

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLIII

JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1949

CAMBRIDGE  
BOWES AND BOWES  
1950

*EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS NET*

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# EXCAVATION OF THE SNAILWELL GROUP OF BRONZE AGE BARROWS<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> It was no small task to make a barrow 60 ft. across and perhaps 6 ft. high. Only

<sup>1</sup> 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 Mills<sup>1</sup> and those of the late Mr C. S. Leaf at Chippenham,<sup>2</sup> but also with those obtained by Dr Grahame Clark and Mr Leaf on dwelling sites in the fenland itself.<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxvi.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xxxvi.

<sup>3</sup> *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.



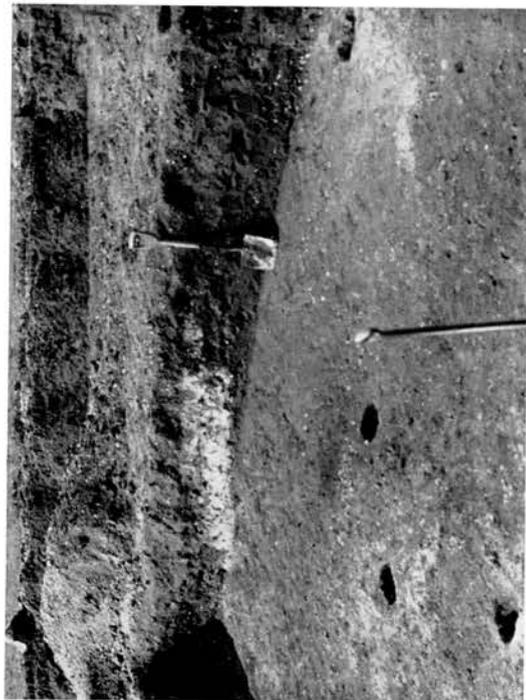
d. Cremation III, covered by chalk ring. Barrow A, Snailwell Group.



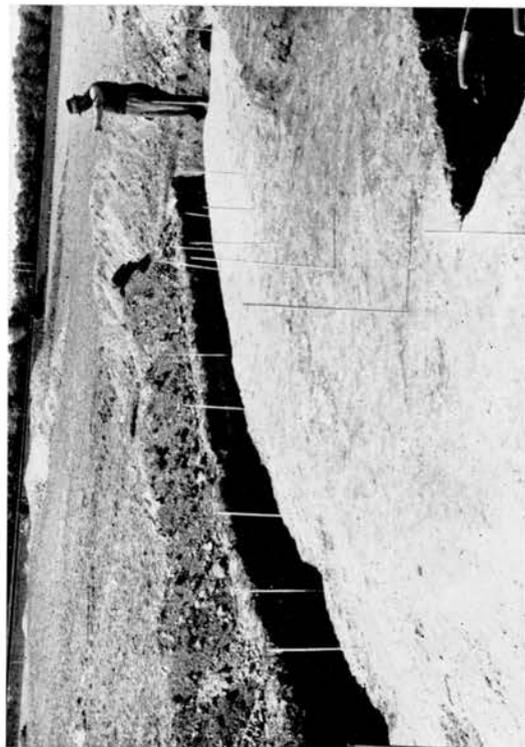
*a.* Barrow G. Burial no. 4. Crouched and probably smoked-dried burial. Feet have dropped off.



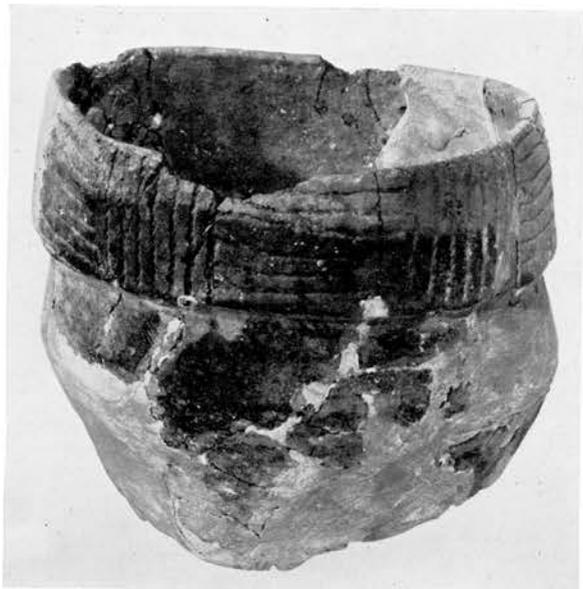
*b.* Barrow G. Burial no. 5. Child's skeleton with flint knife, flake at the hip. Buried on old ground surface.



*c.* Post-holes and chalk ring in section.



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



Cremation No. I



Cremation No. II



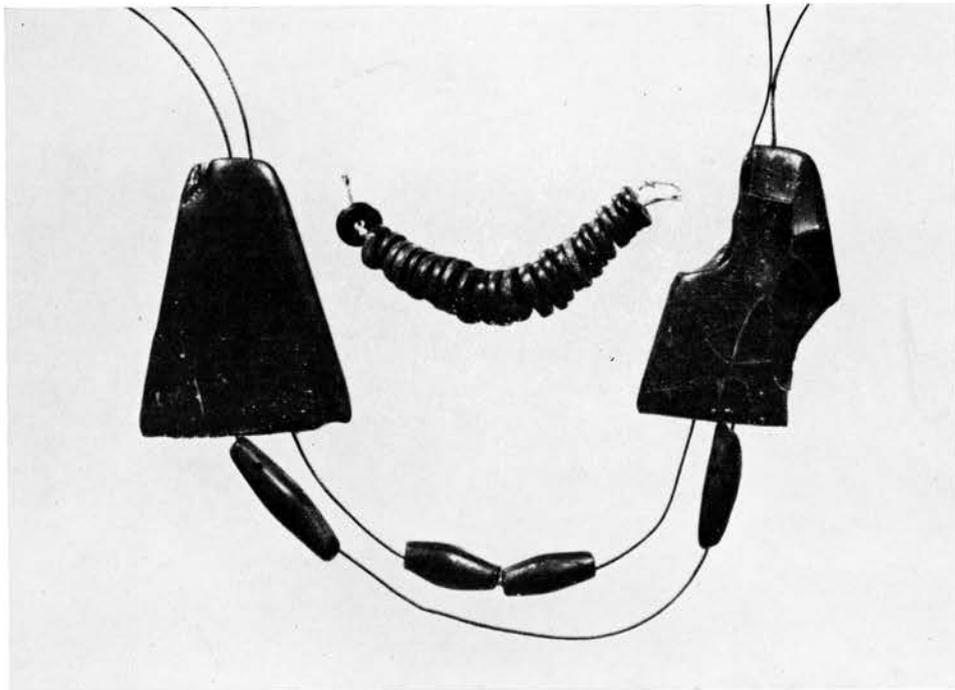
Cremation No. III



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 knives<sup>1</sup> associated with inhumations in the barrows he excavated in Yorkshire<sup>2</sup> and bone pins similar to ours are not infrequent. In one case he found six unperforated specimens.<sup>3</sup> The other objects are without immediate parallels, although the bone tube found by Mortimer<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 167.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 126.

<sup>5</sup> 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 beads<sup>1</sup> with dotted ornament. All these beads are of well-known forms,<sup>2</sup> 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 Fen<sup>3</sup> 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 Chippenham<sup>4</sup> and are of course well known in many places.<sup>5</sup> 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

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

<sup>2</sup> Mortimer, *op. cit.* fig. 418*a* etc.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia*, vol. vi, Plate XXXIII.

<sup>4</sup> *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxvi, Barrow I.

<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 beaker<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.* figs. 341, 342.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

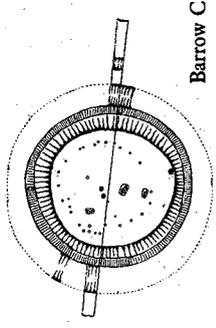
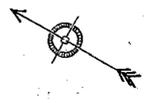
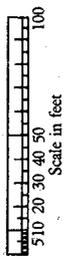
The earliest barrows in the series probably date from the Beaker Period and their construction continued into the time of collared urns. They may well be all the work of a single group of nomads and there is probably not a very great range in time between the earliest and the latest. The little group 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

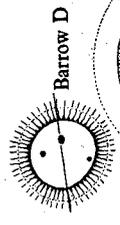
*Table of contents*

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	—

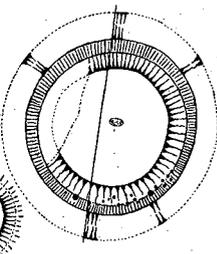
SNAILWELL BARROW GROUP, 1940  
GROUND PLAN



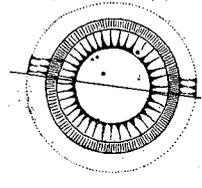
Barrow C



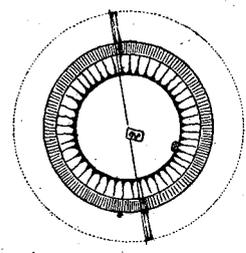
Barrow D



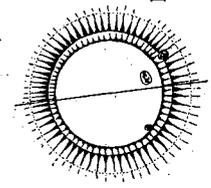
Barrow B



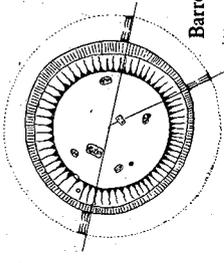
Barrow A



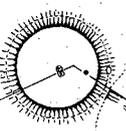
Barrow E



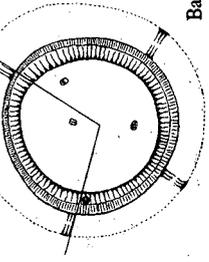
Barrow F



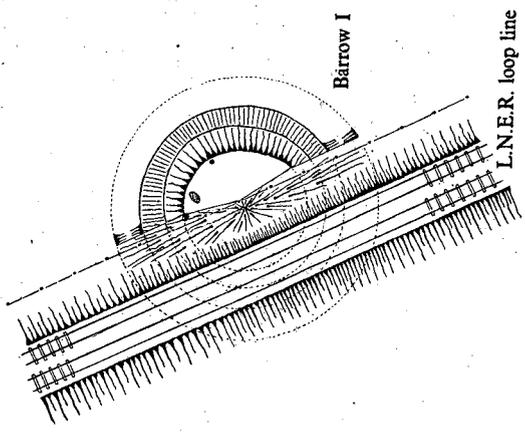
Barrow G



Barrow H



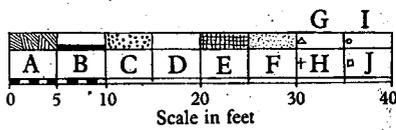
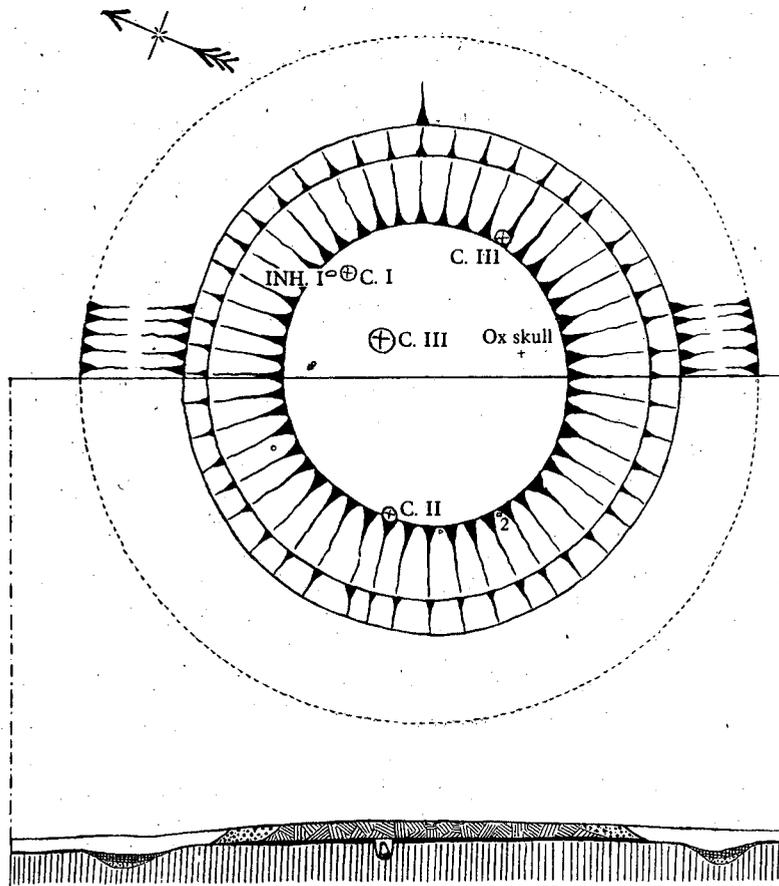
Barrow J



Barrow I

L.N.E.R. loop line

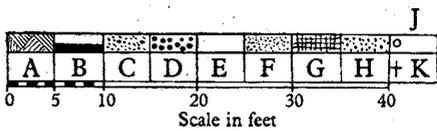
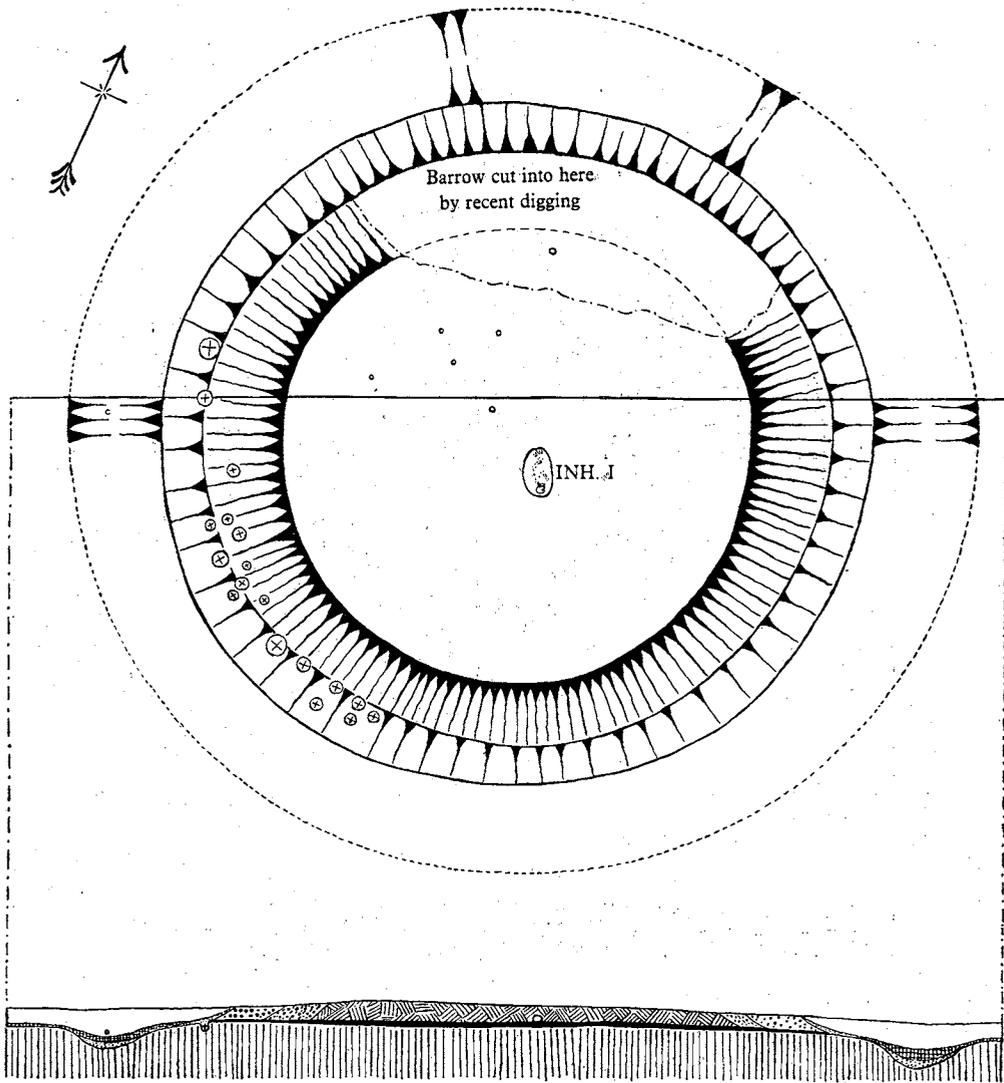
Fig. 1



## 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.          |

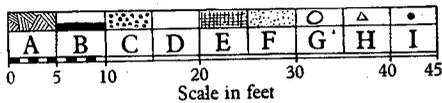
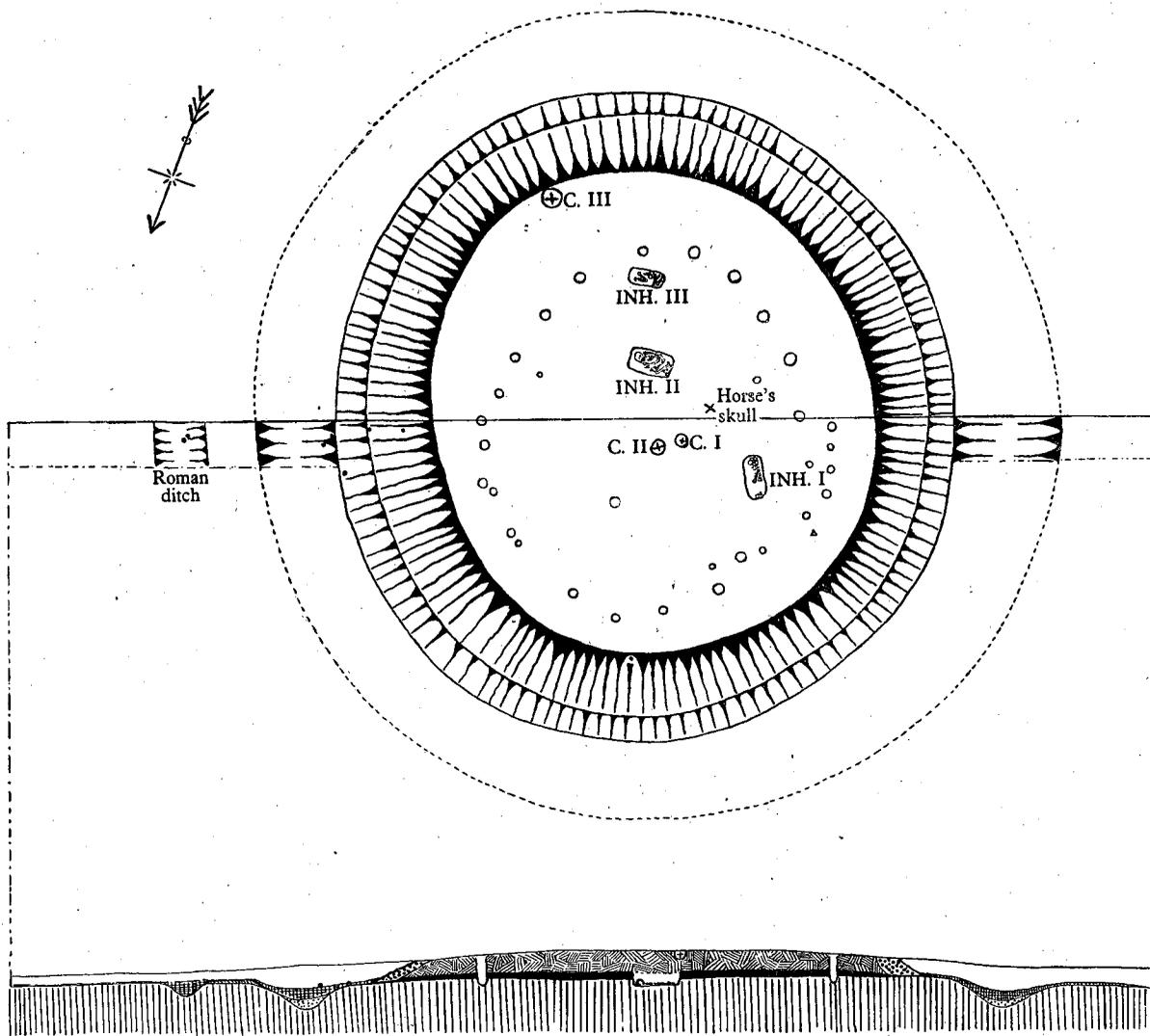
Fig. 2



### BARROW B

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

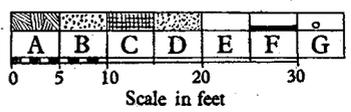
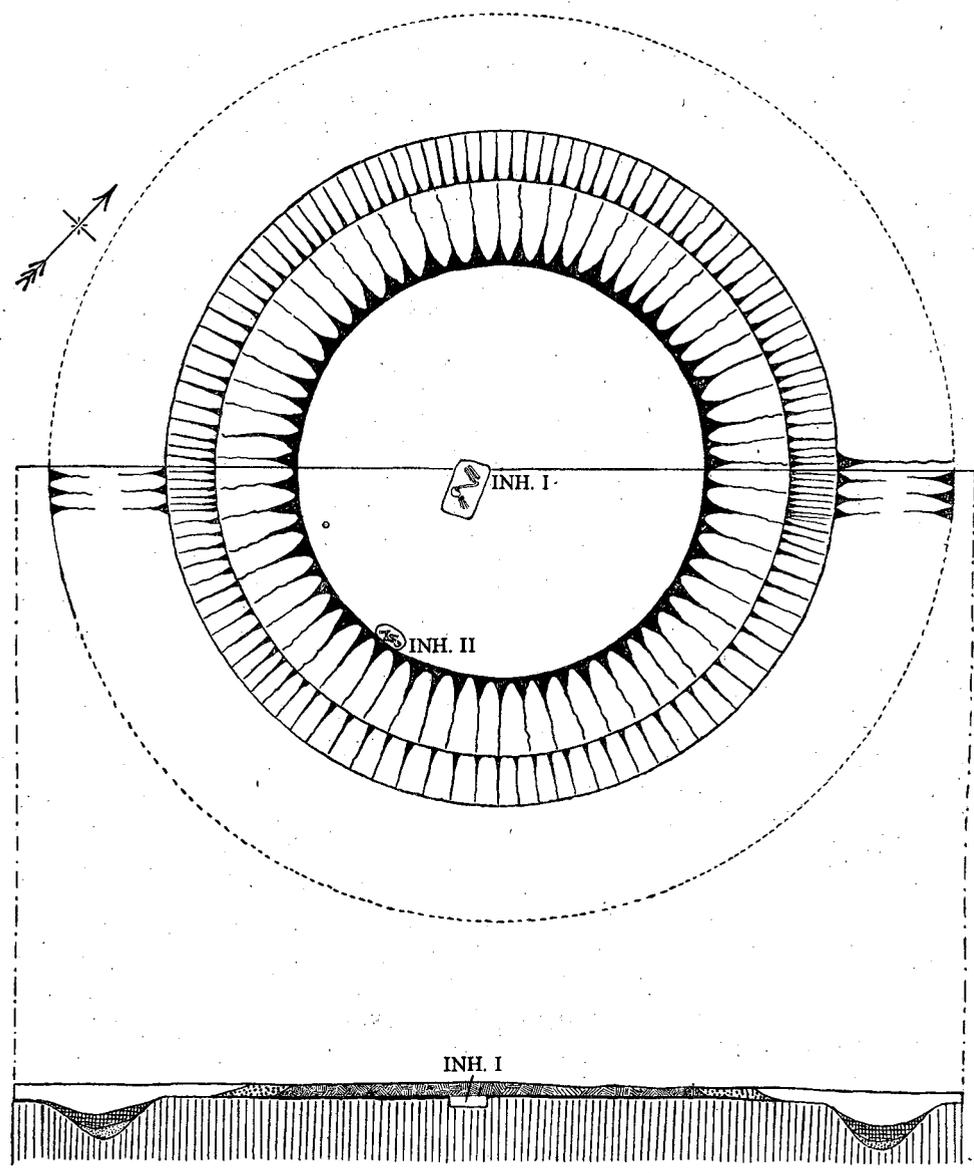
Fig. 3



### BARROW C

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

Fig. 4



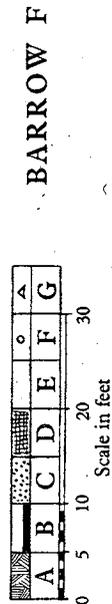
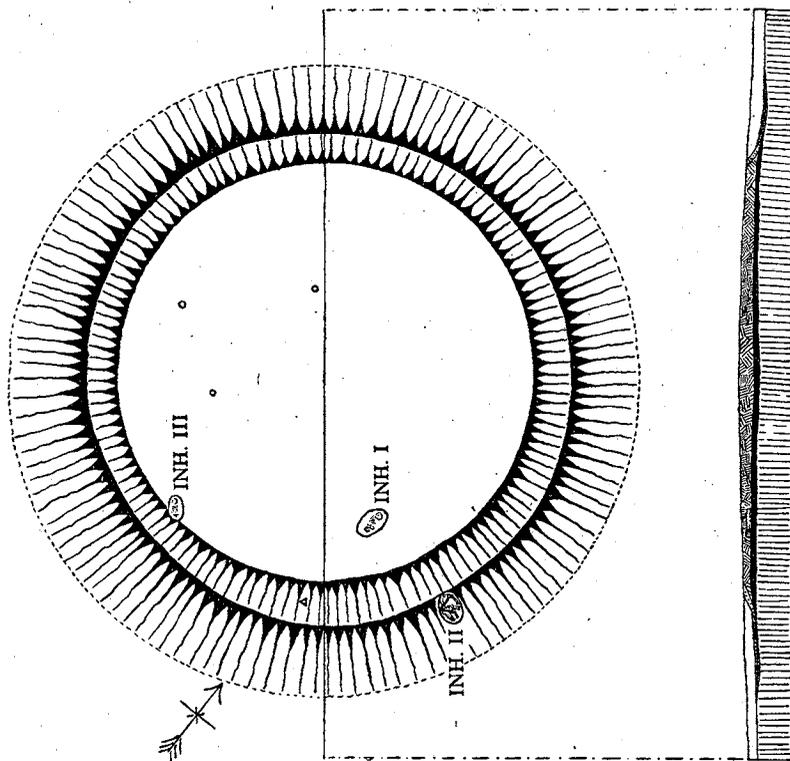
Scale in feet

- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Chalk revetment.
- C. Barrow spill.
- D. Rapid silt in ditch.

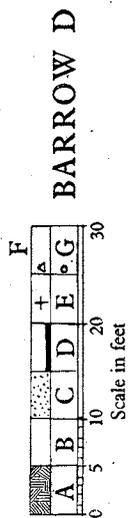
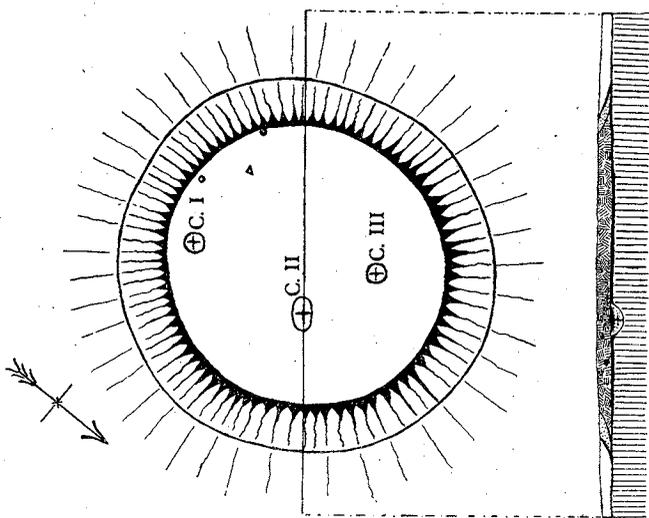
### BARROW E

- E. Modern filling.
- F. Original surface.
- G. Pottery.

Fig. 5

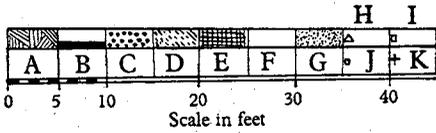
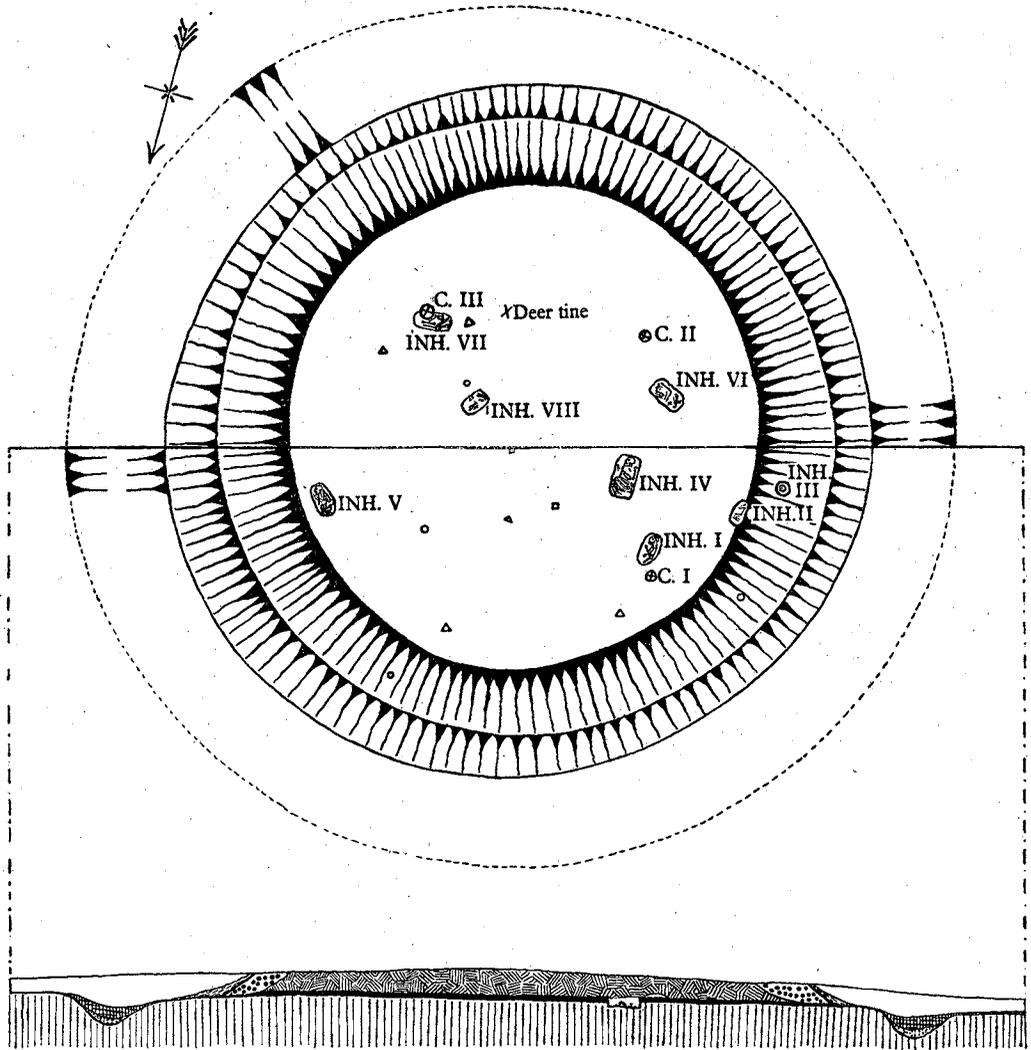


- A. Thrown-up surface soil.
- B. Original surface.
- C. Chalk revetment.
- D. Barrow spill.
- E. Modern filling.
- F. Pottery.
- G. Worked flint.



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

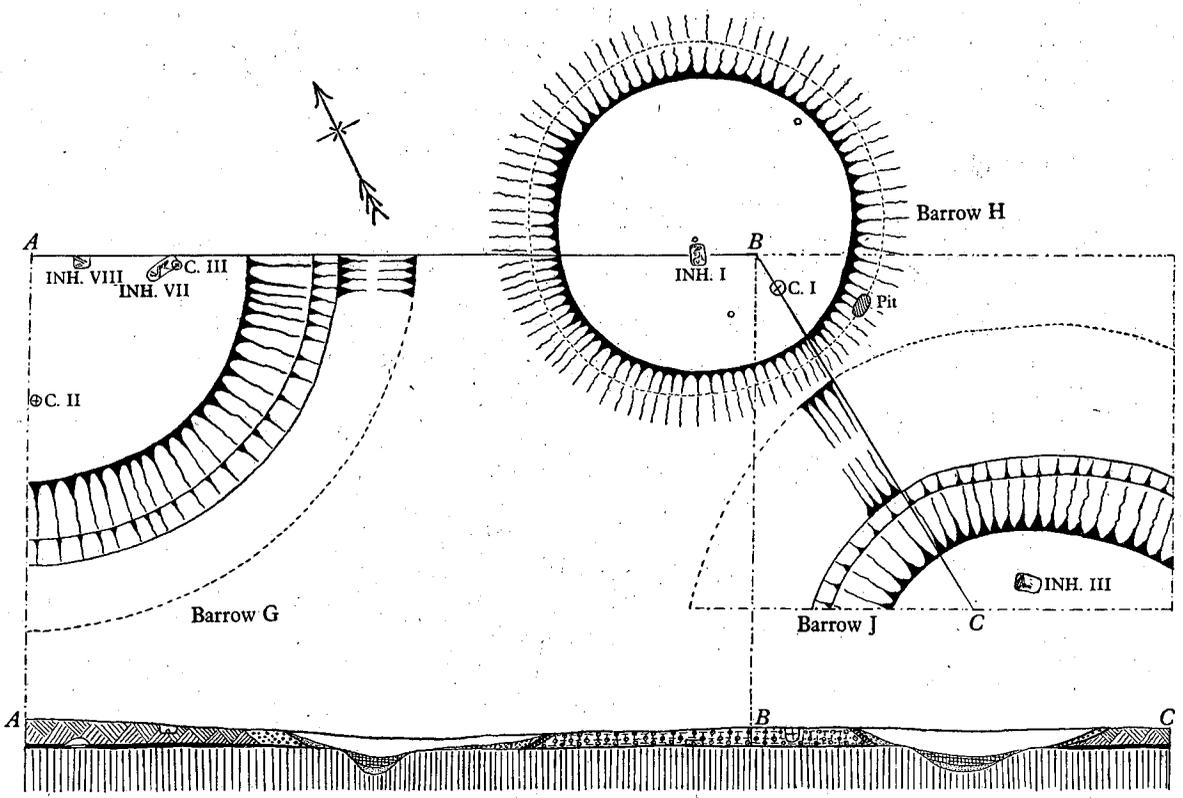
Fig. 6



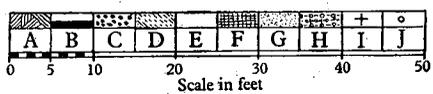
### BARROW G

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

Fig. 7

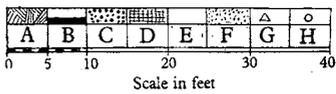
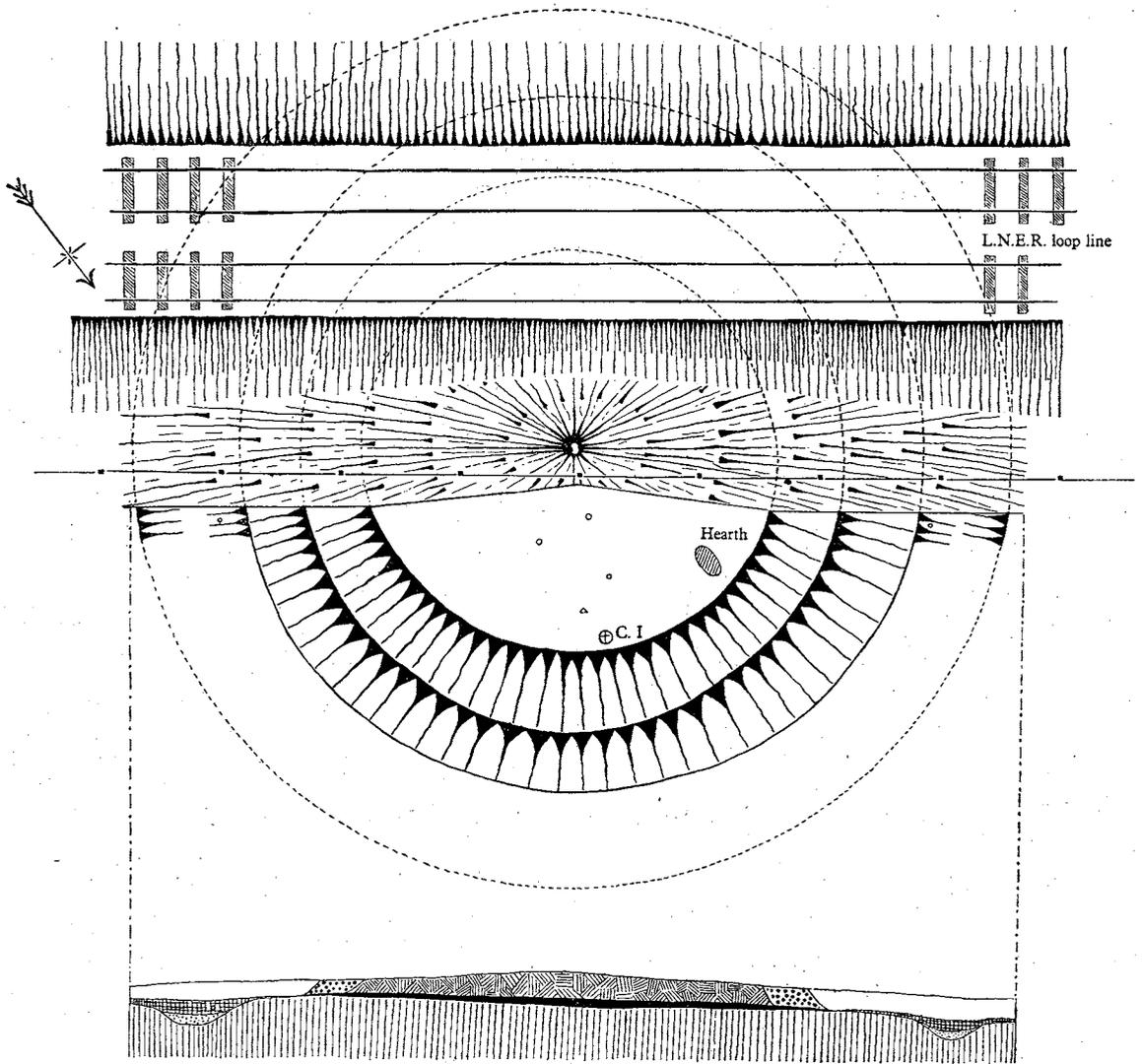


PLAN AND SECTION SHOWING  
RELATION OF BARROW H TO  
BARROWS G AND J



- 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.

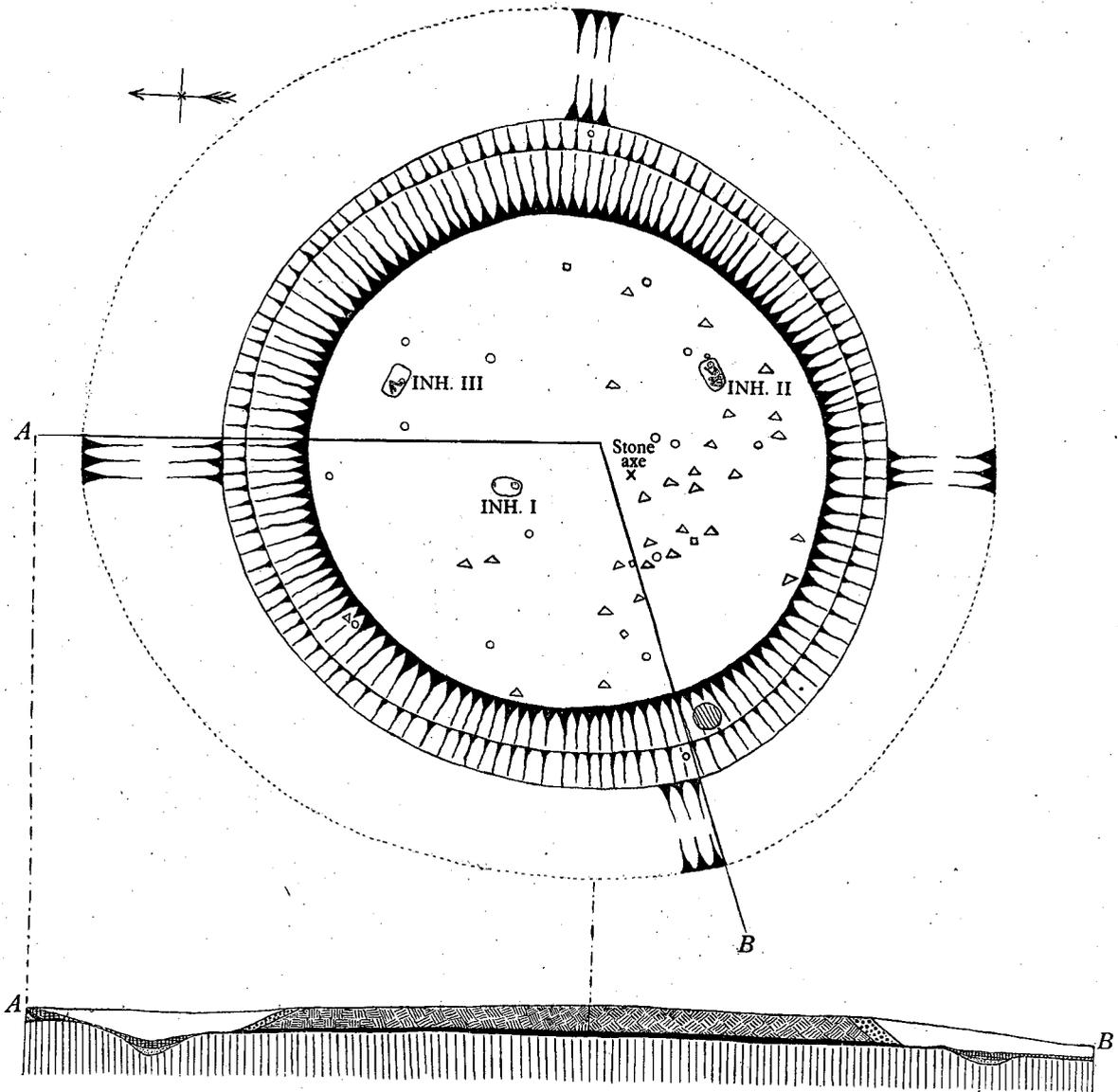
Fig. 8.



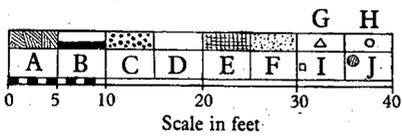
**BARROW I**

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

Fig. 10

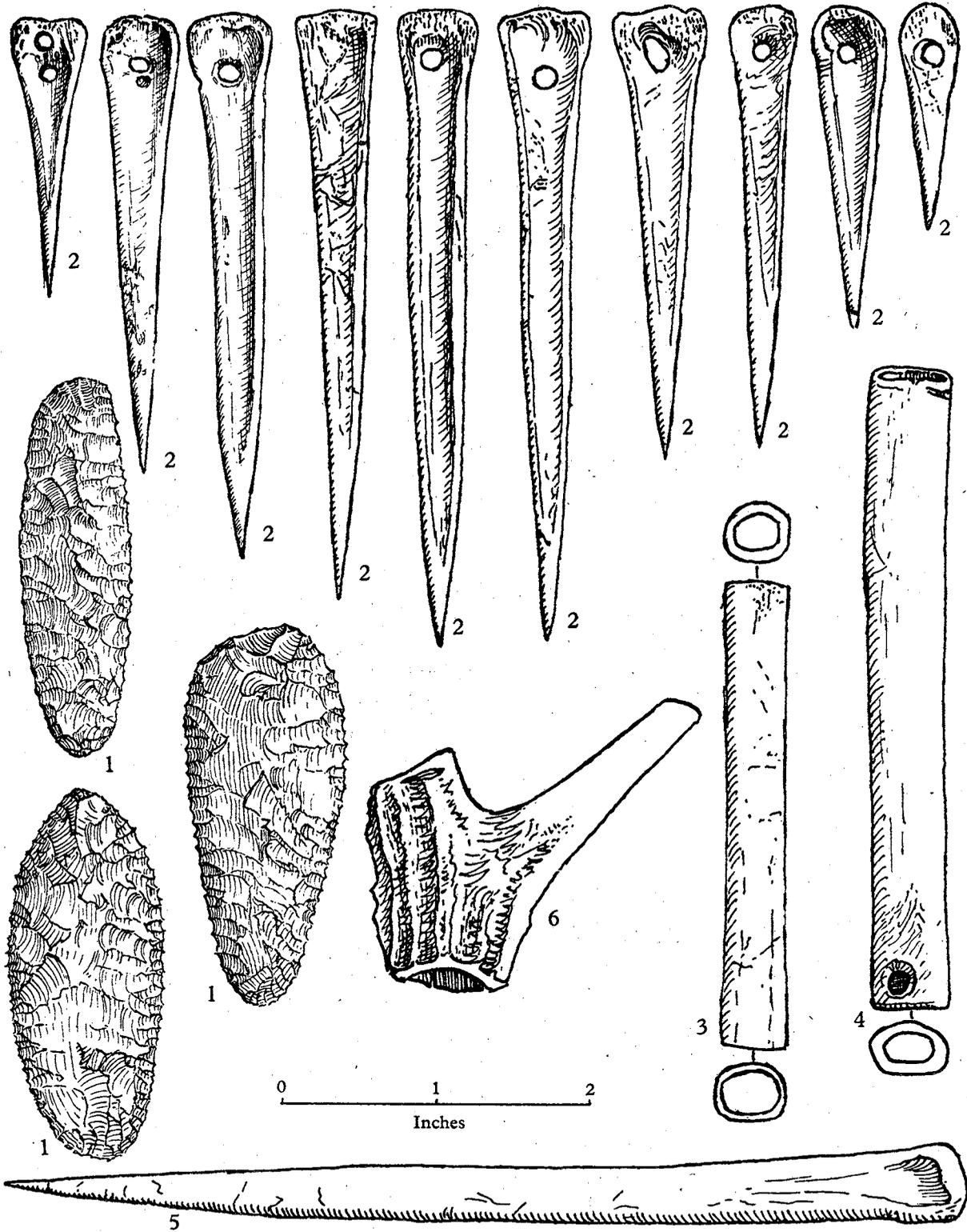


Fig. 11. ASSOCIATED OBJECTS, BARROW NO. A. CREMATION II

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.

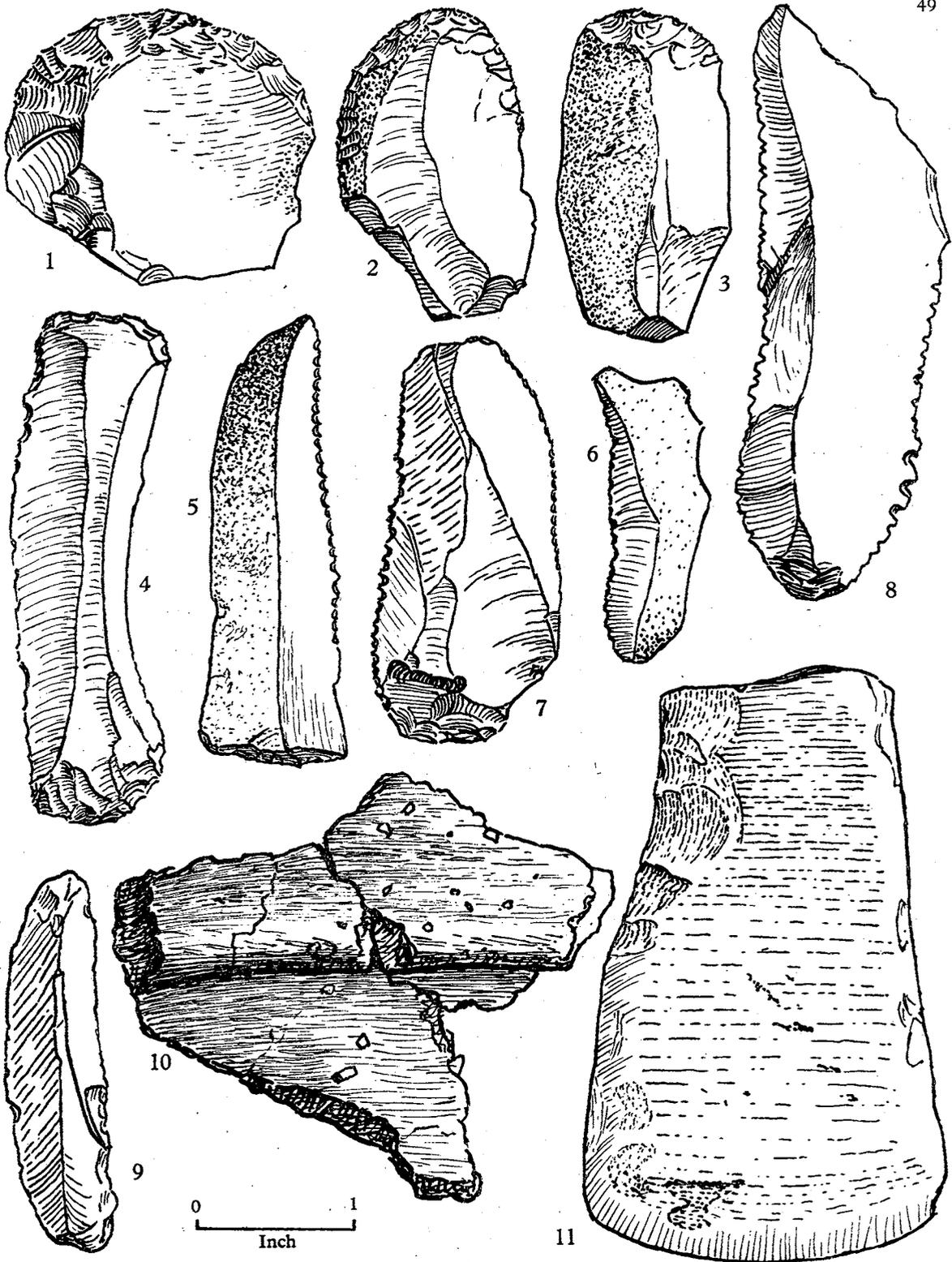


Fig. 12. TYPES OF OBJECTS FROM OCCUPATION-SITE BELOW BARROW J

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

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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