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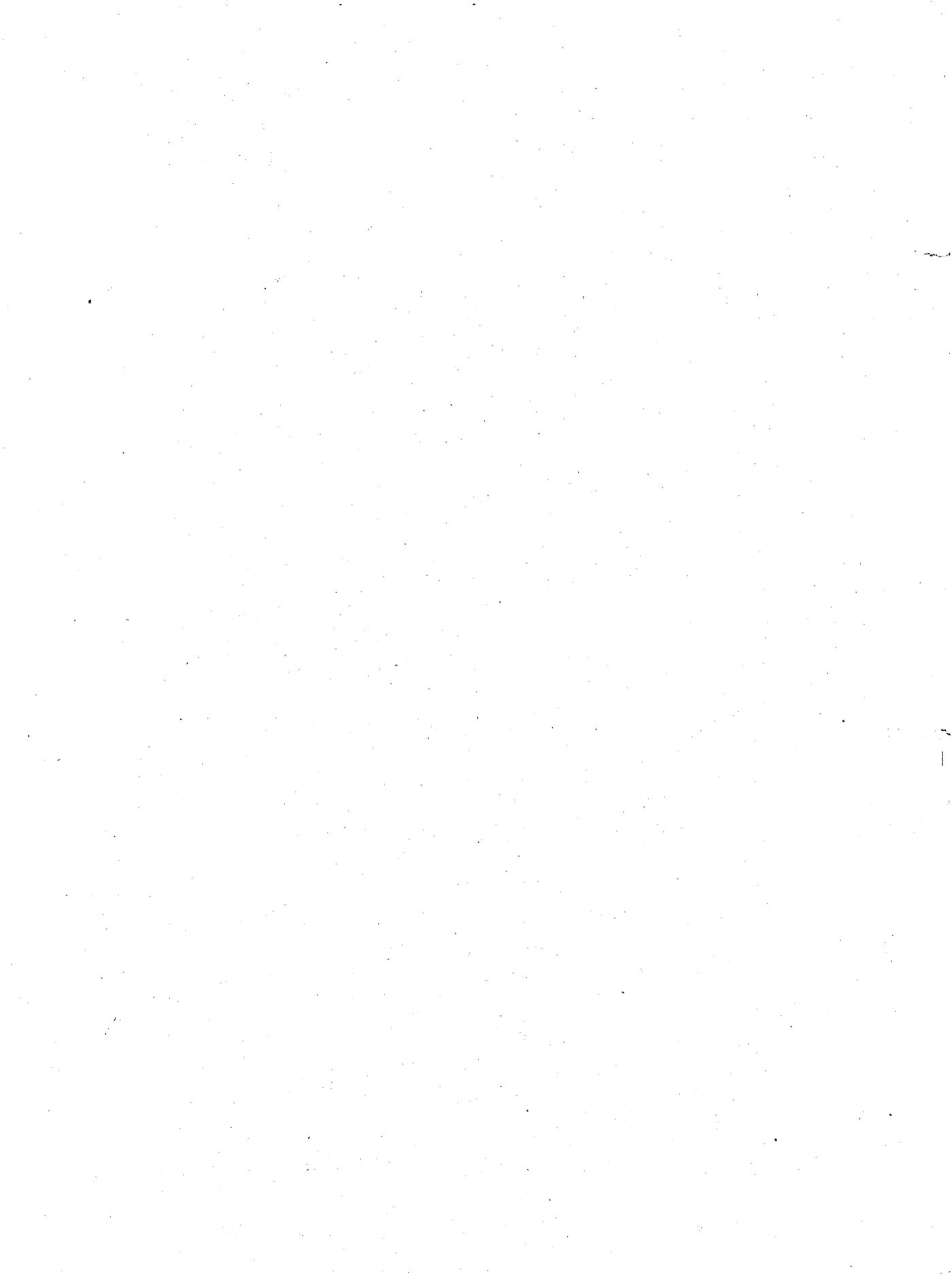
VOLUME LIV

JANUARY 1960 TO DECEMBER 1960

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DEIGHTON BELL

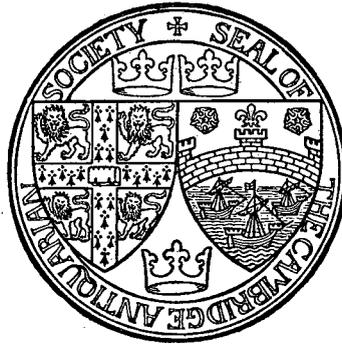
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ROMAN GODMANCHESTER

H. J. M. GREEN

PART II. THE TOWN DEFENCES

DISCOVERY

FOR many years the lack of any known remains led scholars to believe that the Romano-British settlement at Godmanchester was unwallled.¹ Recently, however, it has become clear that it was normal for road stations such as that at Godman-

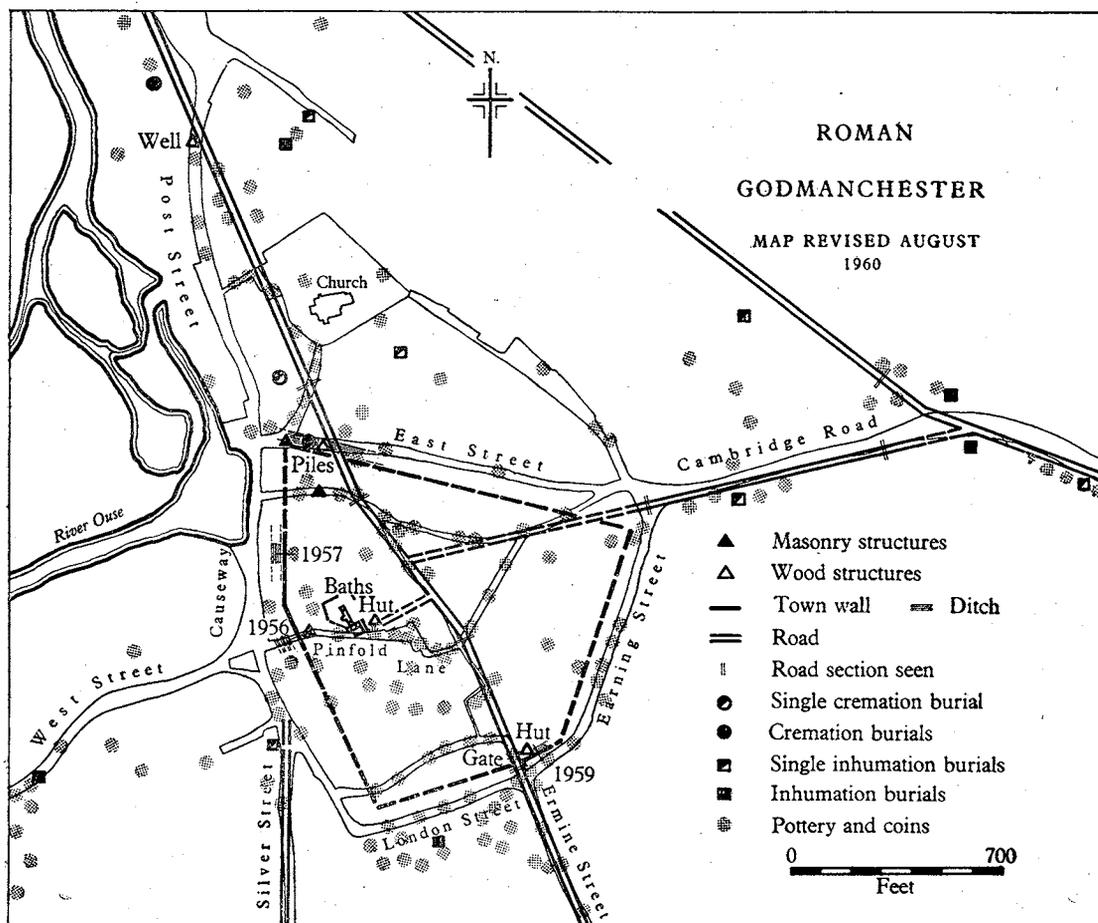


Fig. 1. Town plan.

¹ C. Fox, *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (Cambridge, 1923), p. 177.

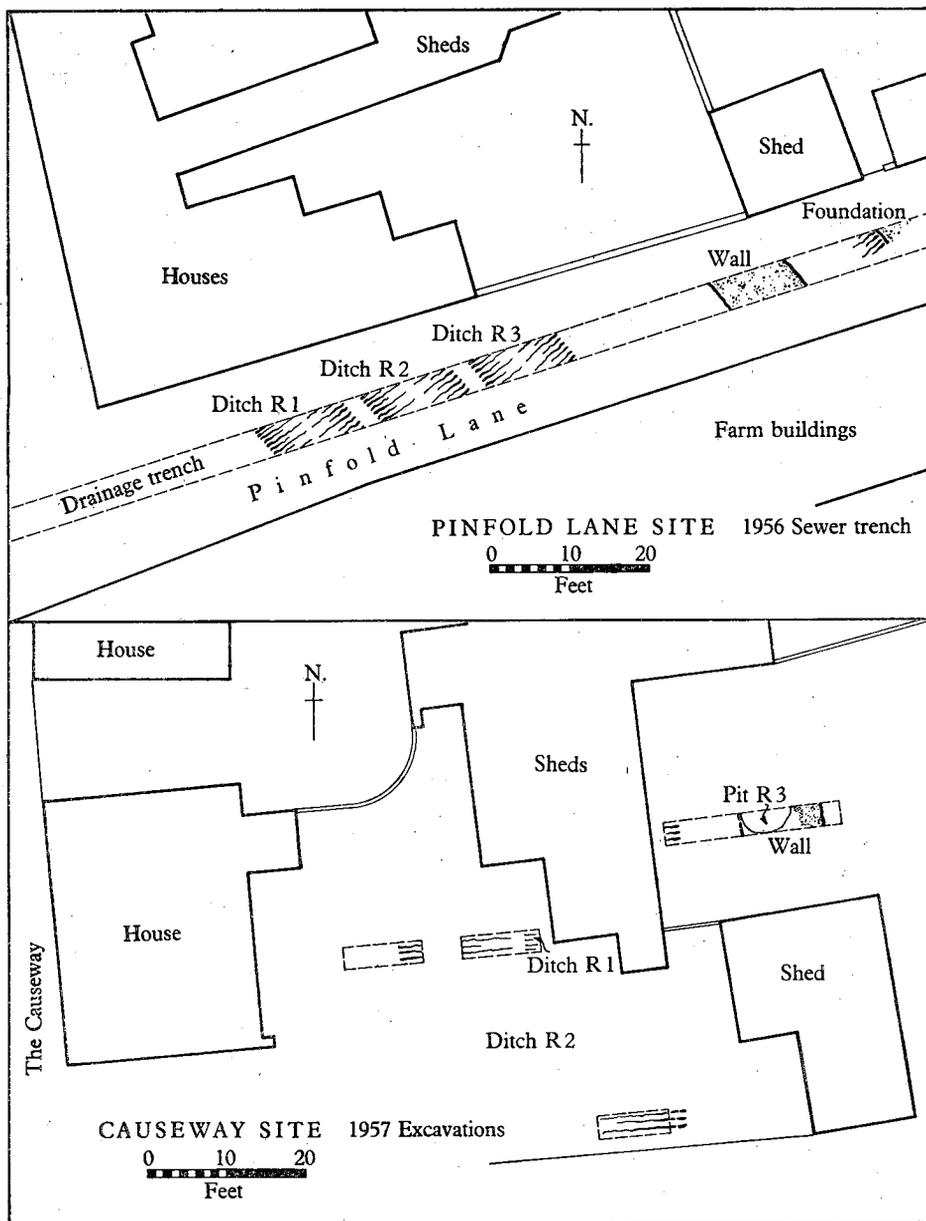


Fig. 2. Site plans.

chester to be fortified during the Roman period. Indeed the Ordnance Survey booklet accompanying the map of Roman Britain (1956 edition) suggested that Godmanchester was a particularly likely candidate for town defences.¹

In 1956 deep sewer trenches were dug around the circuit of the town and at one

¹ O.S., *Map of Roman Britain* (1956), p. 9.

point, in Pinfold Lane, into its centre (Fig. 1; Pl. XIV). The discoveries made during these operations were reported to the late Dr J. R. Garrood who published them in vol. LI (1958), pp. 82-4 of these *Proceedings*. At the time I asked the local newspaper reporter, Mr W. Powell of the *Hunts Post*, to watch the trenches and to record anything of interest. After the work had been completed Mr Powell brought me some Roman pottery and drawings of a complicated series of structures found at the western end of Pinfold Lane. He was uncertain of their significance, but it soon became clear on closer examination that these structures were the footings of a town wall with three ditches in front and a large masonry structure of uncertain character behind (Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

One of the interesting features of the wall footings was their alignment on the rear boundaries of properties facing on to the Courthall and the Causeway. This suggested that excavations across the boundary line elsewhere might reveal further remains of the defences. Accordingly, in the summer of 1957, a small party of volunteers under my direction cut trial trenches across the yard of Mr Mattson and the back garden of Mr R. Boulton. Remains of the wall and a large ditch were discovered, and were briefly reported in various publications¹ (Figs. 1, 2 and 3; Pls. XIV, XV).

In 1959 further excavations were conducted by Mr C. Green on behalf of the Ministry of Works on sites adjoining Piper's Lane and Earning Street. A short stretch of the town wall and part of the Roman south gate were uncovered (Fig. 1). A provisional account of these excavations has appeared in the *Hunts Post* (14 May 1959).

PINFOLD LANE 1956

The site. The drainage trench, 4 ft. wide and about 7 ft. deep, ran down the centre of the road at the western end of Pinfold Lane (Fig. 2). The work of recording the discoveries was done under considerable difficulty, due to the shoring up of the trench sides as the work proceeded. Mr Powell did manage, however, to make sectional drawings at certain points along the trench edge and also to retrieve a few pieces of pottery from the Roman ditches.

At the western end of Pinfold Lane the ground slopes away towards the river with a fall of approximately 1 in. in 10 ft. Beneath the tarmac of the existing street (layer (1)), the metalling of earlier roads (layer (2)) lies in most places directly on the sandy loam of the natural (Fig. 3). At the junction of Pinfold Lane and the Causeway the site is 35 ft. above sea-level (O.S. datum).

The ditches. Unfortunately it was not possible to draw complete sections of the three ditches in front of the wall. Ditch R2 is said to have been about 5 ft. deep and ditch R3 about 12 ft. wide. Both they and the wall foundation are recorded as running parallel to each other and obliquely across the line of the trench. The fillings of the ditches consisted of a dark loam containing pottery and bones. A single piece of pottery was retrieved from the secondary silt of each ditch: a sherd of probably

¹ *Illustrated London News* (16 November 1957), pp. 842-3; *J.R.S.* vol. XLVII (1957), p. 214; and vol. XLVIII (1958), p. 138.

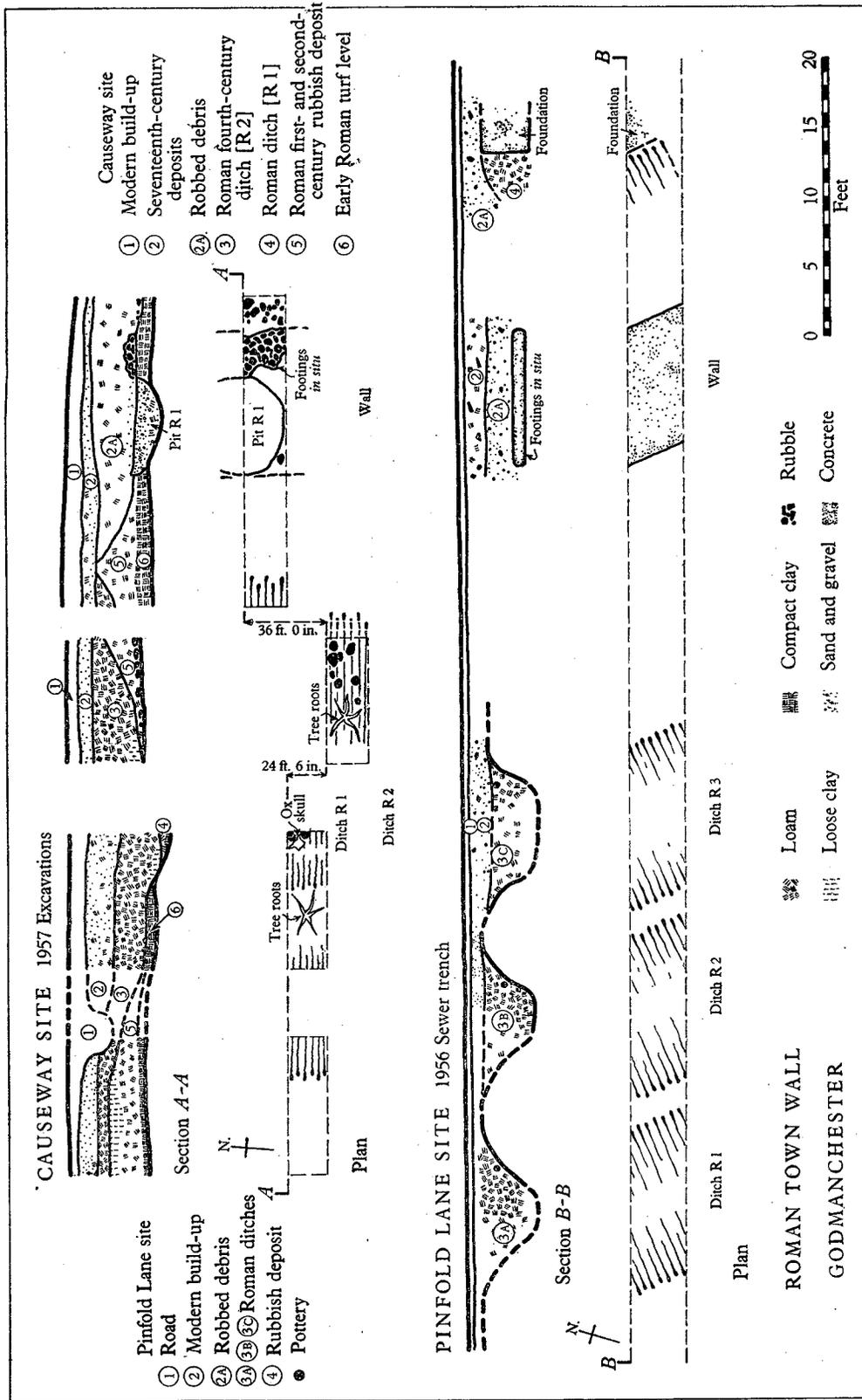


Fig. 3. Plans and sections.

a first or second century A.D. carinated bowl from ditch R 1 (layer (3A), App. II); a second century A.D. jug neck from ditch R 2 (layer (3B), App. II, no. 1); and the colour-coated fragment of a fourth-century jar from ditch R 3 (layer (3C), App. II). The position of sherds nos. 1 and 2 suggests that they were probably derived from adjacent turf and soil which had fallen in from the lip of the ditch. Sherd no. 3 lay near the top of the ditch and may perhaps have been thrown in when the silting process was nearly complete.

The wall. Separated from ditch R 3 by a berm 20 ft. wide were found the footings of the town wall. Dr Garrood described this structure as 'a mass of Roman-type concrete 2 ft. thick at a depth of 5 ft. and 80 ft. from the main road'.¹ Unfortunately, Dr Garrood's information was second-hand, for although the distance from the main road is correct, in other particulars it differs from Mr Powell's description, which is probably the more accurate. Mr Powell described the structure as being of hard concrete, 10 ft. wide, 1 ft. thick and 4 ft. from the surface. Above it lay a deposit of red sandy earth and rubble (layer (2A)) which is probably the filling of the robber trench.

The foundations discovered in 1959 near the south gate consisted of a 10 ft. wide layer of cobble footings capped by mortared flags of Barnack stone to carry the masonry of the wall. Mr C. Green has suggested that the 'concrete' foundation discovered in 1956 is probably the same structure as the flagged platform.

Other structures. Some 12 ft. east of the wall-footings Mr Powell recorded the discovery of a massive concrete structure about 4 ft. 6 in. thick and stretching at least 2 ft. 6 in. along the north side of the trench. On the west side of this structure was a deposit of dark loam (layer (4)) which had been partly removed by the robber trench (layer (2A)). Until the surrounding area can be properly explored, however, it would probably be unwise to speculate about the purpose and character of this structure.

Although the drainage trench continued along Pinfold Lane, no further discoveries were recorded until it reached the site of the Roman bath building, about 150 ft. to the east of the defences.

THE CAUSEWAY 1957

The site. The area chosen for the site of the section across the line of the defences lay on the east side of the Causeway in the backyard of no. 14 and the garden of no. 13. The ground in this vicinity was more open than elsewhere along this side of the town, but even so it was impossible, unfortunately, to make a single cutting through the defences here. A series of staggered trenches was therefore dug approximately at right angles to the supposed line of the defences. The total length of this composite section was 63 ft. 6 in.

At the highest point of the site the ground is about 34 ft. above sea-level (O.S. datum). The gravel subsoil was found at about 6 ft. below the modern surface.

¹ Garrood, *loc. cit.* p. 84.

Phase I

Early Roman turf level. Above the gravel subsoil was a layer of stiff clay (layer (6)), 3–12 in. thick, which probably formed the topsoil during the early Roman period. It contained a large group of pottery, most of which came from the old turf level at the eastern end of the excavation. Nearly all the coarse pottery could be paralleled by forms from the Flavian hut-site in Pinfold Lane. The occurrence of certain early types, however, such as form 12 (App. II, no. 3) and Samian form 24/25 (App. I, no. 1) suggests that the initial occupation of this area of the town may date to the pre-Flavian period.

The rubbish deposits. Over layer (6) was a deposit of dark loam (Pl. XV *c*) varying in thickness between 2 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. (layer (5)). A pit (R 1) was found beneath the foundation trench of the later town wall (Pl. XV *d*). The date of the pit is uncertain, since nothing was found in it, but it may belong to this phase.

Layer (5) contained pottery and other domestic refuse similar in character to that from layer (6). The Samian ware (App. I, nos. 2–4) belongs to the second half of the first century A.D., with the latest sherd (App. I, no. 4) providing a *terminus post quem* of c. A.D. 100–15 for the whole deposit. The most closely datable forms amongst the coarse pottery were *mortaria* (App. II, no. 4) dated between A.D. 80 and 115 in Northern Britain. Two bronze pins and a bronze slide key (App. III, nos. 1–3) were found near the bottom of the layer. A piece of window glass (type A)¹ was also discovered. The deposit, however, probably continued in use for a much longer period than the *terminus post quem* of A.D. 100–15 might suggest. A very large group of pottery ranging in date from the Flavian to the Antonine period was found in the secondary silting of the fourth-century town ditch (ditch R 2). This pottery was probably derived from the turf and subsoil at the lip of the ditch, and may therefore have come from the upper levels of layer (5).

The character of this deposit suggests that it may have been a rubbish dump, probably situated near the edge of the early town. A somewhat similar dump was found on the perimeter of the early Roman settlement at Verulamium. During the second half of the first century A.D. this part of Godmanchester was probably a lightly wooded area stretching down to the river. It is possible to infer this from the discovery of tree roots and particular types of snails in the vicinity. The snails have been identified as *Cepoea nemoralis* and *Arianta arbustorum*, both of which are normally found in sheltered, damp situations.

Phase II

The town wall. Only a small fragment of the wall was found *in situ*, the rest having been completely robbed during the sixteenth or seventeenth century. This fragment (Pl. XV *b, d*) was the lowest portion of the wall-footings and consisted of Silsoe sandstone and Barnack limestone rubble, tiles and large flints laid in a cream-coloured mortar. The bottom of the foundation trench, which rested on top of

¹ *A.N.L.* vol. VI (1959), p. 228.

layer (6), was clearly traceable and indicated that the footings were about 10 ft. wide here. It is extremely likely that the wall was backed by an earthen rampart, but unfortunately it was not possible to trench this area because of a vegetable garden which lay beyond the eastern end of the excavations.

On the bottom of the foundation trench was found a thin layer of burnt material. A selection of carbon lumps from this layer were collected from beneath the wall-footings and were sent to Mr David Vaughn, who made C-14 tests on them at the laboratories of the Royal Institution. The report of these tests is as follows:

Mr Vaughn has tested the carbon sample and the answer he gets is A.D. 275 with an error (standard deviation) of 45 years. This means there is a 2:1 chance that the true date lies between A.D. 230 and 320, and a 10:1 chance that it lies between A.D. 185 and 365. This of course refers to the counting error only. The effect of other conditions might be to make the apparent age less than the true age, but Mr Vaughn does not think this effect is large enough to worry about.

The ditch. About 26 ft. in front of the wall-footings was found the bottom of a ditch (ditch R 1, layer (4)). Nearly all of it had been destroyed when the fourth-century town ditch was made (Pl. XV a), with the result that only the lowest or primary silting was found. This silting contained a small group of Flavian pottery and one sherd of a late third- or fourth-century colour-coated jar (App. II). If this sherd is not in fact a stray from the layer above (layer (3)), it gives some support for the C-14 date of A.D. 275 for the construction of the defences.

Phase III

The fourth-century ditch. Separated from the town wall by an 8 ft. wide berm was a shallow ditch about 35 ft. wide and, at its deepest point, between 4 ft. and 5 ft. below the late Roman ground level (top of layer (5)). The primary silting consisted of loose loamy clay and above it was a dark homogeneous loam which composed the secondary and later silting.

The ditch silt was full of pottery, which falls chronologically into two distinct groups. As already indicated the earliest of these ranged in date from the Flavian to the Antonine period and may be regarded as rubbish survivals from phase I of the site's occupation (App. I, nos. 5-10, etc. and App. II, nos. 8-16, etc.). The pottery from the second group belongs to the late Roman period (App. II, nos. 17-24, etc.). This late pottery was found at all levels of the ditch and included several sherds from the primary silting (App. II, nos. 18, 20, 21 and 24). Most of these vessels probably belong to the second half of the fourth century A.D., and some of them, no. 20 for example, have close parallels in the late fourth-century deposit at Great Casterton. As a group, therefore, this pottery indicates that the ditch could not have been dug much earlier than the middle of the fourth century.

Phase IV

Robber deposits. The robber trench which had been dug to extract the foundations of the town wall was a wide irregular excavation, backfilled with sandy loam (layer (2A)).

It contained medieval and later pottery. The latest sherds have a dark brown glaze and probably date to the sixteenth or seventeenth century A.D., thus providing an approximate date for the final destruction of the wall in this part of the town.

Later occupation. The top of layer (3) showed evidence of disturbance and contained pottery ranging in date from the twelfth to the nineteenth century A.D. This level was probably the turf-line during this long period. There was a notable absence of Saxo-Norman pottery on this site, which suggests that the early medieval occupation of this area of the town does not date much before the middle of the twelfth century.¹

Sealing both layer (2A) and layer (3) is a thick layer of gravel (layer (2)), and above it a deposit of rubble and earth forming the modern surface (layer (1)). These deposits, and layer (2) in particular, had evidently been put down with the intention of levelling the depression over the fourth-century ditch. It is possible that this may have occurred about 1844 when the level of the Causeway was raised 2 ft. in the vicinity of the town hall.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

On the west side of the town the rear boundaries of properties facing the Causeway appear to have roughly coincided with the line of the Roman town wall, and it seems probable that something similar occurred around the other sides of the pentagon formed by East Street, Earning Street, London Street and Courthall (Fig. 1; Pl. XIV). The Ministry of Works' excavations in 1959 showed that the wall follows this circuit at the south-east corner of the town. The suggested northern limit of the walled area has yet to be confirmed by excavation. In 1956 a ditch which was 10 ft. deep and contained pottery of the first century A.D. was found in East Street.² It ran along the line of the present road between Chadleigh Lane and Orchard Lane, and may therefore have been one of the town ditches. Opposite the entrance drive to Chadleigh House wooden piles 1 ft. square were found in the centre of the ditch³ and may perhaps have supported a bridge where Ermine Street crossed the defences. A mass of concrete was also found opposite Gill's garage at the west end of East Street.⁴ This structure may have formed part of the wall's foundations or perhaps those of a bastion at the north-west corner of the defences.

If the course of the wall as described above may be assumed to be approximately correct, the walls would have enclosed an area of about 20 acres. This is a slightly smaller walled area than that of the Roman settlement at Cambridge which had an acreage of between 25 and 28.⁵ Both towns served predominantly agricultural areas and are in turn considerably smaller than the nearby industrial centre at Water Newton, whose walls enclosed an area of 45 acres.⁶

¹ J. G. Hurst, 'Saxo-Norman Pottery in East Anglia', *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. LI, p. 63.

² Garrod, *loc. cit.* p. 83.

³ Garrod, *ibid.* and information from Mr Barnes.

⁴ Garrod, *ibid.*

⁵ R.C.H.M., *City of Cambridge*, vol. I, p. xxxvi.

⁶ R.C.H.M., *Huntingdonshire*, p. 52.

As in the case of other small towns, the walls were probably built to protect certain important public buildings and installations rather than the occupied area as a whole. Large suburbs did in fact exist along all the roads leading into Godmanchester during the second and third centuries. The extent of these suburbs is probably indicated by cremation burials at Green End,¹ Porch Farm² and Anderson Crescent,³ on the north, south and east sides respectively of the town. In the later Roman period these suburbs tended to shrink and during the fourth century they were replaced by inhumation cemeteries⁴ lying close outside the walls all around the town.

The history of the defences is still uncertain. The discovery of a large early second-century ditch during the 1959 excavations suggests that the walls may have followed the line of earlier defences along at least part of their circuit. The rubbish deposits found in 1957 at the Causeway site indicate that this area was probably used as a garbage dump in the early Roman period. The pottery from these deposits, which antedate the defences, gives only a *terminus post quem* of c. A.D. 100-15 for the construction of the wall. The critical sherd for this dating is a Samian fragment of form 37 (App. I, no. 4). The C-14 date of c. A.D. 275 is more helpful, but it would probably be unwise to accept it as final without further supporting evidence. It seems most likely from analogies elsewhere, however, that the construction of the walled defences probably occurred at the end of the second or early in the third century, when the majority of town walls seem to have been built in Roman Britain.⁵

In Pinfold Lane the wall was accompanied by three steep-sided ditches. The bottom of one of these, probably of that nearest the wall, was also found at the Causeway site. This ditch (and perhaps at least one of the others) was later destroyed when a broad shallow ditch was dug. The pottery evidence indicates that this probably occurred in the middle of the fourth century.

Evidence for a reorganization of town defences at this period is now recognized at many other sites,⁶ and is associated with the construction of projecting bastions to take artillery. A new type of ditch was also required for tactical reasons, and additional berm space for the footings of the bastions. These considerations usually resulted in the filling up of the old ditches and the construction of a new broad shallow ditch some distance in front of them.⁷

It should be stated, however, that no bastions have been recognized so far at Godmanchester and that there are some inconsistent features about the evidence for this fourth-century reorganization, the most notable being the absence of the late ditch in Pinfold Lane. It is clear that these and other related problems can only be solved by further excavation at selected points along the line of the defences.

¹ *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. XIII, p. 282; *Trans. C. and H. Arch. Soc.* vol. v, pp. 446-7.

² *Trans. C. and H. Arch. Soc.* vol. VI, p. 105.

³ Unpublished. Information from Mr C. F. Tebbutt.

⁴ *Ant. J.* vol. VII (1927), pp. 315-19; *Trans. C. and H. Arch. Soc.* vol. v, p. 440; C.B.A. Group 7, *Bulletin* 6, p. 2.

⁵ A. L. F. Rivet, *Town and Country in Roman Britain*, p. 92.

⁶ Rivet, *op. cit.* pp. 94-5.

⁷ P. Corder, 'The Reorganisation of the defences of Romano-British Towns in the Fourth Century', *Arch. J.* vol. CXII (1956), pp. 35 f.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to Mr R. Boulton and Mr Mattson for permission to excavate, and to Mr Barnes, the Resident Engineer, and Mr W. Powell for reporting discoveries found during the course of the drainage operations. I am grateful to Mr C. Green for information about the 1959 excavations and to Mr C. F. Tebbutt for informing me about the discovery of cremation burials at Anderson Crescent. I am also grateful to Mr B. R. Hartley for examining the Samian ware, to Miss M. Howard for identifying the snails and to Mr D. Vaughn for making the C-14 tests. Finally, I wish to thank Miss P. Minter, Mr J. Wilson and other members of the Huntingdonshire Archaeological Field Group for helping with the work of excavation.

APPENDIX I

SAMIAN WARE FROM CAUSEWAY SITE

(Fig. 4)

From the early Roman turf level, layer (6)

1. Form 24/25. South Gaulish. Decorated externally by vertical rouletting. Pre-Flavian.

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Form 18:1.

From rubbish deposits antedating the defences, layer (5)

2. Form 29. South Gaulish. A panel of the upper frieze contains pinnate leaves similar to those used by ARDACUS.¹ C. A.D. 65-75.

3. Form 37. South Gaulish. Upper frieze consists of fan-like plants, similar to those used by L. COSIVS VIRILIS, alternating with animals running over tufts of grass. Cf. with form 37 from Rottweil.² C. A.D. 85-105.

4. Form 37. Style of IOENALIS of Lezouz. Fine beaded border, double bordered ovolo with plain tongue and rosettes. C. A.D. 100-20 (Stanfield and Simpson),³ c. A.D. 115-30 (Mr B. Hartley).

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Form 18/31:2. Form 36:1.

*From ditch R1, layer (4)**Pottery (not illustrated)*

Form 27:1.

From the fourth-century ditch (R 2), layer (3)

5. Form 37. South Gaulish. Cf. no. 3. C. A.D. 85-100.

6. Form 18/31. Central Gaulish. Hadrianic.

¹ Oswald and Pryce, *T.S.* pl. xxxvi, no. 38.

² Knorr, *T.S. from Rottweil* (1912), pl. xxii, no. 3.

³ Stanfield and Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters* (Oxford, 1958), p. 40.

7. Form 31. Central Gaulish. Hadrianic-Antonine.
 8. Form 31. Central Gaulish. C. A.D. 130-50.
 9. Form 33. Central Gaulish. Mid-second century A.D.
 10. Form 46. Central Gaulish. Median groove on external wall. C. A.D. 140-80.

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Form 27:2. Form 18/31:1. Form 31:5. Form 33:1. Form 46:1.

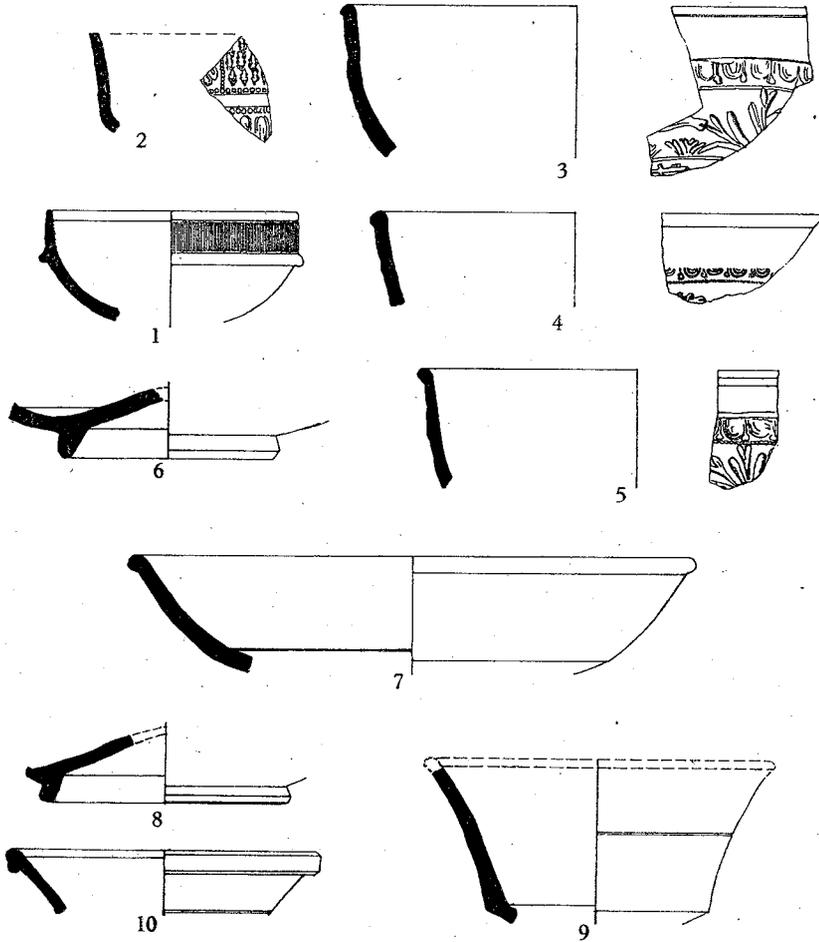


Fig. 4. Samian ware (third natural size).

APPENDIX II

In order to save space, the same form numbers and fabric letters used in part I of this paper to describe the pottery from the Flavian hut-site in Pinfold Lane are also employed here.

COARSE POTTERY FROM PINFOLD LANE SITE

(Fig. 5)

1. Ring-necked jug with top ring more pronounced and flaring than form 32, from which it probably developed during the early second century. F. Cf. Leicester jug type B4 (Trajan-Antonine). From ditch R 2, layer (3B).

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Sherd, perhaps of carinated bowl form 10: E: from ditch R 1, layer (3A). Sherd of jar; greyish pipe-clay with black colour-coat, a fourth-century fabric, cf. nos. 18, 20, 22 and 24; from ditch R 3, layer (3C).

COARSE POTTERY FROM CAUSEWAY SITE

(Fig. 5)

From the early Roman turf level, layer (6)

2. Carinated bowl with cordoned wall, a variant of form 9. Cream core, reddish brown fabric. Cf. with similar bowls from Stocking Close¹ and Salome Lodge.²
3. Bowl, a variant of form 12: D.

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Bowl, form 7c: C. Bowls, form 10: D-1 (small version), E-1. Bowl, form 12 but with cordons instead of grooves on upper part: B. Beakers, form 18a: buff fabric, white slip, brown paint—1, pink fabric, white slip—1. Flask, form 26: B. Cooking pot, form 33c: C. Cooking pot with form 33 decoration: A. Storage jar, form 37: A. Storage jar with form 37 decoration: A. Storage jar with form 33 decoration: A. Storage jars, form 39: B-1, hard pink fabric—1.

From rubbish deposits antedating the defences, layer (5)

4. Mortarium. F-1, brown sandy fabric—1. Cf. Gillam, 240 (A.D. 80-110).
5. Carinated bowl, a variant of form 13: C.
6. 'Poppyhead' beaker: D.
7. Cooking pot, a variant of form 33. Brown fabric.

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Dish, a variant of form 2 with bead rim: E. Dish, form 3: D. Bowl, form 10: B. Bowls, form 13: B-2, D-1. Bowls, form 13a: B-2. Bowl, similar to no. 10: C. Jar, form 22a: E. Beaker, form 25a: D. Cooking pot, form 33c: D. Cooking pots, form 33d: A-1, D-1. Cooking pots, form 33e: C-1, D-2. Cooking pot, smaller version of a form 37 rim: brown fabric. Globular amphorae, 3 handles of round section: F.

¹ *Trans. C and H. Arch. Soc.* vol. v, p. 94, nos. 7 and 8.

² *Trans. C. and H. Arch. Soc.* vol. vi, p. 73, no. 11.

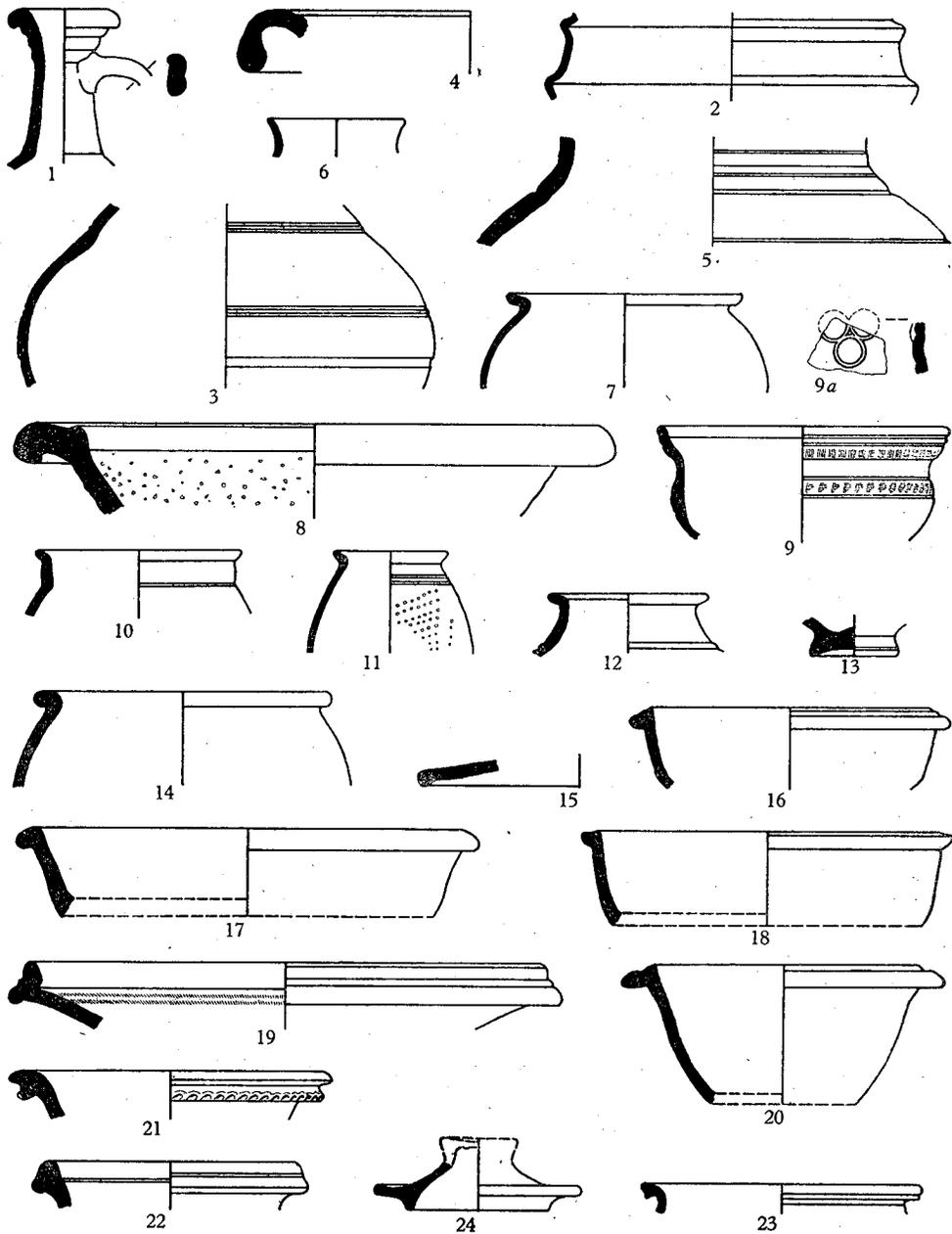


Fig. 5. Coarse pottery (quarter natural size).

From ditch R 1, layer (4)

Pottery (not illustrated)

Bowl, form 13a:D. Flask, form 25 or 26a:B. Jug, form 31:F. Storage jar, form 37:A. Jar base, grey/black core merging to white surface (perhaps badly fired pipe-clay) with a light brown colour-coat: this may be a stray from layer (3).

From the fourth-century ditch R2, layer (3)

EARLY GROUP

8. Mortarium. Buff fabric with white grit. Cf. *Gillam*, 193 (A.D. 130-60), but in different fabric.

9. Bowl imitating Samian form 29. Cf. *Gillam*, 193 (A.D. 70-100). Grey fabric, light brown shelly mica-dusted slip and rouletted decoration. No. 9a (identical fabric) is probably from a similar bowl but with stamped decoration.

10. Bowls with an upright, slightly bulging neck and an everted rim. This is a common local form during the first century A.D., with parallels from the earliest levels at Stocking Close¹ and St Ives² (gully 1). B-1, C-1.

11. 'Poppyhead' beaker. E.

12. Narrow-mouthed jars with cordon at base of neck. A common local type intermediate between forms 13 and 26. B-1, C-1.

13. Pedestal base probably imitating a Samian cup form. B.

14. Cooking pot, a variant of form 34. F.

15. Lids, a variant of form 40b. F-2.

16. Reeded-rim carinated bowl. F. This particular local form, derived from the normal second-century series, may have had a long life in this area. Parallels have been found in second- and fourth-century deposits at the Godmanchester baths³ and at St Ives (hut site).⁴

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Bowl, form 7:C. Bowls, form 13:C-2. Beaker, form 18:C. Beaker, form 21: brown colour-coat. Jugs, similar to no. 1: F-2. Cooking pots, form 33c: B-1 (without ledge), D-1 (with form 34 decoration). Cooking pot, form 33d:A. Cooking pot, form 34:C. Storage jars, form 37b: A-2. Lid, form 40: D.

LATE GROUP

17. Bead-rim dishes. D-2. At Leicester this heavy form of pie dish (type F) was dated to the middle and second half of the fourth century A.D.

18. Dish with 'retroussé' bead rim in greyish pipe-clay with a black colour-coat.

19. Flanged bowl in white pipe-clay with a brown colour-coat. Decorated with rouletting on the inside. Similar bowls were found in the Casterton destruction deposit (after A.D. 375).⁵

20. Flanged bowl in greyish pipe-clay with a black colour-coat. Pieces of this vessel were found scattered over a wide area at all levels of the ditch. This very common form in this area probably belongs to the second half of the fourth century.

21. Bowl with frilled and notched decoration below rim. This type of decoration is found on other fourth-century pottery such as Throlam ware. Buff fabric with a yellow slip.

22. Jar with heavy triangular rim in greyish pipe-clay with a black colour-coat.

23. 'Double' rim jar with grooved neck. D. This common local form (although usually in fabric F) occurred in fourth-century deposits at the Godmanchester baths.

24. Lid in greyish pipe-clay with a black colour-coat. A similar lid of early fourth-century date is recorded from Stibbington.⁶

¹ *Loc. cit.* p. 186, no. 29.

² *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. LII, p. 23.

³ 'Roman Godmanchester', parts III and IV (forthcoming).

⁴ *Loc. cit.* pp. 25-6.

⁵ P. Corder, *The Romano-British Town and Villa at Great Casterton* (1950), p. 36, no. 43.

⁶ B. R. Hartley, *Notes on the Roman Pottery Industry in the Nene Valley*, p. 24, fig. 4, no. 14.

Other pottery (not illustrated)

Flasks in grey fabric, brown slip and white colour-coat decorated with brown paint—3. This is a common form in this area, cf. with complete specimen from Cambridge (Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, no. R 37).¹

APPENDIX III

SMALL FINDS

(Fig. 6)

From Causeway site, bottom of layer (5)

1. T-shaped bronze slide-key with flat perforated handle and round shaft.
2. Bronze pin probably of disc-and-knob head type. The bulbous zone above the existing disc is inlaid with a spiral of silver wire. The pin stem is fluted.
3. Bronze pin with disc-and-knob head. The sides of the square shoulder bear incised crosses.

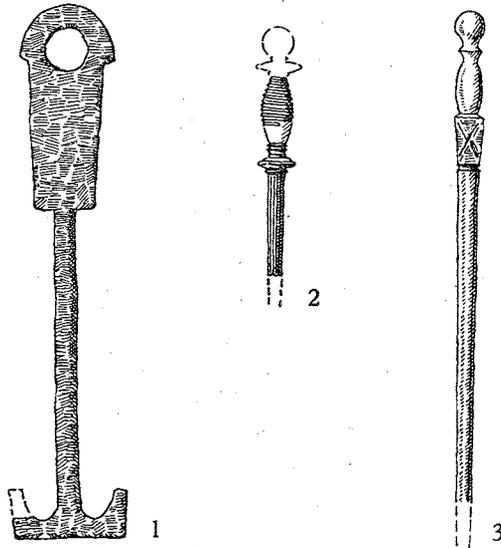


Fig. 6. Small finds (natural size).

¹ *Ant. J.* vol. XXIX (1949), p. 156, no. 21A.

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