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PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



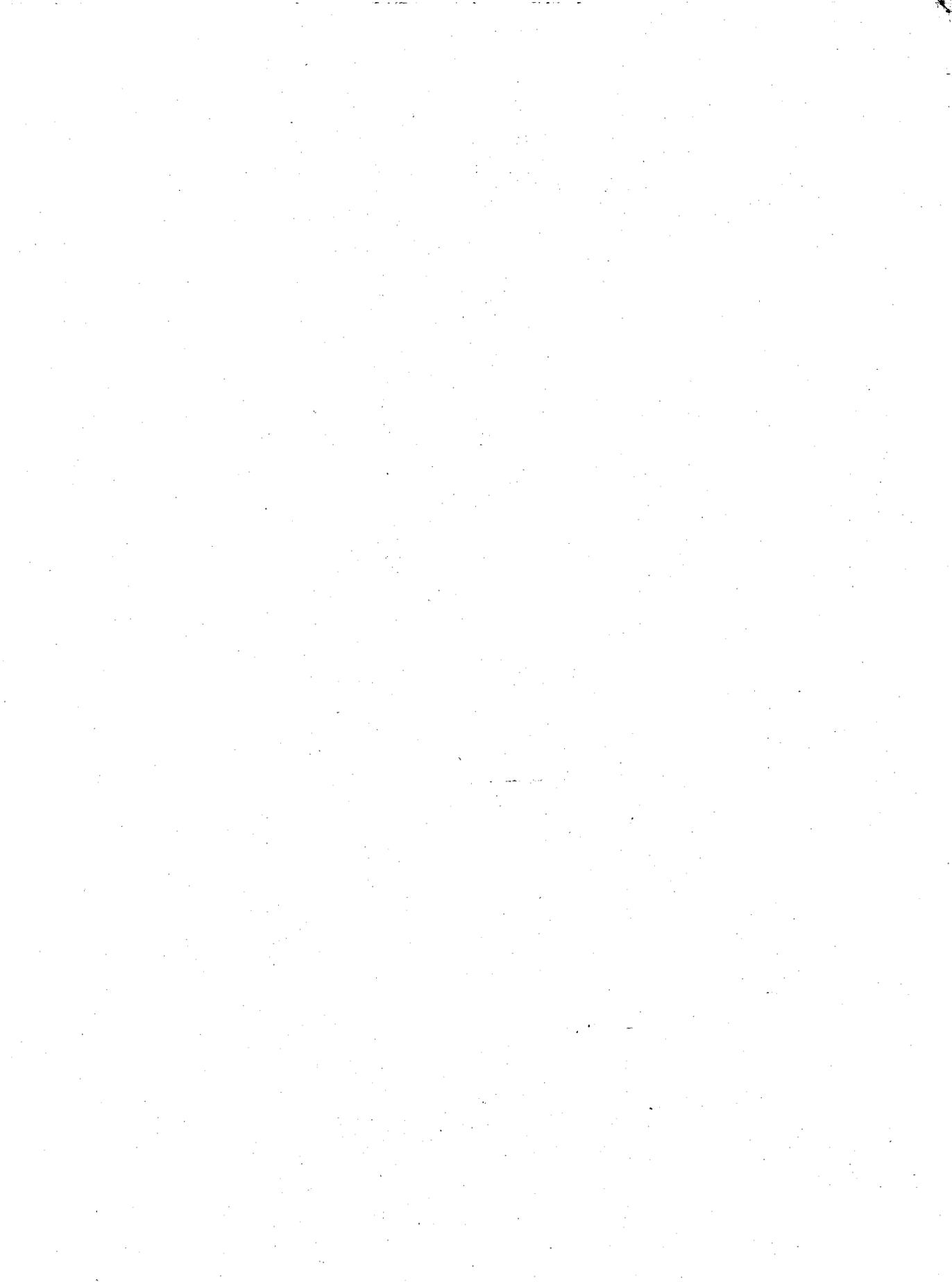
VOLUME LI

JANUARY 1957 TO DECEMBER 1957

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DEIGHTON BELL

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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-

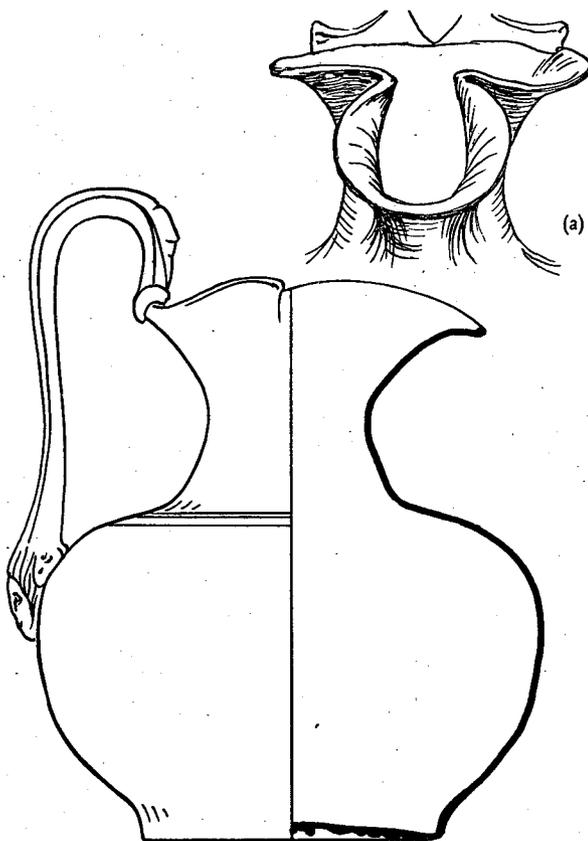


Fig. 1.

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

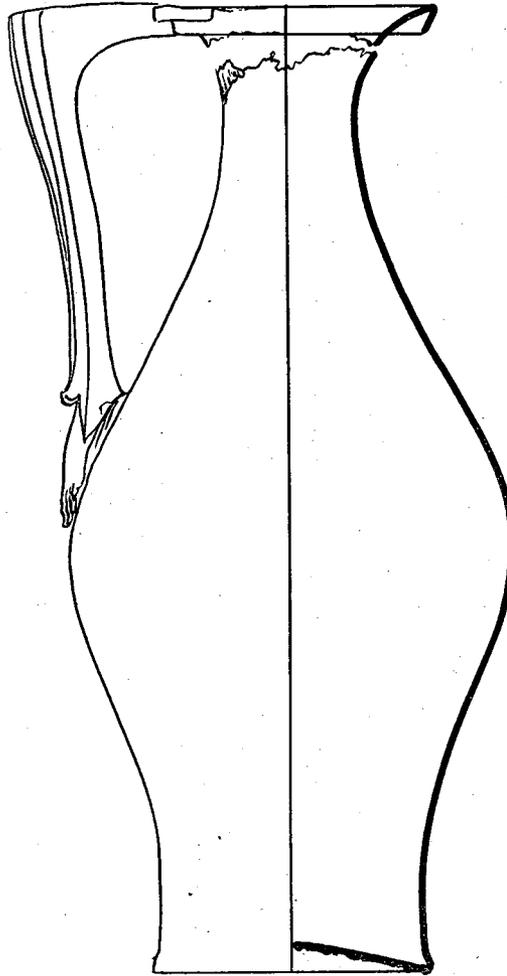


Fig. 3

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

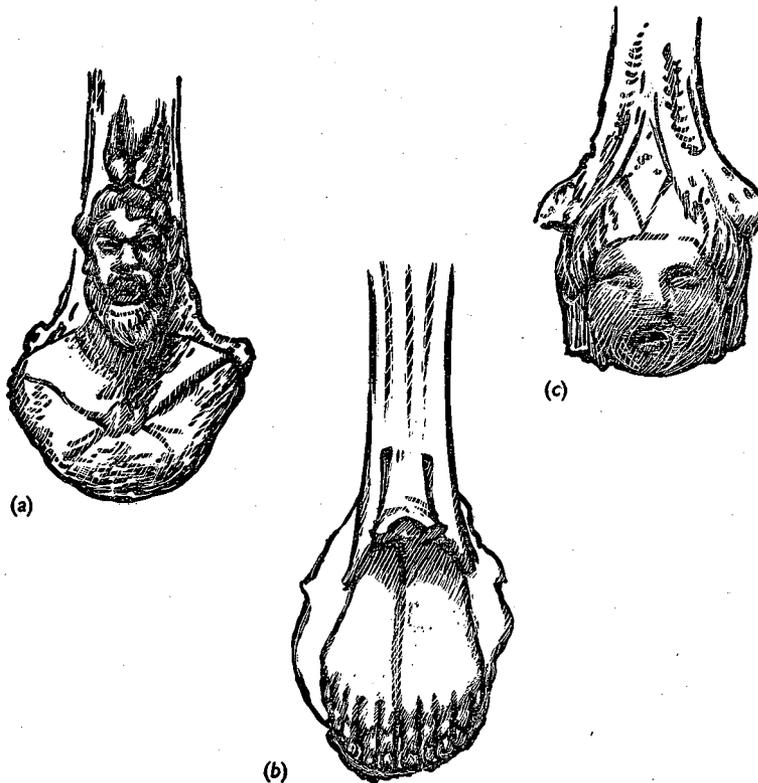


Fig. 4

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.

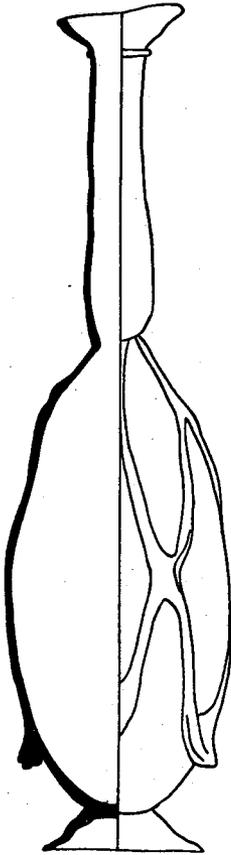


Fig. 5

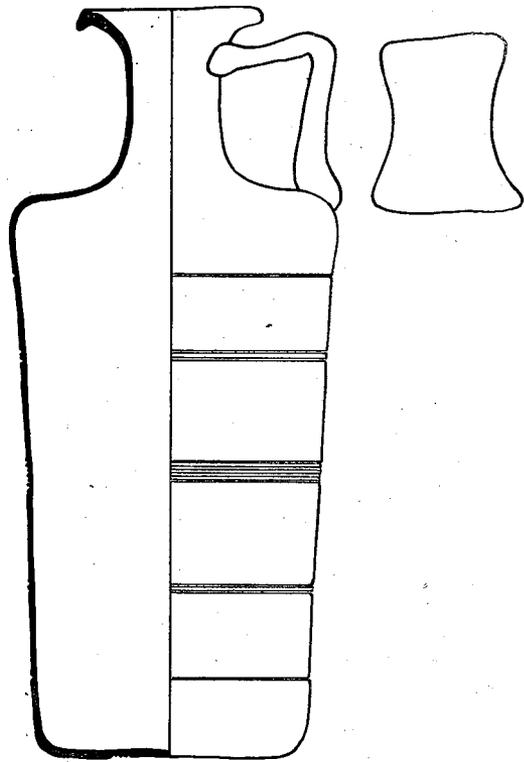
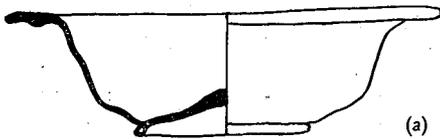
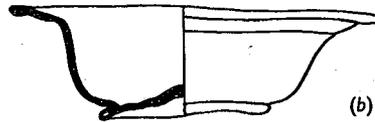


Fig. 6



(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.

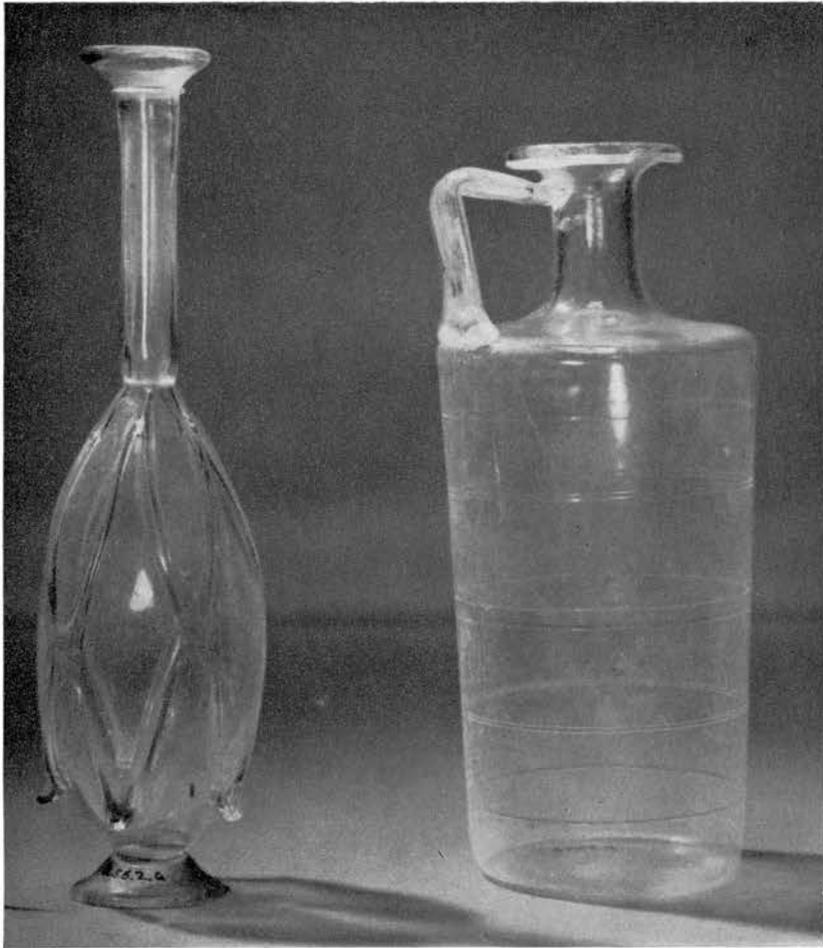
¹ Harden, *Karanis*, p. 66, fig. 1, c, and ref. *ad. loc.*

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.

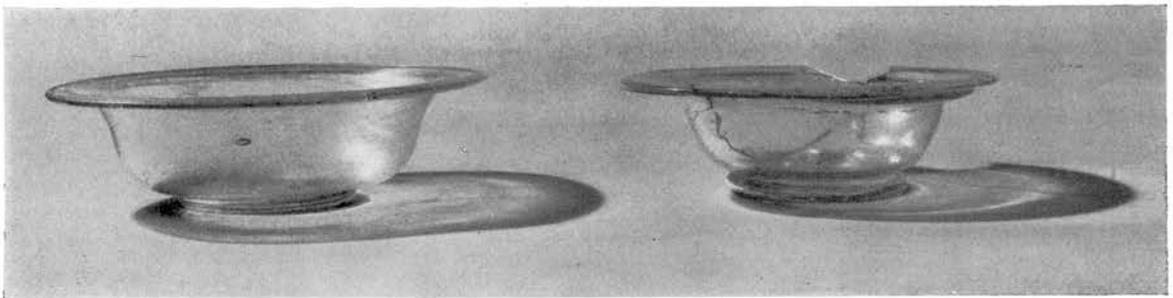
⁴ *Camulodunum*, 218.

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



(a)

(b)



(c)

(d)

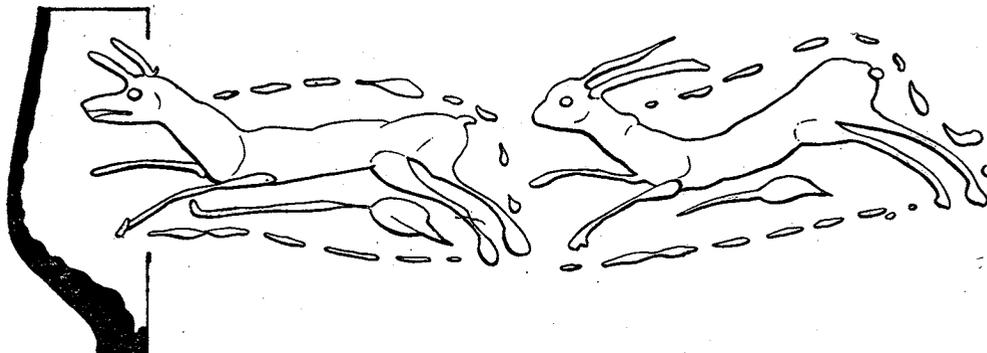


Fig. 8

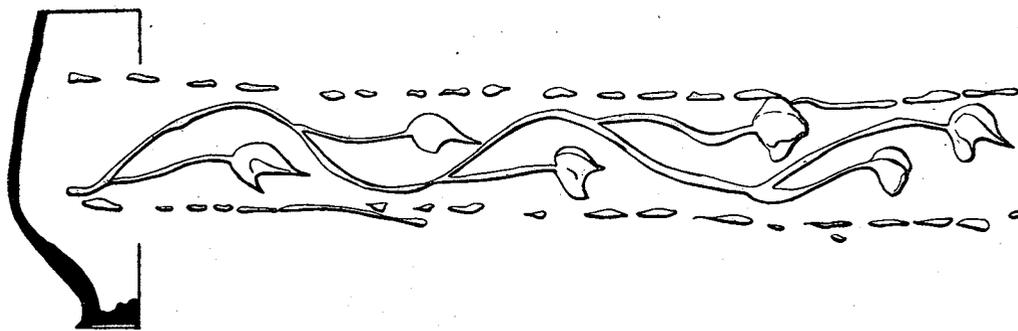


Fig. 9

(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

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