 1939. *15s. net.*
- LV. MARY MARGARET TAYLOR. Some Sessions of the Peace in Cambridgeshire in the Fourteenth Century, 1340, 1380-83: 1942. *10s. net.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

VOLUME XLIII
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1949

18s. net.

CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1949-50</i>	page vi
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1948</i>	vii
<i>Laws of the Society</i>	x
Trial Excavations in Undley Ring-Work <i>By GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	1
Byzantine Influence in Late Saxon England <i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	2
A Romano-British Village near Littleport, Cambs, with some Observations on the Distribution of early Occupation, and on the Drainage of the Fens <i>By GORDON FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	7
John Parkyn, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge <i>By PROFESSOR A. G. DICKENS, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.</i>	21
Excavation of the Snailwell Group of Bronze-Age Barrows <i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	30
<i>Index</i>	50