

51

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LI

JANUARY 1957 TO DECEMBER 1957

CAMBRIDGE
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1958

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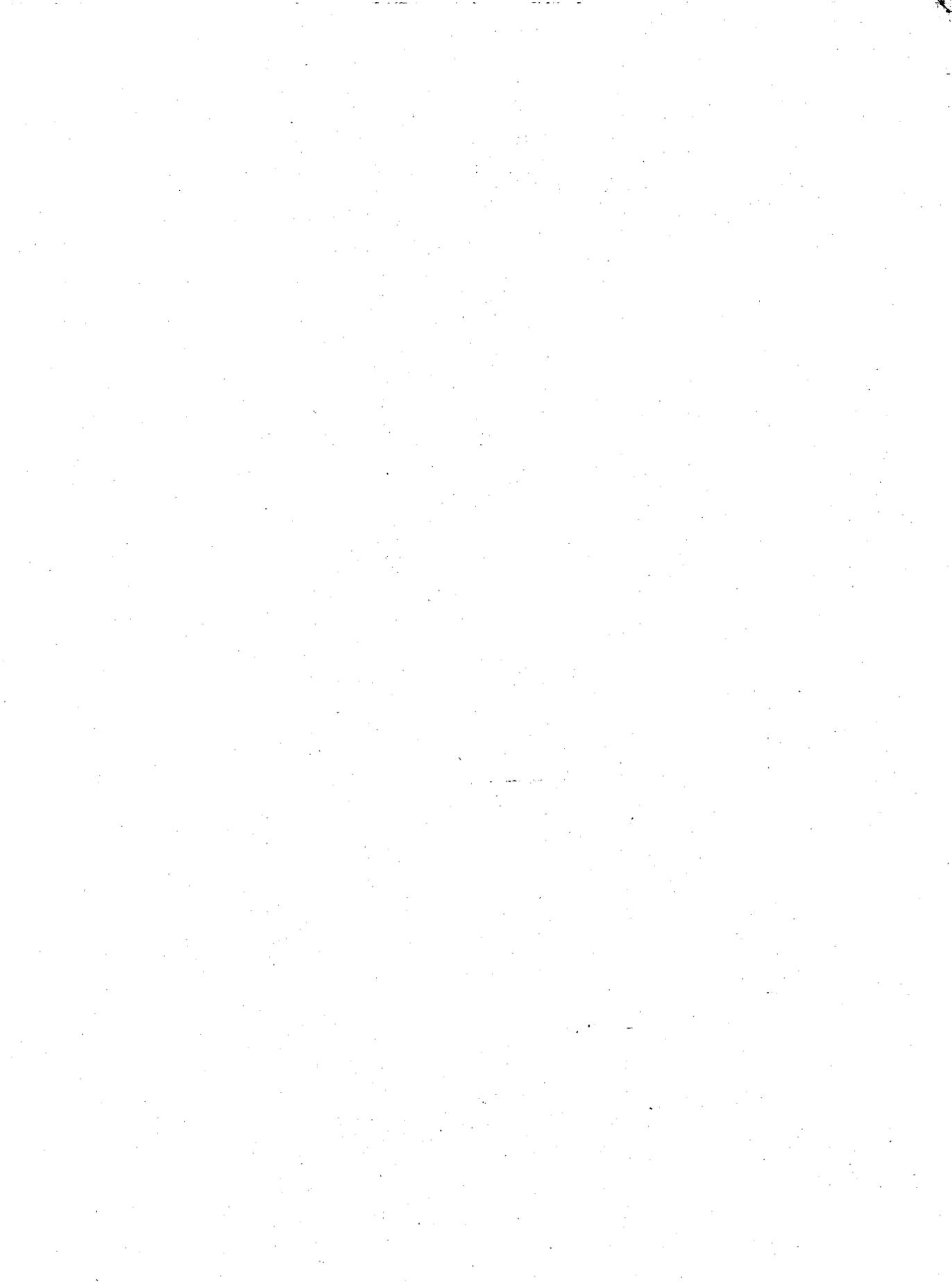
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CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS AND HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1956

Adopted by the Annual General Meeting on 11 March 1957.

MEMBERSHIP. The Society gained fourteen new members during the year, but lost ten members, including one honorary member, and an associate by death and sixteen members and two associates by resignation. There are now 294 members and seventeen associates. There are also twenty-eight subscribing institutions.

MEETINGS. There were four council meetings and nine ordinary meetings at which the following communications were made:

- Prof. B. DICKINS, M.A. *Some Cambridge Place-Names.* 30 January.
 D. WILSON, B.A. *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Art.* 13 February.
 Miss D. STROUD, F.S.A. *Capability Brown and his Work.* 12 March.
 B. HARTLEY, B.A. *The Excavations at Wandlebury.* 30 April.
 J. SALTMARSH, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S. *King's College, Cambridge:
 The Victorian Reforms.* 14 May.
 Mrs PRITCHARD. *Graffiti in the Churches of East Anglia.* 4 June.
 J. G. HURST, M.A. *Saxo-Norman Pottery in East Anglia.* 22 October.
 REX WAILES, F.S.A., M.I.MECH.E. *The Windmills of Cambridgeshire with
 Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough.* 19 November.
 J. F. DYER. *Recent Neolithic and Bronze Age Excavations in the Chilterns.*
 3 December.

The average attendance at these meetings was sixty-four.

There was a visit to Corpus Christi College on 22 March. The thanks of the Society are due to the Master, and to Prof. B. Dickins and Mr J. P. T. Bury the Librarian, who described the College and the more important pieces of College Plate. The College kindly entertained the party to tea.

EXCURSIONS. There were three excursions. On 16 May a party of seventy-five visited Deane Park, Kirby Hall, and Oundle parish church. On 27 June a half-day excursion to see the excavation of a hill figure and the work on the Iron Age fort at Wandlebury and also Sawston Church and Hall attracted seventy-nine members and their friends. On 11 July a party of thirty-four visited the churches at Kedington, Cavendish and Lavenham, and also Long Melford Hall.

PUBLICATIONS. Vol. XLIX of the *Proceedings* has been published.

REPRESENTATIVES. Mr M. C. Burkitt was re-elected as the Society's representative on the Faculty Board of Archaeology and Anthropology for two years. The Secretary was re-elected to the Museum Committee. Lady Briscoe and the Secretary were re-elected representatives on the Council for British Archaeology.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1956

CURRENT ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance, 1955				194	16 10
„ Subscriptions:					
Ordinary Members	316	15 1			
Associate Members	13	15 6			
			330	10 7	
„ Investment Interest:					
British Transport Stock	47	10 2			
Defence Bonds	42	7 1			
Australian Stock	4	12 0			
Treasury Stock	4	14 4			
Savings Bonds	3	0 4			
Conversion Stock	4	9 10			
Sudan Government Stock	3	5 0			
Conversion Premium	2	6 0			
			112	4 9	
„ Sale of Publications	33	16 3			
„ Lecture Refund	1	4 9			
„ Donations	154	14 0			
„ Sale of Sudan Stock	100	0 0			
„ Covenants	24	1 2			
			313	16 2	
„ Income for 1956			756	11 6	
„ Balance, 1955			194	16 10	
			<u>£951</u>	<u>8 4</u>	
By Subscriptions:					
British Records Association	2	0 0			
British Archaeological Association	1	1 0			
Folk Museum	2	2 0			
Council of British Archaeology	1	10 0			
Local History Council	2	2 0			
			8	15 0	
„ Fire Insurance			1	0 0	
„ Custodian Cellarer's Chequer			2	0 0	
„ Office Expenses			9	0 0	
„ Bank Charges				1 0	
„ Publications			451	19 3	
„ Notices and Circulars			42	7 10	
„ Lecture Expenses			3	2 6	
„ Secretary			30	0 0	
„ Refunds			5	0 0	
„ Purchase of Stock			100	0 0	
„ Trustee Savings Bank			100	0 0	
			753	5 7	
„ Expenditure, 1956			198	2 9	
„ Balance, 1956			<u>£951</u>	<u>8 4</u>	

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1955	327	16	6
Interest	8	3	6
Deposit	100	0	0
Balance, 1956	<u>£436</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

EXCAVATION FUND

<i>Current Account</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1955	47	12	8
Subscriptions	6	4	6
Balance, 1956	<u>£53</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

<i>Deposit Account</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1955	129	19	5
Interest	6	2	8
Balance, 1956	<u>£136</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

The Capital of the Society consists of the following Securities:

£200 Australian 4 % Stock, 1966-68.

£644.8s. 7d. British Transport 3 % Guaranteed Stock 1978-88.
 £425 3 % Defence Bonds.
 £585 3½ % Defence Bonds.
 £157. 6s. 8d. 3 % Treasury Stock.
 £100. 12s. 10d. 3 % Savings Bonds 1965-75.
 £128. 10s. 5d. 3½ % Conversion Stock.
 £944. 13s. 1d. British Transport 4 % Guaranteed Stock 1972-77.
 £5 2½ % Defence Bonds.
 £230 4 % Defence Bonds.

The Bank Balances are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	198	2	9
Excavation Fund, Current Account	53	17	2
Excavation Fund, Deposit Account	136	2	1
Trustee Savings Bank Account	436	0	0
	<u>£824</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

R. B. WHITEHEAD, *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.

E. B. HOWELL
F. PURYER WHITE

28 January 1957

THE RIDDLE OF THE DYKES

T. C. LETHBRIDGE

ONE of the most important qualities of an archaeologist, one moreover which he is seldom taught to cultivate, is that of patience. He cannot hope to solve most problems in one season's excavation: many cannot be solved in a lifetime. If you have a problem on a large scale and your funds are limited, it is necessary to wait for clues before launching an excavation which may cost a great deal of money.

When I first came to Cambridge in 1919, the accepted view of the dating of the dykes was the one proposed by the late Sir William Ridgeway, that they were of Early Iron Age construction. It was to test this theory that Sir Cyril Fox began his excavations on behalf of our Society. As a result of Sir Cyril's work and later as a result of mine, it became impossible to accept Sir William's thesis. We began to think that they must have been a phenomenon of the wars of the Heptarchy and date from the seventh century of our era. Some fifty decapitated skeletons at the Bran Ditch suggested this, for one was provided with Anglo-Saxon accoutrements. The Dykes were East Anglia's defences against that valiant old pagan, Penda, or so we thought.

This phase of belief did not last long. The next clue was provided by Mr H. Pepper, who found a skeleton at the Bran Ditch while digging out a rabbit. Here you see the need for an archaeologist to have a close contact with the people of the surrounding district. Had Mr Pepper not been conversant with our dyke problem, we should still at this stage be thinking in terms of Anna and Penda. However Mr Pepper duly reported. His find was examined and several male skeletons, mutilated by axes, spears and perhaps swords, were excavated. One of these had a Romano-British pot broken and placed in fragments round his head. At once the theory of the seventh-century wars became untenable. We seemed to be dealing with both Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon casualties.

In 1933 human skulls and Anglo-Saxon weapons were dredged out of the River Cam at Horningsea. I then submitted an appreciation of the whole problem and our knowledge of it, which appeared in the 1935 volume of our *Proceedings*. It probably seemed somewhat far-fetched at the time to those who had not made a close study of the matter.

Soon after the Second World War, fragments of human bones were reported from the Fleam Dyke near Mutlow Hill. Efforts to obtain permission to excavate were unavailing; but it was already known that Anglo-Saxon weapons had been found when levelling part of the dyke, apparently close to this spot. Sir Cyril Fox mentions these in his *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), in which he came to the conclusion that they probably indicated burial in the dyke of men slain in war.

I made several examinations of the dyke at this point and am clear in my mind as to the sequence of events.

This section of the Fleam Dyke, between the high ground at Balsham and Shardeloes on Fulbourn Fen, was thrown up athwart several roads. When the fields are ploughed, after rain or frost, the traces of these roads can be seen clearly on both sides of the dyke. Some pass under the vallum, others pass, as hollow-ways, over it. The human bones were found beside a pair of hollow-ways, which extend from Wandlebury Camp to about 100 yards south-east of the Bronze Age barrow of Mutlow Hill. They pass over the dyke, are clearly seen in the field to the east of it and become a metalled road proceeding to Weston Colville. This is, I think, the Mare Way; although Sir Cyril Fox interpreted it as the Street, mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon Charter. I believed this till recently, but now I think that the Street named in the Charter is more probably the Ashwell Street, passing the dyke at Shardeloes. (I do not agree with O. G. S. Crawford's paper in *Antiquity* on the subject of the Ashwell Street.) The other road crossing the dyke near Mutlow Hill is, of course, the Icknield Way. This consisted of many trackways, some of which can be clearly seen passing over the hills to the north of Six Mile Bottom and on other slopes.

To return to our skeletons, we can be almost certain that they are Anglo-Saxons. The point at which they are buried is of great interest, for the dyke has been roughly levelled here and the ditch partly filled in. The skeletons are buried beneath the spread of the vallum. It is highly probable that, as Sir Cyril Fox suggested, there was fighting here. Anglo-Saxons were killed, but their friends ordered the demolition of the dyke as being an obstacle to free passage along the Icknield Way and the Mare Way. They buried their fallen companions beneath the rubble. This is some confirmation of the theory I put forward in 1936. The dykes were obstacles to people driving cattle from the Midlands to East Anglia. As one who has owned hill-cattle, I do not believe that fat plains' beasts could have been driven across them.

At this point, since we might not dig near Mutlow Hill, we had to wait in patience for another clue.

This year, 1957, Mrs V. Pritchard, driving along the Cambridge to Newmarket road, observed human bones on a road-widening excavation at the Bottisham Fen end of the northern limb of the Fleam Dyke. It is clear that at this point the dyke was made for two purposes. It was intended to block access to the river in the neighbourhood of Horningsea and also to prevent people crossing Quy Water at the outlet of Teversham Fen and so reaching hard ground on the Quy side. In fact, if the obstruction of cattle droving was the object, it was intended to stop people driving them to ships at Horningsea, or up the hard chalk land to somewhere further east.

Owing to the enthusiasm of Mrs Pritchard, Mr J. Lacey the Road Surveyor and Mr M. C. Burkitt, it has been possible to recover many objects found with these human bones and to reconstruct the conditions in which they were found. It is just possible that more burials could be recovered, but I am not very hopeful about this.

The road widening took in both the vallum and the ditch. The road men state that the skeletons were found at a depth of about 1 ft. 6 in. in the ditch. I could see no

trace of graves on the outer side beyond the ditch. It seems clear then that the bodies were buried in the filled-up ditch of the earthwork. They must, therefore, be later than the construction of the work. It is in the highest degree unfortunate that we cannot prove this statement, but many a man has been hanged on weaker evidence. I picked up a fragment of human skull myself on the line of the ditch, well below the level of the field outside it. I think we can accept this evidence as sound. The ditch was filled in before the bodies were buried.

Now what was the date of the burials? In all, six spears, one sword, two shield-bosses, one knife, four brooches, parts of two pairs of wrist clasps and a buckle have been recovered. Not one of these could possibly be as late as the wars of the Heptarchy. The sword (Pl. I, *h*), if the round iron ball is in reality its pommel, is more like the swords at Nydam in Schleswig than those found in our normal pagan Saxon graves. It may be of fourth-century date. Only one brooch can be dated approximately (Pl. I, *f*). In the old days we should have said that it was about A.D. 500, but since the new work done in Germany (F. Tischler, *Der Stand der Sachsenforschung*) on Anglo-Saxon matters we cannot be so confident. It may well be earlier. The shield bosses are of the ordinary local carinated type. They are not late in the Saxon period and are similar to one found in the river at Horningsea (*Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxiii, Notes) and those found in the other branch of the Fleam Dyke. Both men and women are buried here.

What does this evidence suggest? First, it surely means that the dykes have nothing to do with local Saxon wars. It can hardly be possible for all these groups of skeletons to belong to very different dates. They must be all of one disturbed age. Whatever it means, it seems certain that the Saxons were ultimately successful at the Fleam Dyke. Their dead were respectably buried. At the Bran Ditch they were the losers and were decapitated. The Fleam Dyke was 'slighted' so that Saxons could pass over it. Was the Fleam Dyke in truth the 'Flight' Ditch, and was it here that they stood at bay and won?

These dykes postulate a very violent phase of our local history. I think we must look to their origin in late Roman times and that the explanation is not far to seek. Let us turn to Ammianus Marcellinus for a moment. After the great disaster of about A.D. 367 and when Count Theodosius had been sent over to restore the situation, he writes (Giles edition): 'And dividing his army into several detachments, he attacked the predatory and straggling bands of the enemy who were loaded with the weight of their plunder, and having speedily routed them while driving prisoners in chains and cattle before them, he deprived them of their booty which they had carried off from these miserable tributaries of Rome.' Here we see a picture of the kind of thing which would be at once held up by a dyke, the gangs of chained prisoners and the driven cattle. Later we learn how he set about recovering the whole country: 'But Theodosius, a general of very famous reputation, departed in high spirits from Augusta, which the ancients used to call Londinium, with the army which he had collected with great energy and skill; bringing mighty aid to the embarrassed and disturbed fortunes of the Britons.'

His plan was to seek everywhere favourable situations for laying ambushades for the barbarians.'

This I think was the plan. You put an obstacle to impede the retreat of the laden barbarians till such time as pursuing cavalry could take them from one side and the cavalry from the Saxon Shore forts attack them from the other. At a rough estimate, 1200 cavalry could be concentrated at one of the dykes in two days, leaving 100 men to hold each of the three nearest forts. This was time enough for them to intercept slow convoys from the west or south. Theodosius, I think, began this plan and many of the dykes from the Thames to Norfolk are part of it. Later by order of Stilicho some of these banks were enlarged and others constructed. Perhaps the Devil's Dyke is his work.

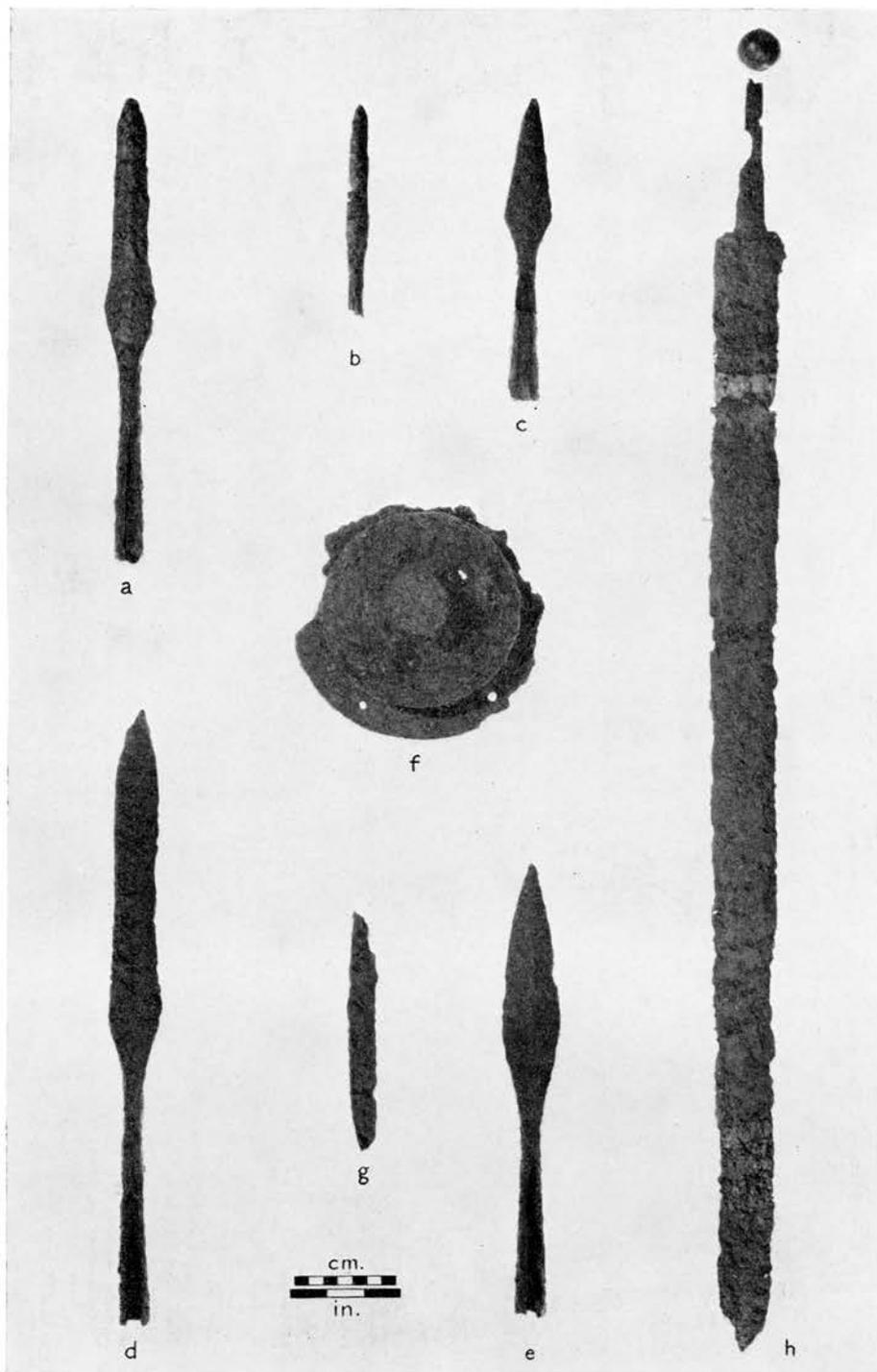
Professor Christopher Hawkes, with whom I have discussed this problem, deduces similar information from the dykes of Wiltshire. We seem to be near a reasonable solution of the whole problem, but it could not have been obtained without patience.

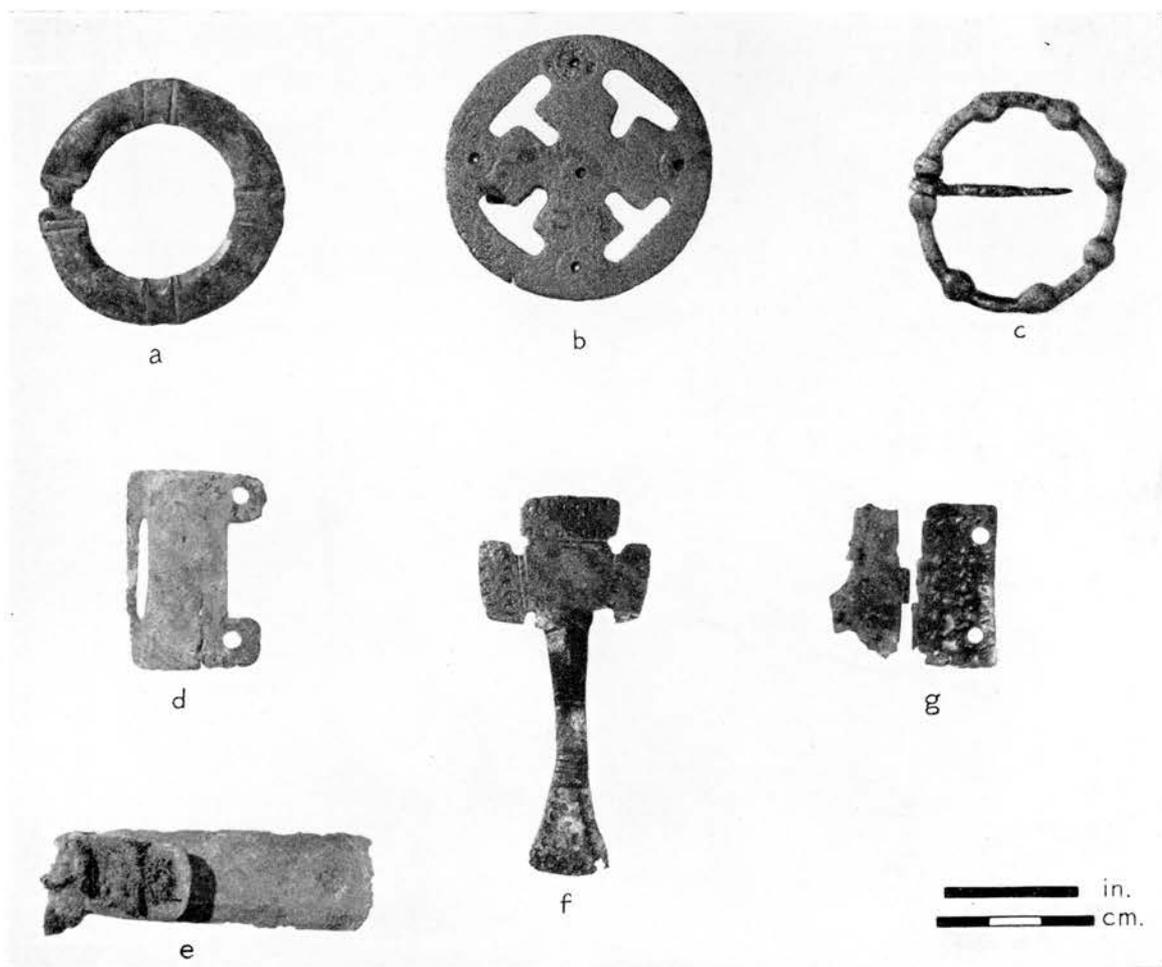
A table of information may be of value:

- (1) *Wheeting Dyke*. Dug through a Roman village. Late Roman or later.
- (2) *Devil's Dyke*. Stands on rubbish from a Roman villa. Almost certainly later than third century A.D. Saxon weapons found.
- (3) *Fleam Dyke*. North section. Numerous Anglo-Saxon bodies and weapons in filling of fosse.
- (4) *Fleam Dyke*. South section. Anglo-Saxon bodies beneath spread vallum. Weapons found.
- (5) *Brent Ditch*. Skeletons in filling of ditch. Could not locate these.
- (6) *Bran Ditch*. Dug through edge of Roman village. Anglo-Saxons decapitated. Romano-Britons killed by weapons. Vallum apparently above third-century pottery. One skeleton in ditch.
- (7) Nothing is known of the Mile ditches on Royston Heath, but they resemble the earliest state of the Bran and probably Fleam ditches.
- (8) Nothing is known of the ditches on Cavenham Heath.
- (9) Numerous skeletons with iron weapons found beside the Worstead Street at the Loaves (2 barrows on the golf links) in the eighteenth century.
- (10) Weapons and skulls indicating fighting in probably early Saxon times at junction of Car Dyke with the River Cam.

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS RECOVERED FROM THE BURIALS

- (1) Five iron spears and a socket from a sixth. Four of these might have been found in any local Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Pl. I, *a, c, d, e*), but one (Pl. I, *b*) is not so characteristic. It is the head of a light javelin and its form of manufacture suggests some contact with Roman types.
- (2) One complete and one fragmentary shield boss (Pl. I, *f*). (Compare *Recent Researches*, fig. 21, B 1.) This type seems to have been replaced in later pagan times by a domed and not carinated form.
- (3) Iron knife of typical angled Anglo-Saxon form (Pl. I, *g*).
- (4) Iron double-edged sword (Pl. I, *h*). Apparently once fitted with a globular iron pommel, which must once have contained some heavy filling. This sword type, except for the blade, does not conform to local Anglo-Saxon designs. It may be late Provincial Roman.





(5) Annular brooch of cast bronze (Pl. II, *a*). A common local type not easily dated. A burnt example was found with Roman objects in a cremation burial in the Lackford cemetery (T. C. Lethbridge, *C.A.S. Quarto*, 'A Cemetery at Lackford, Suffolk', Fig. 7, no. 48, 2474) in a pot which appears to be of fourth-century date on the continent. The origin of the type does not appear to be Anglo-Saxon.

(6) Disc brooch of bronze (Pl. II, *b*) resembling the well-known 'Swastika' brooches. This type has its origin in the late Provincial Roman disc brooches. Date unknown, but not late in the pagan period.

(7) Annular brooch of cast bronze, with beads at intervals round its edge (Pl. II, *c*). Flat on the underside. Date unknown, but annular brooches seem to have evolved in Britain.

(8) Parts of two pairs of wrist clasps (Pl. II, *d, g*). These are of simple local types and cannot be dated.

(9) Bronze buckle with iron ring (Pl. II, *e*). The form is abnormal in local collections and cannot be dated. A piece of cloth is preserved in the rust of the buckle.

(10) Small-long brooch of bronze (Pl. II, *f*). This is a very common local Anglo-Saxon type and is early in the series since side lappets on the foot are not yet developed. (Compare examples from Holywell Row Cemetery. T. C. Lethbridge, *C.A.S. Quarto*, 'Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries', Figs. 10, 16, 17, 18, etc.) Before the publication of F. Tischler's *Der Stand der Sachsenforschung, archäologisch gesehen* I should have dated this brooch \pm A.D. 500. Now it seems probable that this date is too late.

The general impression given by this collection is that it is comparatively early in the Anglo-Saxon settlement period. Since it now appears that Anglo-Saxons were already settled in the district in late Roman times, more work will have to be done before we can fix our typological system of dating to its proper limits. It is possible that all these burials were made before the time of Vortigern.

ROMAN DISCOVERIES FROM HAUXTON

JOAN LIVERSIDGE, M.LITT., F.S.A.

BETWEEN 1870 and 1874 a number of objects of Roman date were found at Hauxton, Cambridgeshire, 'rather near the surface some four or five hundred yards above the mill, between the mill stream and the rivulet which carries off the water when the mill is not working.'¹ They included pottery, glass and bronze vessels, and an iron lamp, and apart from this brief note published by Mr Henry Hurrell in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* little is known about the discovery. There the matter rested until in 1956 Colonel Hurrell of Harston invited Mr Miles Burkitt and myself to come and see some Roman objects which had belonged to his family for some years, and which proved to be this Hauxton Mill material. On learning of its great interest and importance Colonel Hurrell very kindly suggested that the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology should exhibit it on permanent loan, an offer which was very gratefully accepted.

The Hauxton discoveries include one item of outstanding interest, the glass flask (Pl. III, *a*; Fig. 5). This is the first complete example of a form only previously identified from fragments, so its importance to students of Roman glass will be readily appreciated. A glass jug of more familiar type (Pl. III, *b*; Fig. 6) and two glass bowls (Pl. III, *c*, *d*; Fig. 7) were also found and a note on all four glasses kindly contributed by Dr D. B. Harden, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., will be found on p. 12 (Appendix I). The pottery finds are less momentous but they include two complete Castor-ware beakers, one decorated with hunt scenes and the other with vine scroll *en barbotine*, and they range in date from A.D. 120-230. A report on the pottery by Mr B. R. Hartley, M.A., F.S.A., is given on p. 16 (Appendix II).

There remain the lamps and the bronze vessels. One small pottery lamp is made of buff-coloured ware and belongs to the type which has a raised rim round the *discus* with a central knob and two vestigial lugs on the outer edge; while a longitudinal groove appears on the upper surface of the nozzle. It has a handle and may date from the late first or early second century A.D.² The other clay lamp is smaller and more reddish in colour. It also has a handle and originally the *discus* may have been surrounded by a wreath, but this has largely disappeared. It belongs to a long-lived type found in Britain from the first century A.D. onwards. The iron lamp or lamp-holder is an example of the form with a plain, shallow, saucer-like body left open instead of being covered by a *discus* and communicating directly with the semicircular nozzle. Its handle curves up from the back of the bowl and is pierced at the top by a ring-headed pin. To this is attached all that survives of the staple

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. x (1904), p. 496, pls. xxxii-iii.

² For a similar lamp see *London in Roman Times* (1930), pl. xxviii, no. 9.

which could be thrust into the wall to support the lamp. A very similar lamp made of bronze was discovered at Bayford, Kent, and is now in the British Museum. It comes from a burial and was found associated with bronze vessels and pottery dated to c. A.D. 200.¹

Lastly we come to the bronze vessels, three jugs of familiar type. One (Fig. 1) has a pinched or trefoil mouth, well-marked foot, a flat base ornamented with faint con-

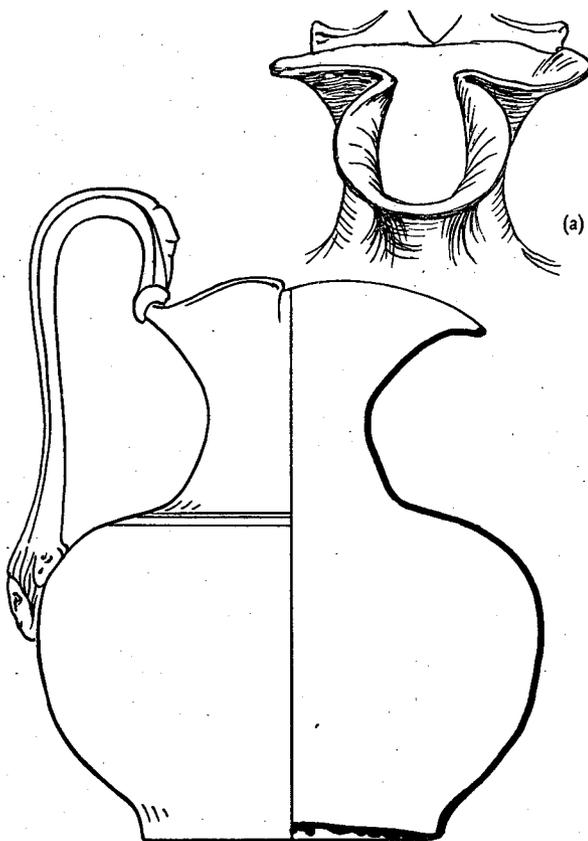


Fig. 1.

centric circles and a wide convex body with traces of grooves at the base of the neck. The handle, cast separately and presumably originally soldered to the jug, is curved and spreads out into two short arms fitting round the mouth, each ending in a small horseshoe (detail Fig. 1, a). Usually these handles are decorated with ribbing along the outside of the curve, terminating in an animal claw where the handle meets the body of the jug; and a lion's head at the top looking into the jug mouth. But here the lion's head seems to have degenerated into a more conventional boss and, while ribbing is present, the handle terminates in a mask of a female head with hair rolled

¹ H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum* (1914), no. 121; G. Payne, *Collectanea Cantiana* (1893), p. 49, pl. XVI.

back around the face (Fig. 4, *c*).¹ Trefoil-mouthed jugs are found from the first century A.D. onwards but the features present in our Hauxton example suggest that it comes fairly late in the series and should, perhaps, be dated to the second century.

The second jug has a round mouth with a spouted lip, a well-marked foot and a slightly raised base decorated on the underside with well-defined concentric rings (Fig. 2). The high handle has two arms terminating in birds' heads which are attached along the rim of the mouth while its lower end is ornamented with a fine bust in relief at the point where it is attached to the side of the jug (Fig. 4, *a*). This bust

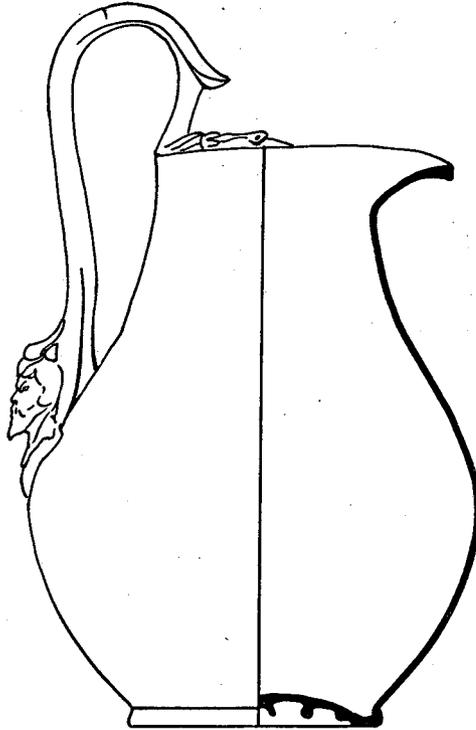


Fig. 2

portrays a male head, bearded and with pointed ears and curly hair, wearing a cloak knotted at the neck and a horned or winged head-dress; possibly Pan or a Satyr.

The third jug (Fig. 3) is a later type than the others and may be dated to the last decades of the second or to the third century A.D. Its maximum diameter is just below the middle, it has a raised turned base and slightly marked foot-ring and its funnel-shaped neck widens out at the mouth and has a rim slightly thickened on the outside. The handle is made with an angular bend and the short arms extending along the mouth of the jug may be intended to represent stylized birds' heads. Below, it

¹ A head of rather similar type occurs on the bronze jug found in one of the Tirlemont Barrows, dated to the late first or early second century. See A. De Loë, *Belgique Ancienne*, III (1937), p. 91, fig. 26.

terminates in a pair of naked human feet, placed side by side below a curled leaf (Fig. 4, *b*). A jug of similar type was found recently with a collection of bronze objects dated to the third century at Givry (Hainaut), Belgium,¹ and close parallels also exist in the Rijksmuseum G. M. Kam at Nijmegen.²

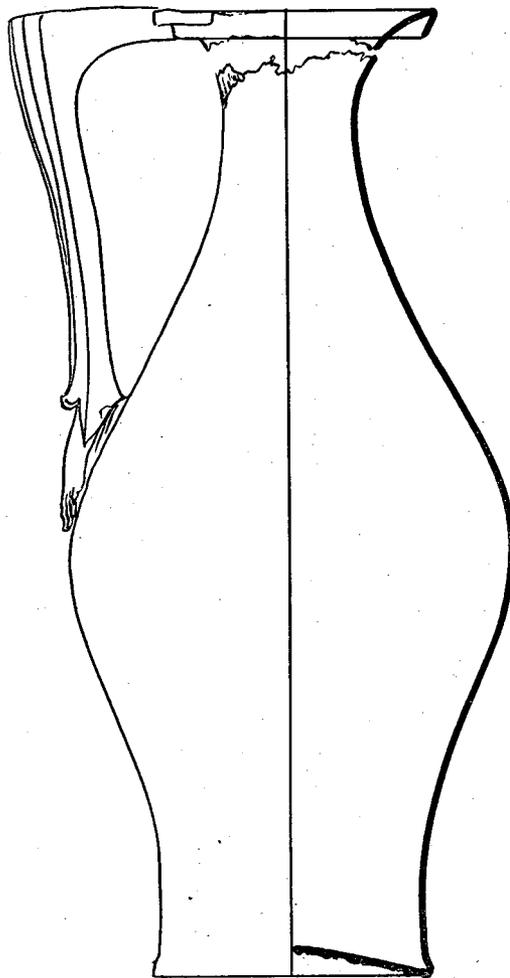


Fig. 3

There remains the problem of the type of site from which all these objects came. References in the 1887 Report of the Antiquarian Society³ mentioning the discovery of Roman burials during coprolite digging at Hauxton suggest that we have here a Romano-British cemetery which probably continued in use for some time. Both cremations and inhumations seem to have been found although only grey pottery is

¹ *Archéologie* (1954) (1), p. 181, pl. 1.

² Den Boesterd, *The Bronze Vessels in the Rijksmuseum G. M. Kam at Nijmegen* (1956), nos. 288-90.

³ *Reports C.A.S.* vol. XLVII (1887), p. cviii; Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), p. 233.

recorded as being associated with them. No burials are mentioned by Mr Henry Hurrell in connection with his collection, but the nature of the objects, mostly so typical of the more superior type of grave group, suggests that the ashes from cremation burials may perhaps have passed unnoticed, or anyway unnoted. The fact that the glasses are all of the same faintly greenish colour makes one wonder if they all came from the same grave, but there is enough difference in date between them to make this impossible to determine. The same applies to the bronze jugs and the lamps; while the pottery, which covers a much wider range of dating, must certainly belong with burials of different periods. It is tantalizing to lack further evidence of

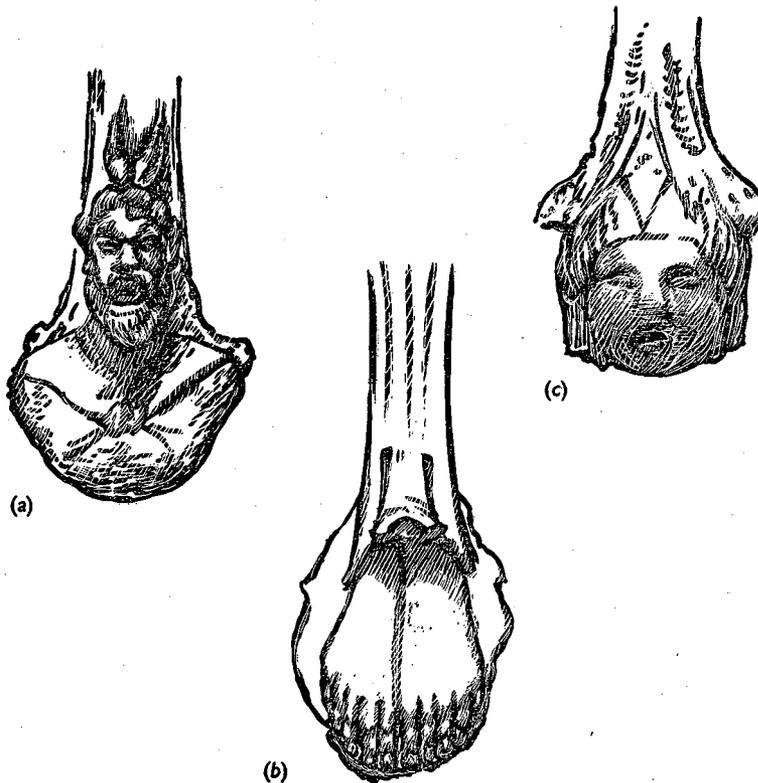


Fig. 4

the burial rite; one wonders if we have here the furniture from some unsuspected barrow, so similar in character are the lamps, bronzes and glasses to the furnishings characteristic of the Bartlow Hills¹ or the great Belgian tumuli,² but this we shall never know. It only remains to rejoice at the fortunate preservation of the glass flask and the other Roman discoveries from Hauxton.

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. xxvi (1836), p. 300.

² A. De Loë, *op. cit.* pp. 91 ff.

APPENDIX I

FOUR ROMAN GLASSES FROM HAUXTON MILL, CAMBRIDGE, 1870

THE University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, has recently obtained on loan a collection of objects found in 1870 at Hauxton Mill, Cambridgeshire, some 4 miles south of Cambridge to the east of the Cambridge-Royston road. The find was briefly described in 1904.¹ The objects vary in date from the first to the fourth centuries A.D. and must come from a Roman cemetery of considerable size and duration. The four glasses in the find (Pl. III; Figs. 5-7), however, as will be seen, though diverse in shape, are by no means so diverse in date, for they could all fall within the period A.D. 150-250. It is even possible that they came from the same grave, though in the absence of details of their finding we cannot be sure of this. The vessels are all what may be called colourless and more or less homogeneous in fabric, and they form a most interesting and important addition to the very fine series of Roman glass already known from the Cambridge district².

They may be described as follows:

(1) Flask (Pl. III, *a*; Fig. 5), colourless with greenish tinge. Rim outplayed and rounded; cylindrical neck with marked constriction at bottom; oval body, bending in at bottom to narrow junction with base-ring; base-ring an added pad with knocked-off edge, ground smooth but not polished; no pontil-mark.

H. = 9 in. H. neck = $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. D. rim = $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. D. body = $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. D. base-ring = $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Tiny chips out of rim and base-ring, otherwise intact; fine clear metal with no dulling and very few bubbles and impurities; incipient iridescence in small patches.

Below rim an added horizontal trail; on body fivefold nipped ribs from below neck-constriction to near base, tooled vertically and then nipped together in middle and with quarter-inch-high pinches at bottom ends; all of similar glass.

(2) Jug (Pl. III, *b*; Fig. 6), colourless with greenish tinge. Rim outplayed and folded downward and then upward; cylindrical neck, joining shoulder in a curve; horizontal shoulder, cylindrical body, tapering slightly downward; flattened base; no pontil-mark. Flat, drawn handle, without ribs, from below rim to shoulder. Body bears clear marks of having been made by blowing into a cylindrical mould.

H. = 8 in. D. shoulder = $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. D. base = $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. H. body = 6 in.

One side of rim missing, otherwise intact, but one tiny crack in body; good metal, few bubbles and impurities, except in handle; milky film on one side within; remainder dulled, but no weathering. The vessel was full of clay, but without trace of its original contents, when found.

On body horizontal wheel-cuts, finely made, in groups as indicated; circular ring of wheel incisions on base.

(3) Bowl (Pl. III, *c*; Fig. 7, *a*), colourless with greenish tinge. Rim outplayed and rounded with thickening below; sides faintly S-curved; base pushed in, forming tubular ring; thick bull's-eye crown at centre with pontil-mark below.

H. = $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. D. = $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. D. base-ring = $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Hole in one side; poor metal with bubbles, streaks and some impurities; dulled and incipient iridescence; shape irregular.

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. x (1904), p. 496.

² Cp. C. Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), pp. 159 ff., and esp. pp. 216 f.

(4) Bowl, as last (Pl. III, *d*; Fig. 7, *b*).

H. = $1-1\frac{3}{16}$ in. D. $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. D. base-ring = $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Broken and mended, piece of rim missing; poor metal, with bubbles, streaks and some impurities; dulled and incipient iridescence; shape very irregular.

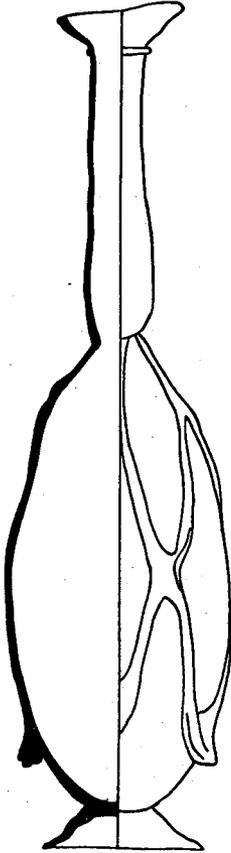


Fig. 5

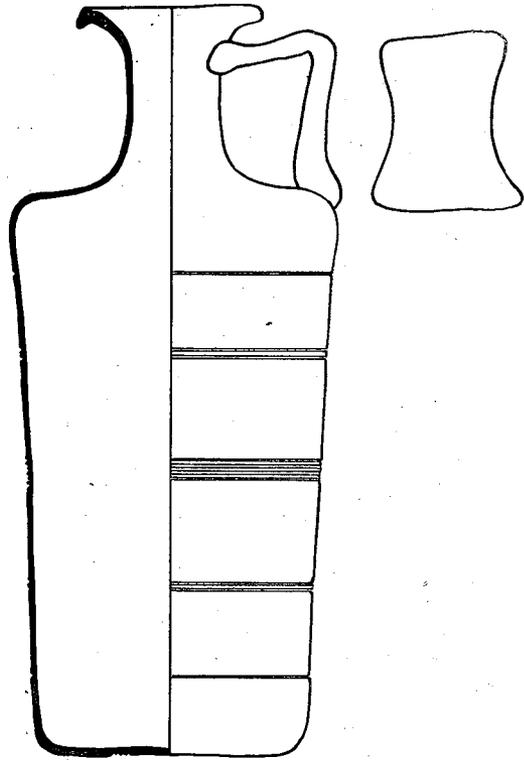
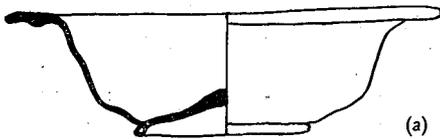
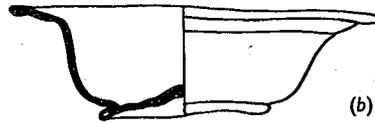


Fig. 6



(a)



(b)

Fig. 7

I can cite no complete parallel for the flask (no. (1)), but its decoration and the shape of the neck and base all indicate its proper place in the Roman glass series. Decoration of nipped ribbing pinched out at the bottom occurs on colourless beakers of the mid-Roman period. The shape of the neck, with an added trail beneath the lip, and the pad base with smoothed edge can

also be paralleled on colourless vessels of that date. At Karanis¹ fragments of five goblets with similar ribbing and pad base, four colourless and one dark blue, were found. In publishing these I cited as parallels a handled beaker from the Mehlemstrasse, Cologne,² another from Nervi, near Bordighera,³ and handleless beakers from Poitiers and Cologne.⁴ There are also two handleless examples in the Niessen collection and two in Rouen,⁵ and an example from Syria is in the Ray W. Smith collection.⁶ A cylindrical or tall concave neck with splayed lip and trail below occurs frequently on snake-thread and other colourless flasks of similar date and fabric. We may cite numerous snake-thread examples from Cologne and other western sites⁷ and two others from Cyprus,⁸ the well-known mussel-flasks from Cologne and Trier,⁹ the dove-flask from Cologne,¹⁰ and a flask with horizontal wheel-cuts from Idalium, Cyprus.¹¹ The similar piece from Oxyrhynchus¹² has a broader neck and the trail is near the bottom. Among the Karanis fragments was a neck¹³ which is a very close parallel to that of our flask and this parallelism even hints that the Karanis neck may have belonged to one of the body fragments cited above (*Karanis*, nos. 420-4), thus making a flask similar to the Hauxton example. It should be noted, however, that neither this neck nor any of the other parallels cited has the sharp constriction at the bottom which is so marked a feature of the Hauxton piece.

However unusual the flask may be, there is nothing unusual about the cylindrical jug (no. (2)). Vessels of this shape with one or two handles, or even none, are common throughout Roman times,¹⁴ mainly in common green ware for transport and storage of liquids. The shape varies little from century to century, and individual specimens cannot usually be dated on shape alone. The chief characteristics of this Hauxton piece are the colourless metal and the horizontal wheel-cut lines. For one-handed jugs of this shape with horizontal cuts we may compare a piece from Cologne illustrated by Kisa¹⁵ and another from Cologne in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum,¹⁶ for

¹ D. B. Harden, *Roman Glass from Karanis* (1936), pp. 151 f. nos. 420-5, pl. xvi.

² Wallraf-Richartz Mus. 939: Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume* (1908), p. 495, fig. 166; F. Fremersdorf, *Röm. Gläser aus Köln* (2 ed. 1939), pl. 26; Morin-Jean, *La Verrerie en Gaule sous l'Empire Romain* (1913), p. 138, fig. 184.

³ British Mus. 1887.6-13.10.

⁴ The latter W.-R. Mus. 267.

⁵ The two Niessen pieces are now in W.-R. Mus.: S. Loeschcke, *Cat. Niessen Coll.* (1911), nos. 106 (pl. xxvi) and 107 (pl. xlv), both from Luxemburgerstrasse, Cologne. The Rouen pieces are from Thiéreville and an unknown site in Dept. Eure; Morin-Jean, p. 198, figs. 265-6.

⁶ No. 788: exhibited in 1954 at Mariemont; *Mus. Mariemont, Cat. des verres antiques de la collection R. W. Smith* (1954), no. 130, p. 28, pl. xvi.

⁷ E.g. W.-R. Mus. 23.480: F. Fremersdorf, *Denkmäler röm. Köln* (1928), pl. 23 and *Röm. Gläser aus Köln* (2 ed. 1939), pl. 18. For others see Kisa, p. 446, figs. 114-15, 122 and pl. vi, 1; G. Eisen, *Glass* (1927), p. 383, pl. 95; Morin-Jean, pp. 204, 209 ff., figs. 274, 277-82.

⁸ Harden, 'Snake-thread glasses found in the East', *J. Roman Stud.* vol. xxiv (1934), p. 50, pls. iv-v.

⁹ Kisa, pp. 350, 479, figs. 78-9; Fremersdorf, 'Der röm. Guttrolf', *Archäol. Anzeiger* (1931 (1-2)), pp. 136 ff., figs. 9, 11, 12; Morin-Jean, p. 184, fig. 245.

¹⁰ Kisa, fig. 80; Fremersdorf, *op. cit.* in previous note, fig. 13; Morin-Jean, p. 184, fig. 246.

¹¹ Now in the British Mus.: Harden, *Karanis*, p. 215, note 1.

¹² C. C. Edgar, *Cat. Gén. des antiq. égyptiennes mus. du Caire; Graeco-Egyptian Glass* (1905), no. 32754, pl. x.

¹³ Harden, *Karanis*, no. 637, p. 215, pl. xviii.

¹⁴ Morin-Jean, forms 8 and 9; Kisa, forms 153 and 173.

¹⁵ Formerly in Vom Rath collection, Berlin, now perhaps lost (cp. H. Eiden in *Trierer Zeitschrift*, vol. xix (1950), p. 34, after F. Fremersdorf in *Köln 1900 Jahre Stadt* (1950), p. 24); cp. Kisa, p. 632, figs. 234, 239d.

¹⁶ No. 33.5; F. Fremersdorf, 'Erzeugnisse Kölner Manufakturen', *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, vol. ix (1939), p. 12, pl. 12, 2. With this piece Fremersdorf compares a fragmentary body with wheel cuts from Saalburg, *ibid.* p. 12, pl. 13, 8. A neck and rim of a similar colourless jug also from Saalburg is illustrated *ibid.* p. 14, pl. 16, 2.

one in snake-thread ware, whose shape is a particularly close parallel to our piece, we may cite another Cologne find, also published by Kisa.¹ These pieces are all, probably, late second to early third century. The same shape with one or two handles continues into the fourth century in greenish or buff-colourless glass, and the examples are either plain or decorated with wheel-cut or scratched designs; they occur both in Egypt and in the west.² The group as a whole may be typified by the well-known cut bottle with a Dionysiac scene from Hohensulzen near Worms, found with a similar two-handled bottle with geometric scratched designs, a fragmentary cage-cup and a pipette-shaped unguent-bottle—a group which must date after A.D. 300.³

We then come to the bowls (nos. (3) and (4)). This form with rounded rim, more or less splayed sides and tubular base occurs from the first century up to the third century, at least, if not later. It is represented (poorly) by Morin-Jean, form 91, and Kisa, forms 389, 396–8, and is clearly imitated from the Samian forms Drag. 35–36. Firmly dated first-century examples occurred in the Locarno cemeteries, mainly in bluish glass;⁴ first-century pieces also come from Cologne,⁵ and the type is frequent later in the west.⁶ It is very common also in the Syrian area and in Cyprus, where, according to Vessberg, it belongs mainly to the first and second centuries,⁷ and is found in Egypt also, though not commonly.⁸

Contrary to what I once thought and wrote,⁹ it is now certain that colourless glass was produced long before the second century A.D. Proofs of this are now many, and for present purposes I need only cite the fine colourless ware discovered in first-century contexts at Locarno¹⁰ and in London.¹¹ Thus from their metal alone these Hauxton glasses need not be later than that date, and in view of the Locarno parallels we might have been tempted to date the two bowls to that early period. But we have seen that this type of bowl is common and long-lived, and I would not like to date these two examples any more closely than c. A.D. 50–250, with a bias towards the later half of that period. The jug, on the other hand, though its cylindrical shape could be early, is so closely akin in details of its shape to the snake-thread piece from Cologne, which must be dated ± A.D. 200 like all other snake-thread of the best period, and in decoration to the similar pieces in the Vom Rath collection, the Wallraf-Richartz Museum and the Saalburg Museum, that it is difficult not to

¹ W.-R. Mus. 504; Kisa, pp. 232, 387, 447, figs. 49, 121; Morin-Jean, p. 210, fig. 283. Kisa says the handle is ribbed; if so this and the decoration are the only differences between this and the Hauxton jug.

² For one-handled examples from Karanis, cp. Harden, *Karanis*, pp. 245 ff., nos. 732 ff., pls. IX, XIX; for other Egyptian parallels, cp. *ibid.* pp. 234 f., and for examples from Syria and the west, *ibid.* pp. 235 f., and reff. *ad loc.* For a discussion of two-handled examples, cp. Harden, *Karanis*, pp. 256 f., and reff. *ad loc.*

³ Harden, *Karanis*, pp. 256 f.; Kisa, pp. 661 f., fig. 245; *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, vol. XX–XXI (1925–6), p. 76, fig. 27; F. Fremersdorf, *Figürliche geschliffene Gläser* (R.-G. Forschungen, XIX, 1951), p. 8, fig. 4, pl. VI.

⁴ C. Simonett, *Tessiner Gräberfelder* (1941), p. 85, fig. 69, pl. 10, 1 (Liverpool unten, grave 19); *ibid.* pp. 163 ff., fig. 142 (Cadra, grave 31—no less than twelve examples, with coin of Nero).

⁵ F. Fremersdorf, *Denkmäler röm. Köln*, pl. 7, 1; and perhaps S. Loeschcke, *Cat. Niessen Coll.* nos. 952–3, though these may be later.

⁶ Harden, *Karanis*, p. 65; Morin-Jean's type specimen no. 91 comes from the late cemetery at Vermand (Aisne), see Morin-Jean, p. 131, fig. 171, c.

⁷ Harden, *loc. cit.* in previous note; O. Vessberg, 'Roman Glass in Cyprus', *Opusc. Archaeol.* vol. VII (1950), pp. 112 f., type B II α, pl. I, 10–13; Harden *apud* J. du P. Taylor, 'Roman tombs at Kambi, Vasa', *Rept. Dept. Antiqs. Cyprus*, 1940–48 (1955), fig. 20k p. 52, pl. v, 1 (a deeper bowl and with hollow fold below rim).

⁸ Harden, *Karanis*, pp. 76 f. nos. 117–19, pl. XII.

⁹ Harden, 'Ancient Glass', *Antiquity*, vol. VII (1933), p. 425; *idem*, 'The Glass of the Greeks and Romans', *Greece and Rome*, vol. III (1934), pp. 143 f.

¹⁰ Simonett, *Tessiner Gräberfelder*, p. 18 and *passim*.

¹¹ I. Noel-Hume, *Discoveries on Walbrook 1949–50* (Guildhall Museum Publications), pp. 11 f., pl. VII (colourless glasses from a pit which Mr Norman Cook of the Guildhall Museum tells me must be dated c. A.D. 70–90).

conclude that it is of the same general date, especially since the fourth-century jugs of this type, whether decorated or plain, are all somewhat different in the shape of rim or handles.

The parallels cited above make it pretty clear that the flask also must be mid-Roman. The similarity of its neck to those of snake-thread, mussel and dove flasks, and to the neck from Karanis, no. 637, which comes from a house of the second to the third century A.D., as well as the likeness of its decoration and its pad base to the Karanis and other goblets of this same general date, confirm this dating.

There is, therefore, a strong probability that all these vessels are mid-Roman and contemporary, and that, as I suggested above, they may all come from one grave: but we can never be certain.

It remains to discuss their country of origin. It will have been noticed that almost all their individual characteristics of form and decoration can be paralleled in other glasses both in the east and in the west. It is always possible, therefore, that they came to Britain from the east—presumably from Alexandria, for this was one of the main centres of production of colourless glass at the time, in contrast to Syria, where the glass-houses mainly made coloured glasses. In this connection we may recall that there is one bowl from Girton, Cambridgeshire, with a cut design of a duck and plants, which, as I showed many years ago, is undoubtedly an Alexandrian import of the second century A.D.,¹ and other Alexandrian colourless glass is also recorded from British sites, e.g. the fine papyrus fragment from St Albans.² But colourless ware was equally characteristic of the Rhenish workshops, notably those at Cologne. This has been amply demonstrated by Fremersdorf, especially in his discussion of Cologne glass found at the Saalburg and Zugmantel,³ in which he compares numerous colourless fragments from those two *Limes* sites with similar but complete examples of the second and third centuries from Cologne. The types he discusses include snake-thread and other trailed ware, and pieces with facet and linear cutting, as well as plain colourless bowls and jugs. In the absence, therefore, of incontrovertible indications of eastern origin it is more reasonable to assume a Rhenish one for these four pieces of fine Roman table-glass from Hauxton.

D. B. HARDEN

APPENDIX II

THE POTTERY

(1) (a) Hunt cup in white pipe-clay fabric with matt dark-brown colour-coat (Fig. 8); (b) Scroll cup in similar fabric with colour-coat in dark grey with a bluish tone (Fig. 9).

Both these vessels are identical in form and were clearly made in the same kilns, if not by the same potter. The fabric and colour-coat strongly suggest origin in the Castor potteries.

The general date is *c.* A.D. 120–230. It is usual to assign the cups with plain rims to the early third century,⁴ but traditions in shape no doubt varied from factory to factory within the Nene valley group and it would be unwise to be dogmatic at present about close dating.

(2) A wide-mouthed jar with large cordon on the shoulder in sandy grey fabric with patchy black, burnished surface. The form is Belgic⁵ although the fabric rather suggests manufacture in the early Roman period. Probably *c.* A.D. 45–70.

(3) Ring-necked flagon in sandy buff fabric with traces of cream slip. (Much iron-staining on the surface.) A rather splayed neck and weak rings suggest a mid- or late second-century date.

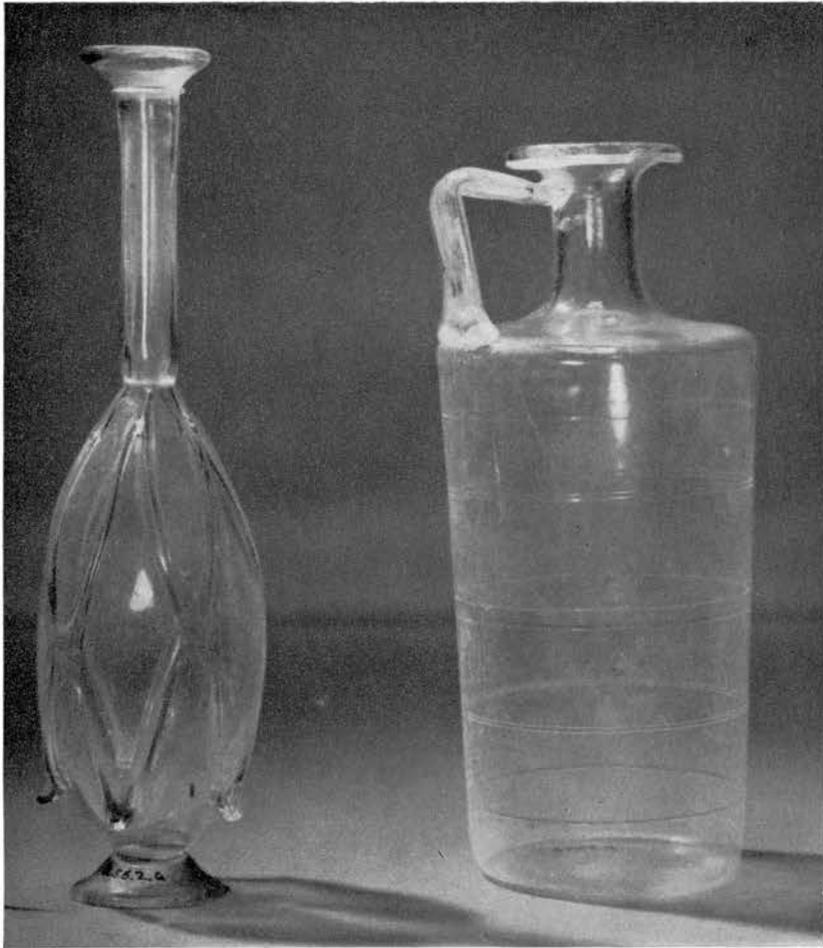
¹ Harden, *Karanis*, p. 66, fig. 1, c, and ref. *ad. loc.*

² Harden, *apud* H. E. O'Neil, 'Roman Villa at Park Street, St Albans', *Arch. J.* vol. CII (1947), p. 70, fig. 11, 2.

³ Fremersdorf, *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, IX (1939), pp. 1 ff.; see esp. pp. 7 f.

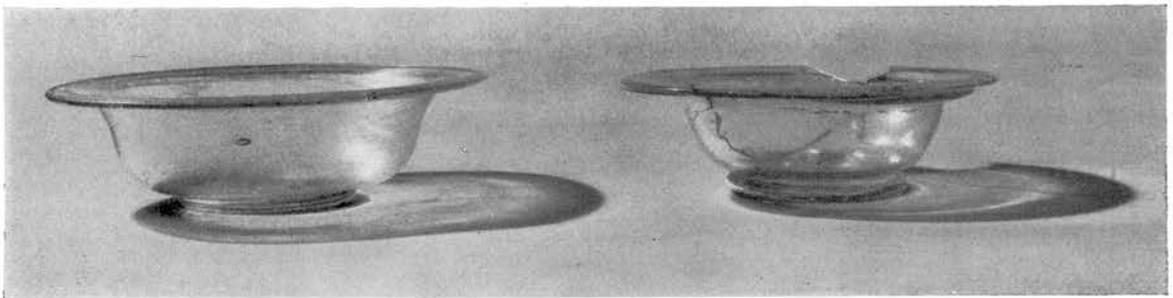
⁴ *Camulodunum*, 218.

⁵ *Arch. Aeliana* (4), vol. xxxv, p. 190, 77.



(a)

(b)



(c)

(d)

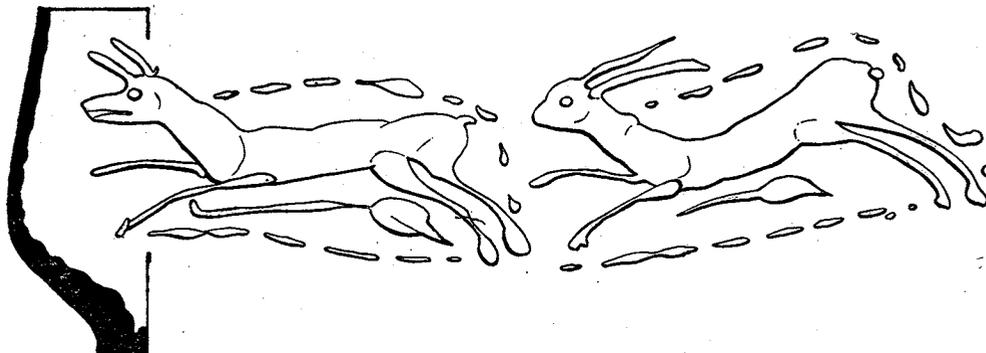


Fig. 8

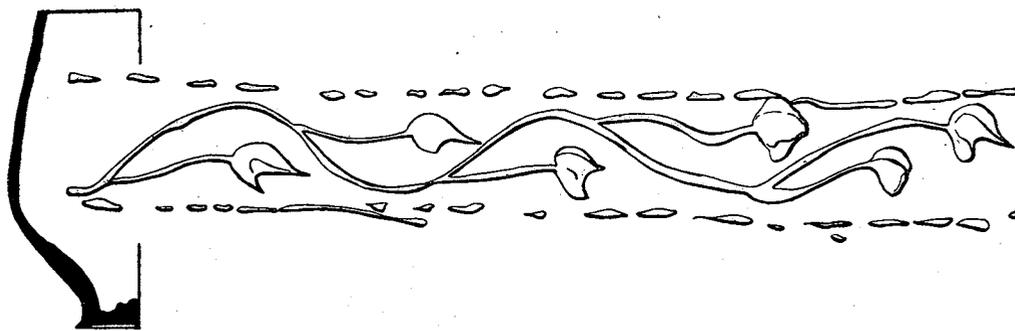


Fig. 9

(4) Straight-sided dish in rather sandy brown fabric with grey core and with grey slip on the surface. The form is not closely datable: the fabric suggests the second century rather than the third.

(5) Imitation of Samian form 38 in smooth orange fabric with red to brown colour-coat. Not a Nene valley product and the closest analogies come from kilns in the Thames valley. Imitations of form 38 appear to have been fairly common before the end of the third century (many examples at the Stibbington kilns) and continued in use to the end of the fourth century. This piece cannot be closely dated within these limits.

B. R. HARTLEY

We are indebted to Miss M. Hoather for the drawings and to Mr L. P. Morley for the photographs.



COMBINED EARLY IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT WANGFORD, WEST SUFFOLK

GRACE BRISCOE, F.S.A.

THE stretch of rough breckland between St Denis's Church, Wangford, and the main Brandon to London road was examined some twenty-five years ago by the late Major Gordon Fowler after a large intact decorated Samian bowl had been found there.¹ He discovered numerous Romano-British sherds, potboilers, bones, etc., indicating

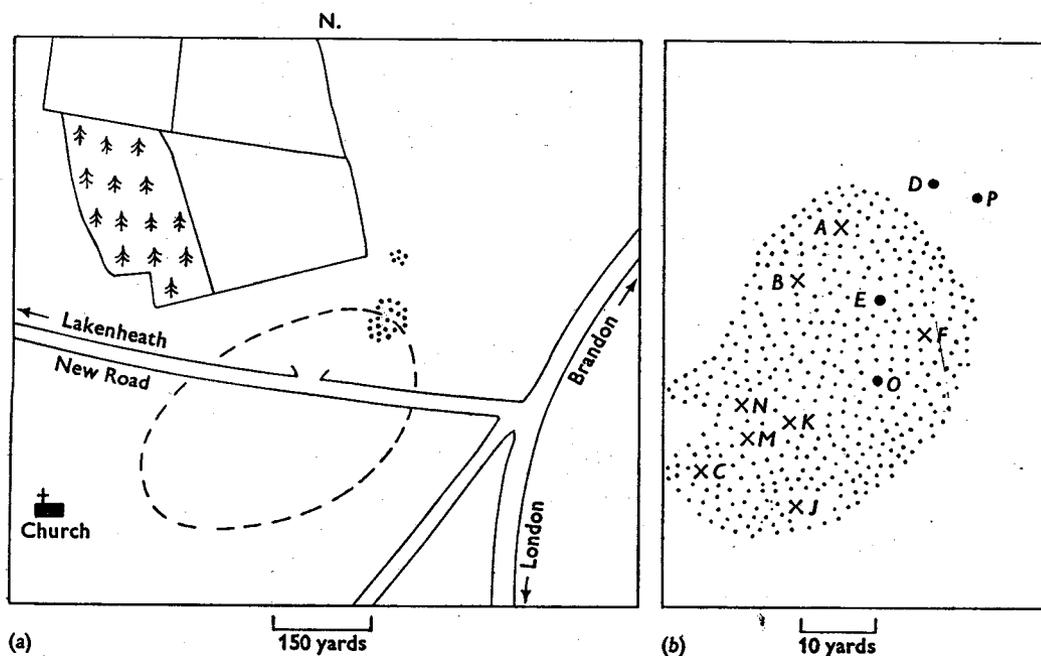


Fig. 1. Wangford. (a) Broken line, area marked by Gordon Fowler in 1931. Stippled, area of upturned black soil in 1955. (b) Enlarged plan of sites in dark area. ●, Early Iron Age pottery; ×, Romano-British pottery.

an extensive settlement. I have inspected the area frequently, especially when the new road connecting Lakenheath and Brandon was being made, and noted the many signs of Romano-British occupation. Close to the church medieval sherds predominate. Wangford, a village in Domesday times, now has only the ancient Hall, a twelfth-century church and six cottages (Fig. 1, a).

¹ T. C. Lethbridge and M. M. O'Reilly, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxii (1932), p. 61, pl. iii.

In August 1955 the area lying to the north of the new road was ploughed for the first time. The ploughman, Mr S. Wiseman, who is always alert, noticed that the plough was turning up patches of black soil and had struck the base of a large grey pot inverted at a depth of 11-12 in. from the surface. He reported at once. I went to the site the same day and found that although most of the ground had been turned over it was possible to preserve some small spaces of the original surface.

There was a thin scatter of Romano-British sherds over the area near the road with occasional small patches of dark soil. In the north-east corner (Nat. Grid no. 52/755837) of the area marked by Major Fowler, Fig. 1, *a*, there was a large patch (35 by 40 yards approx.) of black and discoloured soil which was slightly above the general level of the field. It showed up conspicuously because of the yellow colour of the upturned sandy subsoil elsewhere. Here there were many sherds, mostly in groups with bones and potboilers and pieces of quern, and in one place oyster shells. These sites were marked (Fig. 1, *b*). As many as possible were examined with the help of members of the Mildenhall Archaeological Society, under the leadership of the Chairman, Dr C. Parsons.

After removal of the plough soil, patches of black sand were disclosed, surrounded by yellow subsoil. These patches varied in area from 8 by 6 ft. to 3 by 3 ft., depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. below the surface. Sites *A B C J K M N* all contained Romano-British sherds, but no structure of floor or walls. *C* contained a mass of rusted iron and a collection of fifty large nails, in three groups at different depths in a vertical line. Bone implements, a bead and an iron pin were found in Site *J*.

Site F. This site was explored because the plough turned up lumps of a daublike mixture and a sherd of chalk-gritted ware with external rilling (Fig. 4, 8). Eventually an area 14 by 13 ft. was excavated to expose a structure made of a yellowish daub. The plough had struck and grooved the upper surface in one corner. The structure (12 by 8 ft.) appeared to be the remains of daub walls which were continuous on the east, south and part of the west sides and reached to a depth of 3 ft. below the surface. Along the inner side of the east wall, at a depth of 2 to 3 ft., there was a mass of black soil containing charcoal, lumps of chalk, pieces of cremated animal bone, a nail, oyster shells and a large rim sherd which fitted the one found on the surface. The daub above the burnt area was reddened by fire. In the north-west quadrant there was no wall but a saucer-shaped mass of red daub at a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. This contained many remains of charred wattles and rested upon a layer of black ash and charred wood, possibly the remains of a floor. Between this black layer and the clean yellow subsoil there was a thin layer of yellow clay (Fig. 2). Many of the lumps of daub retained the hollow impressions of several sticks of wood, some at right angles to each other (Fig. 5, *f*). One larger impression (diameter of hollow $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.) may have been the remains of a smoke-hole in the roof, or perhaps due to one of the bigger timbers of the framework, if this debris represents the remains of a burnt-out hut.

In the south-west quadrant there was little reddening. A layer of black soil with charred wood, at a depth of 3 ft., held a mass of charred grains, in some places an inch thick. Portions of this accumulation were treated with preservative *in situ*. The

grain proved to be exclusively hulled barley. The space between the walls of the hut and above the mass of daub and wattle was filled with discoloured sand containing chalk lumps. The sherds found embedded in the walls or in the burnt area were all of Romano-British type.

Site G. A line of chalk showed on the surface of the plough soil fifty yards to the north of the main occupation area. On clearance it was found that the plough had scraped the surface of a shallow platform or floor, 10 by 7 ft., 6 to 7 in. thick, slightly dome-shaped. It was composed of a mortar-like material with chalk nobbs closely matted together and traces of red clay and black soil. A rim of poor Samian was found 1 ft. below the platform.

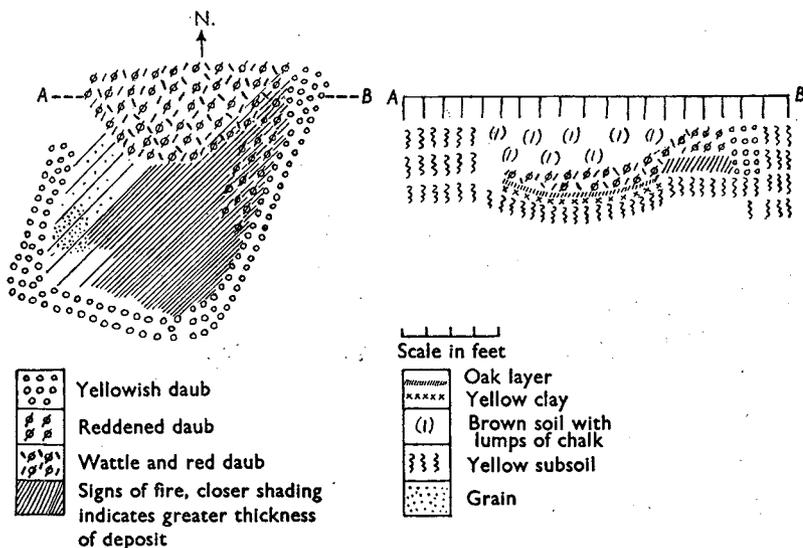


Fig. 2. Site F. Horizontal plan and vertical section across line A-B.

Site D. In the first three black patches explored only Romano-British sherds had been found. Six yards to the north-east of the main black area the plough had turned up rough hand-made sherds with a mixture of chalk and clay and some discoloured soil. Turning back the plough sod disclosed the lower half of a dark grey pot, surrounded by potboilers and embedded in the mixture of clay and chalk. This mixture formed a floor, 5 in. below the surface and extending to a depth of 16 to 18 in. The plough cut through this mass at a depth of 11 in., so that the upturned sods contained about 6 in. of foreign material (chalk and clay) with many sherds. Below the floor was a thin black line. The patch measured 7 by 6 ft., and contained a small grey pot, almost complete, and the major portions of two large pots, all of Early Iron Age A type (Fig. 3, 1-3). Potboilers, evidently used for packing round the pots, numbered forty.

Site P. Rough sherds showed on the surface 6 yards to the east of D site, that is, outside the main occupation area. Below was a patch of black soil, 3 by 3 ft., with a

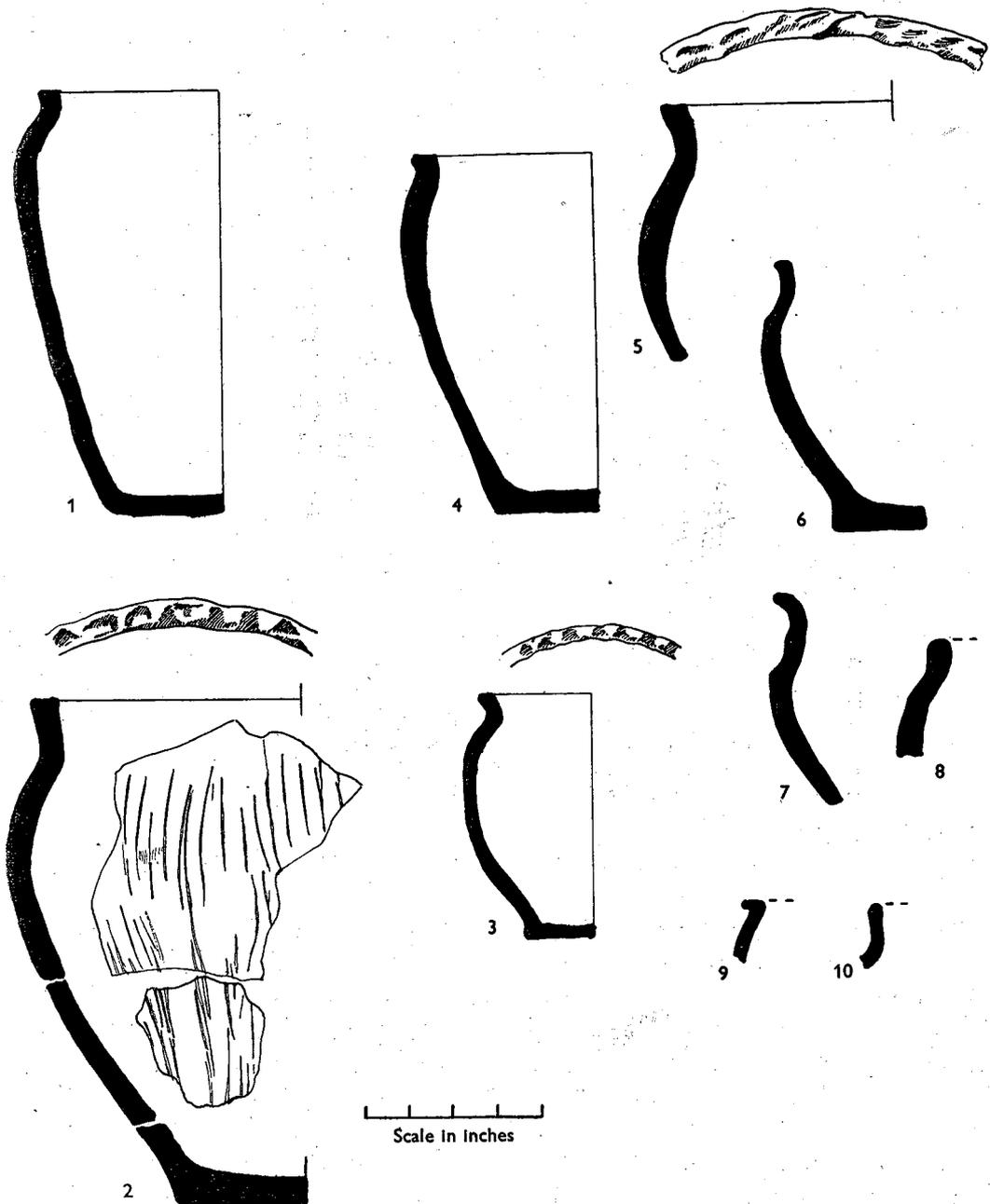


Fig. 3. Wangford, Early Iron Age pottery, one-quarter natural size.
1-6, Sites *D, E, P*. 7-10, Site *O*.

layer of potboilers mingled with the sherds, all of Early Iron Age type (Fig. 3, 5-6). No clay or chalk.

Sites E and O were within the main Romano-British area. They produced sherds of Early Iron Age type (Fig. 3, 4 and 7-10). Site *O* also contained about twenty pieces of very hard daub, bearing traces of hollows.

EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY

(Fig. 3)

Site D

(1) A large pot, the exterior is roughly finished, varying in colour from dark to light grey, the paste is black, gritted with small pieces of flint. The rim is flattened and the shoulder is rounded.

(2) Some of the smaller sherds of this very large pot were so encased in the chalk and clay mixture of the floor that they were not at first visible. Well built with thick walls, the colour varies from brick red to black, the paste is black with flint grits. The flattened rim measures 12 in. in diameter and is ornamented with well-marked fingertip impressions. The rounded shoulder and body are scored with roughly parallel vertical incisions. Although many other scored sherds and the base were found it is difficult to determine the height of the vessel.

(3) A small pot nearly complete. In fabric and finish similar to no. 1, but the flat rim bears faint fingertip marks.

Site E

(4) A more carefully finished pot than the preceding examples. The exterior is black and smoothed with a slight burnish. The interior is dark red. There is no ornament and no small grit in the paste, only occasional large pieces of flint.

Site P

(5) Another heavily built vessel of the same general character as no. 2. It is decorated with small hollows on the top of the flattened rim, which is 10 in. in diameter. There are no slashes on the shoulder. The rough external surface is uniformly dark grey and is slightly smeared. The paste is dark grey with large pieces of flint.

(6) A plain rough brownish-grey pot with a smeared surface marked with straw impressions. The paste is practically free of grit.

This site also contained a dozen sherds of a thin, heavily gritted pot of Early Iron Age type.

These characters of flattened rim, fingertip ornament and rounded shoulder indicate that the pottery from these sites belongs to the A period of the Early Iron Age, probably near the junction of A1 and A2. It resembles closely the pottery from an Early Iron Age site at Lakenheath, 1½ miles to the west.¹

Site O

(7) The rim sherds from this well-defined site represent at least four vessels of Belgic type, nos. 7-10. They are hand-made, the external surfaces are black or dark grey, smooth and slightly burnished. The paste is flaky and practically gritless. The rims tend to be everted and there is a suggestion of cordoning round the neck of one pot, no. 7.

¹ G. Briscoe, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLII (1949), p. 106.

ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

(Fig. 4)

Site A

(1) Light grey medium-mouthed jar with small base and partly cordoned walls. Chevron-like pattern of incisions around the middle of the pot.¹

Another smaller pot of a similar grey ware has a band, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, around the middle, of burnished vertical lines $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart.

(2) An all-black jar with burnish externally. The wall is cordoned with grooves in between.

(3) A dark grey jar elaborately decorated in the upper part with groups of very fine parallel lines, in three steps, alternating direction with each step. The wall is partly cordoned.

(4) A small brown pot, two-thirds intact, has grooves round the neck and shoulder.

These four examples appear to indicate a survival of Belgic fashions into Roman times and may be regarded as first century.

Also from the site, the whole rim of a medium-mouthed jar with dark grey micaceous fabric, and the lower two-thirds of a large thin-walled light grey pot.

Site B

A light grey sherd with dark core and a group of tooled circular lines above a stab pattern; a pale pink rim sherd with white pipe-clay core and rows of small stabs below the neck; a sherd of Samian; a base of orange-red colour-coated ware with pinkish paste; a sherd of rough grey ware with vertical lines, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart.

Site C

Sherds of a brown-red 'indented' pot; the lower part of a pink jar, probably tub-shaped, with horizontal tooling at $\frac{1}{2}$ in. intervals and well-marked internal ribs; a rim sherd of Samian with good glaze; a sherd with traces of lattice pattern and a sherd of combed ware.

Site F

(5) Flanged rim of a large black dish, buff micaceous fabric. Two lines of cursive decoration on the top of the flange. Found at depth of 2 ft. from the surface inside the east wall of the hut.

(6) Heavy rim sherd, dark grey surface and light grey fabric. The lower part of the rim is decorated with a zone of fingerprints.²

(7) Mouth and neck of orange colour-coated flask.

(8) Medium-mouthed jar in black calcite-gritted fabric. Exterior is coloured black to orange and is decorated with horizontal rilling.³ Sherds of this pot were embedded in the daub mixture, the large rim sherd depicted was associated with a collection of cremated animal bones in the black stratum on the inside of the east wall.

These four vessels indicate a fourth-century date for the hut. Also, rim sherds of four grey jars, and of a flat black dish; a scrap of Samian with leaf and two sherds of brown Castor ware. A small black hand-made rim is probably Early Iron Age.

¹ Cf. Wheeler, *Verulamium* (1936), p. 195; Hawkes and Hull, *Camulodunum*, pl. LXXVII, 226 A.

² Cf. B. R. Hartley, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLVIII (1955), fig. 7, no. 76.

³ Cf. B. R. Hartley, *loc. cit.* fig. 5, no. 1.

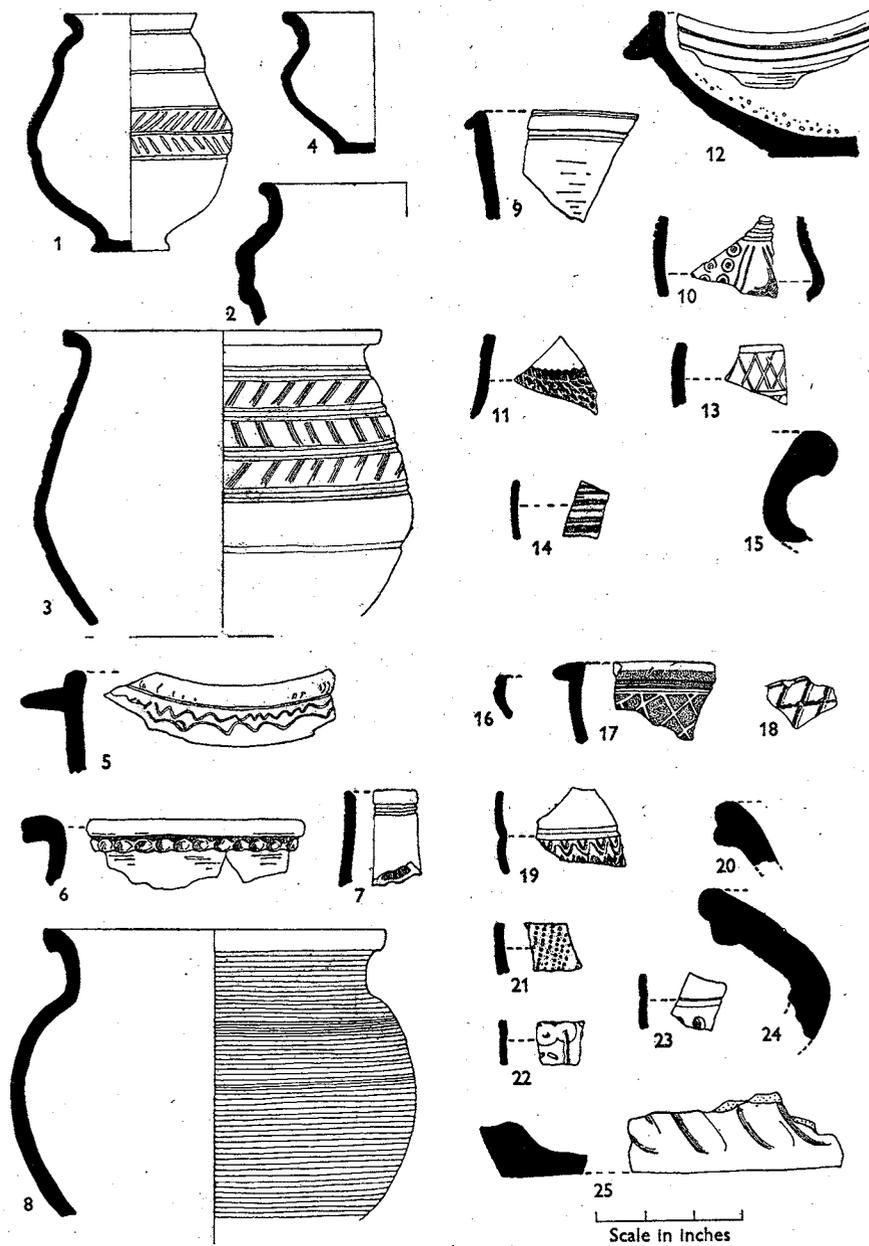


Fig. 4. Wangford, Romano-British pottery, one-quarter natural size.

Site G

(9) Straight-sided black rim, mica dusted, sharply defined groove on top of the rim, possibly a transitional form before the fully developed flange. All the pottery from this site is of Romano-British type. The rim sherds of four grey pots and a rim of poor Samian were below the chalk platform.

Also a rim base of a colour-coated red-brown flat dish with yellow fabric; a neck sherd of heavy Horningsea ware with horizontal combing and part of a flat tile with deep lattice scorings.

Site J

(10) Sherd of 'hybrid' ware ornamented with concentric circles, neck grooves and a boss between parallel lines. The surfaces are black with dark grey micaceous fabric. This sherd probably belongs to Category I in Myres classification.¹

Also, a small sherd of grey 'dotted' ware; rim sherds of three grey jars, one with pinkish fabric; a heavy rolled rim (12 in. diameter) with brown fabric and black slip on the surfaces; rim sherds of two dark grey plain dishes and a small sherd of 'rustic' ware.

Site K

(11) Red sherd with no glaze, decorated with rows of rouletting.

Also, a rim-base of dark grey dish with black surface wash and a chalk-gritted rilled sherd.

Surface finds

(12) Yellow mortarium, buff slip, reeded rim.²

(13) A light grey fabric with a band of acute-angled lattice decoration bounded by grooves.

(14) A fine thin red sherd with bands of dark paint.

(15) Everted rim of large jar (diameter 16 in.). Pinkish buff with traces of slip, cordon below the neck.

(16) Rim-base of shallow Samian dish, poor glaze, form 79. Antonine type.

(17) Rim of black dish, burnished lines below the rim, and lattice burnishings on a matt surface. Second-century type.

(18) Sherd of Castor ware in white pipe-clay fabric, tan colour-coat decorated with a raised trellis pattern. Late second century or early third.

(19) Grey sherd with incised pattern, probably rouletted.

(20) Flanged rim in coarse grey ware. Horningsea type.

(21) Sherd of dark grey 'dotted' ware, light grey fabric.

(22) Sherd of Castor ware, buff fabric and dark brown colour-coat, ornamented with cream barbotine.

(23) Sherd of fine 'hybrid' ware, black burnished surface with sharply defined stamped egg-shaped hollows. This sherd is too small to place in any category.

(24) Rim (diameter 13 in.) with small flange. Light grey fabric with grey slip. Horningsea type.

(25) Base of large storage pot with bold hollowed decoration. Coarse grey ware akin to Horningsea.

¹ J. N. L. Myres, in *Dark Age Britain: Studies presented to E. T. Leeds* (ed. D. B. Harden), p. 32.

² Cf. B. R. Hartley, *loc. cit.* fig. 6, no. 43; F. Oswald, *Ant. J.* vol. xxiv, fig. 8, 82.

Other objects

Coin. A third brass found on the surface about 50 yards from the main site. Emperor Crispus A.D. 317-26. Wreath enclosing 'VOT (PLON?) ?London Mint.

Bone implements. The only two found were close together in Site *Ƴ*, a well-polished spindle and a needle with a hole at one end (Fig. 5, *a, b*).

Animal bones. 49% of the pieces identified came from the ox, the remainder from horse, sheep and pig.

Glass. Half a bead in light green glass from Site *Ƴ*. A piece of green glass from Site *G* and other small scraps.

Oyster shells. Only abundant in the south-east corner of the occupation area. A small number on the floor of the hut.

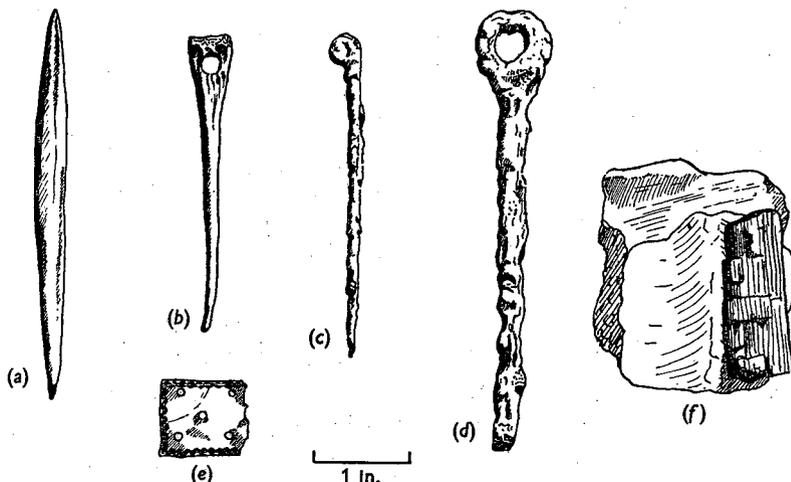


Fig. 5. Wangford. Small finds. Half natural size.

Metal. Iron. From Site *Ƴ*, a pin $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, curled at one end to make a head (Fig. 5, *c*). In addition to the fifty nails and rusted iron mass in Site *C*, single nails were found occasionally elsewhere and on the floor of the hut. On the surface a staple with a looped head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long (Fig. 5, *d*).

Bronze. On the surface, part of a strip of thin bronze with five holes and a double row of small depressions round the borders (Fig. 5, *e*).

Querns. Many pieces, lava, quartzite, sandstone, puddingstone.

Daub. This was a mixture of yellow sand, white chalk granules and some clay which had apparently been baked. The irregular silica particles all had a slight coating of iron oxide.

Daub and Wattle. Fig. 5, *f*, shows a lump with three hollows, the third contains a charred stick. The sticks of wattle were of willow or poplar.

DISCUSSION

The dry sandy nature of the soil appears to be the determining factor in the siting of early settlements, Beaker, Iron Age and Roman, which are strung out close to the 20 ft. contour line south of the river Little Ouse. Usually the black soil of the fens is only a matter of a few yards away. The Early Iron Age site described here is the

sixth located in recent years within a three mile stretch. As these were probably only seasonal temporary settlements it is not surprising if they coincided with earlier and later sites. In Lakenheath an Early Iron Age (A) site covers a smaller Beaker site,¹ another is in the same field as an extensive Romano-British settlement, another is in a field next to one containing the remains of a Romano-British kiln.²

Four of these settlements at Lakenheath belong to the A period and one to the C period.³ The present site has produced sherds which are characteristic of the A period, but a small number from one pit are Belgic in type.

The time range of the Romano-British settlement is wide. Although previous observation had indicated an extensive distribution of sherds the deep ploughing of the whole area has demonstrated that intensive habitation only occurred at one spot, the subject of this report.

The pots found in Site *A* indicate an early date, probably first century, the cordoned walls showing Belgic influence.

The daub and wattle hut in Site *F* is clearly dated by the pottery found embedded in the ruin of its walls or on the floor. The rilled and gritted jar, the flanged rim with cursive decoration, the fingertip decoration on another rim, the colour-coated neck and mouth of a flagon, these all indicate a late date, probably fourth century.

A mortarium with reeded rim, two 'hybrid' sherds and a fourth-century coin, all found away from the hut, confirm the suggestion of a late date for part of the settlement.

The comparatively numerous remains of vessels of the Horningsea type, the rims which show flanges not fully developed, the Castor ware with raised decoration and the Samian rim-base of form 79, these indicate occupation in the intermediate centuries. The intact Samian bowl found years ago is of the Antonine period. Its exact findspot is not known, only that it was found on a line running north-east from the church. The area examined also lies on the north-east line.

The main interest of the site lay in the remains of the daub and wattle hut with its heap of barley on the floor. The walls of daub were very solid; in dry weather when first explored they had to be trenched with a pick, and later on they were unaffected by the frost and snow of a hard winter. This daub did not contain wattle. The daub and wattle complex was confined to the north half of the building and lay upon a board-like floor of oak. Many of the charred sticks of willow or poplar were still lying in their grooves, some had hardly reached the stage of charring. It would appear that a clay foundation was laid in an excavated area, then a floor of oak boards. The daub and wattle may have been a roof with a smoke-hole which fell upon the floor when the hut was burnt down.

The fact that pottery, bones, oyster shells and nails were found on the floor of the hut suggests that it may have been a habitation. On the other hand the heap of grain may indicate a drying place or threshing floor. These need not be alternative sug-

¹ G. Briscoe, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLII (1949), fig. 1.

² G. Briscoe, *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.* vol. XXVII (1956), p. 43.

³ A. S. R. Gell, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLII (1949), p. 112.

gestions, the two functions may have been combined. Even in recent years, islanders in the north of Scotland have been seen to bring in an armful of cereal and beat out the grains on the floor of their hut.

I am greatly indebted to Mr B. R. Hartley for his advice, to Mr Hans Helbaek for the identification of the grain, to Mr L. Hassall for soil analysis, to Dr I. W. Cornwall for identification of wood and to Mr P. A. Longton for examining the bones. Lord Iveagh kindly gave permission to excavate. The finds have been deposited in the Elveden Estate Museum.

SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM GODMANCHESTER

H. J. M. GREEN

THE SITE

DURING the excavations on the site of Roman Baths at Godmanchester,¹ much Saxo-Norman pottery was found. It was derived from robber trenches along the line of the Roman walls, from areas where the hypocausts had been dug out, and from two rubbish pits.

Area 1 (first cold bath) was the earliest and the Saxo-Norman deposits lay above fourth-century rubbish from the late Roman robbing of the structure. Area 2 (the hot room) was cut by area 3 (the warm and cold rooms) and pit S 5. Pit M 3 likewise cut areas 1 and 2.

THE POTTERY

Stamford ware is well represented on the site, comprising some 13% of the total Saxo-Norman pottery range. This is a high proportion compared with most sites in East Anglia. The distribution map² of this ware shows that it was probably not exported in any quantity much further south than Godmanchester.

Stamford ware was most common in the upper levels of areas 1 and 2, and in area 3. Although several varieties of this pottery were found, none of the late twelfth-century types were represented.

Thetford ware comprised only 4% of the pottery from the site, which lies on the far western edge of this ware's range.³ The principal pottery type represented is the storage jar with applied thumb strips and multiple handles (Fig. 1, nos. 5, 28 and 29). Many of these storage jars have been found on early medieval sites in Cambridge.⁴

St Neots ware constitutes 83% of the pottery from the site and is remarkably homogeneous throughout the various deposits. In general character the St Neots pottery is comparable with that from Barton Moats⁵ which is considered to be mainly of mid-twelfth-century date. As at Barton Moats not only was there a mixture of medieval pottery in the later deposits (pit S 5 and area 3), but much of the St Neots pottery was of medieval character and vice versa. The principal type are cooking-pots with everted rims and little or no concavity in their upper surfaces. These pots are intermediate in size between pre-Conquest ones (4-6 in. in diameter) and twelfth-

¹ I.L.N., Nov. 16, 1957, p. 842.

² D. B. Harden, *Dark-Age Britain*, p. 228, fig. 52; and this volume fig. 6, p. 62.

³ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 45, fig. 1.

⁴ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. L, pp. 53-9, fig. 8.

⁵ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, pp. 50 and 58.

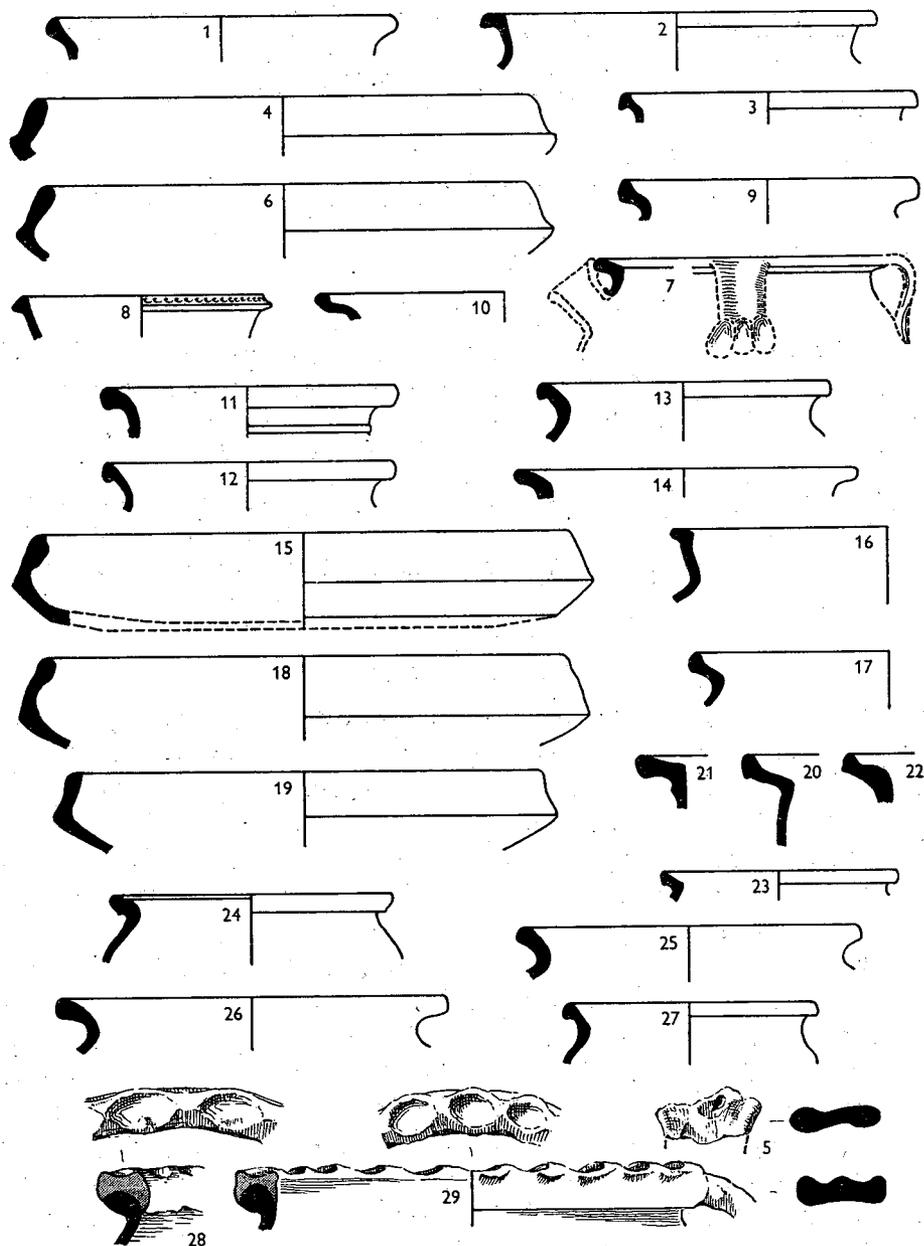


Fig. 1. Saxo-Norman pottery from Godmanchester (one-third natural size).

century examples (14 in. or more in diameter). They thus compare with examples from Cambridge, which are probably not earlier than the eleventh century.¹ Shallow dishes are another common type. They are all very similar with large, slightly in-turned rims and an angular outline.

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 53.

The principal key to the dating of the Saxo-Norman deposits from the site lies in the introduction of glazed medieval pottery in area 3. This pottery, as opposed to Stamford ware, was probably introduced at the turn of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. No medieval pottery was found in areas 1 and 2, and for this reason and others already given, the pottery from these deposits probably dates to the second half of the eleventh century. Similarly the pottery from area 3 and pit S 5 probably belongs to the twelfth century. By this time medieval wares were apparently speedily replacing Saxo-Norman pottery. In pit M 3 whose pottery is of late thirteenth-century date, Saxo-Norman and hard unglazed medieval wares have almost disappeared—to be replaced by a large number of glazed jugs.

Area 1

- (1) Jar with everted rim, St Neots ware. Compare with example from Hemingford Grey.¹
- (2) Jar with square rim, St Neots ware. The offset at the shoulder is characteristic of the twelfth century.
- (3) Jar with hollowed rim, St Neots ware.
- (4) Angular shallow dish with slightly inturned rim, St Neots ware.
- (5) Strap handle from a Thetford stone jar.
Irregular ovoid handle. St Neots ware. This example is unique, since all known jug handles in St Neots ware are of strap type. (Not illustrated.)
Stamford ware. Three fragments with dark yellow-green, light green and yellow glazes.

Area 2

- (6) Two angular shallow dishes similar to the example illustrated (unstratified), St Neots ware. Compare with example from Herrimere.²
- (7) Spouted pitcher, Stamford ware. Pink white fabric with a thin orange green glaze. The spout and handles are reconstructed from an example at Oxford.³ Three other fragments of Stamford ware with yellow-green glaze were found.
- (8) Flanged bowl, St Neots ware. Pricked round the rim. This bowl may be late Roman.
- (9-14) Jars with everted rims, St Neots ware.

Pit S 5

- (15) Angular shallow dish with slightly inturned rim. St Neots ware. Compare with example from Tempsford.⁴
- (16) Jar with offset at shoulder. St Neots ware. Characteristic of twelfth-century types from Barton Moats and Flambard's Manor.⁵ An exact parallel in buff medieval fabric was found in area 3.
- (17) Jar with everted hollowed rim, St Neots ware.

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 57, fig. 3, no. 5.

² *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 57, fig. 3, no. 14.

⁴ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 57, fig. 3, no. 17.

³ B. Rackham, *Medieval English Pottery*, pl. 6.

⁵ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxv, p. 103, fig. 4, no. 6.

Area 3

- (18) Angular shallow dishes with slightly inturned rims.
- (19) St Neots ware. Compare no. 19 with example from Cambridge.¹
- (20) Large jar with strongly everted rim, diameter 18 in., St Neots ware. This type of cooking-pot is typical of the late twelfth century. Compare with example from Cambridge.²
- (21, 22) Large jars similar in character and size to no. 20, unstratified.
- (23) Small jar with everted rim, Thetford ware. This type of cooking-pot is usually pre-Conquest in date and is not normally found so far west.
- (24-27) Jars with everted rims, St Neots ware. Compare no. 25 with a late twelfth-century example from Comberton,³ no. 26 with an example from Cambridge,⁴ and no. 27 with no. 13. No. 24 may be late Roman.
- (28) Storage jar with applied thumb strip round the rim, Thetford ware. Diameter 10 in.
- (29) Storage jar with applied thumb strip round the rim and strap handles, Thetford ware. Unstratified.

Pit M 3

Pit M 3 contained a little residual Saxo-Norman pottery and numerous fragments of late thirteenth-century jugs. The commonest form was a jug with ovoid body, buff fabric and red slip decoration of vertical stripes reaching from the shoulder to the base. There was a patch of yellow-green glaze on the shoulder and side. Similar jugs but of inferior fabric and glaze have been found in Cambridge.

Note on pottery fabrics

Stamford ware has a hard thin fabric of a cream colour, often tinted pink. The lead glaze has been applied by dusting galena on the rim and shoulder of the vessel. Thetford ware is hard, sandy and grey. St Neots ware has a black core with pounded shell and a soapy surface. It varies in colour from a light brown to a purple black.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am indebted to Mr G. C. Dunning and Mr J. G. Hurst for examining the pottery and to Mrs A. Conington and Mr and Mrs B. Conington for permission to excavate.

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 60, fig. 5, no. 38.

² *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 59, fig. 4, no. 12.

³ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 57, fig. 3, no. 1.

⁴ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX, p. 59, fig. 4, no. 15.

ST IVES PRIORY

H. J. M. GREEN

THE site of the medieval priory lies on the east side of St Ives, near the river Ouse, and about 730 yards south-east of the parish church (O.S. 52/315711).

Following the discovery of the bones of the legendary St Ivo in a stone coffin during the late tenth century, a priory church and its secular buildings were established by Abbot Adnoth of Ramsey in A.D. 1008. The cell was closely linked with the famous St Ives Easter Fair, and soon became a place of pilgrimage and the administrative centre for the abbot's clerks during fair time. The priory continued in use until the Dissolution in 1539, after which the building site was granted to Thomas Audley and has been in private hands until recently.

The only existing medieval remains are the walls of a barn, whose original dimensions were internally 88 ft. 6 in. by 34 ft. The walls are of Barnack rubble with a series of buttresses, probably of fourteenth-century date.

In 1948 and 1949 the foundations of the barn were examined in four places by trenches dug down to the undisturbed gravel. The stratification was disturbed by service pipes to the present house. However, evidence was found that suggested that the south and west walls were built on earlier foundations. The northern end of the garden was also trenched, but was found to be disturbed to a considerable depth. The only structural remains discovered was that of an eighteenth-century garden wall (shown on Pettis's survey of St Ives dated 1728). Fragmentary pottery was discovered at all levels of the excavations. Much of it was Roman and ranged in date from the first to the fourth century A.D. A sherd of St Neots ware opens the medieval series which runs through to the present day. The results of the excavations suggest that most of the medieval priory buildings probably lie beneath the site of the present house. There is in fact a local tradition to this effect. The discovery of Roman remains on the site may also indicate that St Ivo was in fact a Romano-British burial in a stone coffin.

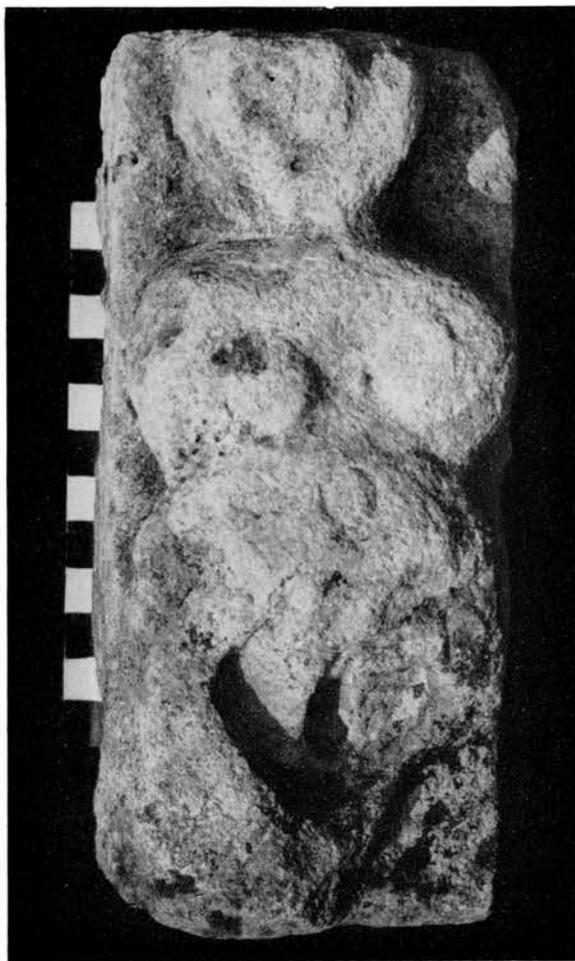
In 1956 an important discovery was made about 100 yards south of the Priory in the garden of Mr R. C. Jude. He found, when clearing an area close to the modern railway line, that an old track had led from the direction of the Priory towards the river meadows. This track had been lined on either side with worked stones from the Priory. These varied in date from the late twelfth to the fourteenth century. Amongst them was found a rectangular block of Barnack stone carved with the body and part of the head of a female figure in high relief.¹ The figure is very weathered and in some places there are signs of burning. Its appearance suggests that the block was built into an outside wall, which may have been that of the Priory itself. (It is of interest

¹ Pl. iv.

to note that in 1207 the Priory church and offices were destroyed by fire.) The body of the figure is crudely shaped with the arms, legs and top part of the head deliberately omitted. The breasts and navel consist of little more than compass rings. The eyes are two small holes, the nose is slightly V-shaped and the mouth is straight and strongly worked in the corners. Of the lower part of the body only the genital organs appear to have been carefully worked. All these features suggest that the figure was connected with some fertility cult. This type of pagan figure is occasionally found on Christian sites, where they were probably invested with a new Christian meaning suggested by legendary analogies which we no longer grasp. An important series of these semi-pagan figures has been found in the church of White Island, Lough Erne.¹

I am indebted to Mr L. Edwards (on behalf of the St Ives Rural District Council) for permission to excavate, to the late Mr S. Inskip Ladds, F.S.A., for inspecting the structural remains, and to Mr R. C. Jude for permission to examine the carved figure.

¹ F. Henry, *Irish Art in the Early Christian Period* (1947), p. 100.



Fertility figure from St Ives Priory.

SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY IN EAST ANGLIA

J. G. HURST, M.A., F.S.A.

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PART III. STAMFORD WARE with a report on recent finds from Stamford by D. P. S. Peacock.

STAMFORD ware was first fully described by Mr G. C. Dunning in 1936 when he published material from Alstoe Mount, in Rutland, and from Stamford Castle.¹ This pottery was thought to be late eleventh and early twelfth century; there was no idea at this time that Stamford ware might be dated to pre-Conquest times. It is a remarkable fact twenty years later that there is still no Stamford ware that can be firmly dated before 1066 from the eastern Midlands, where this pottery was made. All the pre-Conquest pottery comes from sites in East Anglia and the Oxford region to which it was exported.

HISTORY

The first Stamford ware in Cambridge was found by Professor McKenny Hughes at Trinity Hall in 1880, but in those days it was thought to be Tudor. Since then Stamford ware has been found on ten other sites in Cambridge, comprising twenty sherds in all. During all this time there was no reason to suspect that there was any glazed pottery earlier than the twelfth century, until Mr T. C. Lethbridge and Mr C. F. Tebbutt made their important discoveries in stratified deposits in the 1930's. Even then experts doubted the evidence and, since no Stamford ware was found at the two early St Neots sites (St Neots itself and Paxton), it could not be proved that this ware was pre-Conquest.

The first piece of Stamford ware discovered in an excavation in the Cambridge area was found by Mr Lethbridge at Flambards Manor, Meldreth, in a post-Conquest context in 1933. The next two pieces were found at Burwell Castle in 1935 in a level under the castle mound, and so dated before about A.D. 1144, but again there was no certainty of a pre-Conquest date. The fourth excavated sherd came from Southoe Manor, from the latrine pit which contained St Neots pottery. This pit is cut into by a pit which should date before c. 1219, so this sherd could be earlier than the others but need not be pre-Conquest. In 1949 Mr Lethbridge and Mr Tebbutt found twenty-six sherds at Eaton Socon. This is more than any other site in the St Neots region has produced. Though these sherds comprise no more than three vessels, the other sites in this area have produced only one or two minute sherds. All are of

¹ G. C. Dunning, *Ant. J.* vol. XVI (1936), pp. 396-411. To be referred to hereafter as Dunning (1936).

developed Stamford ware (see p. 55) which accords with the mid-twelfth-century documentary date of the site.

In consequence of these discoveries Mr Lethbridge and Mr Tebbutt championed the pre-Conquest date of Stamford ware during the late 1930's, but the archaeological world would not acknowledge the fact of an early date for this glazed pottery and some examples, such as the fine pitcher from the Angel Inn, Oxford, were assigned to the twelfth century. It was not until 1948/9 that Group Capt. Knocker found Stamford ware stratified in levels dating from before A.D. 900 at the Saxon town of Thetford. It was this excavation which proved Mr Lethbridge's intuition correct. In 1952 Mr E. M. Jope excavated from under the castle mound at Oxford, Stamford sherds which must date to the first half of the eleventh century. No other site has, as yet, produced certain pre-Conquest Stamford ware. At Oakham, York and Crowland Abbey the evidence is not quite definite but pre-Conquest dates are likely. The most serious need, that of finding Stamford ware in sealed levels that can be dated to the ninth, tenth and early eleventh centuries still remains. This is most urgent in the area of Stamford itself and other sites in the vicinity. It is most unsatisfactory to have to postulate a starting date of about A.D. 850 on the basis that the ware was well enough established at Stamford to be traded to Thetford before 900.

TYPES

The three-handled spouted pitcher (Fig. 1, 3) is usually thought of as the most characteristic Stamford type. This is because much of the Stamford ware that has been described is from sites in East Anglia or the Oxford region. These pieces were all traded from the area of manufacture in the East Midlands and the spouted pitcher was the article most commonly involved. In the area of its origin, such pitchers, in fact glazed pottery of any kind, forms only a small proportion of the whole. This is brought out well by Mr Dunning's report on Alstoe Mount and Stamford Castle¹ where only 10% of the vessels were glazed. In fact at Alstoe Mount itself only one spouted pitcher was found. It appears from this that the best examples of Stamford ware were made with trade in view while the unglazed pieces were made for use in the area of manufacture. The complete range of Stamford ware includes types of cooking-pots, bowls, and pitchers with shapes very similar to the other two groups, St Neots and Thetford ware. Some of the cooking-pots and bowls are decorated with rouletted patterns and many of the bowls have applied thumbled bands round the rim.

More work is required on Stamford ware in its area of manufacture as here a much better picture can be built up of the different forms than from the atypical traded examples found as far afield as York, Oxford and London. Mr Dunning's original report in 1936 on Alstoe and Stamford still gives the best series so far published of the material. Mr Gathercole is publishing an account of a similar interesting series from under the late eleventh-century bank at Oakham Castle² and Mr Peacock publishes

¹ Dunning (1936).

² Forthcoming in *Trans. Leics. Arch. Soc.*

more material from Stamford in this paper, to correct the impression that only glazed ware was made, which is given by the other Stamford-ware finds in East Anglia. Very few cooking-pots and bowls were exported. Perhaps more work will reveal why the hard and well-made Stamford and Thetford cooking-pots were only distributed in their areas of manufacture, while the much more flimsy St Neots cooking-pots and bowls were freely traded all over eastern England. The large quantities of Stamford ware from Thetford, although all imported from the eastern Midlands, will make a very fine series when published, as all types were present there. In fact for many forms it is only at Thetford that the complete profiles are known.

Stamford ware is a very well made smooth fabric varying in colour from off-white to buff and light grey, often with a pinkish tinge. It is made from Middle Jurassic Upper Estuarine clays which occur in the eastern Midlands between Northamptonshire and the Humber. The pottery contains fossil plant remains which clearly show the source of the clay as Professor Swinnerton has demonstrated.¹ There are three main varieties of fabric at present known and further work may reveal more refinements. First, there is the typical Stamford ware as found in the eastern Midlands, over most of East Anglia and south-westwards to Oxford. The fabric is very similar at all these sites but there is considerable colour variation among sherds of cooking-pots and bowls, as is shown by Stamford, Alstoe and Oakham, the main sites where there is plenty of material. Glaze, which is usually present only on spouted pitchers and bowls, may be pale yellow, pale green or orange; it may appear either as patches or as a uniform thick lustrous glaze, usually on the outside only of pitchers and both sides of bowls. This type of pottery seems to have been made in the kiln found at Stamford in 1875,² and it is likely that it was made either at Stamford or in other parts of south Lincolnshire and north Northamptonshire where the Estuarine clays outcrop.

The second fabric is found mainly on northern sites; it is less well made and much darker in colour and therefore has a darker glaze. There are examples from York, Lincoln and Newark, and Professor Swinnerton suggests that they are still made from the Upper Estuarine clay but not from that in the Stamford area, or at least not from the same layer. It is therefore suggested that there were other Stamford-ware kilns further north in Lincolnshire producing this fabric. It does not entirely replace the typical Stamford ware in the north as there are normal examples both at York and Lincoln. Further work needs to be done on the composition of this fabric, but as it is mainly found outside East Anglia it is beyond the scope of this paper (see p. 59 for note on northern types of grey ware). These two fabrics seem to form the main bulk of Stamford ware and date from about A.D. 850 to 1150. The forms are described below.

The third fabric is a developed form of Stamford ware both in shape and glaze. It is the most easily distinguishable and examples look so similar that it is possible that

¹ *Dark Age Britain*, Essays presented to E. T. Leeds, ed. D. B. Harden. Methuen and Co. Ltd. (London, 1956), p. 230.

² *The Reliquary*, vol. xv (1874-5), p. 207.

most of these were produced from the same kiln or group of kilns. The ware is off-white, and is very fine and well finished, much more so than typical Stamford ware. The surfaces are often brushed and the black particles of fossil plant remains are clearly visible. All these examples are glazed a rich, lustrous, mottled dark and light green. All seem to be from jugs with strap handles which are usually combed. Most are stray finds or from undated sites but at Eaton Socon and Norwich they are found in twelfth-century contexts. It is therefore suggested that these jugs carry on the tradition of Stamford ware from about 1150 into the thirteenth century. The form of these jugs seems to be well developed which also suggests a late date. Though the first Stamford ware has an early date it should be realized that the developed form persists well into the medieval period.

FORMS

Mr Dunning described the main forms of Stamford ware in 1936.¹ The *cooking-pots* are globular, small in diameter (4-6 in.) with everted rims, often hollowed, and sagging bases. In shape they are identical with St Neots and Thetford cooking-pots. Some of them have a band of horizontal rouletting round the shoulder. Other cooking-pots have moulded or more upright rims. These should be typologically later than the simple everted ones, but in the other two groups it is not yet possible to distinguish between early and late examples. In the twelfth century, as in the St Neots area, the cooking-pots become large and have the medieval baggy shape. Rims are usually fairly simple and either upright or everted; some of them are decorated with rouletting or incised waves. All the *bowls* seem to be deep. There are no examples known at present of shallow dishes which are so common in the St Neots area. The rims are heavily flanged either inside or outside, or are hammer-headed. Many are rouletted round the top and others have applied thumbed strips along the top of the rim and sometimes vertical thumbed strips down the sides as well. Only these bowls with thumbed strips seem to be glazed. They vary a great deal in diameter from about 16 in. to about 6 in. There are also small *conical cups* with simple rims and sagging bases,² and there are *spouted bowls* or skillets, usually with O-spouts attached to the rim.³

The *spouted pitcher* is the finest vessel in the Stamford series but in the area of manufacture they are no more common than jugs normally are on medieval sites. The large numbers found in the north, south-west, and in East Anglia are due to the fact that this was the major article of Stamford ware to be traded. On these sites the local St Neots- or Thetford-ware cooking-pots and bowls were used while Stamford-ware glazed pitchers were used for table ware. The Stamford pitcher, like the Thetford pitcher, usually has three small strap handles from rim to shoulder and a small, usually O, spout attached to the rim. The neck is upright, often with a cordon,

¹ Dunning (1936), pp. 402-11.

² Dunning (1936), fig. 4, 27.

³ *Soc. Anti. Res. Rep.* no. 15 (1948), p. 225, fig. 61, 3 (Jewry Wall site, Leicester). To be referred to below as *Jewry Wall Report*.

and the rim is usually flat topped and expanded. The ware is very fine and thin and most pitchers have knife trimming near the sagging base. Most of the pitchers are glazed outside only. In the twelfth century there is a type of *jar* similar in shape to the pitcher but without handles or spout. These were first described by Mr Dunning at Leicester.¹

A special type is the *ring vase* (Fig. 1, 12), examples of which are known from Glaston and Thurgarton and from Thetford in Thetford ware. They consist of a hollow ring with projecting cups. There has been a great deal of discussion concerning their use as drinking cups, lamps, incense burners or flower vases but I do not think that it is possible to decide their real use in the present state of our knowledge. In addition to the above types there is also a series of much finer vessels more ornately decorated. It is thought that most of these were made to be traded. There are strap handles with twisted applied strips, and more complicated ornament (see p. 53). From Stamford itself there are thick glazed sherds with applied strips which seem to have come from a *storage vessel*. At Thetford there was a *crucible* with patches of glaze. There is another crucible from York.²

The only forms of *developed Stamford ware* as yet known are the *conical cup*, of which there is only one from Eaton Socon, and the *jug*. This type is best recognized from the mottled dark lustrous green glaze and the decoration of intermittent combing on the handles and body of the jugs. Only two complete examples are known, very different in shape, one being late twelfth century and the other well into the thirteenth. There is a considerable range of rim form and the type seems to last roughly from 1140 to 1250, but more work needs to be done on this type and the whole question of the changeover from the spouted pitcher, with three small strap handles, to the jug, with one or more large strap handles, which seems to have occurred in the twelfth century, needs further study.

ORIGINS

Mr Dunning has fully described the Continental background for Stamford ware in his paper on *Trade relations between England and the Continent*.³ It will suffice here to say that glazed pottery was being produced in Holland from the middle of the ninth century. It therefore seems reasonable to suppose that Stamford ware was made by potters coming over from this area, as were Thetford and St Neots wares. It is a little disturbing to find that Stamford ware is found at Thetford well before 900, and possibly as early as 870, since this must mean an establishment of the industry in the eastern Midlands by about 850, at the same time as the apparent start on the Continent. The dating of 850 is, however, rather vague, both here and in Holland, for the start of glazed pottery, and it may be that earlier sites will be found over there. There is also no reason why there should be a delay in the bringing of this technique to England for, if the production of glazed pottery was just starting in Holland at the

¹ *Jewry Wall Report*, fig. 59, 5, 6, this paper fig. 3, 10.

² D. M. Waterman in *Archaeologia*, forthcoming.

³ *Dark-Age Britain*, pp. 227-31.

same time as the potters were bringing the technique of Saxo-Norman pottery over here, it is possible that one group brought the new technique of glazing to make their product more attractive than that of their rivals making St Neots or Thetford wares. The long tradition of wheel-thrown pottery in the Rhineland makes it likely that glaze was developed there first, and the well-known contacts with this region give every reason to believe that the knowledge of the glazing process in England came from there. There is no need to invoke a third source such as Byzantium.

LIST OF STAMFORD-WARE SITES

All the pottery listed is in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology unless otherwise stated.

Bedfordshire

HOUGHTON REGIS (1952). L. J. Blow. Sherds found during the excavation of a settlement site dating mainly to the early twelfth century. Dunstable Museum.

Cambridgeshire

BURWELL CASTLE (1935). T. C. Lethbridge, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxvi (1936), pp. 121-33. In the soil under the chalk rubble of the castle which was built by Stephen to block Geoffrey de Mandeville between 1142-4 and never finished. A sherd with a spot of glaze and another, a small strap handle from a typical Stamford pitcher, with a greenish-yellow glaze. Unfortunately both these sherds were lost in the Second World War.

CAMBRIDGE, *Christ's College Library* (1895). *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. ix (1899), p. 337, and *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xi (1906), p. 408, Professor T. McK. Hughes. See also *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xliii (1950), pl. 1. Spout and part of the neck of a typical spouted pitcher. Off-white ware with a pinkish tinge. Yellow glaze. Fig. 1, 1.

Eden Yard (1905). Not published. Three sherds of white ware with splashes of pale yellow, yellow and orange glaze, some of it apparently intended to form a criss-cross decoration.

King's Lane (1907). *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xii (1908), pp. 133-9, Professor T. McK. Hughes. The rim and small strap handle of a typical spouted Stamford pitcher in white ware with lustrous yellow-green glaze, Fig. 1, 2.

Magdalene, Benson Court (1956). C.M.A.E. 56.334. Mr L. Barfield collected two sherds. One of light grey ware with pale green glaze inside and out; the other pinkish with pale orange glaze from near the base of a pitcher showing typical traces of knife trimming.

Mortlock's Bank (now Barclays Bank), *Bene't Street*. The rim, part of the side and small strap handle of a spouted pitcher in off-white ware with orange glaze. The profile is not complete but the sherd goes almost to the base and the typical knife trimming is present. Fig. 1, 3.

Trinity Hall (1880), *Rep. C.A.S.* vol. xl (1881), p. xxi, Hughes and Jenkinson. Rim of a large bowl with hollowed squared rim with applied thumbled band. The side of the vessel is very thin and has vertical applied thumbled bands. The ware is white with pinkish surfaces and a yellow-green glaze. Fig. 1, 4.

Unprovenanced. Rim and top of strap handle of spouted pitcher. Off-white ware with buff surfaces and greenish-yellow glaze.

Unprovenanced. A sherd like those from Eden's Yard with patchy pale green and orange glaze.

CAXTON MOATS. The rim of a spouted pitcher, off-white ware with pinkish surfaces and a yellow-green glaze. Fig. 1, 11.

FLAMBARDS, MELDRETH (1934). T. C. Lethbridge, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxvi (1936), p. 129 and Fig. 1, 6. On documentary evidence this site is almost certainly post-Conquest. A sherd of off-white ware covered with a fine yellowish-green glaze. It was an inturned rim of a small globular cup with horizontal girth grooves. This sherd was unfortunately lost during the Second World War.

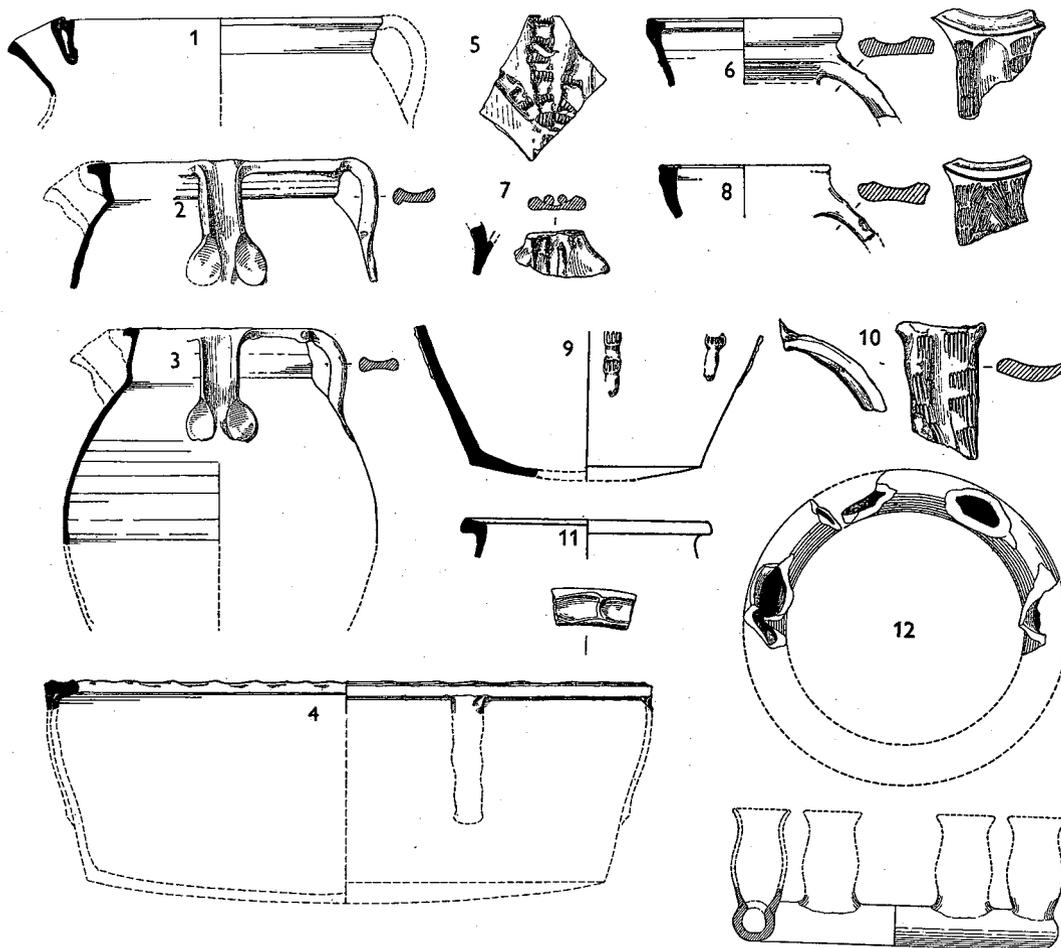


Fig. 1. 1-4 and 11, Stamford ware from Cambridge; 5-10, developed Stamford ware from Cambridge; 12, ring vase from Glaston, Rutland. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Derbyshire

DUFFIELD CASTLE (1886). *Derb. Arch. J.* vol. ix (1887), pp. 118-78. Only one pot from the excavation can now be identified as dating to the period of the motte and bailey castle built by Henry de Ferrers in the late eleventh century. Fragments of the rim, small strap handle, body and base of a spouted pitcher. Fine buff ware with yellow buff surfaces. Thin light green glaze in streaks on the body sherds and also in patches above the base angle. The rim is thickened, squared outside, and has a small internal beading. The neck is short and vertical and the body is barrel-shaped with wide corrugations. The base is sagging, with knife trimming. As restored the pot is 10 in. high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. bulge diameter. Derby Museum.

PEVERIL CASTLE. Ministry of Works Collection. Sherd from shoulder of Stamford spouted pitcher with base of strap handle. Upright rim with a marked cordon at the base of the shoulder.

Essex

PAILLE DITCHES. Mr Lethbridge informs me that Stamford ware was found here but I cannot find the whereabouts of this material.

Hertfordshire

ASHWELL, *Westbury Farm* (1957). Mrs D. G. Hurst. Excavation of this moated site, for the Ministry of Works, produced sherds of St Neots and Stamford wares and Thetford storage vessels.

Huntingdonshire

GODMANCHESTER. See pp. 31-4 of this volume.

HUNTINGDON (1947). Collected by E. M. Jope. Glazed strap handle and two body sherds from the motte.

SOUTHOE MANOR (1937). T. C. Lethbridge and C. F. Tebbutt, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxviii (1938), pp. 158-63. Typical small strap handle from a Stamford pitcher, with a yellow glaze. See *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xliii (1949), pl. 1, 3 in colour, originally published in *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxviii (1938), p. 160, fig. 1, 7 upside down.

WARBOYS. Mr Lethbridge informs me that glazed pottery was found here in the 1930's but I cannot find any trace of this material.

WEALD (1941). E. Newton, *Trans. Camb. and Hunts. Arch. Soc.* vol. vi (1943), pp. 168-75. Sherds from the occupation under the twelfth-century chapel of this deserted village, including two typical strap handles of Stamford pitchers with yellow, green and pale green glaze respectively. A third sherd was off-white with pink surfaces and a yellow glaze.

Leicestershire

BESCABY (1957). Sherds were collected by J. G. Hurst after the bulldozing of part of the deserted village site.

LEICESTER, *South Bond Street*. Stamford-ware jug, *Jewry Wall Report*, p. 229, Fig. 61, 2 (see p. 49).

West Bridge Street. Part of a typical Stamford pitcher, *Jewry Wall Report*, p. 229, Fig. 61, 1.

Jewry Wall Site. There is a full range of typical Stamford forms including cooking-pots, flanged bowls and spouted pitchers. There are also examples of the unusual type of jar and a large strap handle of a twelfth-century Stamford jug, *Jewry Wall Report*, pp. 222-8. Only a selection of the material was published by Mr Dunning. A further sherd is published on p. 54. It is hoped to re-examine the material and publish further examples when it has been possible for the Leicester Museum to unbox this pottery which is at present all packed away.

Lincolnshire

FLEET (1913). Smith and Marples, Spalding Museum. Strap handle of fine whitish ware, buff surface, smooth patchy light green glaze with darker spots, thick and lustrous near lower end. Two sherds with thick lustrous green glaze outside. Rim of pitcher whitish ware, yellow buff in, grey out. Sagging base, fine white ware, light grey surface. Knife trimmed.

LINCOLN (in Lincoln City Museum), *Cottesford Place* (1957). Rim of a typical spouted pitcher with hollowed rim, cf. Dunning (1936), fig. 6, 16. Off-white ware with pale yellow outer glaze.

Flaxengate. It is expected that the material from this site, which includes a new group of Saxo-Norman pottery, will soon be published by the Lincoln Museum.

Technical College (1957). Body sherd of a pitcher of more bulbous form than the normal type, with a constricted neck. Three horizontal grooves. Off-white ware with bluish outer surface, pale yellow glaze outside which appears greenish owing to the blue underneath.

NORMANTON (1911). *Ant. J.* vol. XVI (1936), p. 410. Complete globular cooking-pot found during ironstone mining, published by Mr Dunning. Grantham Museum.

RISEHOLME (1954-5). F. H. Thompson. Sherds were found during the excavations of a house site on this deserted village by the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee.

SNARFORD (1957). A single rim was found by J. G. Hurst after bulldozing of part of this deserted village site. It is hoped that excavation in September 1957 will produce further material.

STAMFORD, *St Leonard's Priory*. A complete spouted pitcher with thin green glaze in the Peterborough Museum (12.5.22). Published by G. C. Dunning in *Ant. J.* vol. XVI (1936), p. 410 and fig. 6, 16.

STAMFORD *Castle* (1933). When a mound, which Mr Abbott believes to be pre-Conquest, forming part of the later Stamford Castle, was destroyed in 1933 to make way for a car park, large quantities of pottery were recovered, but the circumstances did not allow any excavation so all the pottery is unstratified. It consists of about half-and-half Stamford ware and late twelfth- and early thirteenth-century shelly wares which carry on from the St Neots tradition. There are fragments of several jugs of a type common in the eastern Midlands in the first half of the thirteenth century. These jugs are of a friable shelly ware with the shell burnt out leaving a corky surface. They have a decoration of applied strips and pellets with criss-cross stamps on them. The jugs are glazed and the applied strips and pellets are yellow. One of the jugs of this type is illustrated in Rackham, *Medieval English Pottery*, pl. 68, and the type is discussed by Mr G. C. Dunning in the *Jewry Wall Report*, p. 244. These jugs presumably develop out of the rouletted St Neots jugs.¹ Recent excavations at Oakham Castle have shown the same series of pottery with Stamford ware stratified beneath this developed St Neots ware. This confirms the suggested end date for Stamford ware of 1150, with Stamford ware before this and the developed St Neots ware succeeding it in this area after about 1150. Only the Stamford ware will be discussed here, therefore, as the rest of the material lies outside the scope of this article; Mr Dunning published part of it, that collected by Mr H. F. Traylen² in 1936. The rest of the material, which is the property of Mr Wyman Abbott, is published by his kind permission (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2, 1. Rounded everted rim of cooking-pot, grey ware with buff surfaces.

Fig. 2, 2. Similar rim of cooking-pot with a thickened shoulder, grey ware with pinkish surfaces blackened outside.

Fig. 2, 3. Rim of a small cooking-pot with thin everted rim, light grey ware with blackened outside.

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX (1956), pp. 54-6.

² *Ant. J.* vol. XVI (1936), p. 410 and figs. 5-6.

Fig. 2, 4-10 shows rims of similar cooking-pots of various sizes, no. 6 being the largest with a diameter of $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. No. 4 is in off-white ware blackened on top. Many Stamford-ware vessels are blackened on top. This often goes right through the rim of the pot and must be caused by the method of firing. No. 5 is grey with buff outer and pink inner surface. No. 6 is grey with off-white surfaces. There are patches of yellow-green glaze on the neck. Cooking-pots are not usually glazed and these patches may have come from some other glazed vessel which was being fired at the same time. No. 7 is grey with off-white surfaces, the top of the rim is blackened. No. 8 is light grey with off-white surfaces. No. 9 is light grey much blackened. No. 10 is light grey with buff surfaces.

Fig. 2, 11-19 shows cooking-pots with more developed rims. They are all fairly small, none having a diameter larger than 6 in. No. 11 is grey with buff blackened surfaces. No. 12 is light grey blackened outside. No. 13 is grey with off-white surfaces slightly blackened on the top of the rim outside. No. 14 is light grey with buff surfaces. The ware is gritty which is most unusual. No. 15 is light grey with buff surfaces blackened on top of the rim. No. 16 is grey with buff surfaces, blackened on top. No. 17 is pinkish buff with a blackened rim. No. 18 is grey with off-white surfaces blackened outside. No. 19 is grey with orange surfaces.

It will be seen that Stamford cooking-pots have a greater variation of rim form and ware than the other two groups. It must also be stressed that the ware is not nearly so fine as that of the glazed pitchers. In the Wyman Abbott collection there are forty-three other similar rims including three rouletted ones. Two have diamond notch rouletting on the shoulder, as Dunning, fig. 5, 2 and 4,¹ and the other has rouletting on the rim as Dunning, fig. 5, 3. None of these were large enough to be worth drawing.

Fig. 2, 20 is the rim of a small vessel. This may be either a small bowl as Dunning, fig. 4, 27, or a lid as it has been drawn; it is very hard to be certain. It is of light grey ware with buff surfaces.

Fig. 2, 21-4 shows a group of much more angular vessels which are either cooking-pots or storage jars. There are five others besides those drawn. They are made of a much finer ware than the previous vessels and have a much smoother surface almost as fine as the glaze pitchers. Nos. 21 and 23 are off-white. No. 22 is grey with buff surfaces, no. 24 is orange pink.

Fig. 2, 25-6 shows two other small vessels. No. 25 is off-white with a blackened top and no. 26 is light grey with pinkish surfaces. It is of fine quality ware and has spots of glaze on it.

Fig. 2, 27-37 shows a series of typical Stamford jars or bowls. Nos. 27-32 are in a much finer quality ware than the others. While it is difficult to be dogmatic from rim fragments alone, it is likely that these were jars or storage vessels. Complete vessels with this rim form have been found at Thetford where Group Capt. Knocker calls them *crocks*. No. 27 is off-white with pinkish outer surface, nos. 28 and 32 are grey with pinkish surfaces, nos. 29 and 30 are off-white with the flange blackened through during firing. No. 31 is off-white with buff surfaces, no. 33 is a rough grey ware with brownish surfaces, no. 34 is light grey with patches of green glaze. No. 35 is grey fired black through the top. No. 36 is off-white with pinkish surfaces, blackened through the top of the flange. No. 37 is off-white.

There are sixteen similar jars or bowls with flat everted flanged rims and ten smaller ones as Fig. 2, 24-37. One bowl is of grey ware with a green glaze.

Fig. 2, 38 is a small globular vessel of off-white ware blackened through the top during firing.

Fig. 2, 39-42 shows decorated bowls. Nos. 39 and 40 have thumbled applied strips on the rim and down the side of the bowl (see also Fig. 1, 4), no. 41 has diamond notch rouletting on the rim and no. 42 has rectangular notch rouletting. No. 39 is light grey with buff surfaces and pale green glaze inside and out. No. 40 is pinkish red with a crackled orange glaze. No. 41 is off-white, blackened outside.

¹ All further references to Dunning refer to his 1936 report, except where otherwise stated.

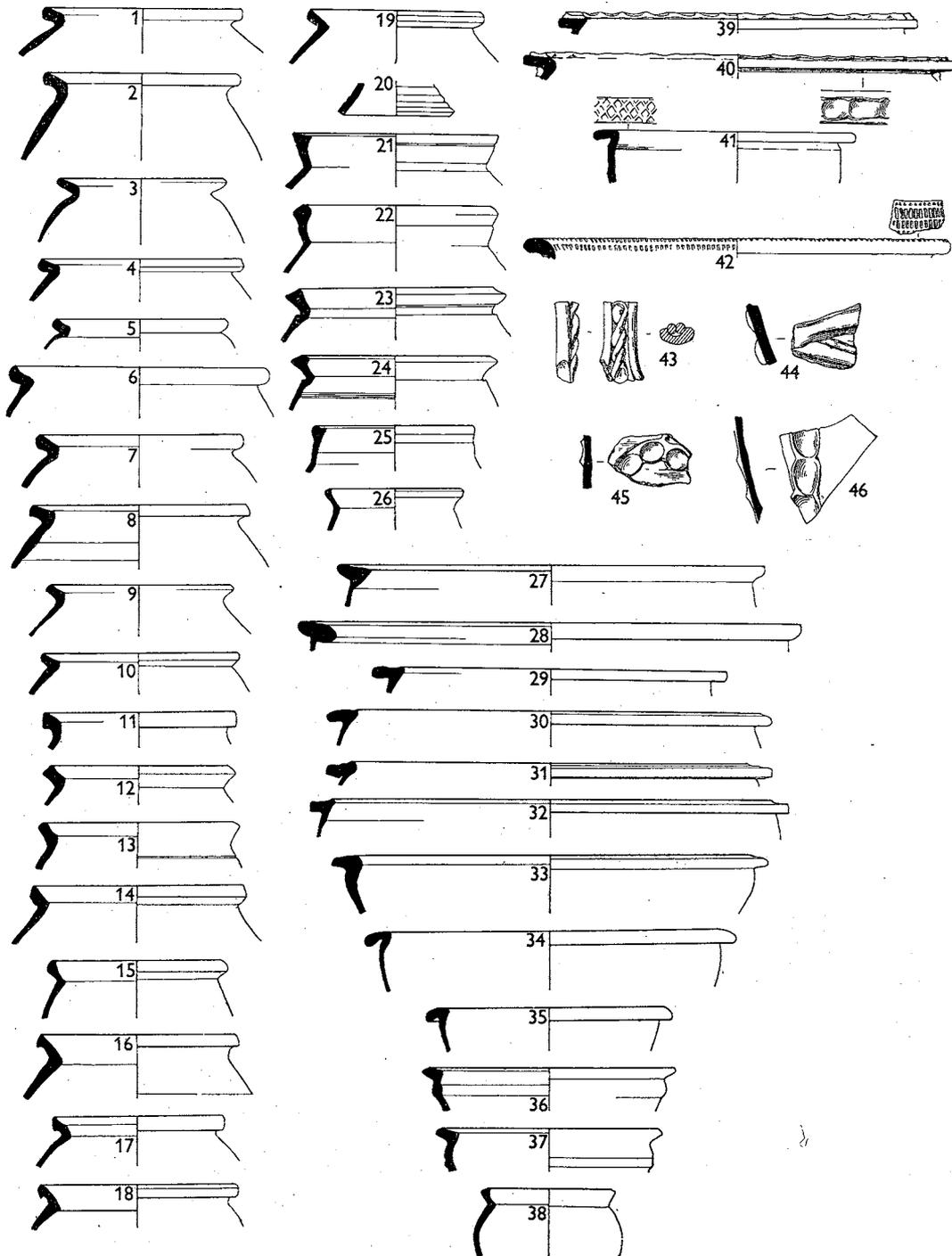


Fig. 2. Stamford ware from Stamford Castle, Wyman Abbott collection. $\frac{1}{2}$.

There are two similar rims with thumbled bands on the rim, one rim with rectangular notch rouletting and three body sherds with vertical applied thumbled band, one of which is figured, light grey with pinkish buff surfaces. Fig. 2, 46.

In the Wyman Abbott collection there are thirty-one sagging bases and only two flat ones.

Not figured are three spouts of the usual type spouted pitcher as Fig. 1, 1-3. One is grey with a green glaze and the other two are off-white with orange glaze. There is a strap handle with pale yellow glaze and twenty-six miscellaneous glazed sherds. There are also five more decorated sherds which are described on p. 54. About 15% of the pottery was glazed but this is not necessarily significant as hardly any of the Traylen collection was glazed and the discrepancy is due to the different pottery collected by the two individuals.

STAMFORD. There is in the Leicester Museum a complete Stamford pitcher from the Crowther Beynon collection which was found at Stamford. Unfortunately this was not available for drawing before this went to press.

ERMINE STREET, near Stamford. Mr C. Green found the rim of a Stamford flanged bowl, with rouletted decoration, when he cut a trench for the Ministry of Works in 1956.

SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM STAMFORD SCHOOL

D. P. S. PEACOCK

IN late 1956 work commenced on building new science laboratories for Stamford School. The site chosen was a piece of waste ground on the south side of St Paul's Street. It is shown on the 6 in. O.S. sheet as being just south of the site of Brazenose College (map reference TF/034073).

The footing trenches of the new building were carefully examined for traces of walls. None could be seen, though the trenches were dug to the natural limestone, in places a depth of 10 ft. A few shallow trenches or pits about 10 ft. across were observed in section. These could have been robber trenches, but the pottery found in them suggested that some at least were comparatively early and bore no relation to the fourteenth-century college.

One hundred and thirty-five sherds were found in the footing trenches and elsewhere. Brazenose College flourished in the fourteenth century but comparatively little of the pottery can be placed later than the end of the twelfth century, and practically none later than the thirteenth. This is not altogether surprising as the upper levels of the trenches were removed with a mechanical excavator and only the lower levels dug out by hand.

All the pottery described below was rescued from this site with the exception of one sherd, Fig. 3, 16. This was rescued by Mr G. D. Sinker, M.A., from building operations in the front garden of St Peter's House, St Paul's Street. It is now in his possession. St Peter's House, now one of the school boarding-houses, is on the site of the churches of Holy Trinity and St Stephen. The pottery from the laboratory site is to be deposited in the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

	Colour of ware	Colour of glaze	Number of pots represented	Glaze on outside	Glaze on both sides
1	Pink buff	—	9	—	—
2	Off-white	—	18	—	—
3	Off-white grey	Cream, light brown or pink surface (not glazed)	22	13	9
4	Grey	—	1	—	—
5	Pink	Yellow	2	2	—
6	Off-white	Yellow	5	5	—
7	Off-white	Yellow-brown	7	6	—
8	Off-white	Pale green	31	23	8
9	Developed Stamford	Green	3	2	1
St Neots Ware					
10	Brown, shelly	—	6	—	—
11	Purple brown, shelly	—	1	—	—

The table shows the number of pots represented in the various wares and the colour of glaze on each. It is not arranged in chronological order as at present it is impossible to do this accurately. Tiny chance spots of yellow or brown glaze occur fairly frequently on the unglazed pink ware. A few sherds of off-white ware display similar spots, but on other sherds the spots are pale green or absent entirely. One sherd in a fine off-white ware is unusual in that it has a yellow-brown glaze on its inner surface. Pots glazed on both sides are unusual. They are comparatively common however in a fine off-white ware glazed pale green with brown spots.

Several of the sherds included under 8 (see table) have bluish smoke clouds on the outer surface. Rims are in some cases blackened right through which suggests that the pots were stacked upside down in the kiln.

Fig. 3, 1. Rim of cooking-pot with sharply everted rim. Pink ware with patch of thick brown glaze. This is similar to the cooking-pots from Stamford Castle (Fig. 2, 1-7) and Dunning, fig. 3, 1-7.

Fig. 3, 2-5 shows cooking-pots with unusual upright thickened rims which are unlike any of the other material from Stamford. No. 2 is in fine light grey ware with pinkish surfaces. No. 3 is in off-white ware. No. 4 is also off-white and has a chance spot of yellow glaze. No. 5 is off-white, the upper part having a thick pale green glaze with bright yellow patches. The glaze on top of the rim is badly mutilated by contact with other pots in the kiln during firing.

Fig. 3, 6 is a large cooking-pot with a thickened rim hollowed on top. Off-white ware rim unglazed but body has pale green glaze with yellow-brown spots.

Fig. 3, 7 and 8 shows two small bowls, no. 7 is grey with cream surfaces. No. 8 is off-white with a light brown outer surface, chance spot of yellow-brown glaze.

Fig. 3, 9 is a jug of fine off-white ware with a pale green glaze and yellow-brown spots. The lower portions show contact with fire and part is unglazed. This form is unusual as most Stamford-ware vessels of this type are spouted pitchers with small strap handles as Fig. 1, 1. Jugs with large strap handles are usually found only in developed Stamford ware. There are, however, three complete jugs at present known and the handle of a fourth jug from the Jewry Wall, Leicester. Besides the Stamford jug there is another from Thetford in a late pit while the third is from South Bond Street, Leicester (*Jewry Wall Report*, p. 229, fig. 61, 2).

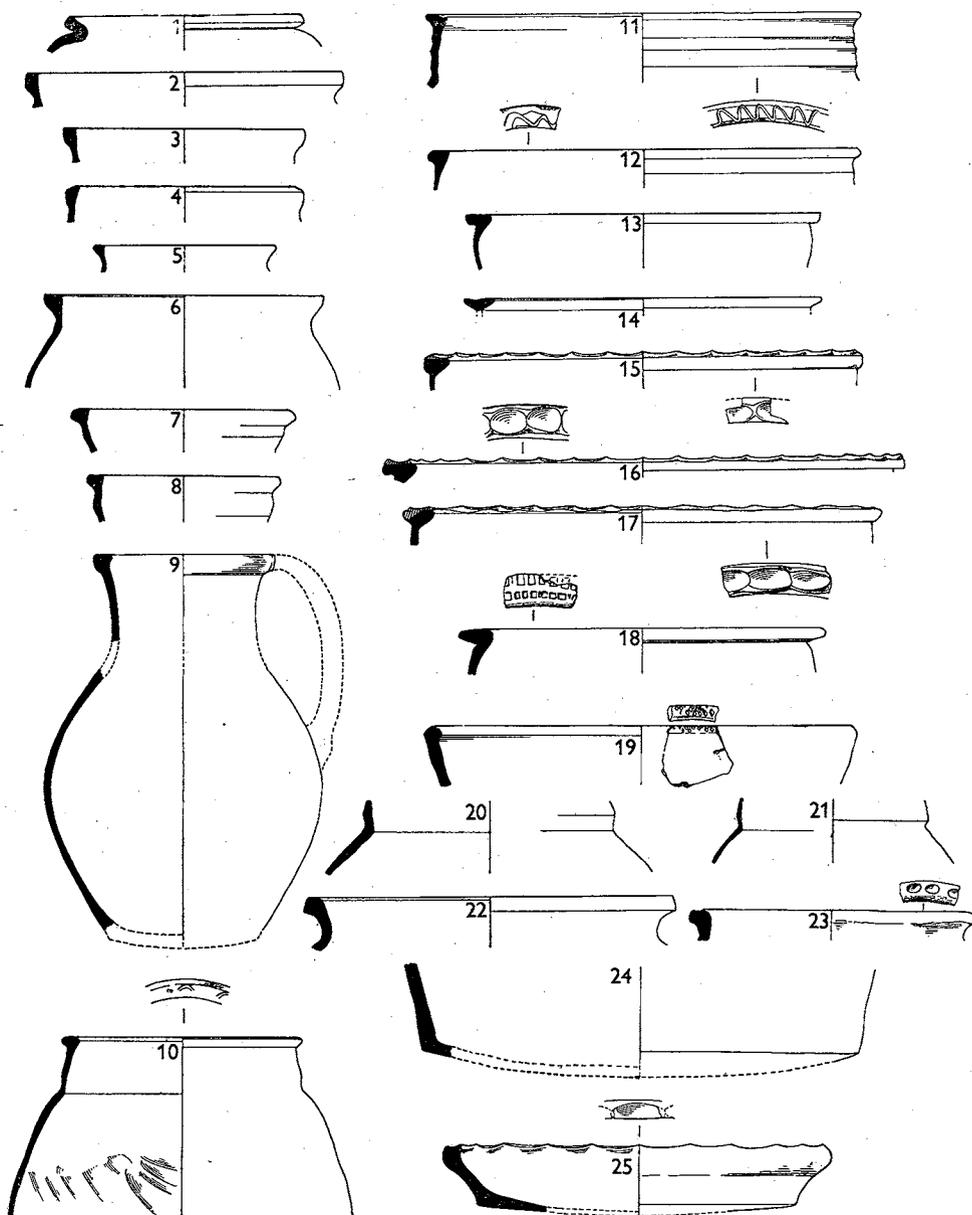


Fig. 3. 1-21, Stamford ware; 22-5, St Neots ware from Stamford School. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Fig. 3, 10 is a storage jar of off-white ware with cream surfaces and chance spots of pale green glaze. There are traces of an incised wave decoration on the expanded rim and there is tooling on the inside of the jar. There is also some slight knife trimming on the outside and part of the surface is blackened by fire. There are no jars of this type from Stamford Castle but there are parallels from Leicester (G. C. Dunning, *Jewry Wall Report*, p. 229, fig. 59, 5-6), and from Northampton Castle, in St Neots ware.

Fig. 3, 11 is from a storage vessel of the same type but much larger; it has the same incised wave decoration on the rim. Light grey ware with buff surfaces.

It is hard to say whether Fig. 3, 12, also with incised wave decoration, is another large storage vessel or whether it is a large bowl. Off-white ware with patches of colourless or very pale yellow glaze on the inside of the rim.

Fig. 3, 13 is a bowl with a flat-topped flanged rim. Fine pale pink ware with chance spots of deep yellow glaze.

Fig. 3, 14 is a bowl with expanded rim, fine deep pink ware with chance spots of yellow glaze.

Fig. 3, 15-17 shows various types of bowl with applied thumbed bands along the top of the rim. Compare those from Stamford Castle, Fig. 2, 39 and 40, and Dunning, fig. 6, 15. No. 15 is off-white ware with a grey core and patches of pale green glaze. No. 16 is off-white with a pale green glaze. No. 17 is grey with buff surfaces and patches of pale green glaze.

Fig. 3, 18 is a medium-sized bowl of grey ware with rectangular notch rouletting on top of the flanged rim. Compare Fig. 2, 42 and Dunning, fig. 5, 12.

Fig. 3, 19 is a large bowl with an internal beading and diamond notch rouletting. Off-white ware with cream surfaces. Compare Dunning, fig. 3, 11. This might have been a bowl also.

Fig. 3, 20 and 21 show the necks of two glazed pitchers or jars. The complete form cannot be ascertained until more complete examples are found. The closest parallel is the vessel from the *Technical College* Lincoln but again only the neck of this survives. No. 20 is off-white with a pale green glaze outside and no. 21 is pink with yellow-brown glaze outside.

Besides the Stamford ware there were also some sherds of St Neots ware. Fig. 3, 22-5 shows two cooking-pot rims, a sagging base and a shallow bowl. No. 22 is a large cooking-pot which may be compared with cooking-pots from Cambridge which are thought to date to the twelfth century (*Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIX (1956), fig. 4). The cooking-pot with a row of small impressions round the rim (Fig. 3, 23) and the bowl with thumbing round the rim (Fig. 3, 25) may also be of a similar date. Cf. *Berks. Arch. J.* vol. L (1947), p. 57, fig. 4, 7, and *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. LXXVI (1936), p. 166, fig. 5, 4.

TOYNTON ALL SAINTS. Mrs E. H. Rudkin (1956) Sherds of Stamford found unstratified during work on the late Medieval kilns.

WILLOUGHTON. Mrs E. H. Rudkin. Sherd of Stamford ware from the village. I did not know about these two sites in 1956 when I drew the distribution map, Fig. 6, 6. Mrs Rudkin has now kindly drawn my attention to them and they fill in some of the blank spaces in Lincolnshire.

London

There is quite a large quantity of Stamford ware from London including some definite imports of similar ware from Holland (to be published by Mr Dunning).

Norfolk

NORWICH in the Norwich Castle Museum (N.C.M.), *Barn Road* (1953). J. G. Hurst, *Norf. Arch.* vol. XXXI (1955), pp. 56-9. More sherds were found in the 1954 and 1955 excavations.

Cotman Gallery (1950). N.C.M. 221.950, *Site A*, 6 ft. 6 in. down. Sherd white-ware with light green glaze. *Site D*, 14-15 ft., white sherd with yellow glaze.

Crome Gallery (1950). N.C.M. 221.950, *Site C*, 8 ft., pinkish sherd with bright orange glaze.

Grammar School Science Block (1956). N.C.M. 48.956. From the surface pinkish sherd with orange glaze. *Pit XII*, off-white sherd with orange glaze. *Pit XVII*, another glazed sherd.

Post Office Davey Place (1957). 12 ft. Three off-white sherds with pale yellow glaze, another sherd with strip decoration and orange-yellow glaze.

THETFORD, *St Mary's* (1948-50). Large numbers of Stamford sherds were found during excavation of the Saxon town by Group Capt. Knocker for the Ministry of Works. Unusual finds

include a jug (see p. 49) and a glazed crucible. It is also the only site in East Anglia, outside the main Stamford area, that has produced large quantities of unglazed Stamford cooking-pots and bowls. All the other exports are of fine quality glazed pitchers or bowls. It is of interest to note that most of the glazed sherds were yellow (about 450 yellow, 100 orange and 50 green) while at Stamford (see p. 49) the largest proportion are green glazed.

Northamptonshire

NORTHAMPTON, *Castle Hill* (1955). Sherds from *Pits I and III* pale green glaze. *Horsemarket*. Sherd with yellow glaze.

TOWCESTER (1954). J. Alexander. Sherds from the Ministry of Works excavation of the Roman defences.

WYTHEMAIL (1954). Sherds found by Mrs D. G. Hurst (Duckett) on this deserted village site excavated by the Deserted Medieval Village Research Group on behalf of the Ministry of Works.

Nottinghamshire

LENTON. Sherds found during excavation of this medieval site by Professor Swinnerton. *Trans. Thoroton Soc.* vol. LX (1956), pp. 1-7.

NEWARK *Castle* (1954-5). M. W. Barley and F. Waters. *Trans. Thoroton. Soc.* vol. LX (1956), pp. 20-33. Sherds from an occupation layer under the eastern rampart which was built c. 1133. Nine sherds of grey ware with yellow glaze inside and out from a bowl with thumbled applied strips as Fig. 1, 4. Professor Swinnerton has compared this ware with sherds from Hungate York (*Dark Age Britain*, p. 230).

NOTTINGHAM, *Bridlesmith Gate* (1957). There was no Stamford ware from Nottingham sites until the Peverel Archaeological Group started their important section across the defences of the Saxon town. The ditch produced a fine series of Stamford sherds, including unglazed cooking-pots and bowls dating to the eleventh century. Unfortunately the ditch was kept cleaned so there was no early pottery in it.

STOKE BARDOLPH (1952 onwards). Excavations by the Peverel Archaeological Group of this manor site have produced several sherds.

THURGARTON (1953-4). *Trans. Thoroton Soc.* vol. LVIII (1954), pp. 28-30. Sherds were found by Mr H. Hodges sealed under a twelfth-century chapel. These include part of a ring vase. Further sherds were found by Mr P. Gathercole in 1954.

Oxfordshire

DEDDINGTON *Castle*. E. M. Jope. Sherds with pale green and orange glaze from the eleventh-century occupation under the castle.

OXFORD, *Angel Inn*. *Oxon.* vol. v (1940), p. 48, fig. 8, 3 and pl. XI, A, B. Fine small complete spouted pitcher with pale yellow glaze. The only other complete examples have been from St Leonard's Priory Stamford, and Thetford. British Museum.

Castle and Nuffield College. *Oxon.* vols. XVII-XVIII (1952/3), p. 96 and p. 104, pl. 8, B. Six sherds sealed under the castle mound built c. 1070.

SWERFORD (1956). Small body sherd obtained by Mr E. M. Jope from the top of the motte.

NOTLEY ABBEY (1938). W. Pantin. Mr Jope has shown me a small strap handle from this excavation which was at the time thought to be late medieval but which now appears to fall into this group. It is, however, different from the usual type and appears closer to the northern examples than those from Stamford itself.

Rutland

ALSTOE MOUNT (1935). G. C. Dunning. *Ant. J.* vol. XVI (1936), pp. 396-411. This important excavation of a motte and bailey castle produced the first basic series of Stamford-ware types which was published by Mr Dunning in 1936 together with material from Stamford Castle. Oakham School Museum.

GREAT CASTERTON (1956). Sherds found in pits cut into the Roman deposits.

GLASTON (1946). Oakham School Museum. An associated group of metal and pottery comprising two spurs, a padlock key, a buckle, part of a small sickle and a Stamford-ware handled skillet, a ring vase and a large flanged bowl. The spurs have points of type 2 and terminals of type Ai or Ci (*London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, fig. 28, p. 95). These are of Saxo-Norman date but cannot be dated closely. The barrel padlock key is unfortunately type C (*London Museum Medieval Catalogue*, fig. 45, 4) which dates to the late-twelfth and thirteenth century. The group does not therefore seem to be of one date.

The handled skillet has been published by Mr G. C. Dunning in *Jewry Wall Report*, fig. 61, 3, p. 229.

The ring vase consists of two fragments of buff sandy ware with thick crackled yellow glaze overall on the ring. There survive places of attachment of four vases and there were originally six in all, equally spaced round the ring. The vases have been restored (Fig. 1, 12) after complete examples in Thetford ware from Thetford where ten ring vases were found. Ring vases have a long life, being known in the eastern Mediterranean and in Roman times. They have been called flower vases (W. J. Kaye, *The Antiquary*, vol. L (1914), pp. 172, 223-6, 290-4 and *London in Roman Times* (London Museum, 1930), pl. 58), incense burners, lamps and, most recently, by Waldemar Haberey, drinking or posset cups (*Fest. des Romisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums in Mainz* (1952), pp. 79-82). It is difficult to choose which was the correct use and it is suggested that as the many ring vases differ greatly in shape the various interpretations may be correct for some vessels. There is no evidence of sooting on the Glaston or Thetford examples.

OAKHAM Castle (1953). P. W. Gathercole, forthcoming in *Trans. Leics. Arch. Soc.* Large quantities of cooking-pots, bowls and glaze were found under the bailey bank which was erected at the end of the eleventh century. Mr J. Barber has found further sherds in 1956-7 during the excavation of the buildings at the west end of the twelfth-century Hall.

Suffolk

IPSWICH. There is only one sherd here, from *King Street*, found in 1931.

York

Stamford-ware sherds have been found in many recent excavations in York including *Hungate* (1952), *Davygate* (1956), *Hart's Store* (1956), *King's Square* (1957), and *Petergate* (1957). Mr I. M. Stead is publishing recent finds of Saxo-Norman material in a forthcoming volume of the *Y.A.J.* A pit was found at *St Mary's Abbey* by G. F. Willmot containing Stamford ware and a coin dating to the time of the Norman conquest. Mr D. M. Waterman is publishing other Saxo-Norman finds from York in a forthcoming volume of *Archaeologia*.

DECORATED STAMFORD SHERDS OF UNUSUAL TYPE

Derbyshire

PEVERIL CASTLE. Strap handle of fine quality whitish ware with overall thin shiny pale yellow glaze, double plaited strip along the central groove. Fig. 4, 2.

Leicestershire

LEICESTER, *Jewry Wall*. Unstratified. Sherd of fine white ware, overall thick shiny good quality light green glaze. Decoration of incised wavy and straight lines overlaid by vertical applied strips with loops on each side. Fig. 4, 1.

Lincolnshire

CROWLAND ABBEY. A discussion of Stamford ware must include a mention of the famous bowl from Crowland Abbey which was found by Mr Wyman Abbott in a level which, from circumstantial evidence, dates before the founding of the abbey in 1070. Unfortunately the bowl was mislaid during the Second World War, when out of Mr Abbott's possession on loan. There is a photograph of it, from which Pl. V is reproduced. A copy of this in the possession of Mr Abbott bears a note by E. T. Leeds, stating that it had a greenish-yellow glaze inside and out which was thin at the lip, and that the paste was grey-white in colour, fine and even throughout. Mr Lethbridge has kindly supplied some further details from memory. He says that the bowl was about 5 in. high and 6 in. in diameter. In shape it was not unlike half a coconut with an absolutely plain rim, perhaps slightly turned inwards. The body was covered all over with rather large cruciform stamps. If any reader should know of its whereabouts, or recognize it from this description, the author would be glad of information which might lead to its recovery.

FLEET (1913). F. H. Thompson, *Lincs. Archit. Arch. Soc.* vol. VI (1955), p. 11. Sherd of whitish crystalline ware. Light green lustrous even glaze on both sides. Remains of two stamps, one with a fishbone design and the other circular similar to the Crowland Abbey bowl. This sherd is clearly a close parallel. There is said to be a similar bowl from London in the British Museum, but I have not been able to trace this.

STAMFORD CASTLE (1933). Wyman Abbott Collection. Small strap handle from a spouted pitcher with applied plaited strip down the centre. Light grey ware with buff surfaces. Pale green glaze, Fig. 2, 43.

Two thick body sherds and sagging base from a large vessel with decoration of overlapping applied bands. Grey ware with off-white surfaces. Light green crackled glaze inside and out. These are the only examples with such thick sides and with plain undecorated applied bands. They seem to come from a large storage vessel, one is figured in Fig. 2, 44.

Body sherd of a large vessel with applied thumbed band in an arc pattern. Badly worn with grey core and cream surfaces. Pale green crackled glaze. Fig. 2, 45.

Norfolk

NORWICH, *Davy Place* (1957). A grey-ware sherd with yellow glaze over diamond notch rouletting. The only other glazed rouletted sherd is the developed Stamford jug from Norwich Castle (see p. 56). It is surprising that more Stamford ware is not rouletted, as in Holland it appears on many of the glazed vessels (G. C. Dunning, *Dark Age Britain*, p. 227).

DEVELOPED STAMFORD WARE

Cambridgeshire

CAMBRIDGE, *Eden Yard* (1905). Off-white sherd with a mottled dark and light green glaze. Sherd from the side of a jug in off-white ware with three converging applied bands with intermittent combing. The whole covered by a thick lustrous mottled green glaze. Fig. 1, 5.

Examination School (1910). A small white sherd with mottled dark and light green glaze and vertical combed lines. Also the base of a large strap handle in white ware with a bright darkish green glaze and plaited applied strips. Fig. 1, 7, cf. Fig. 4, 4.

King's Lane East (1907). Two strap handles, one grey white the other off-white ware with a mottled green glaze and intermittent combing on the two side ridges, as Fig. 1, 6. Another small fragment in whiter ware.

Marks and Spencer (1934). The neck and strap handle of a jug in pinkish ware with dark green glaze and intermittent combed decoration on the two side ridges and obliquely down the centre in two rows, Fig. 1, 8. Another similar jug with reeding round the neck as Fig. 4, 8.

St John's New Court. The sagging base of a large thick-sided jug in white paste with mottled dark and light green glaze. Reaching almost down to the base a series of vertical applied bands with intermittent combing, Fig. 1, 9.

CAMBRIDGE, *unprovenanced*. A white-ware strap handle with pale green glaze and intermittent combing down the side ridges, Fig. 1, 10.

The neck and strap handle of a white-ware jug with buff outer surfaces. Patches of green glaze and intermittent combing, Fig. 1, 6.

Huntingdonshire

EATON SOCON (1949). T. C. Lethbridge, C. F. Tebbutt, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLV (1952), pp. 48-60. Twenty-six sherds were found in trench E. 6 below the mortar layer, there were five sherds of pinkish ware with a fuzzy mottled bright green glaze. Twenty sherds of a thick white-ware jug with a glossy bright green glaze and a pattern of combed lines. These sherds are from a jug similar to that from St John's, Cambridge (Fig. 1, 9). Also a similar sherd but part of the sagging base of a small cup.

Lincolnshire

LINCOLN, *Flaxengate*. Material to be published by the Lincoln Museum.

STAMFORD, *Castle* (1933). Wyman Abbott Collection. Strap handle from a jug with plain side-ridges and plaited applied strips in the centre. These are much more loosely twisted than the plaited handles from the earlier spouted pitchers, Fig. 4, 2. Grey ware with buff surfaces, thick mottled dark and light green glaze, Fig. 4, 4.

Strap handle from a jug with intermittent combing on the side ridges and wavy combing down the centre. This was done with a comb with teeth of equal length so the centre teeth hardly made any impression because of the concave shape of the central groove of the handle. Grey ware with buff surfaces, mottled dark and light green glaze, but the difference in colour is not so great as usual, Fig. 4, 3.

There is also part of a plain strap handle, part of a typical combed handle, a rim fragment of a jug, a body sherd with vertical applied combed strips as Fig. 1, 9 and base fragments from possibly the same jug.

STAMFORD. Exact provenance unknown but 'found near Stamford', Lincoln City Museum 1026.10. Jug of fine smooth buff ware with lustrous bright green mottled glaze overall on neck, body and handle. Sagging base supported by three ledge feet. Rilled and grooved neck. Applied vertical ribs on the body. Base of strap handle with intermittent combing, Fig. 4, 8. Tripod feet are unknown in East Anglia in Saxo-Norman times. This is clearly a trait coming up from the Oxford region where precursors of the late twelfth-century tripod pitchers were being made in the second quarter of the twelfth century (*Oxon.* vols. xvii/xviii (1952/3), p. 95 and fig. 34, 41, and *Ant. J.* vol. xx (1940), p. 103).

STAMFORD, *Broad Street* (1950). A. P. Baggs. From a pit found during roadworks. Jug of fine off-white ware with buff outer surface and bright green mottled glaze overall. Apparently three large strap handles combed down the sides with criss-cross combing down the centre. A perforation set eccentric to the top of the handle. Vertical applied ribs with intermittent combing, Fig. 4, 9.

STAMFORD SCHOOL, *Science Laboratory* (1956). D. P. S. Peacock. Three sherds with about ninety-five of normal Stamford type. One sherd is a sagging base glazed both inside and out.

Holy Trinity (1956). Front garden of St Peter's House. G. D. Sinker. Cylindrical sherd, 2 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter pierced by a hole $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Hole too small for it to be a spout. Very good green glaze on off-white fabric. It was presumably part of a strut for a tubular spout.

Holy Trinity (1957). Site of garages just off East Street. D. P. S. Peacock. Strap handle with intermittent combing down the side ridges and an applied strip down the centre thumbled then intermittently combed. Off-white ware with buff surfaces, mottled dark and light green glaze, Fig. 4, 5.

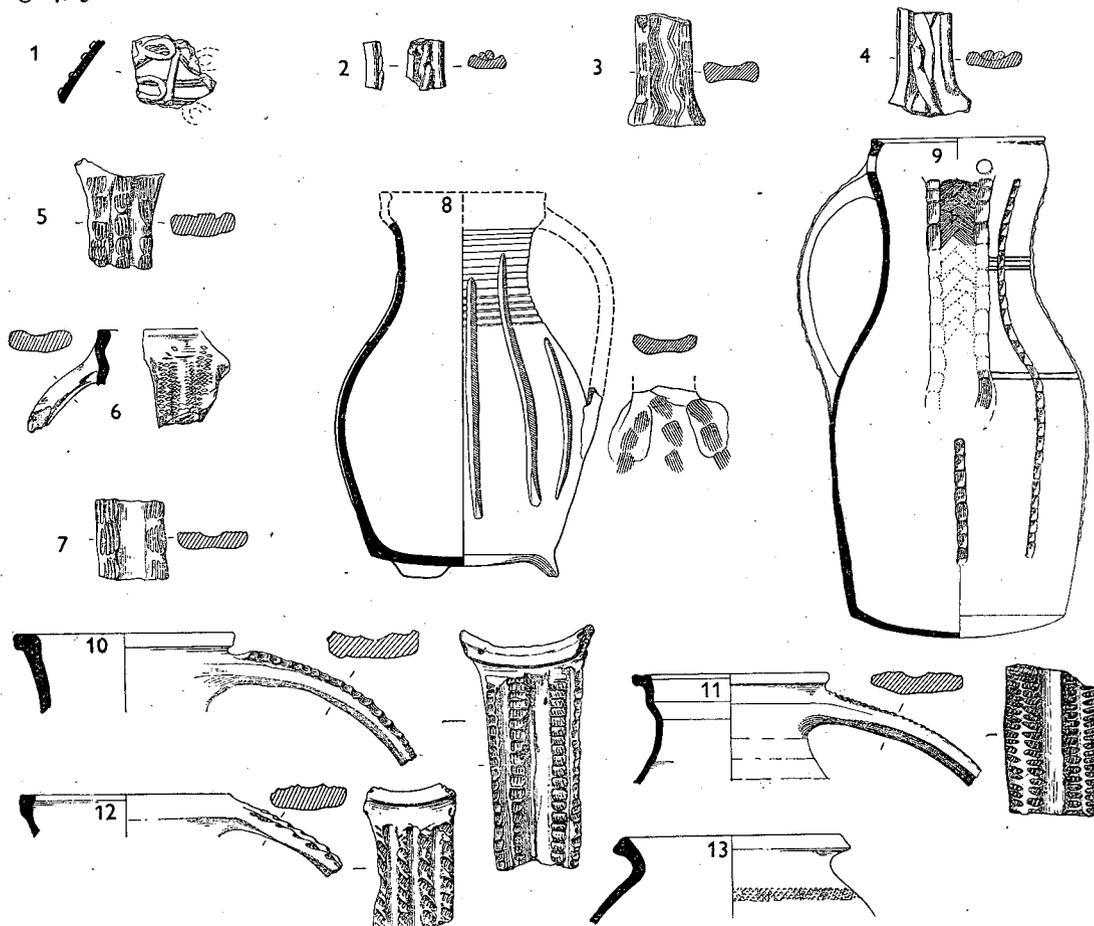


Fig. 4. Decorated Stamford ware from 1, Leicester; 2, Peveril Castle. Developed Stamford ware from 3-5, Stamford; 6-7, Norwich; 8-9, Stamford. Developed Stamford type jugs from 10-12, Cambridge. 13, Thetford cooking pot from St Neots. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Norfolk

NORWICH CASTLE, *Crome Gallery*. Unstratified (1950). N.C.M. 221.950. Strap handle with intermittent combing down the two side ridges. Off-white ware with buff surfaces. Patchy mottled dark and light green glaze, Fig. 4, 7.

Cotman Gallery. Unstratified (1950). N.C.M. 222.950. Strap handle and part of rim with diamond notch rouletting down the ridges and centre of the handle. Buff ware with thick mottled dark and light green glaze, Fig. 4, 6.

Cotman Gallery. Site D, 14-15 ft., sherd of jug, white ware with mottled dark and light green glaze. Site E, 15 ft., base of narrow jug, white ware with yellow cream glaze mottled dark green.

Oxfordshire

OXFORD, *Clarendon Hotel* (1956). E. M. Jope. Tubular spout held by a twisted strut to the neck, fine off-white ware with mottled green glaze. Found on a thirteenth-century floor, but not really sealed.

Rutland

OAKHAM (1953). P. W. Gathercole. A single sherd was found during the excavation of the castle ditch.

DEVELOPED STAMFORD-TYPE JUGS FROM CAMBRIDGE

There are, in the Cambridge Museum, fragments of five jugs in a hard sandy grey ware similar to Thetford ware. They are exactly similar in form and decoration to the developed Stamford-ware jugs, only the ware and the lack of glaze are different. They have the same strap handles with the intermittent combing. They appear to be local copies of Stamford ware dating to the end of the twelfth century or the thirteenth century. I have not been able to find any of these jugs outside Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, *King's Ditch, Hunnybun* (1891). *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. VIII (1895), pl. v, 29. Rim and part of the handle of a jug, angular flat-topped rim, strap handle with four rows of intermittent combing. Hard sandy grey ware with some large grits, Fig. 4, 10. Another handle with two rows only of widely spaced combing. *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIII (1949), Fig. 1, 2.

King's Lane West (1907). Similar rim and handle to that from Hunnybun. Rim and part of the handle of another jug, flanged rim, rounded outside and hollowed on top, four rows of intermittent combing, further spaced, and more irregular than the Hunnybun example. Sandy grey ware very well fired, Fig. 4, 11. Part of this handle was published in *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLIII (1949), fig. 1, 1.

SAXON ROAD, from the River Cam. Rim and part of the handle of a jug, upright thickened rim, strap handle with four rows of intermittent combing, but these are on four parallel vertical ridges instead of on the two side ridges as the Hunnybun and King's Lane examples, Fig. 4, 12.

GENERAL SUMMARY

A series of distribution maps (Figs. 5-6) shows the variations in the distribution of the three main groups of Saxo-Norman pottery in East Anglia and also some subsidiary distributions.

Ipswich ware

Fig. 5, 1 shows the distribution of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware. This is found mostly on coastal sites from Essex to the West Coast of Norfolk but also inland at Norwich and Thetford. Ten of these are small settlement sites but three, Ipswich, Norwich and Thetford, show the beginnings of what were later to be great trading centres. Archaeology provides the main evidence on which we can now suggest that these centres were established in the eighth century, or perhaps even earlier. The historical record gives no inkling of these important events. As was previously stated, Ipswich

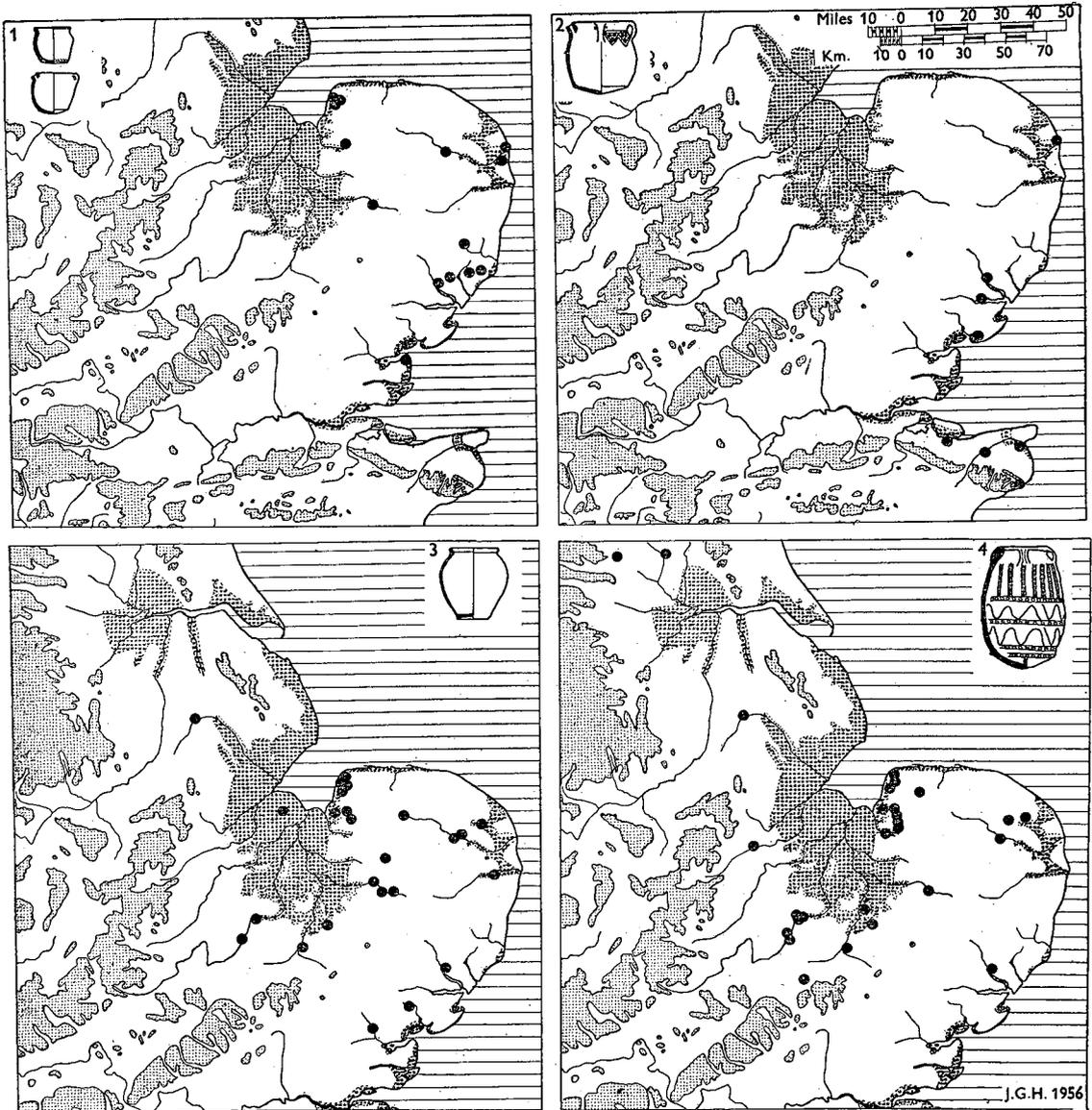


Fig. 5. Distribution maps of Middle Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery. 1, Ipswich ware; 2, stamped lugged pitchers; 3, Thetford cooking pots; 4, Thetford storage vessels.

ware consists of pagan Saxon shapes with the added knowledge of throwing on a slow wheel, knife trimming, sagging base and baking in kilns. These traits were all known in the Rhineland at this time where the art of throwing on a wheel and baking in kilns was not lost after the fall of the Roman Empire. It must be assumed that Ipswich ware was made, or was first introduced, by actual Rhenish potters who came to settle in Britain. It is significant that this earliest distribution should be along the coast nearest to the Rhineland and already there were some sites along the eastern

coast of the Wash, in the area which was to become of great importance 200 years later. It is not clear at present whether the absence of sites along the middle of the Norfolk coast is due to lack of field-work or whether the pottery never reached the area.

Middle Saxon lugged pitchers

Fig. 5, 2 shows the distribution of Middle Saxon lugged pitchers which are contemporary with Ipswich ware but have a more southerly distribution since half the examples are from Kent. As yet none has been found in north-west Norfolk.¹ Recent excavations in Ipswich in 1957 have shown that some of these stamped vessels are storage jars not pitchers. This type is of great importance as it has not only pagan Saxon (stamps) and Rhenish (sagging bases, spouts) features but also the peaked lug, which is typical of Frisia. This is an important link with the elusive Frisian merchants who appear so much in the historical evidence but only in such a small way archaeologically. It is clear that the markets opened up by the Frisian merchants led to an increasing exchange of goods across the North Sea and that it is in this context that the advent of the Rhenish potters must be placed. The first of many puzzles, however, is the fact that while Frisian contacts with Kent are clear, only these lugged pitchers remain as evidence. The other types of wheel-thrown Middle Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery do not seem to appear there. A stamped sherd of this type has now been recognized amongst the finds from the Tempest Anderson Hall, York. This will be published by Mr I. M. Stead in the *Yorks. Arch. J.*

Thetford ware

Fig. 5, 3 and 4 and Fig. 6, 8 show the distribution of Thetford ware. Fig. 5, 3 shows the main area of Thetford ware cooking-pots in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex with outliers in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. With but few exceptions Thetford ware is confined to the area east of the Wash. The sherds from St Neots, Cambridge and Godmanchester are only single examples and Thetford cooking-pots and bowls do not seem to have been exported in any large numbers to the St Neots or Stamford areas. Fig. 6, 8 shows the distribution of Thetford spouted pitchers. These are found in the main Thetford area with a considerable group of nineteen vessels exported to the Cambridge region. They do not seem to have been exported much further into the St Neots area, which is surprising in view of the fact that there do not seem to have been any St Neots spouted pitchers. Fig. 5, 4 shows that Thetford storage vessels were exported mainly to large towns as far away as York, Lincoln and Stamford.

Lincoln and York groups

A note of caution must be inserted here. This applies especially to the Thetford find-spot on Fig. 5, 3 at Lincoln. This paper is mainly concerned with East Anglia, but it must be recorded that recent work has shown that besides the three main groups of

¹ Mr R. R. Clarke has drawn my attention to a sherd from the shoulder of a stamped pitcher from Sedgeford, site 31, Hut 1. See *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. L (1956), p. 35.

Saxo-Norman pottery, Thetford, St Neots and Stamford, there are two other groups, one centred on Lincoln and the other on York. Both these groups are in hard grey sandy ware and the Lincoln fabric cannot easily be distinguished from Thetford ware. More work requires to be done on this ware and at present little of the material can be put into the pre-Conquest period. The kilns at Torksey, Lincolnshire, were producing pottery of mainly twelfth-century type, and none of the material at Lincoln looks very early. The York group was first isolated by Miss K. M. Richardson at Hungate. It is characterized by an orange-red ware with a harsh pimply surface. Recent excavations at the South Corner Tower,¹ Davygate, Hart's Store, Petergate, and King's Square, York, have produced more of this material but it is too early to draw any firm conclusions. Much of this material may be tenth or eleventh century. No kiln sites are yet known. In view of this it may be premature to say that the northern storage vessels were exported from Thetford, for the cooking-pot and bowl forms in these areas are reasonably uniform with those of the Thetford area, so there is no reason why the storage vessels should not also have been made in northern areas.

St Neots ware

Fig. 6, 5 and 7 shows the distribution of St Neots ware. This is concentrated down the clay vale from the southern edge of the Fens to Oxford. The large number of find-spots is perhaps due rather to a concentration of field-work than to a relatively greater population in the area. The almost complete absence of any Saxo-Norman finds from the Fens, as can be seen from the map, shows the almost complete desertion of these marsh areas during the late Saxon period. Only one site in the Fens, Fleet, has produced Saxo-Norman pottery. It is especially notable however that the St Neots finds come right up to the Fenland margins. The St Neots cooking-pots and bowls are found in fair quantities not only over the whole Thetford area but also to the Stamford area and as far north as York. It is not yet clear whether the area of manufacture was confined to the Huntingdon, Bedford and Cambridge areas or whether the large number of sites further west implies local manufacture there. The soapy feel of St Neots ware and the fact that the shell grit has not been burnt out, suggests this pottery was only lightly fired and could therefore have been made locally in each village in clamp kilns rather than industrially in certain fixed centres. No kiln has in fact been found for St Neots ware. It is possible that St Neots ware was made by itinerant potters travelling not only in the St Neots area but also through the Stamford and Thetford areas. The export of the friable St Neots pots, or the knowledge of how to make them is one of the most inexplicable features of this group of pottery. Why should this friable pottery be exported for domestic use when the very fine, and presumably more efficient, Thetford and Stamford ware cooking-pots were not? This might be expected in the country but it is hard to explain its presence in towns like Thetford, Norwich and Ipswich where kilns were producing a much harder Thetford ware. The presence of St Neots ware at Stamford itself is even more remarkable. Trade in the area of the Danelaw must have been continually growing,

¹ To be published in *York. Arch. J.* where I. M. Stead will define *York ware*.

and another possibility for the presence of St Neots ware in so many places is that St Neots traders travelled widely in the Stamford and Thetford areas. If they settled there for business purposes they might prefer to use the vessels they had been accustomed to, for traditions die hard.

There do not seem to have been any spouted pitchers in St Neots ware. In the main St Neots areas Stamford-ware pitchers were used, and in the eastern part round Cambridge both Thetford and Stamford-ware ones. In the twelfth century, however, jug types were developed but only, it appears, in the St Neots (Fig. 6, 7) and Stamford areas. The shape was copied in local wares both at Leicester and Oxford.

Stamford ware

The distribution of Stamford ware is shown in Fig. 6, 6. This is centred in the eastern Midlands and along the western edge of the Fens. The exported examples are nearly always glazed pitchers and bowls and it is only in the main area that the unglazed cooking-pots and bowls are present to form the whole assemblage. The main exception is Thetford where there were not only large quantities of unglazed Stamford ware cooking-pots and bowls but also a much larger proportion of St Neots ware than is usual in the rest of the Thetford area. It is suggested that this shows that contacts between Thetford and other large trading centres such as Stamford and Cambridge were so strong that much pottery was brought in. This was apparently a one-way traffic, however, for as has already been said, Thetford cooking-pots and bowls do not seem to have been exported into the St Neots and Stamford areas. It is possible that Norfolk was producing a large amount of grain, or some other commodity, which was exported in large quantities and pottery was one of the objects traded in return. Wherever one part of the trade medium is perishable it is very difficult to establish the correct facts archaeologically. The question of the different sources for Stamford ware along the lower estuarine clay exposures is dealt with elsewhere, as are the twelfth-century developments of jugs which are paralleled in the St Neots area.

Types

The shapes of the ninth to eleventh century cooking-pots, bowls and spouted pitchers seem to be similar in all five areas from Essex to York and it is only in the twelfth century that more individual types seem to have developed. All this, together with the uniform traits of throwing on a fast wheel, sagging bases, knife trimming and production in kilns, points not only to a common Rhenish origin, but also to continuing contact during the 300 years from 850 to 1150 that the tradition lasted. The static quality of the pottery over such a long period suggests that pottery-making was a monopoly and it is possible that the knowledge was handed from father to son in several potter families. They seem to have kept their monopoly until the eleventh century, when medieval types of pot first appear, but Saxo-Norman forms continued for another 100 years until about 1150. Certainly at Thetford, the main stratified site, there were few significant changes in form or shape between 850 and the eleventh century when medieval influences begin to break up the old traditions.

Dating

The question of date is still confused. Saxo-Norman pottery is clearly the product of the increasing trade contacts between Britain and the Continent which seem to start soon after A.D. 650 with the settling of Rhenish potters in East Anglia only.



Fig. 6. Distribution maps of Saxo-Norman pottery. 5, St Neots ware cooking pots and bowls; 6, Stamford ware pitchers, cooking pots and bowls; 7, St Neots jugs; 8, Thetford pitchers.

About 200 years later there seems to have been a fresh surge and different Rhenish potter groups seem to have established the five areas of Saxo-Norman pottery round York, Lincoln, Stamford, St Neots and Thetford. It appears that all groups were established about the same time though the earliest dating entirely depends so far on Thetford,

for if Stamford and St Neots wares are being exported to Thetford before 900, which seems pretty certain from the evidence, all three must have been in operation by about 850. So there seems no reason why the other groups should not date from about the same period. The historical references for early trade contacts, which are lacking in East Anglia, are abundant for York in the ninth century. Now that a Middle Saxon Settlement has been found at Red Castle, Thetford (see p. 64), it has become clear that the St Mary's site is largely an industrial suburb which grew up in the middle of the ninth century presumably as a result of the great increase in trading activities which made the Rhenish potters come over here. One fact that is not clear is whether these potters came over purely in the interest of opening up new markets and industries or whether worsening conditions on the Continent caused the move. The five areas referred to above cover the region of the Danelaw, the political unity of which seems to have encouraged freedom of trade though it is unlikely that the Danes brought in the potters themselves. The expansion down the clay vale to Oxford and the presence of Saxo-Norman types of pottery at Chester would then occur at the time of the tenth century reconquest of the Danelaw and the ensuing increase in trade in all directions, as Mr Dunning has suggested.

The end date of the Saxo-Norman pottery is almost as hard to define as the start. Medieval pottery appears side by side with it at least by the middle of the eleventh century and for the next hundred years the two traditions continue side by side with the Saxo-Norman wares persisting in medieval shapes and forms, especially the large baggy cooking-pots and jugs. Saxo-Norman pottery appears to die out in about the middle of the twelfth century, but the developed Stamford-ware jugs continue into the thirteenth century, while most of the Northamptonshire twelfth- and thirteenth-century medieval pottery is in soft shelly ware very similar to St Neots, from which the sherds are almost indistinguishable as are some Roman calcite gritted wares such as those from the Horningsea kilns. A great deal has been learnt during the last five years about Saxo-Norman pottery and it is to be hoped that the next five will produce even more advances. The recognition of two new groups at Lincoln and York opens up a whole new field of research. Many of the gaps require to be filled in and the need is for more controlled excavation, on dated pre-Conquest sites, though these are few and hard to find. It is unsatisfactory to have to depend, as at present, on a single site for the starting date.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

St Neots ware

In 1952, when Part I of this paper was prepared, it was not possible to examine the material from the Northampton Museum. I have now been able to do this through the kindness of Mr A. Warhurst. This has brought to light three more St Neots jugs. One was found on the site of Northampton *Post Office* in 1914, another at *Hyde Farm*, Waddington, in 1951, the third was found at *24 Ashbury Road*, Yardley Hastings, in a pit. Mr L. J. Blow (to whom I owe an apology for publishing his name wrongly

in Part I, p. 57), has shown me two other St Neots jugs from his site at Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire. From Stamford there are St Neots jugs both from the Castle site, in the Wyman Abbott collection, and from the group collected by Mr A. P. Baggs in 1950 (see p. 55). It has not been possible to publish the rest of this group as Mr Baggs is at present on National Service.

Between 1954 and 1956 M. W. Barley and F. Waters found St Neots sherds at Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire, in an occupational level under the eastern rampart dating to *c.* 1135 and also in a layer for the construction of a stone foundation built shortly after (*Trans. Thoroton Soc.* vol. LX (1956), pp. 20-33).

It was unfortunately not possible to see the page proofs of Part I of this paper so several errors slipped past. P. 57, under Dene Holes, read Houghton Conquest not Hangaton. P. 57, Fig. 3, the caption should read War Ditches 9 and 20 not 9 and 19. P. 61, under Fig. 6, the unprovenanced bowl B 1 should have been on p. 58 at the head of the Cambridge sites.

Thetford ware

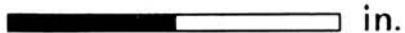
In Part II of this article it was stated that no examples of Thetford ware cooking-pots were known to the west of Cambridge, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. L (1956), p. 46. Mr C. F. Tebbutt has since shown me a sherd from his collection which was found in a ditch in the town of St Neots. It is the rim of a typical Thetford cooking-pot with a thickened everted rim sloping outside. There is a band of small diamond notch rouletting round the shoulder. Typical hard grey sandy ware, Fig. 4, 13. Mr Tebbutt has very kindly given this sherd to the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (57.26).

Mr M. Green has also found a Thetford cooking-pot at Godmanchester which is described elsewhere in this volume (pp. 31-4). It therefore appears that there are a few exports of Thetford ware cooking-pots into the St Neots area but they are very few compared with the exports of St Neots cooking-pots into the Thetford or Stamford areas.

Ipswich ware

In 1957 a sherd of typical Ipswich ware was found inside Burgh Castle, Suffolk. Mr R. R. Clarke reports further sherds from Winterton Ness, Norfolk and Lound, Suffolk. In 1958 Ipswich ware sherds were recognized from two more inland sites, Brandon and West Stow, Suffolk.

In May and August 1957 Group Capt. G. M. Knocker dug again at Thetford to try and find the original Middle Saxon nucleus. This was discovered not near the ford of the Icknield Way, by the Nuns Bridge, but under the Red Castle earthwork to the west of the town where a succession was found comprising pagan Saxon sherds and Middle Saxon Ipswich ware stratified under a Saxo-Norman earthwork of the twelfth century. The results of this important find have still to be assessed as this goes to press but it is of the greatest importance to find that there was settlement at Thetford before the ninth century, though it is not yet possible to say if this was simply a village or already a trading centre by this date. A quick examination of the



in.

The Crowland Abbey bowl; see p. 55.

Ipswich ware seems to show a series of developed rims quite different from the usual simple upright forms, which may show a development from Ipswich to Thetford ware at Thetford itself. A most important find was a *sceatta* dating to the first half of the eighth century.

In August 1957 S. E. West dug some trial trenches on the property of the Co-operative Society at Ipswich between *Carr Street* and *Cox Lane* very near to where the kilns were found in 1928 and 1935. Unfortunately no kilns or other structures were discovered but a good series of pits were found containing Ipswich ware. One of these included a sherd of imported Badorf ware dating to the eighth or early ninth century. This together with the *sceatta* from Thetford provides very satisfactory confirmatory evidence for the dating of Ipswich ware to the period 650-850.

On p. 40 of Part II of this paper the figure references in paragraphs 4 and 5 should read, Fig. 5, 9; Fig. 5, 3; Fig. 5, 1 & 4 and Fig. 5, 1 & 4.

On p. 42 of Part II of this paper, reference 1 should read Goss Street excavations not Cross Street.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have to thank Mr G. C. Dunning for drawing to my attention several examples of Stamford ware that I had missed and more especially for his kindness in drawing for me the ring vase from Glaston, Fig. 1, 12, the Stamford jug in the Lincoln Museum, Fig. 4, 8, and the sherds from Leicester and Peveril Castle, Fig. 4, 1 and 2. I should like to thank Mr A. P. Baggs for permission to publish his drawing of the important jug from Broad Street, Stamford, Fig. 4, 9. It is regretted that he was prevented from describing the rest of the finds owing to his being called up for National Service. Fig. 1, 1-11, Fig. 2, 39-46, Fig. 3, 9, 17-19 and 23-5 and Fig. 4, 3-7 and 10-13 were drawn by Miss E. Meikle. Fig. 3, 1-8 and 10-16 were drawn by D. P. S. Peacock and Fig. 2, 1-38 by the author.

THE MASONS' MARKS IN THE CHURCH OF ST MARY, OVER, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LAURENCE TURNER

THE earliest work to be seen in the Parish Church of Over, Cambridgeshire, dates from the thirteenth century.

Early in the fourteenth century, a major rebuilding was started when the present aisles, porch, third stage of the tower and spire were constructed. Early in the Perpendicular period a further rebuilding was carried out, including the nave arcades and part of the chancel. It is this latter work, whereon masons' marks are to be found, with which this inquiry is chiefly concerned. Its architectural features can be seen in some detail on Pls. VI and VII.

Masons' marks can be seen on the stonework of many medieval buildings. A great number of designs occur, including geometrical, alphabetical and pictorial types and it is usually accepted that each represents the personal device of the mason who actually cut the stone. By no means all medieval works possess such marks but it is possible that they were often used where a building was erected rather more quickly than usual and with a large labour force. In this way, the work of each mason could be easily identified and his rate and quality of production ascertained.

The marks at Over, however, are unusual in so far as those on the nave arcade pillars include both personal devices—in this case, hammers, arrows and squares—and a numeral system to be described later. Devices and numbers are frequently combined but occasionally only one or the other may be seen on a particular stone. No mark incorporating the numeral system occurs elsewhere in the building.

Various typical marks, with certain others to be noted later, are shown on Figs. 1-3. All the marks recorded have been divided into four groups, of which the 'hammer', 'arrow' and 'square' groups have marks with and without the numeral system and the fourth has numerals only.

The total numbers in each group, with their positions, are as follows:

	Hammer	Arrow	Square	Numerals only	Totals
Nave arcade pillars	70	59	10	19	158
Nave arcade bases	16	8	1	—	25
Nave arcade respond side walls	—	8	—	—	8
Nave arcade arch voussoirs	16	—	—	—	16
Nave arcade diagonal ridges	—	2	—	—	2
Chancel window sills	—	3	—	—	3
Chancel bay arcade pillars	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	104	80	11	19	214

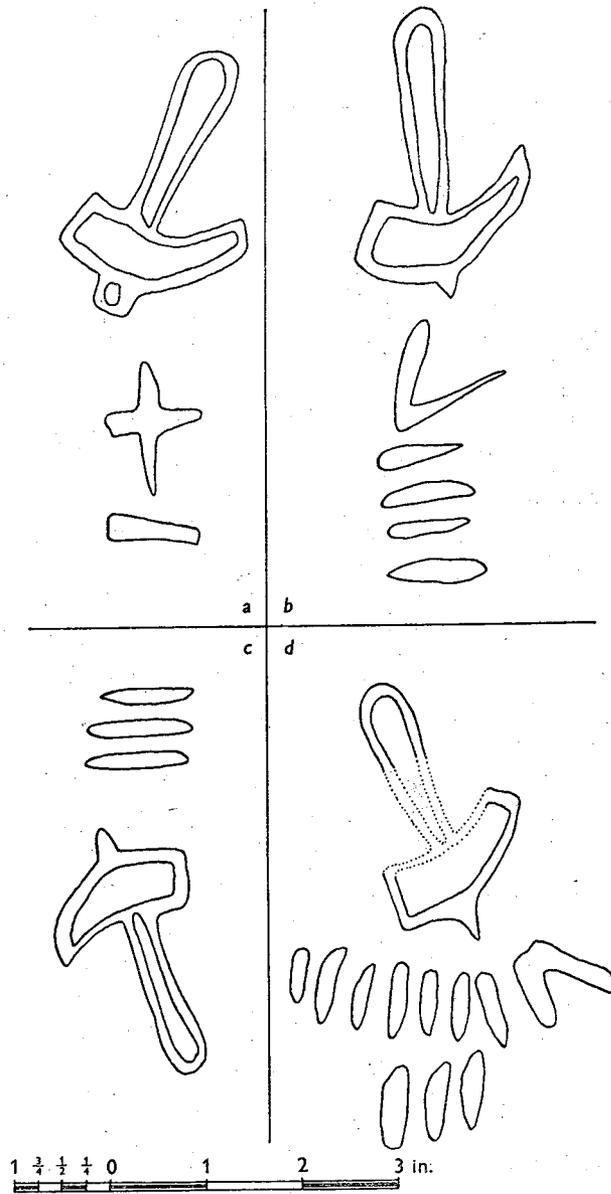


Fig. 1

The exact position of the marks on the nave arcade pillars, bases and side walls of the responds can be seen on Figs. 4 and 5.

The following table gives details of positions where hammers have been recorded on the undersides of the nave arcade arch voussoirs. ('E' or 'W', followed by a number, represents the east or west side of the arch concerned, together with the actual stone, numbering from the base of the arch on which the mark has been recorded.)

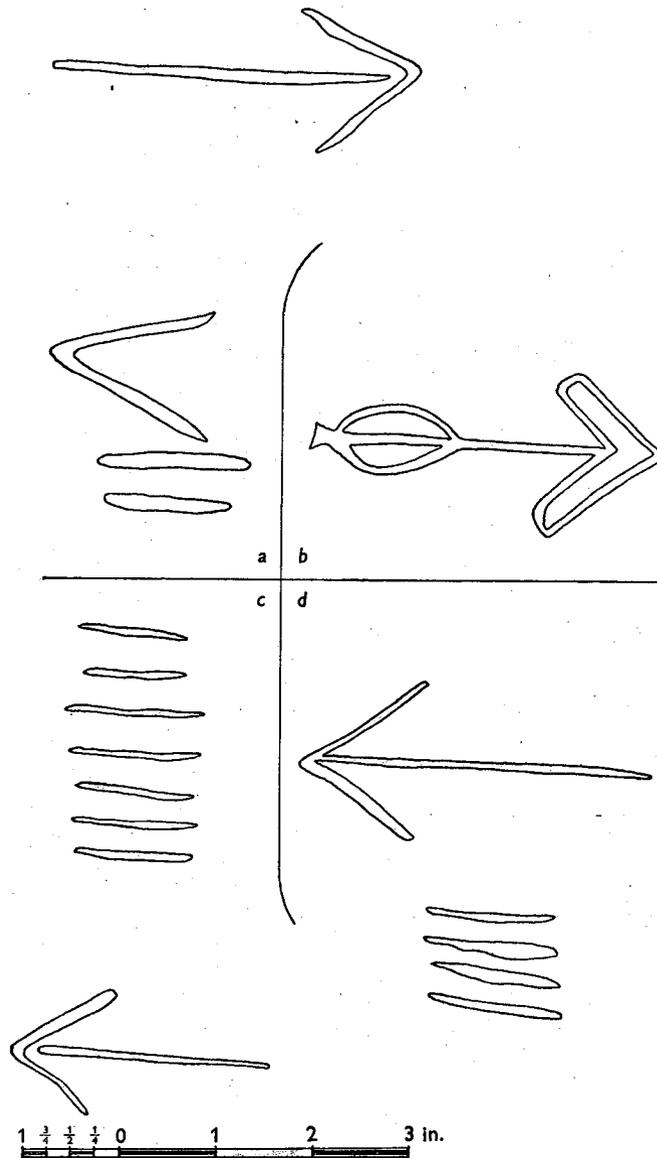


Fig. 2

On the N arcade:

- On the first arch from the E. . . . E 5;
- On the second arch from the E. . . E 1, E 3, W 1, W 9;
- On the third arch from the E. . . E 5, E 7, W 5, W 9;
- On the fourth arch from the E. . . E 8, E 9, E 12, W 6.

On the S arcade there are two hammers on the second arch from the E and one on the fifth, all three being at the vertex of their respective arch.

On the SW diagonal ridge of the first pillar from the E on the S side are two arrows—one at the level of the capital and the other immediately above.

Three arrows are cut on the inner sloping face of the chancel window sills. On

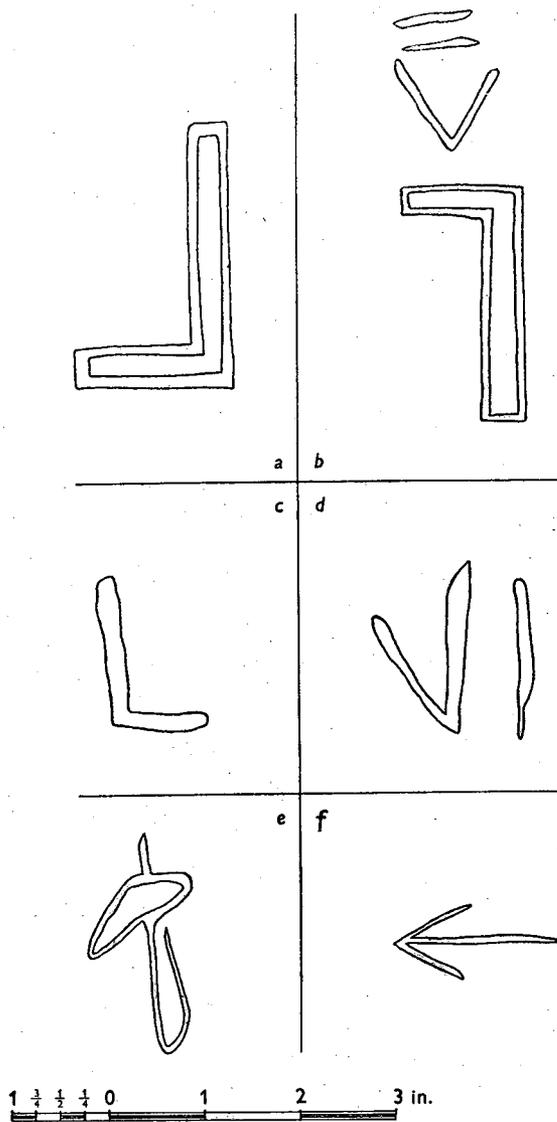


Fig. 3

the S side, there is one on the centre window and one on the easternmost and, on the N, there is one again on the easternmost window.

Only two hammers have been seen on the chancel bay arcade pillars. One, on the first pillar from the E on the S side, is 18 in. below the capital and faces E, while the other, on the second pillar on the S, is 20 in. below the embattled shaft-ring and faces N.

Not included in the figures of any tables are three marks on the sill of the westernmost window in the N wall of the N aisle. This four-light, segmental-headed window is of early fourteenth century date. The marks are 'II', 'III' and 'IIII', one in each division of the sill except the westernmost.

There are several reasons for the probability of some inaccurate recording. The stones on the nave arcade pillars have been subject to severe treatment by rubbing, later incisions and cement repairs, all of which interfere with the original surface. The insertion of iron pegs and wooden plugs has occasionally mutilated a mark. On the nave arches and chancel bay arcades the application of coats of white-wash has filled in most of the deliberate incisions and all but hidden the deepest marks. The pews and wooden flooring cover certain areas of the stonework of the nave arcades and the pulpit covers part of the E respond of the N arcade and these areas, therefore, could not be seen at all.

THE NUMERAL SYSTEM

A comparison was made with all the nave arcade marks incorporating the numeral system and the height in inches of the stone on which they were cut.

The results of this study showed, with a small percentage error, certain definite connections between the marks and those heights.

A 'V' mark, pointing in any direction, represents 10 in., a '+' mark represents 15 in. and each single stroke, when with these, represents an addition of 1 in. Thus, on any one stone, up to four strokes are placed with the 'V' mark and this represents up to 14 in. altogether. When a stone is 9 in. in height, the mark usually used is 'IIII', for 8 in. usually 'III', and for 7 in. 'II'.

Of the 125 stones incorporating the numeral system, fifteen have marks where the theoretical value given by this system differs from the measured height. Of these fifteen, there are seven examples where the two values differ by 1 in. or more.

The heights could not always be accurately determined because the stones were not always cut level top and bottom. Usually, however, in such cases, they were measured at the centre of the attached shafts.

There appears to be some relationship with the Roman numeral system and this can be illustrated in the following way:

	Roman system	Masons' system		Roman system	Masons' system
1	I	No examples	10	X	V
2	II		11	XI	VI
3	III		12	XII	VII
4	IV or IIII		13	XIII	VIII
5	V		14	XIV	VIII
6	VI	15	XV	X	
7	VII	16	XVI	XI	
8	VIII	17	XVII	XII	
9	IX or VIII	18	XVIII	XIII	

It will be seen that the two systems are similar but, in the case of the masons', the directions of the stroke and 'V' are not constant and marks such as those on Figs. 1*d* and 2*c*, though unusual, may still be easily evaluated.

Each course of stonework in the pillars usually consists of two stones which are laid such that their adjoining vertical side is alternately in a plane N/S and E/W (see Figs. 4 and 5). Since the cross-section of the pillars is an elaborated lozenge shape with the E/W axis longer than the N/S, two different sets of stones are necessary to make up a pillar. It appears, however, that the marks are not used in any way for distinguishing the set to which each stone belongs.

When Figs. 4 and 5 are studied, it is apparent that certain pillars are constructed of stones of a good average height and no courses of small stones are fitted in. In this respect, the S arcade is much better than the N; for the N arcade (excluding responds), the total number of stones used in the pillars is 102; for the S arcade, the number is only eighty-four. From this, it seems likely that the S arcade was built first when the better stones were used and the N arcade erected afterwards.

From a close study of the pillars it was noted that the stones were laid in such a manner as to suggest carelessness and speed in construction. Frequently, where the stones are joined, there are steps of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width in the vertical plane. From the stylistic point of view, however, the workmanship appears to be of a very high standard. It would seem, from this evidence, that the nave arcades and possibly other parts of the early Perpendicular work were 'prefabricated', the stones being transported to Over for erection after having been cut elsewhere. If this were so, the numeral system of marking would probably be of considerable assistance in the work of assembly.

Theories have been suggested before about the use of a particular mark by each mason and such may well apply here, where at least three different designs are used. Reasons have also been suggested to account for the fact that there are not marks on every stone and, in this case, more than 20% of the stones appear to be entirely unmarked. The numeral system, such as used here, however, would seem to be a very rare occurrence but there is a possibility that it may have been used in other local work of similar date and style. In this respect, the rather unusual detail of the E window (ignoring the earlier hood-mould) and chancel bay arcading and the high quality of the whole are particularly notable. However, two examples of contemporary work—the E and W windows of the Lady Chapel of Ely Cathedral (1371–5)¹ and the chancel of the church at Sutton, 7 miles from Over—appear to have no markings whatsoever.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

'A Catalogue of Masons' Marks as an Aid to Architectural History', by R. H. C. Davis² is the best summary of information on this subject so far. No work I have seen,

¹ *Vict. County Hist., Cambs.* vol. IV, p. 60.

² *J. Brit. Arch. Assn.* (1954), 3rd series, vol. XVII, pp. 43 ff.

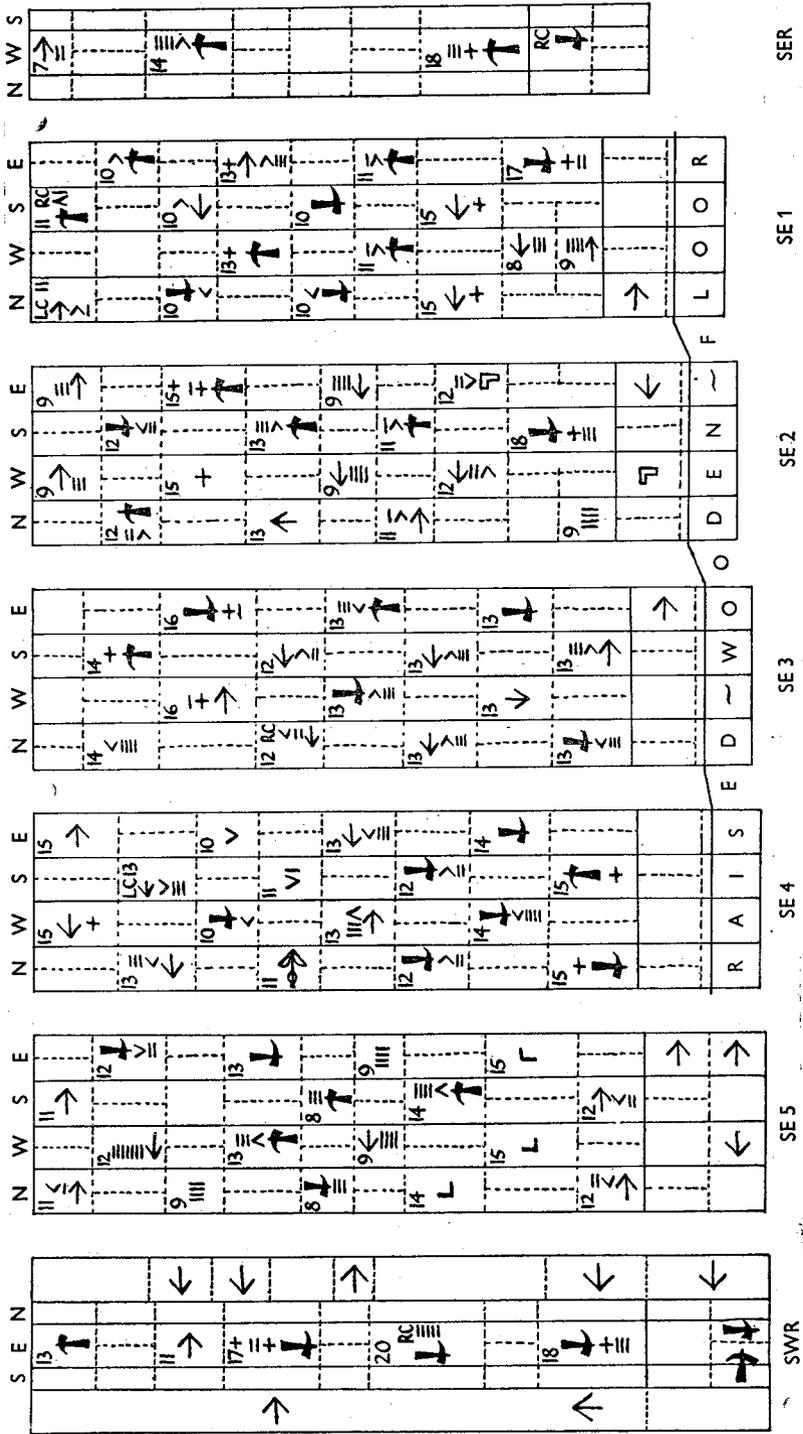


Fig. 5

however, refers to the marks at Over. Dr G. G. Coulton in his book¹ has much to help in his theories and especially mentions (on p. vi of the Cambridge University Press edition of 1953) that certain churches in Burgundy and Switzerland have in their walling 'position-marks, indicating the thickness of the stone and therefore the course into which it may be laid'. He also illustrates (p. 161) the buttresses at Quincy-le-Vicomte, Burgundy, which would seem to bear Roman numerals, but none of these particular observations is elaborated further.

Because so little has been written on this subject, most of the ideas expressed in the preceding paragraphs have been obtained by practical reasoning and discussion with others. In this connection, I must first thank Mr David Howell, of Potters Bar, who has given me much encouragement and assisted me at all times in both the practical and theoretical work. My thanks are also due to Miss Madeline Adams, of Over, for her very kind assistance; to Mr D. M. Downey, of Malpas, Cheshire, for ideas in discussion; and to the Rev. T. A. Bold, M.A., Vicar of Over, for giving me access to the church and entire freedom for this work to be carried out.

Notes on the illustrations

It is frequently necessary below to differentiate between the pillars of the nave arcades and the following system is used without further reference. There are five pillars and two responds to each arcade. Numbered from the E, the pillars on the N side are described as 'NE 1', 'NE 2', etc., and on the S, 'SE 1', 'SE 2', etc. 'NER' and 'NWR' describe the E and W responds respectively on the N arcade and, similarly, 'SER' and 'SWR' describe those on the S.

Plates VI and VII show photographs of various parts of the structure of early Perpendicular date.

Figs. 1-3 show various typical marks and some unusual ones. Their positions are as follows:

	Pillar	Side	Height of stone (in.)
1a	NWR	E	16
b	SE 4	W	14
c	SE 5	S	8
d	NE 5	N	20
2a	SE 5	S	12
b	SE 4	N	11
c	SE 5	W	12
d	SE 5	W	9
3a	NE 1	N	12
b	SE 2	E	12
c	SE 5	N	14
d	SE 4	S	11
e	Chancel bay arcade: 18 in. below the capital of the first pillar from the E on the S side		
f	Chancel window sill: centre division of centre window on the S side		

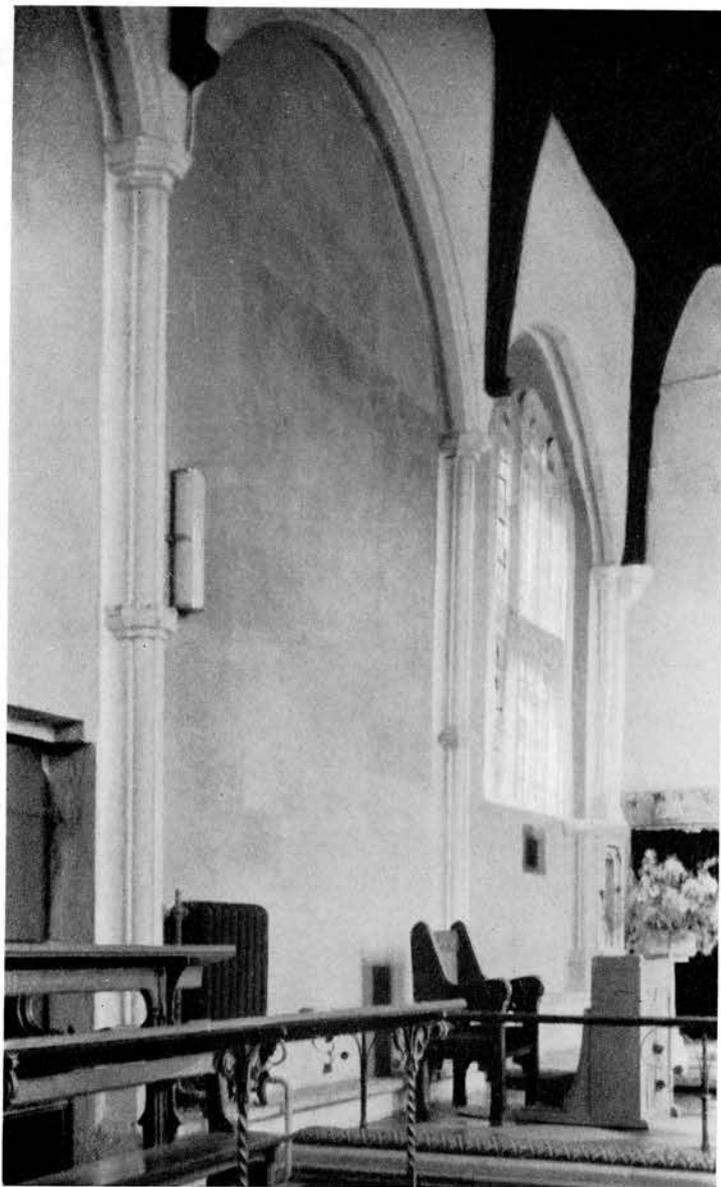
¹ *Art and the Reformation* (1928), pp. 143 ff.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NE2:7 ↓	SE5:8 ↑	NE5:9 ↑	SE4:10 ↑	SE2:11 ↑	SE2:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑	SE4:14 ↑	SE3:14 ↑	SE3:16 ↑	SE1:17 ↑	SWR:18 ↑
	SE5:8 ↑	NE4:9 ↑	SE1:10 ↑	SE1:11 ↑	SE5:12 ↑	SE2:13 ↑	SE4:15 ↑	SE4:15 ↑	SE2:15+ ↑	NWR:18 ↑	SE2:18 ↑
	NE5:8 ↑	NE3:9 ↑	SE1:10 ↑	SE1:11 ↑	NE3:12 ↑	NE1:13 ↑	SE5:14 ↑	SE4:15 ↑	SE2:15+ ↑	NWR:18 ↑	SE2:18 ↑
	NE1:8 ↑	NE1:9 ↑	SWR:20 ↑	NE2:11 ↑	SE4:12 ↑	SE5:13 ↑			NE1:16 ↑	SWR:17+ ↑	SE1:18 ↑
			SE1:10 ↑	NWR:11 ↑	SE4:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑				NE2:17 ↑	
			NE4:10 ↑	NE5:11+ ↑	SE2:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑					
				SE1:11 ↑	NE1:12 ↑						20 ↑
					NE5:12+ ↑						NE5:20 ↑
					NE2:11+ ↑						
SE1:7 ↓	SE2:9 ↑	SE5:9 ↑	NE1:10 ↑	SE2:11 ↑	SE5:12 ↑	SE4:13 ↑		SE4:15 ↑	SE3:16 ↑		
	SE1:8 ↑	SE2:9 ↑	NE4:10 ↑	SE5:11 ↑	SE3:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑		SE1:15 ↑			
	NE1:8 ↑	SE1:9 ↑	SE1:10 ↑	SE1:11 ↑	SE2:12 ↑	NE2:13 ↑		SE1:15 ↑			
	SE2:9 ↑	NE4:9+ ↑		NE2:11 ↑	SE5:12 ↑	SE4:13 ↑		NE4:15 ↑			
	NE4:8 ↑	NE3:9 ↑		NE3:11 ↑	SE3:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑		NE4:15 ↑			
	NE2:8 ↑	SE2:9 ↑		NWR:11 ↑	SE5:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑					
	NE1:8 ↑	NE3:9 ↑				SE4:13 ↑					
		NE3:9 ↑				SE4:13 ↑					
		NE4:9 ↑				SE1:13+ ↑					
			NE2:10 ↑		SE2:12 ↑	NE1:13 ↑					
	NE4:6 ↑	NE3:9+ ↑	NE3:10 ↑	NE5:11 ↑		NE2:8 ↑	SE3:14 ↑	SE2:15 ↑	NE1:16 ↑	NE2:17 ↑	
	NE3:8 ↑	NE2:9 ↑	NE4:10 ↑	NE5:11 ↑							
		SE5:9 ↑	SE4:10 ↑	SE4:11 ↑							
		SE5:9 ↑	NE4:10 ↑								
		SE2:9 ↑									
SE5:14 ↑	SE5:15 ↑	NE4:10 ↑	NE1:12 ↑	SE3:13 ↑	SE4:11 ↑	NE1:9 ↑	SWR:11 ↑	NE1:12 ↑	NE1:10 ↑	NE5:12+ ↑	SWR:13 ↑
		NE3:10 ↑		SE2:13 ↑		NE1:12 ↑	SE5:11 ↑			NE4:6+ ↑	SE5:13 ↑
		NE2:11 ↑				NE1:12 ↑	SE4:15 ↑			NE4:8 ↑	SE4:14 ↑
							NWR:19+ ↑			NE3:22 ↑	SE3:13 ↑
							NE4:9 ↑			NE2:7+ ↑	SE1:13+ ↑
							NE3:8 ↑			NE1:6 ↑	SE1:10 ↑

Fig. 6



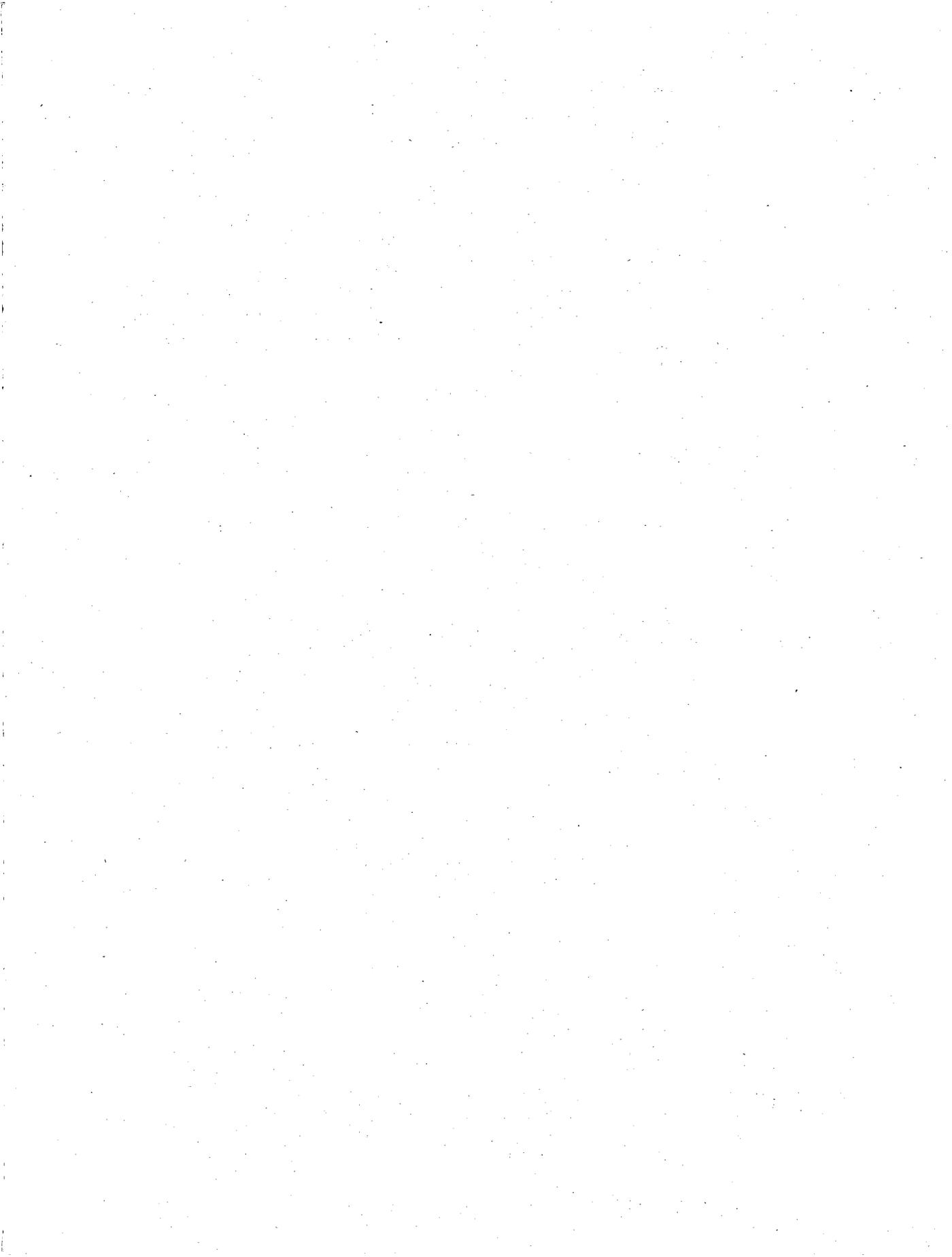
The north arcade of the nave



The north side of the chancel bay arcading

Figs. 4 and 5 give a diagrammatic layout of the stones and marks of the nave arcades. The four vertical columns to each pillar represent the faces of the attached shafts. Where marks are on the right or left chamfer of these shafts 'RC' or 'LC' respectively is noted above or below the mark or part of the mark concerned. The dotted lines represent the mortar between the stones. The number to each marked stone is its actual measured height in inches. The marks on the side walls of the responds are shown with the respond concerned.

Fig. 6 is the register of all marks noted on the nave arcade pillars and responds. The numerical marks are divided into the theoretical values determined by the system mentioned above; those not conforming with this are in darker-edged squares. The remaining marks are divided into the different groups by design only.



A NOTE ON MANORS IN MADINGLEY

P. G. BALES

IN the Cambridge County Record Office are four membranes of a Court Roll of a Manor in Madingley.¹ These show that early in the fifteenth century that Manor was held by the Abbess of Denney. The headings, translated, are as follow:

(1) Maddyngle.

Court of (Agnes) Bernard, Abbess of Denney, holden there on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St Matthew, apostle (and evangelist), in the fifth (year of the reign of King Henry) V.
22 September 1417.

(2) Maddyngle.

Court of Margarie Mylly, Abbess of Denney, holden there on the Thursday next after the Feast of Sts Nereus and Achilleus in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry V. since the Conquest.
18 May 1419.

(3) Maddyngle.

Court holden there on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St Luke, evangelist, in the first year of the reign of King Henry VI since the Conquest.
20 October 1422.

(4) Maddyngle Denney.

Court of the Lady Katerine Sibyle, Abbess of Denney, holden there on the Monday next after the Feast of St Mark, evangelist, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Henry VI.
29 April 1437.

The earliest of these Courts was recorded on the back of a computus roll of the collector of Denney Abbey, covering the financial year 1388-9. The first entry thereon is of Madingley rents. The preamble to the Court is so badly rubbed that part of it is illegible; but fortunately enough can be read for the whole to be restored. Illegible words are here placed in brackets.

That this Manor in Madingley was at one time held by Denney Abbey seems to be unknown. It is not mentioned in the *Victoria County History*;² but the names of the three abbesses in these Court Rolls agree with the list given therein:

Agnes Bernard, 1413.
Margery Milley, 1419, 1430-1.
Katherine Sybyle, 1434, 1449.

The connection seems, therefore, to be proved.

From 29 April 1437, to 3 April 1505, no Court Rolls of Madingley are known. But at some date before 1505 a Manor there passed into the possession of the Abbey of Chatteris.

¹ L. I. 113.

² *V.C.H. Cambs.* vol. II, pp. 295-302.

A Court Roll¹ of Anne Basset, Abbess of Chatteris, begins on 18 September 1492, with records of three manors—Foxton Chatteris, Barrington and Shepreth. From that date courts of those manors were held at fairly regular intervals. Then, on 3 April 1505, a Manor in Madingley first appears on the roll. Anne Basset held her last court on 12 June 1506; and on 21 April 1507, Margaret Duvelyn (or Develyn) held her 'View with First Court with recognition by the tenants'. This fixes the date of her succession as abbess within a few months.

A second Court Roll² continues the records of the above-mentioned manors, though Madingley does not appear in it until 29 April 1512. Records of nine more courts of that Manor follow, the last being held on 8 May 1533. A gap of ten years follows during which the Abbey of Chatteris was suppressed. When the roll continues—on 7 May 1543—a Manor in Madingley is no longer mentioned.

In this roll, besides the manors already mentioned, two others appear—Barley, Herts. (12 June 1520) and Over Chatteris (18 May 1523, and 2 June 1524). It may be noted here that, at the time of the Domesday Survey the Abbey of Chatteris held lands in Foxton, Barrington, Shepreth, Barley and Over; but it had no property in Madingley.³

The list of Abbesses of Chatteris in the *Victoria County History* agrees with these Court Rolls:

Anne Basset, elected 11 Feb. 1488, 1500.
Margaret Develyn, 1533.

The connection of Chatteris Abbey with a Manor in Madingley is therefore proved.

¹ L. 63. 17.

L. 63. 18.

³ *V.C.H. Cambs.* vol. II, pp. 220-3.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

G. C. DUNNING, A. R. EDWARDSON AND
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A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH JUG FROM CAMBRIDGE

FIG. 1 is a broad strap handle from a large pitcher with a bridge-spout. It is made of a fine grey ware with brushed brownish surfaces. There are splashes of dark green glaze. A design has been scratched on to the handle after firing and glazing. It was

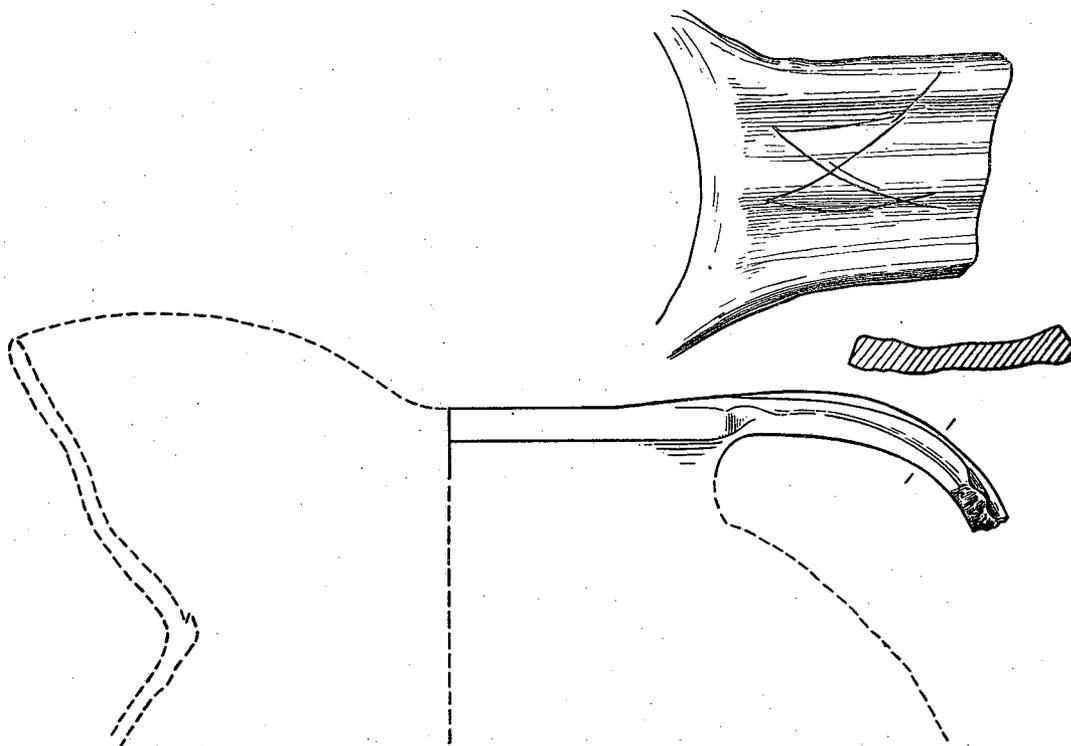


Fig. 1. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$

found during the building of the Dorothy Café (Hawkins), Hobson Street, in 1928, together with other medieval pottery. The complete type is known from two other examples found in England, one at Chester and the other at Southampton.

1. Chester, from excavations in Goss Street in 1948-9.¹ Pitcher with bridge-spout and three strap handles, one opposite the spout and two placed laterally. It has spots of yellow glaze on the body and handles. Height 13 in., shoulder diameter 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. In the Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

¹ *J. Chester Arch. Soc.* vol. xxxviii (1950), p. 32 and fig. 13, 3.

2. Southampton, found in Simnel Street in 1905.¹ Pitcher with bridge-spout and strap handles. Decorated on the body with vertical notched strips and rows of pellets. Mottled green glaze covers most of the body and the spout and handles. Height 13 in., shoulder diameter 12½ in. In the Bargate Museum, Southampton.

These pitchers often have markings scratched on the surface before firing. The Cambridge handle has a cross incised near the rim after firing. The Southampton pitcher has a six-pointed star on the base, and fragments of other similar pitchers from the same site also have devices scratched on the handle, base or side of the pot. The meaning of these devices is not known.

Bridge-spouted pitchers are a characteristic product of south-western France. There the type is well defined in the twelfth century, usually with a single handle opposite the spout, and it has received the name of *pégau*.² The pitchers found at Southampton, Chester and Cambridge represent a development of this type in the thirteenth century. They are larger in size, the handles are increased in number to three, and the pots are further distinguished by decoration and the presence of glaze. Usually the part of the rim behind the bridge-spout is cut away, making an open channel from the inside of the pot into the spout.

The pitchers are therefore imports from the same region of France from which polychrome ware and other pottery of fine quality was brought to England by the wine trade of Gascony.

G. C. D.

FLINT DAGGER OF BEAKER PERIOD

The flint dagger illustrated in Pl. VIII was found on land at Sebastopol Farm, Burnt Fen, just within the county of Cambridgeshire, some ten years ago (Nat. Grid Map Ref. TL 625865). It is said to have been associated with the bones of a very large animal, but this statement cannot of course be confirmed.

The dimensions of the implement are: Length, 6·3 in.; maximum width, 2·7 in.; Maximum thickness, 0·3 in.

The general patination is milky white overlaying black flint on both faces, but on one face only there appears an erratic patination of dark brown, which appears to be of vegetable origin but which is indelible. The implement is notched at the side for lashing and does not bear any polish or grinding.

References for type. Society of Antiquaries of London: *Proceedings* (1919/20), pp. 6–22; Prehistoric Society of East Anglia: *Proceedings* (1929/32), vol. VI, p. 340.

A. R. E.

ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS AT GODMANCHESTER

Excavations were made for sewers in 1955 and subsequent years. Mr Barnes, the resident engineer, informed me of objects and structures of interest discovered, and I am much indebted to him and the contractor's staff. This note covers the streets radiating about the Town Hall, in a clockwise direction.

¹ *Proc. Hants. Field Club*, vol. v (1904–6), p. 199.

² J. de Saint Venant, 'Anciens Vases à Bec', *Bulletin Monumental*, vol. LXIV (1899), pp. 3–62.

Post Street

1. A rubbish pit opposite Island Hall was 10 ft. deep, full of dark soil containing many pottery fragments, including Samian forms D. 18, 27, 31; a copy of D. 30 in soft grey ware, with bead rim, low cordons and rouletting on the body, probably first century; and part of the rim of a first- or second-century mortarium. This site is near that published in *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XLVIII, p. 47.

2. Opposite no. 45. Parts of several large cooking-pots and storage jars at a depth of 5 ft. 6 in. in gravel.

3. By the Town Hall. Dark soil to a depth of 3 ft. with animal bones.

4. By Gill's Garage. Coarse grey pottery, probably degenerate Iron Age A, first century. Handle of an amphora with two X's scratched on it. Grey Romano-British pottery and a mass of concrete.

East Street or Cambridge Street

Between Chadleigh Lane and Orchard Lane. A ditch 10 ft. deep running in the same direction as the present road. Piles in the centre, 1 ft. square. In the black soil, horn cores and pottery. One grey vessel with high shoulder is ornamented with burnished girth lines and a wavy line on the shoulder; it is 12 in. high, and is of the first century. Part of a similar vessel. Part of a hollow ring of grey ware about 6 in. diameter, the base trimmed with a knife when soft, the upper surface with four scars of hollow vertical projections, probably about 1 in. diameter. It is suggested that these had cup terminals forming a multiple lamp.

East Chadleigh Lane

At the White Hart end a ditch 10 ft. deep was found, with bones representing four human individuals as well as ox, sheep and dog. Pottery included a Castor-ware rim, part of an imbrex tile, and glazed sherds. This appears to be the old town ditch which still runs across the fields as an open sewer.

Cambridge Road

Opposite 15, Cambridge Villas, disturbed human bones and a skull, cephalic index 74, at a depth of 18 in. Probably part of the cemetery excavated previously, see *Antiq. J.* (July 1937).

Beginning of London Road (Ermine Street)

Painted ware; mortarium fourth century; rim and neck of hard grey jar, 3½ in. diameter at mouth, with high shoulder and girth grooves, first to second century.

East side of Ermine Street, just south of Godmanchester

Mrs Russell's garden. Coin of Vespasian, first century. On reverse AEQUITAS. AUGUSTI. S.C.

Pinfold Lane

A mass of Roman-type concrete 2 ft. thick at a depth of 5 ft., and 80 ft. from main road, and some more at same depth opposite Mr Cunningham's house. This is in the area excavated first by Mr C. Hunnybun and recently by Mr M. Green, see *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. L, p. 85.

Silver Street

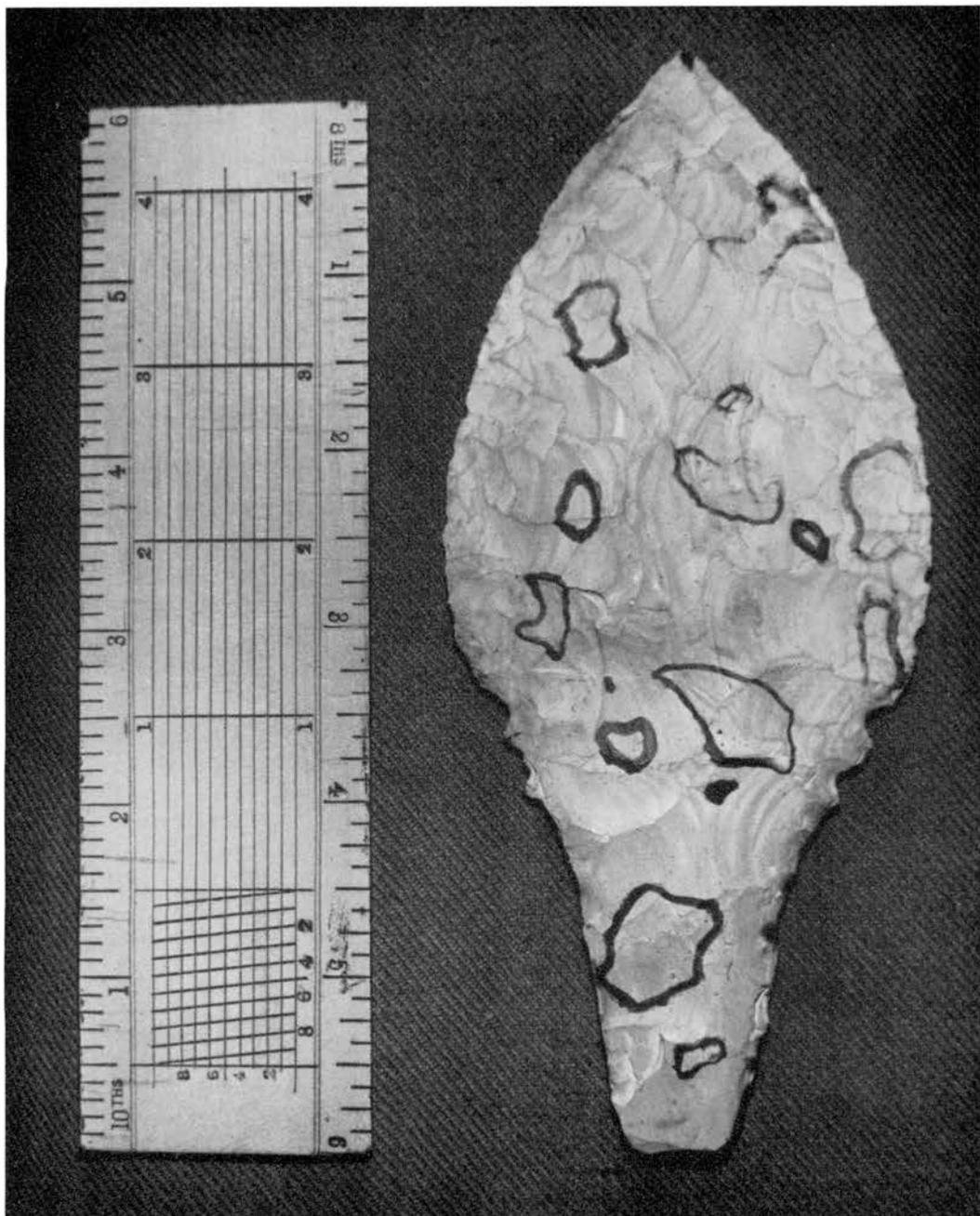
Black soil to 8 ft., probably the same ditch as that found in West Street running towards the river.

West Street

A ditch was found west of no. 23 8 ft. deep, it contained human and animal bones with pottery, first to fourth centuries, including Samian forms D. 31, 35.

The objects will be deposited in The Norris Museum, St Ives, Hunts.

J.R.G.



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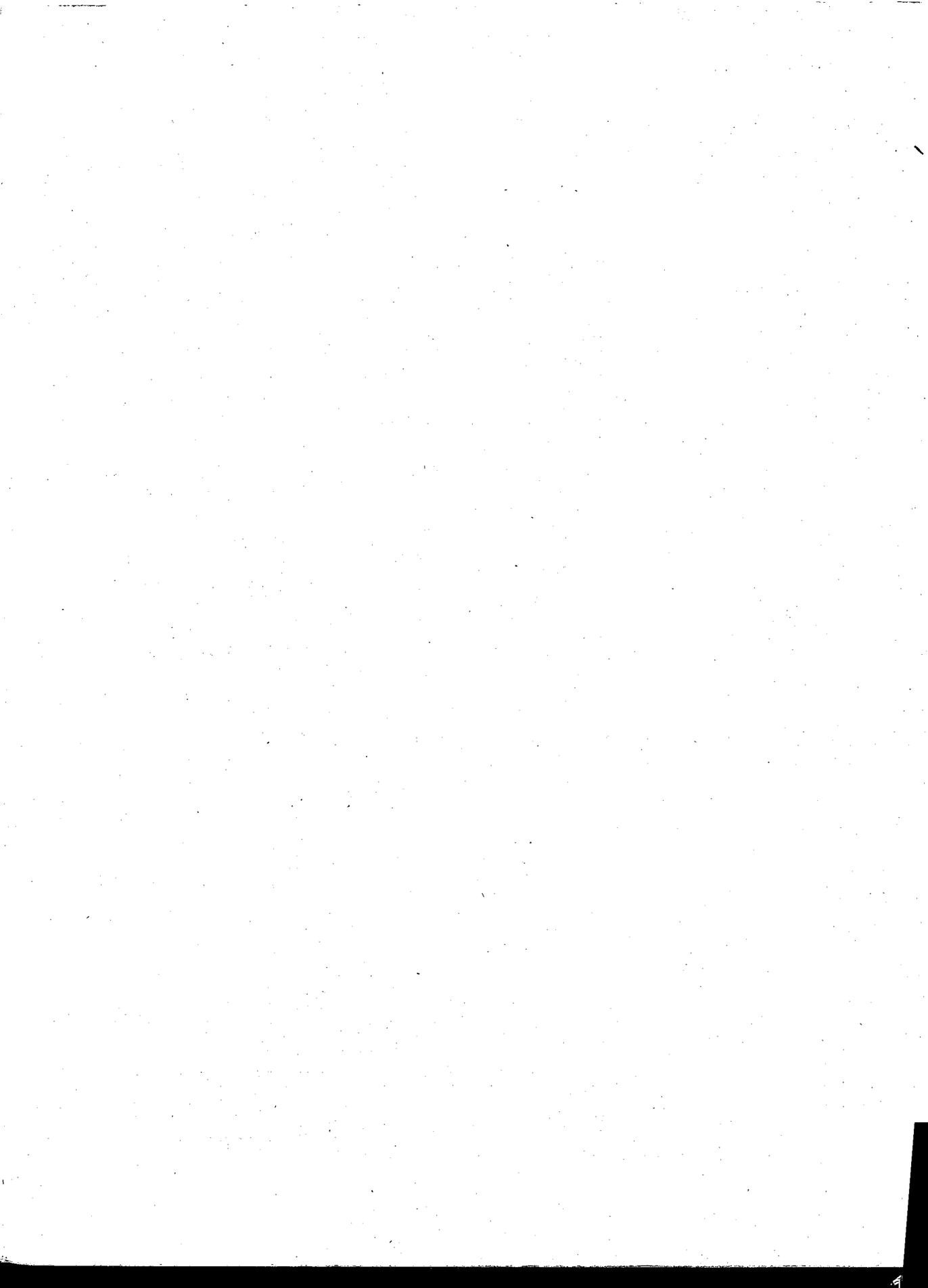
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