

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME XLVII

JANUARY 1953 TO DECEMBER 1953

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BURIAL OF AN IRON AGE WARRIOR AT SNAILWELL

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

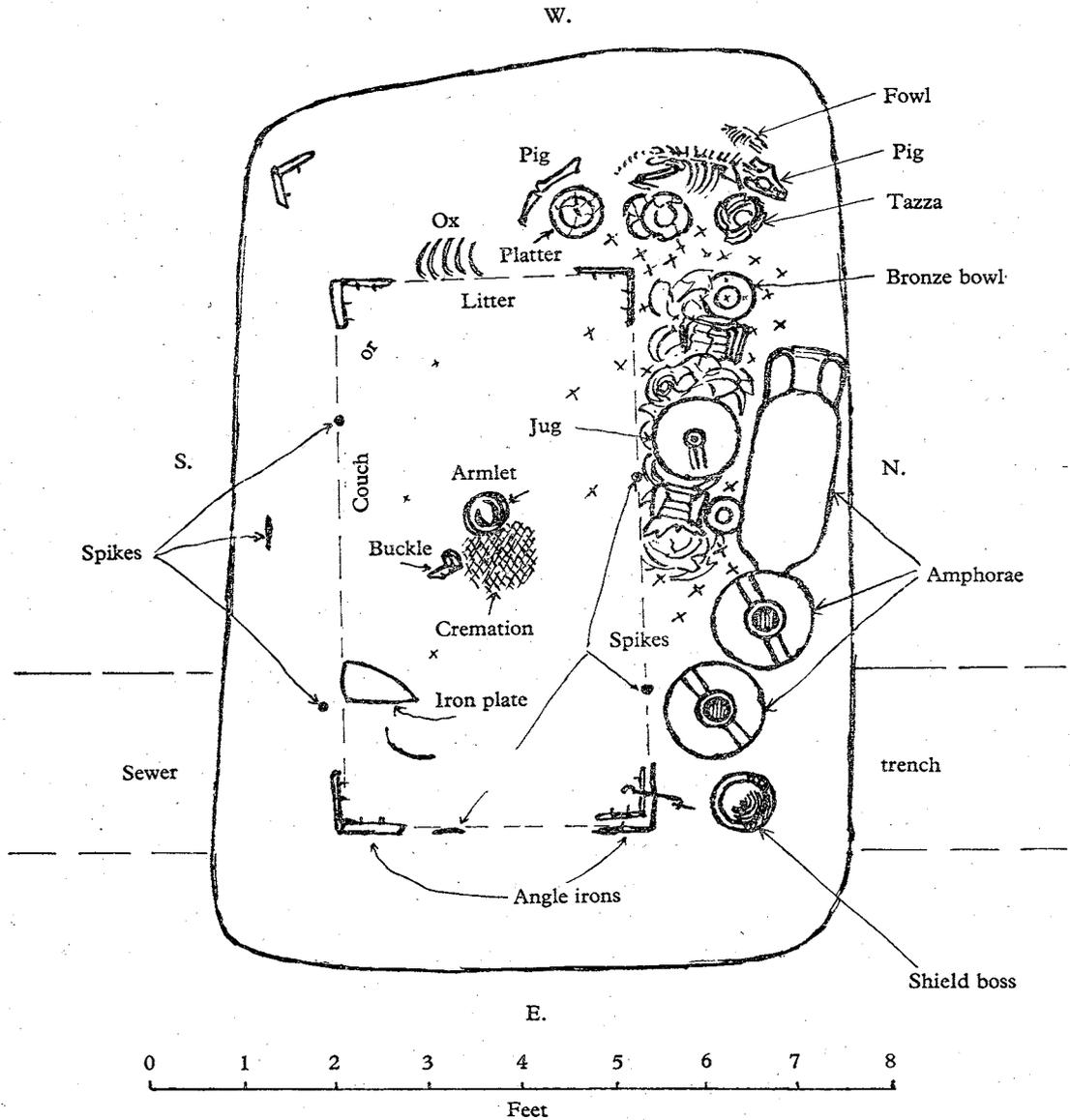
A CHANCE discovery, speedily reported, resulted in the examination of the most important Iron Age find to be made in the Cambridge area for many years. The trench for a pipe-line cut on the new housing estate at Snailwell (Map Ref. no. 52/645675) passed through one end of a large tomb and exposed an amphora still standing upright in the ground. Through the keenness of Mr W. H. Evans, Clerk of the Newmarket Rural District Council, and Mr J. Pammeter of Snailwell, this discovery was rapidly reported to us. Dr G. H. S. Bushnell and Miss Joan Liversidge went over immediately. They informed me that a cremation burial, probably of the Roman period, had been found, and asked me to deal with it as quickly as possible.

I went over the next morning (17 May 1952) and saw that the grave pit revealed at the side of the trench was not less than six feet wide and nearly four feet deep. Three amphorae and a black Belgic cup had already been removed from this pit and a large crowd had collected to watch the sport. It was soon clear that if I could not get the burial excavated in the one day, little would remain undamaged on the next. This dilemma was fortunately eliminated by Mr B. M. Bacon of Chippenham Hall, who indicated the presence of three expert tool-men in the crowd of onlookers. Miss Liversidge, the Hon. Robert Erskine, Mr Simon Young and my wife were already there to help. The day was remarkably hot, with a recorded temperature of eighty degrees in the shade!

It was evident that we were confronted, not with a second-century Roman burial, but with one of the rare Belgic tombs, of which those at Stanfordsbury in Bedfordshire, whose contents (preserved in the Cambridge Museum) are typical examples. Unlike Stanfordsbury, however, or the Chronicle Hills at Whittlesford, there was no evidence that this burial was enclosed in a vault of any kind, wooden or otherwise. The pit, which was almost rectangular, was rather more than 6 ft. 6 in. wide on an average by 9 ft. 6 in. in length, and it was nearly 4 ft. deep. The excavation of such a tomb, crowded as it was with pottery vessels and other objects, should never have been undertaken in a single day. However there was no choice. The contents would inevitably have been destroyed unless they had been removed at once. As it was, the examination was hurried; but there is no reason to suppose that much information was lost in the process (Fig. 1).

The main floor space of the tomb had been taken up by a wooden construction, which had lain approximately east and west along the major axis of the pit, and rather closer to the south side. This wooden construction was indicated by heavy

angle irons at its four corners and by iron spikes along its sides. It had been approximately 6 ft. 3 in. long by 3 ft. 8 in. wide. There were two angle irons at the north-east corner and there had been two at the south-west; but one of these had been dis-



x x = Fragment of Bronze Plate and Studs.

Fig. 1. Plan of Belgic Cremation Burial at Snailwell.

placed. The cremation lay right in the middle of this structure, on the very bottom of the grave, and the discoloration of the soil clearly showed that it had been put in while still very hot. A curious triangular plate of iron (Plate V, a), with three small bronze

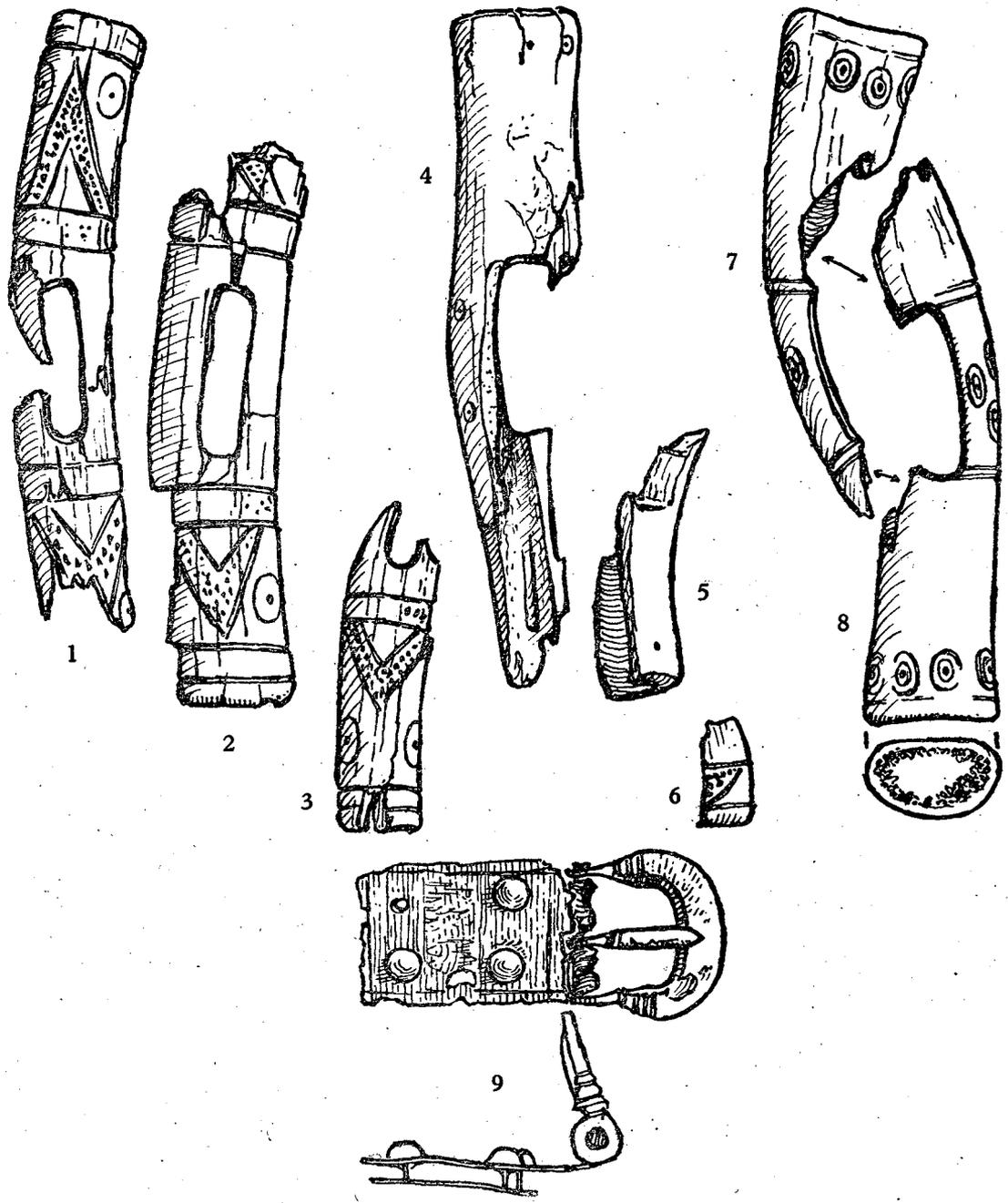
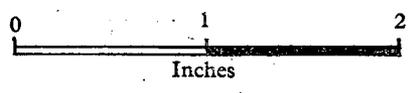


Fig. 2. Small objects from Belgic Grave at Snailwell (natural size).

Nos. 1-8, Burnt bone 'cheek-pieces' or 'toggles' (parts of five or six specimens). Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are parts of one pair. Nos. 7 and 8 are parts of a single object contorted by heat. No. 9, bronze buckle with domed copper studs.

rivets and traces of wood at its most acute angle, may possibly have been used to carry the cremation. A small bronze buckle (Fig. 2, no. 9) beside the cremated bones had perhaps belonged to a strap securing the mouth of a leather bag in which the bones had been collected. With the cremated bones lay some remarkable objects. There were the remains of at least five, and probably more, ornamented lengths of bone, with wide slots cut through the middle of their sides (Fig. 2). These objects, often described as cheek-pieces for bridles, are known from other Iron Age sites.¹ There was also a very fine spiral armband of bronze, ornamented at either end by beasts' heads with eyes of dark glass. This armband appears to be without a known counterpart.

Beside the north-east corner of the wooden construction lay an iron shield boss (Plate V, c) point upwards. This had no grip attached and we may conclude that the shield to which it belonged had been burnt on the funerary pyre. Although the three amphorae had been removed, the places where they had stood still showed in the ground. The most northerly had fallen on its side. About the middle of the side of the depression where the amphora had lain, a cream-coloured wine jug still stood intact outside the line of the wooden construction. To the south of it and still outside the line of the wood lay a confused heap of shattered vessels. Here and there among them lay fragments of thin, embossed, bronze plating. The same confusion of shattered vessels extended all round the south and west sides of the complete jug. The plan (Fig. 1) cannot of necessity show the exact position of each vessel. They consisted of four other jugs, one with a single handle like the first and three (known as Lagene) with two handles; a butt beaker of grey ware, an oval beaker of smoked red ware, resembling the wares of Castor on the Nene, but imported from Gaul; a *terra rubra* cup and a *terra nigra* bowl, already extricated before our arrival. Beneath all the other vessels to the west lay a bronze bowl (Plate VI, a), which had evidently served the purpose of a mixing bowl for wine.

Among the shattered pots, to the west of the complete jug, lay innumerable small fragments of bronze plate and flimsy bronze studs, like carpet nails, which had evidently been spiked on to wood. The confusion was increased by the inclusion of the complete skeleton of a young pig and that of a minute fowl of the size of a bantam. At the west end of the wooden construction were four shattered pots. These proved to be a *terra rubra* platter, a *terra nigra* bowl, a native bowl and a native tazza bowl. Further along the west face lay the bones of a surloin of beef and two ham bones. A report on these bones has kindly been made by Dr Wilfred Jackson and is printed below.

This in brief is a description of the contents of a tomb. Before discussing its contents in detail, it is interesting to try to estimate its implications. Evidently this was the burial of an important man. We should be justified in calling him a Belgic chieftain. His burial is only slightly less well-furnished than that of the great barrow at Lexden near Colchester, which some authorities have believed to be that of Cunobellin himself.² Furthermore it seems probable that he was a Catuvellaunian

¹ Bulleid and Gray, *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, II, pp. 440f.

² *Archaeologia*, LXXVI, pp. 241-54.

chieftain, and so one of the ruling caste. From a study of the pottery it is evident that he died within a year or two of the Claudian conquest. His burial is therefore an important piece of evidence for the customs prevailing immediately before the country came under Roman rule, or perhaps while this was actually taking place. It is here that the character of the wooden construction becomes important. This object may have been a coffin; but this is unlikely, for the cremation had burnt straight through its bottom and scorched the soil below. It is much more probable that it was a couch or litter. In that case we have all the features of a barbarized funeral banquet; the couch, the wine jars, the drinking cups, the mixing bowl, the pork, the chicken and the beef. This must surely be the correct explanation. It implies a confusion of religious ideas, for the man had been burnt to release his spirit, and could hardly have been present to enjoy the prepared feast. We find this same confusion of ideas persisting far into the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. It persists to this day in Celtic lands. Probably the fragments of ornamental bronze plating, some of which had fallen intact (Plate I) into the mixing bowl, were used in some way to decorate the funerary couch. They may have been part of some kind of head shield or canopy.

Our chieftain was a warrior, for he was buried with his shield, in itself a rarity in the archaeological record of the times. This shield does not appear to have been one of the long rectangular shields such as those from the Thames and Witham¹ or from other Iron Age sites,² but a round buckler like those of the Anglo-Saxons. It was perhaps the kind of shield described by Tacitus as being used by the Caledonii against Agricola. The only other possible Iron Age shield boss found within 40 miles of Cambridge is a bronze specimen, previously published as an elbow piece of armour, from the northern vault at Stanfordbury,³ which belonged to a rectangular shield. This boss is not circular, but seems to be related to the earlier La Tène II bosses of the Marne.⁴

The Snailwell burial was not situated on a prominent hill top or covered by a great barrow. It was probably made in the paddock close to its owner's house on a terrace below the slope of a hill and close to the Snailwell Springs. In this it conforms to the local pattern, where vaults of a rather earlier time (the Chronicle Hills) were found near the Springs at Whittlesford;⁵ the house which evidently stood beside the brook at Lord's Bridge, Barton; or the later vaults which were constructed beneath great barrows beside the stream at Bartlow. The Belgic ruling families evidently liked to be buried near their valley homes.

The pottery found in this grave, besides being useful for comparative purposes, has implications of its own. Of sixteen vessels, two only are certainly of native manufacture; the rest are imports, mostly from Gaul. The three amphorae and five jugs were probably imported with the wine and oil in them; but household cups and

¹ *British Museum Iron Age Guide* (1925), Pl. I and fig. 113.

² C. Fox, *Arch. Cambrensis*, xcvi (1945), pp. 200-2.

³ *C.A.S. Quarto Publications*, I (1840-6), VIII, p. 16.

⁴ *British Museum Iron Age Guide* (1925), p. 77, fig. 68; *Arch. Cambrensis*, VIII (1928), pp. 253-84.

⁵ Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region*, pp. 77-9.

platters were brought in at the same time. Continental trade was considerable. It is said that a full wine jar was the value for a slave. The slave chain from Lord's Bridge in the Cambridge Museum appears to lend colour to this. The wealth of our Belgic chieftains may well have been due not only to their farming land but to their successful warfare with the midland Coritani. The value of several slaves was buried in this grave or drunk at the funeral.

One small fact points to a second conclusion. The partly burnt fragment of one of the two-handled wine jugs was found inside the complete one. The confusion of the broken pots may indicate a certain hilarity at the grave side. Just as there was no proper Highland funeral in the old days without a piper and a cask of whisky, so there may have been no proper Belgic one without a reasonable degree of music and intoxication. Why, for instance, was a musician's pipe included among the contents of one of the Stanfordbury vaults? On the other hand, the degree of smashing of many of the Snailwell pots may indicate that they had been deliberately 'killed' for the use of the chief in the next world, after the wine had been used to extinguish the flames of the pyre. The ceremonial smashing of the crockery of a dead person survives today in Romany ritual, and an interesting account of the ceremonies which took place at Garsington, Oxfordshire in connection with the death of a leading gypsy, Mrs Harriet Bowers, was published in *The Times* on 13 January 1953. Her caravan, containing all her possessions, including the harness of her horses, was burnt, the two horses were killed, and her crockery was smashed and then buried with the iron framework of her caravan. Romany folk-lore contains a considerable Celtic element.

Bronze armlet. No exact parallel is known at present to this fine ornament. Snake-headed bracelets are of course found in many ancient civilizations. However, this particular example is a Belgic variant. It is ornamented not only with Celtic animal heads of fine workmanship—they may possibly be intended to represent ducks—but it is also chased all down the median rib with a minute double wavy line in relief, which is found on the bows of Gaulish and British brooches in the first half of the first century after Christ¹ (Plate V, *b* and *d*, also Fig. 4).

The armlet was evidently cast as a straight rod of triangular section and was then worked up into an ornamental band $40\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Eyes and nostrils were marked out with fixed compasses on each side of the heads at both ends; but only one eye in each head was completely ornamented and inset with glass. The finished bar was then coiled up. Owing to carelessness the coil was so made that the ornamental eyes came on the inside at each end. The coiling process compares most unfavourably with the great skill and delicacy exercised in the chasing of the design. It is possible that the ornament was at first intended as a torque or necklet, like the specimen found in the ditch of the early fort at Newstead.² This Newstead torque has some similarities to our Snailwell specimen, particularly in the wavy line in relief on its ridge.

This brings us to another important link provided by this ornament. In Scotland

¹ See *Proceedings C.A.S.* XLII, p. 120, figs. 1 and 2. This specimen is probably a few years later in date than our armlet.

² Curle, *Newstead*, Pl. xc.

several great spiral armlets have been found, one of which, recently reported in *The Illustrated London News* (11 April 1953), was found in a bog in Skye, while others, mostly from eastern Scotland, are figured in J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*.¹ These armlets with beasts' heads at either end, although covered with more florid Celtic designs, are later variants of the Snailwell type. Further than this, small brooches and pins found at Newstead and Traprain Law clearly show degenerate versions of our Snailwell animals' heads on their terminals. It is reasonable to suppose that the idea was taken up into Scotland from Eastern England by fugitives from the Claudian invasion. The Scottish armlets and other similar ornaments are thus not independent inventions of the north as some scholars have thought, but have evolved naturally from southern types. A similar trend can be observed in other Scottish ornaments, notably in the brooches. Our armlet must have been nearly new when it was buried.

Bronze buckle. Had this object been found in different circumstances (for instance, in an unstratified context), it is probable that it would have been considered to be of medieval date. This also applies to a silver buckle and strap end found in one of the Stanfordsbury vaults. The type is however known in various early finds and has not infrequently been discovered as far away as Gotland in the Baltic.² The thin bronze ornamental plates were only secured to the leather strap by minute pins and cannot be compared in strength to the thick rivets of Anglo-Saxon and later times. The security of the buckle itself depended on the leather strap and not on the bronze plates. The origin of the type appears to be Teutonic.

Bone toggles or cheek pieces. These bone objects were much distorted and broken as a result of being burnt on the funeral pyre with the warrior himself. They were found mixed up with his calcined bones. On Fig. 2, no. 3 is the back portion of the top of no. 1. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 therefore represent a pair of objects ornamented in the same manner. It is uncertain whether nos. 4 and 5 are parts of one object or of two. No. 6 is a small fragment showing another variation of the type of ornamentation found on the first pair. Nos. 7 and 8 are parts of one object which is almost complete, although much distorted. It is thus clear that we have the remains of at least five of these things. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 represent one pair; nos. 4 and 5 with 7 and 8 may represent either one ill-assorted pair, or two pairs; no. 6 must belong to yet another.

These objects are usually supposed to be the cheek pieces of snaffle-bits.³ If this is the correct interpretation, at least three bridles were burnt on this pyre. It is not very easy, however, to see how they could have performed their function in a satisfactory manner. Bronze specimens of similar form are found from time to time. The most notable collection of five enamelled examples was found together with fourteen complete snaffles in the Polden Hill hoard.⁴ We have in the Museum a specimen from Cambridge.⁵ It is significant that the Polden Hill snaffles do not have these

¹ 'The Iron Age', pp. 156-61.

² Almgren, *Die Ältere Eisenzeit Gotlands* (1914), Plates 15, 249, etc.

³ *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, II, pp. 440f.

⁴ *P.P.S.* v (1939), pp. 173f.; *Brit. Mus. Early Iron Age Guide* (1925), p. 143.

⁵ *V.C.H. Cambridgeshire*, I, p. 292, fig. 25, no. 8.

'cheek-pieces' in position, but instead are complete with rings for the reins and nothing else. If we assume that the actual bit was of leather, the purpose of the ornament is hard to understand, for it must have been partly obscured by the strap. Our local bronze specimen has a wide collar at each end which does not appear to be a very suitable arrangement.¹

Ivory cheek-pieces are mentioned as early as the time of the *Iliad*, for we are told in Book IV that when Menelaus was wounded by the iron arrow-head shot at him by Pandarus, the blood from the wound was like the purple dye with which some Carian or Maeonian woman stains ivory to make a cheek-piece for a horse. The rest of the passage shows that such ivory cheek-pieces were highly valued and perhaps suggests that such things were normally made of bone.

In our Snailwell case, it is perhaps surprising that more than two bridles should have been burnt. Two would have been the normal outfit for a chariot with its pair of ponies. A large number seems improbable, unless, as at the funeral of Patroclus, two pairs of horses were sacrificed. It is more likely that these objects were toggles for straps used in carrying something to the pyre, and were thrown or left on it when that purpose had been completed. This purpose might have been the transport of the dead man. They may have been some kind of harness fitting and yet not cheek-pieces for bridles. Nos. 4 and 5 have been much more used than any of the others.

The ornamentation of nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 is of interest, for the system of engraved chevrons and pecked dots is also found on the pottery from All Canning's Cross (an example is shown in the B.M. guide, Fig. 86). It is interesting, too, to compare it with the ornament at the end of the so-called Ogham knife-handle from Wheeting in Norfolk, published not long ago by Mr R. Rainbird Clark.² I do not think that the marks cut on this knife-handle were intended as oghams. It now seems possible that this knife-handle is Belgic.

Iron shield boss. This boss had been detached from the shield before burial. There was no grip, nor any sign of the shield itself. Since these conical bosses were in use among the Germans before the Roman period, this specimen may perhaps be taken as a confirmation of Caesar's statement of the existence of a Germanic element among the Belgae. The shield to which it was originally fitted was probably very like those used by the later Anglo-Saxons. Round bronze bosses were found with the Polden Hill objects mentioned above, but were of altogether lighter construction.³ Round shields with domed bosses persist right through the Roman period in Britain. A good example is to be seen on a large statue found in York. The bosses do not, however, appear to have been conical. The type reappears at the end of the period, probably carried by Germanic auxiliaries.⁴ I do not know of any other Belgic example from Britain. The shield was probably small, convex and light.

¹ E.g. bone specimen, *Richborough*, IV, Pl. LIV, no. 227.

² *Antiquaries Journal*, XXXII, p. 71.

³ *Brit. Mus. Guide*, *ibid.*, fig. 164.

⁴ E.g., *Richborough*, IV, Pl. LXIII.

Bronze studs and plating. Fragments were found scattered over a wide area of the grave. Similar fragments are frequently found and are usually assumed to have been the fittings of boxes. In this particular case this does not appear to be the right explanation since no handles, hinges or other fittings were found. It seems more likely that they had ornamented some part of the funerary couch or litter. A portion of woodwork, with studs complete, had fallen into the bronze bowl (Plate VI, *a*). The pins which fixed these objects to the wood were attached to the ornaments with some kind of cement. The ornament was tawdry and shows no Celtic influence. The pins are too weak to have been hammered through the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wood and must have been set in slots already cut for them.

Bronze bowl. This object was evidently old at the time it was buried. A handle had once been fastened to it, but was no longer in position. One iron rivet still remained in place. Two empty holes, however, show that it had not even been the original handle. A single pelta-shaped object remained at the base of the bowl. There had originally been three. These objects are found detached on Roman sites.¹ Their purpose was to serve as feet to bowls and buckets.

The bowl was probably imported from Gaul and is of provincial Roman rather than Celtic type, although some authorities might see a degenerate attempt to represent a 'sun-disk' in the engraved ornamental design inside (Plate VII, *b*).

Pottery. From the point of view of the study of pottery, this Snailwell barrow is one of the most important local pieces of evidence yet obtained. It is a sealed deposit in which all the types recovered were in use at one time. There can be no question of heirlooms here. Pottery was made, had a relatively short life, was broken and was thrown away. It is remarkable therefore that, with two exceptions, all the vessels found in this grave were imported from Gaul. These Romano-Gaulish pots presumably found their way to Snailwell by the hands of the same traders who dealt with Colchester. All, or almost all, the forms here have been found in the pre-Conquest levels at that town.

DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY

'*Terra rubra*' plate (Fig. 3; Museum no. 53.17). Platter with profile rim, oblique side, and flat base on a low foot ring stamped in the centre with potter's name CARIIVIR=CARTIVIR (e.g. *Catalogue of Roman Pottery, Colchester*, by Thomas May: Pl. VI, no. 58 and *Camulodunum*, p. 210, Pl. XLVI, no. 68). Range of form apparently 11 B.C.—A.D. 48, but in *terra rubra* later than in *terra nigra*. Imported Gaulish.

'*Terra rubra*' pedestal cup (Fig. 3; Mus. no. 53.16). Tazza form, orange in colour, with groove below lip and cordon on concave wall. Hollow foot with outward splay. Resembles form 74 at Colchester. Range apparently A.D. 10–48. (*Cumulodunum*, Pl. LIV, no. 74 A; *Verulamium Report from Belgic Town, c. A.D. 10–35*, fig. 23, no. 3.) Imported Gaulish.

¹ E.g. *Camulodunum*, Pl. CIII, nos. 31 and 32, and *Richborough*, III, Pl. XII, fig. 1, no. 37.

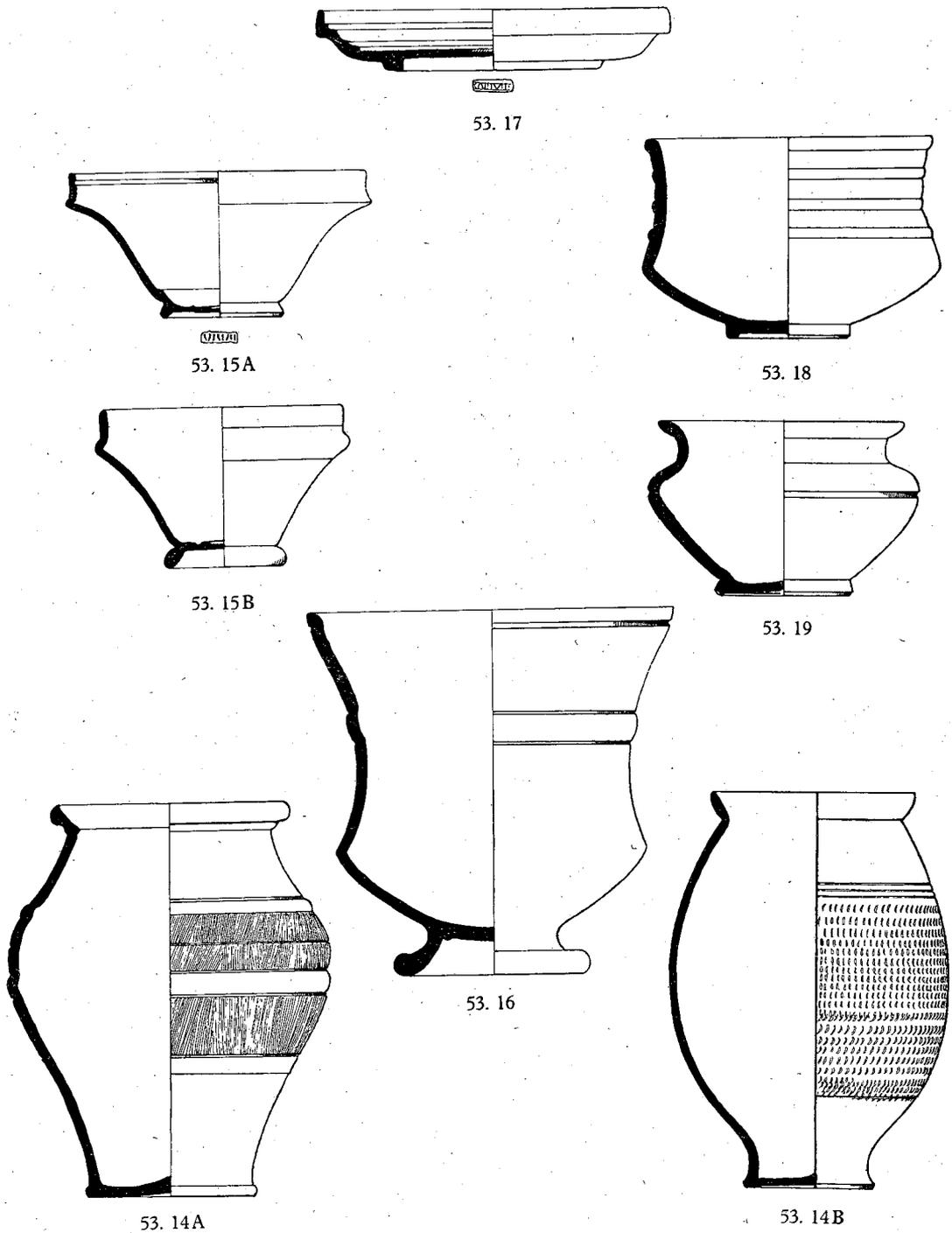


Fig. 3. Pottery vessels from Belgic Grave.
 (Scale about one-third natural size. No. 53. 16 is 6½ inches high)

'*Terra nigra*' bell-shaped cups (Fig. 3; Mus. nos. 53.15 A and B). Bell-shaped body with moulded foot-ring. Upright slightly concave rim. (*Colchester Catalogue*, Pl. v, no. 42; *Camulodunum*, Pl. LIII, no. 56 c.) Range apparently A.D. 10-65. Stamp on base of 53.15 A apparently IVLLIO=IULIOS. (*Camulodunum*, Pl. XLVI, no. 96.) Stamp on base of 53.15 B not a signature. Imported Gaulish.

Tazza bowl (Fig. 3; Mus. no. 53.18). Brown burnished ware. Club rim and three cordons on concave wall. Short ring foot. Type common in Cambridge area. Pre-Conquest at Colchester and Verulamium. Range c. A.D. 10-43. Native.

Grooved bowl (Fig. 3; Mus. no. 53.19). Ill-baked grey ware. Outcurved rim with ovoid lip. Moulded ring at foot. Groove on bulge. (*Colchester Catalogue*, Pl. III, no. 22.) Time range, c. A.D. 10-43. Native.

Butt beaker (Fig. 3; Mus. no. 53.14A). Grey ware. Moulded and cordoned lip. Cordons and rouletting in two zones on bulge. Flat base with outer beading. (See Sir Cyril Fox, 'Excavations at Foxton, Cambridgeshire', *Proc. C.A.S.*, xxv, p. 40, for notes on local finds of Butt Beakers. Also *Proc. C.A.S.*, xxix, p. 110, for find of cremation burial at Linton with Butt Beaker, white globular wine jar, similar to one from Snailwell, an amphora, *terra nigra* platters, bowl, bronze brooch, etc.) Type on Continent c. A.D. 14-43. Most of our local specimens appear to be pre-Conquest (see *British Museum Early Iron Age Guide*, 1925, fig. 142, no. 34, for Belgic specimen from Swarling, Kent). Somewhat similar type from Verulamium (see that report, p. 160, fig. 14, no. 31e); the only specimen found of this type in the Belgic town. Type at Colchester apparently A.D. 10-61. Probably imported Gaulish.

Butt beaker (Fig. 3; Mus. no. 53.14 B). Red ware. Ovoid with thin lenticular everted rim and outward curve at base. Base nearly flat. Central zone of ornament resembling finger nail impression, probably rouletted. Date and origin uncertain. Probably Gaulish and pre-Conquest.

Two-handled ewers: Lagene (Pl. II; Mus. nos. 53.12 A-C). Three of these vessels of white clay were found in a shattered condition. The type is known from Colchester (see *Catalogue*, Pl. XLVI, fig. 197), where they are dated from c. A.D. 10-61. Type found at Verulamium in Belgic town c. A.D. 10-35 (see *Report*, fig. 23, no. 1). For an early Claudian associated group found with ten brooches and other objects accompanying a cremation burial at St Clare Drive, Colchester, see *Antiquaries Journal*, xxii, 1942, pp. 59-65. Imported Gaulish.

Single-handled flagons (Pl. III; Mus. nos. 53.13 A-B). Also of white clay. Range at Colchester c. A.D. 10-61. Compare example from the Linton burial. Imported Gaulish.

Amphorae (Pl. IV, a and c; Mus. no. 53.11 B, C). Two radish-shaped. Usually Augustan. Range at Colchester A.D. 10-65. Imported.

Amphora (Pl. IV, b; Mus. no. 53.11 A). Sausage-shaped. Range at Colchester A.D. 10-68, but usually pre-Claudian. Imported.

It will be seen from this list that no single pot included in the find is of a type known to have originated later than the Roman conquest. Although in many cases the forms persisted for a few years into the Roman period; yet changes in form after

the conquest were so rapid that the absence of any of these new types is very significant. It seems reasonable to suppose that the burial was completed before such time as the new forms were in general circulation. Thus it can only be dated either to the period immediately before the Claudian invasion, or during the few succeeding years

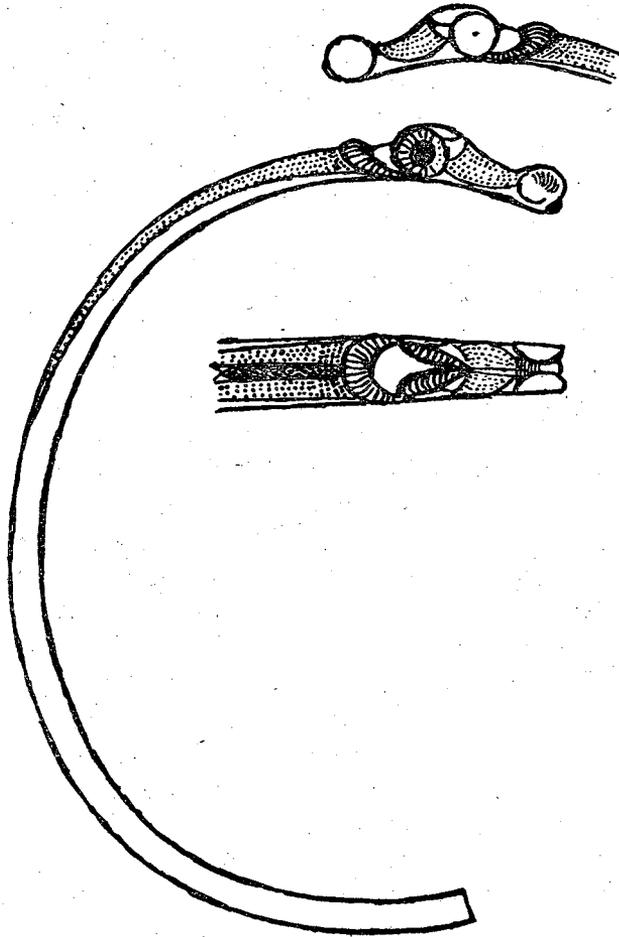
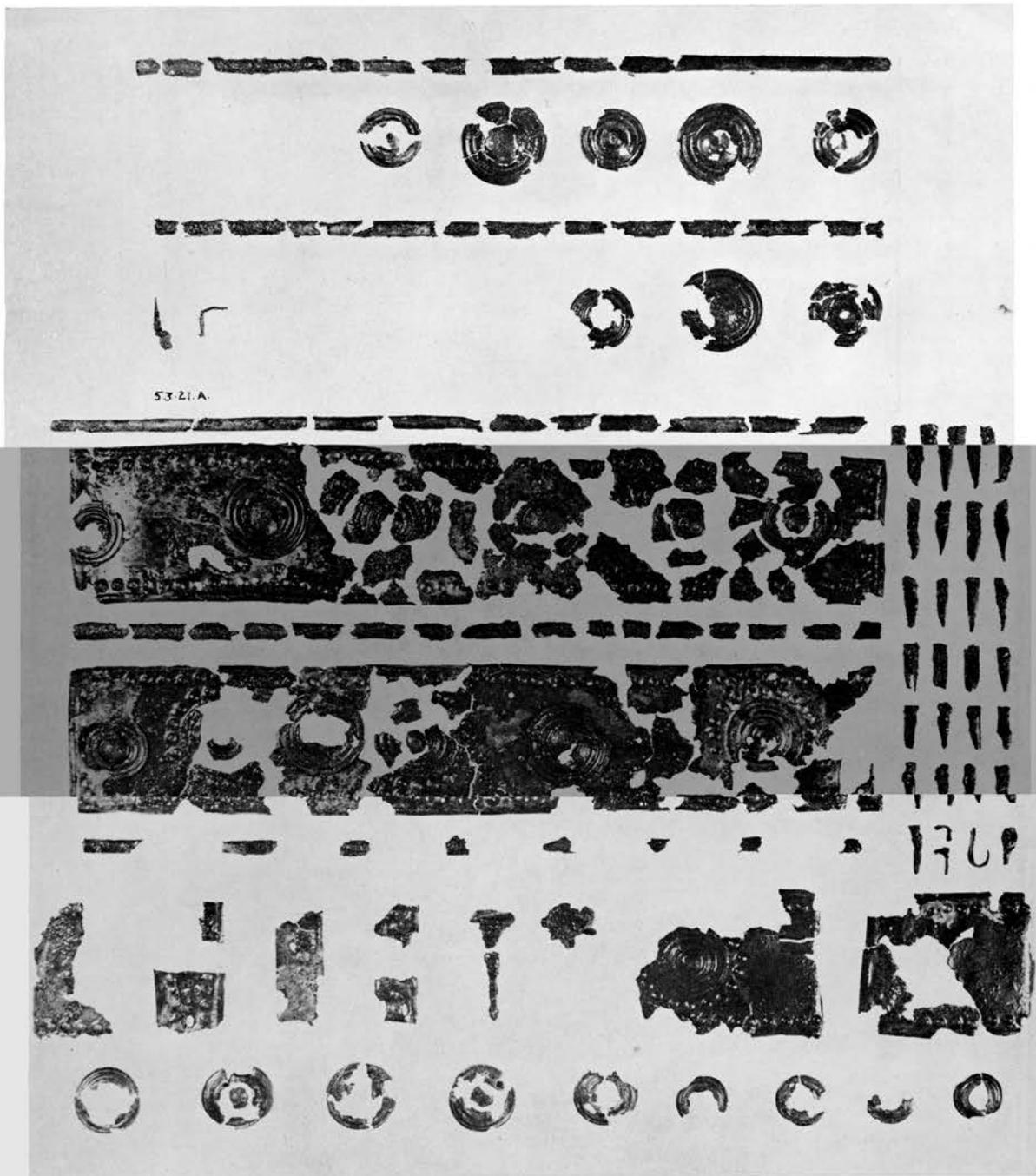


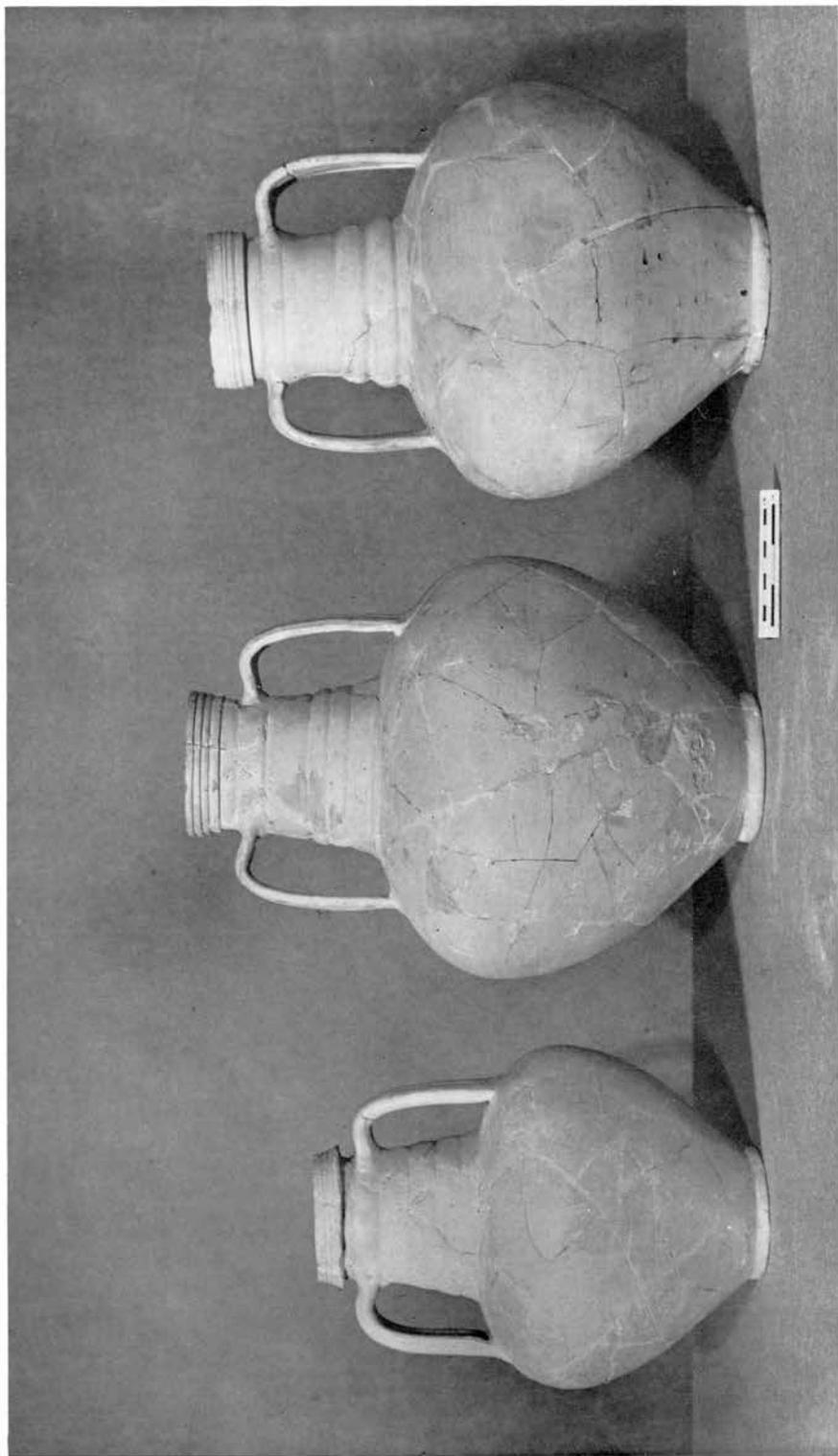
Fig. 4. Belgic burial. Bronze armlet (natural size).

when Eastern England had not quite settled down under the new regime. It may not be unduly fanciful to suppose that the Snailwell chieftain met his end as a result of his opposition to the Roman arms.

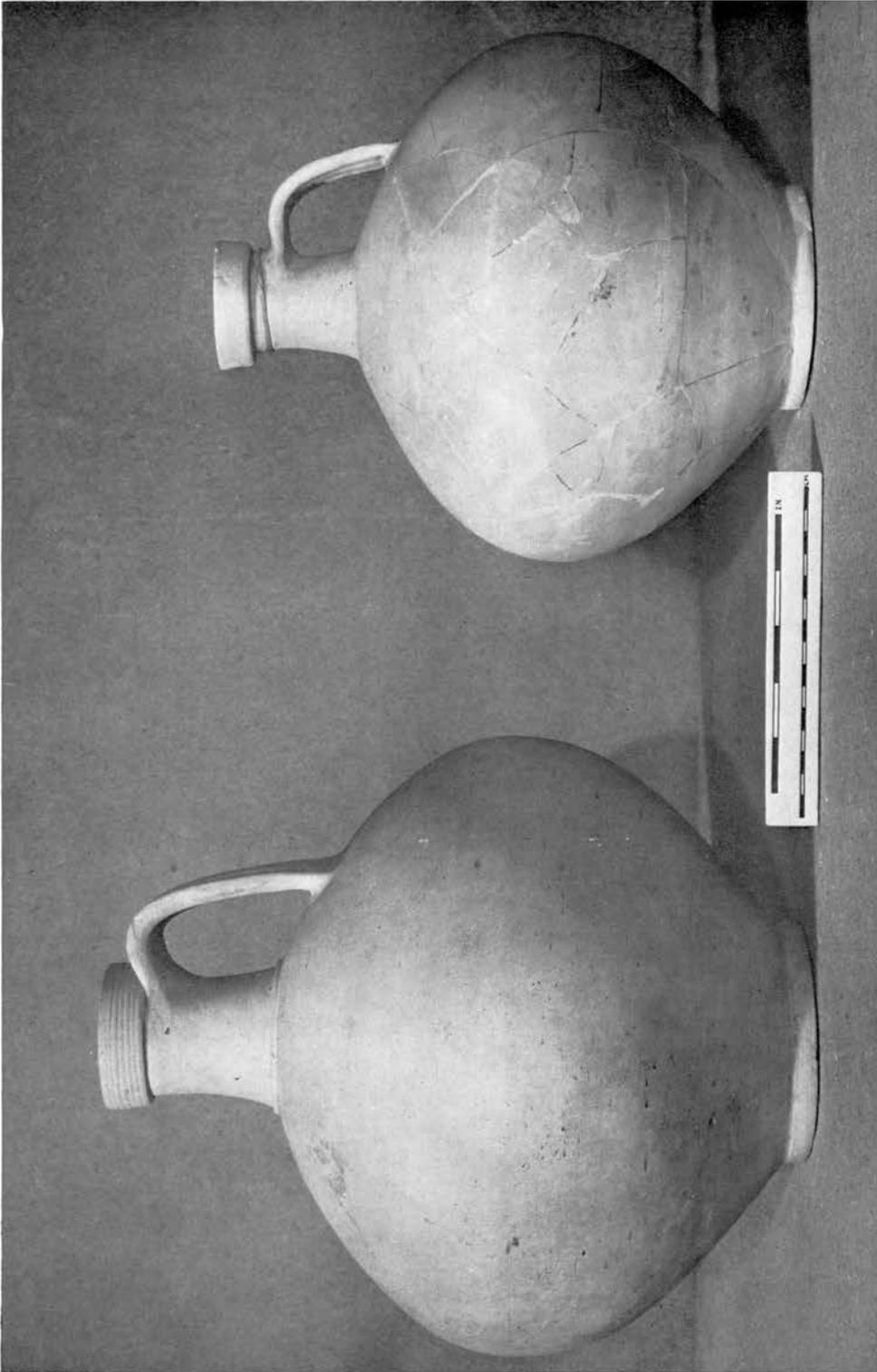
Miss Clare Fell and Miss Joan Liversidge assisted me greatly in searching for parallels in the published reports. Miss Fell and the Museum Staff are to be congratulated on the skill and care which enabled them to sort out and repair



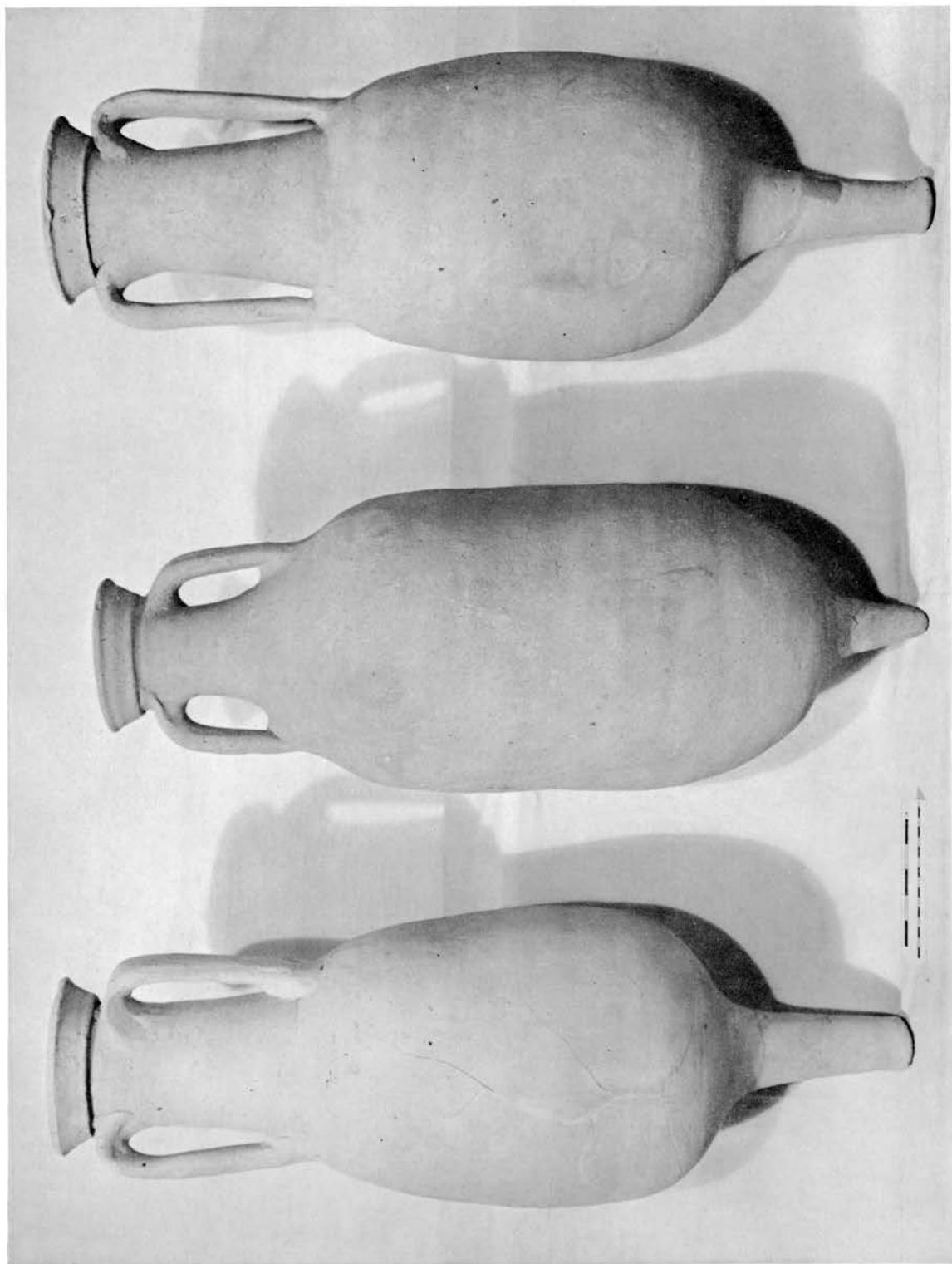
Thin bronze plating and studs. Snailwell burial
(Half natural size)



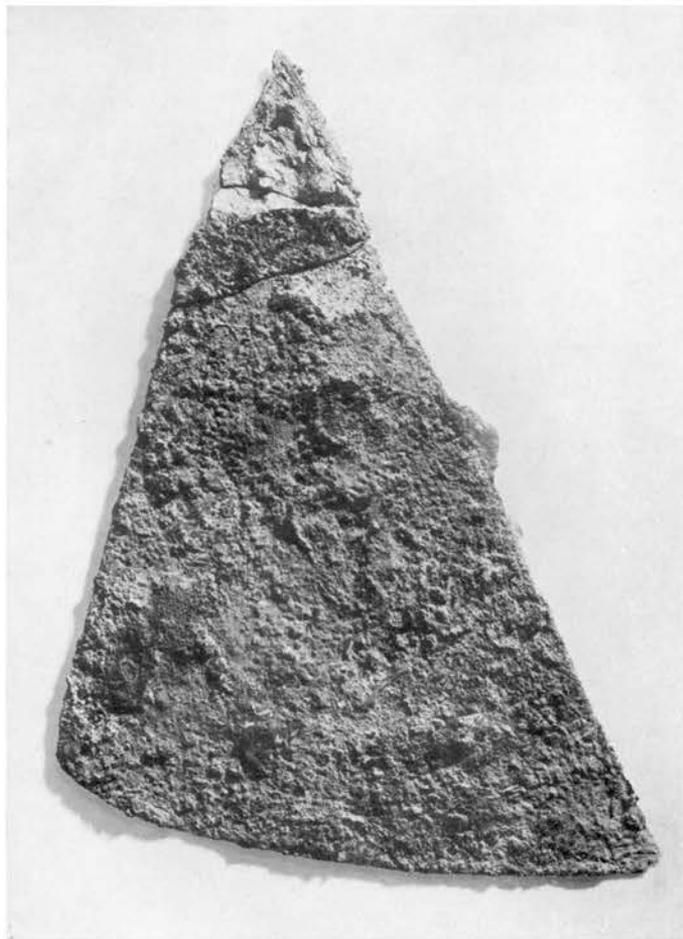
'Lagene,' Snailwell burial
(Scale shown in inches and centimetres)



Flagons or jugs. Snailwell burial
(Scale shown is in inches and centimetres)



Amphorae. Snailwell burial
(Scale shown in inches and centimetres)



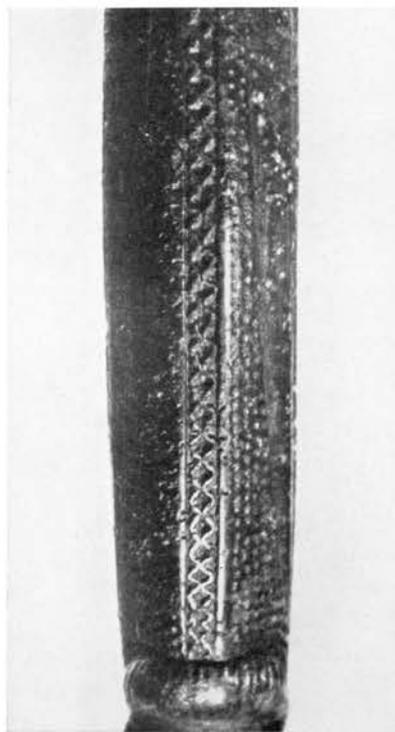
a. Iron object of unknown use
(One-half natural size)



b. Head of bronze armlet
(Twice natural size)



c. Iron shield boss
(One-half natural size)

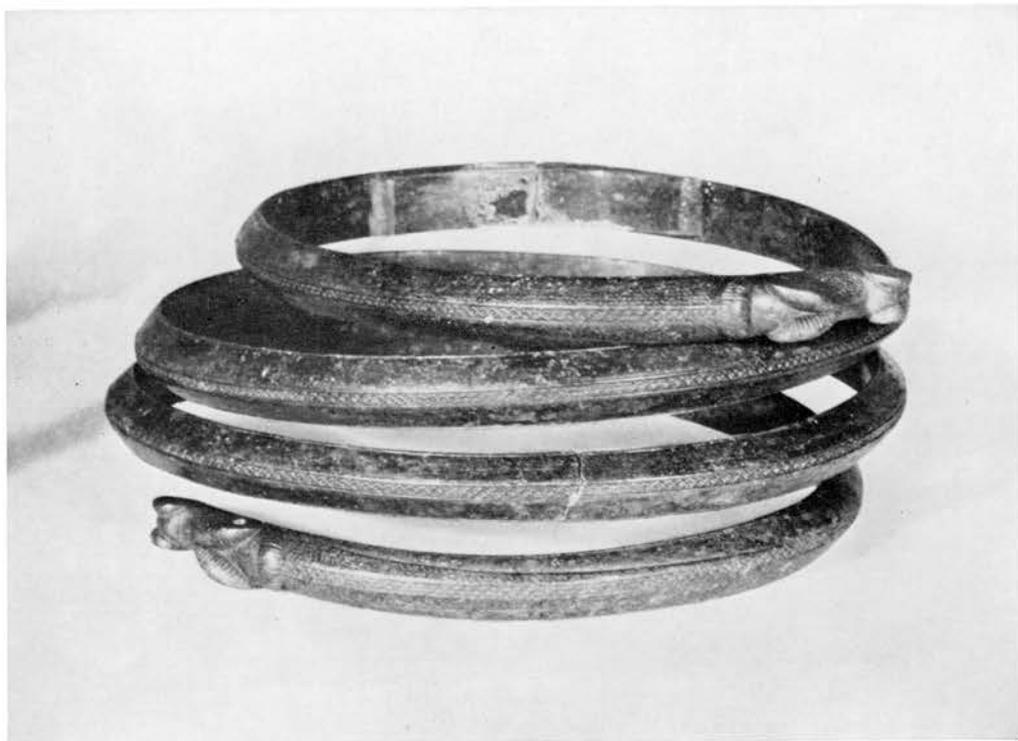


d. Ornamentation on back of armlet
(Twice natural size)

PLATE VI



a. Bronze bowl
(One-half natural size)



b. Bronze armlet
(Natural size)

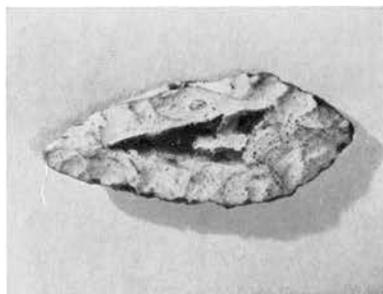
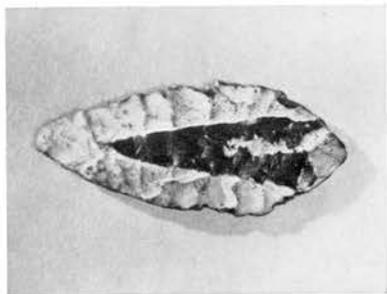


a. Foot of bronze bowl
(Natural size)



b. Design on inside of bronze bowl
(Natural size)

PLATE VIII



a



b



c

a and *b*: Two flint arrowheads (*natural size*). *c*: New Year Lamp from Ely (*natural size*)
(See *Archaeological Notes*, page 38)

an apparently hopeless mixture of fragments. Our thanks are also due to the Chairman (Mr D. Spooner) and members of the Newmarket Rural District Council for presenting the whole of the contents of this tomb to the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology where they are exhibited.

ANIMAL BONES FOUND WITH THE BELGIC BURIAL AT SNAILWELL

BY J. WILFRED JACKSON, D.SC., F.S.A.

THE following animal bones were recovered from the burial described above:

Small ox. A right femur with loose epiphysis (young animal): upper ends of radius and ulna (adult animal); many ribs.

Sheep. Solitary lower tooth.

Pig. Upper and lower jaws with teeth, parts of skull, and greater part of skeleton of a very young animal; also femur and tibia of an older animal (epiphysis loose).

Bird bones. Several bones of a species of fowl, but much smaller than that of today.

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THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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