

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXXII

for 1982 and 1983

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON

1984

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXXII

for 1982 and 1983

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON

1984

Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (incorporating the Cambs and
Hunts Archaeological Society) by Imray, Laurie Norie and Wilson Ltd, Wych House,
Saint Ives, Huntingdon

ISSN.0309-3606

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)

THE PROCEEDINGS

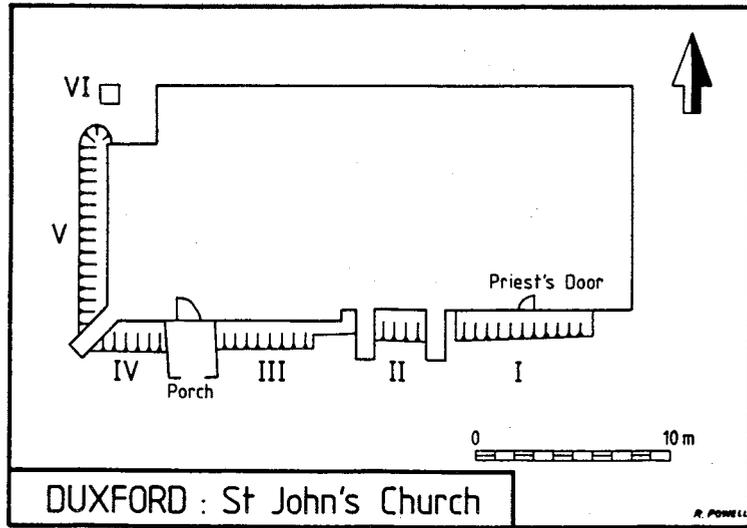
1. The Editor welcomes the submission of articles on the history and archaeology of the County for publication in the *Proceedings*, but in order to avoid disappointment potential contributors are advised to write to the Editor, to enquire whether the subject is likely to be of interest to the Society, before submitting a final text. The Editor, if necessary with the advice of the editorial committee, reserves the right to refuse to publish any papers even when an earlier approval of the subject has been given.
2. Authors are reminded that the cost of printing is high and that, all other things being equal, a short and succinct paper is more likely to be published than a long one. It would also assist the Editor if contributors who know of possible sources for subventions towards the cost of printing their paper would inform the Editor of this when submitting their manuscript.
3. The copyright of both text and illustrations will normally remain with the author, and where relevant the photographer and draughtsman, but to simplify future administration contributors are invited to assign their copyright on a form that will be supplied by the Editor.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

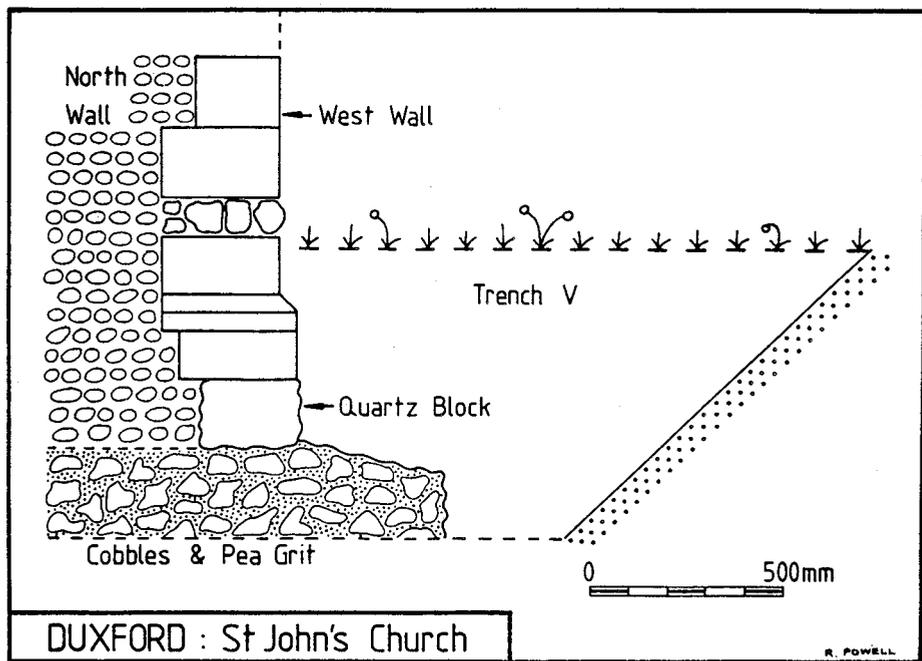
Members might like to know that a considerable stock of back numbers of the *Proceedings* can be obtained from the publishers, Imray Laurie Norie and Wilson, and that the Honorary Librarian has copies of many publications in the Quarto and Octavo series for sale.

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1981-82, and 1982-83</i>	
A Handlist of the Publications of W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A., Part 2 J. D. PICKLES	1
Three Middle Bronze Age Finds from Bainton, North Cambridgeshire GAVIN SIMPSON	6
An Anglo-Saxon Brooch from the Cambridgeshire Fens M. D. HOWE	10
The Development and Topography of Saxon Cambridge JEREMY HASLAM	13
Churches Out of Use in Cambridgeshire ALISON TAYLOR	30
1 Gazetteer	34
2 Excavation at the Site of St Benet's Church, Huntingdon, 1980	39
3 Excavations at St John's Church, Duxford FAYE and ROBERT POWELL	44
The Moated Site at Hardwick, West Cambridgeshire COLIN HASELGROVE	48
Swavesey, Cambridgeshire: a Fortified Medieval Planned Market Town J. R. RAVENSDALE	55
Ryder's Farm, Swavesey: a Late Thirteenth-Century Timber-Framed Aisled Hall E. M. DAVIS	59
Stone at Cambridge Castle: an Early Use of Collyweston Stone Slate H. B. SHARP	62
The Repair and Dendrochronological Dating of a Medieval Granary from Tadlow, Cambridgeshire GRAHAM BLACK, BOB LAXTON, and GAVIN SIMPSON	79
A Survey of Dry Drayton Park, Cambridgeshire CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD GROUP	88
An Ancient Christian Word-square at Great Gidding DAVID SHERLOCK	90
The Puritan Revolution and the 'Beauty of Holiness' at Cambridge: the case of John Cosin †JOHN G. HOFFMAN	94
A Failure at Cambridge: Cavendish College, 1877-1892 PETER SEARBY	106
<i>Index</i>	121



a. Plan indicating excavated areas.
Area VI is the soakaway pit.



b. The N.W. corner indicating strengthened corner foundations.

Fig. 1

3. EXCAVATIONS AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DUXFORD

FAYE AND ROBERT POWELL

Introduction

St John's church is mostly twelfth century in date, with Norman arches, and thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth century additions (Pevsner 1954 P333). Its tympanum is decorated with an equal arm cross more typical of Early Anglo-Saxon than Norman work (Cobbett 1928, Taylor & Taylor 1965 p717). In addition to this suggestion of Anglo-Saxon work St John's is particularly interesting because it is one of two medieval parish churches, both containing Norman work, within the village of Duxford.

The church went out of use in the nineteenth century and was vested in the Redundant Churches Fund in 1979. Substantial repairs were necessary including treatment for damp thought to be caused by soil build up and plant-growth. A trench had to be dug around most of the church and, because of the likely archaeological interest of the site the Redundant Churches Fund arranged for this work to be done by archaeologists rather than the normal contractors. The trench was 50 cm. wide with a 45° slope to the present clay soil surface. A "soakaway" pit was also dug at the north-west corner of the church, with dimensions of approximately a metre cube, for drainage of eaves run-off.

Description

The trench along the west wall was the only one to produce evidence of substantial foundations. Thick layers of flint rubble and pea grit mortar were found at the north west and south west corners. At the north west corner it could be seen that this was the fill of a foundation trench which matched the present corner of the nave. Thus these two isolated lengths of foundation can be seen as an attempt to provide strong external corners for the twelfth-century nave. The foundations of the south wall between the porch and the west buttress was made of chalk and flint rubble.

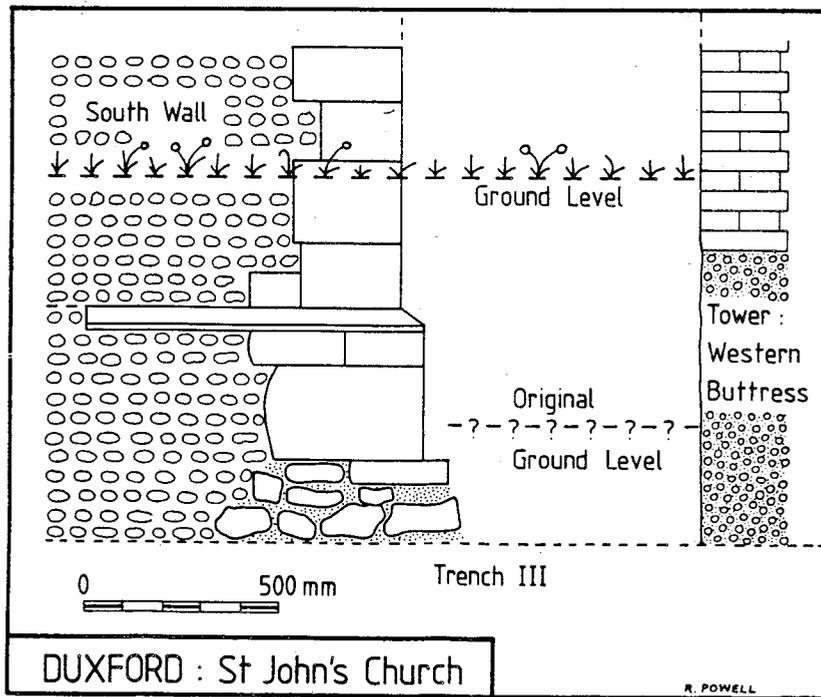
Evidence for an earlier, larger opening is apparent in the stonework below the window between the priest's door and the east tower buttress. The tower buttresses themselves are brick only to the present day ground level. Below that they are made of an apparently earlier fabric of cobble and mortar. The south-west corner buttress, however, is based on a contemporary brick foundation. The threshold of the priest's door had at some time been raised to the present day ground level with a gravel path leading from it.

The soil build-up would appear to be relatively recent in the church's history, accumulating probably over the last 150 years. Its depth ranged from approximately .75 metres to 1.25 metres with the greatest accumulation being along the south-west buttress to the east tower buttress.

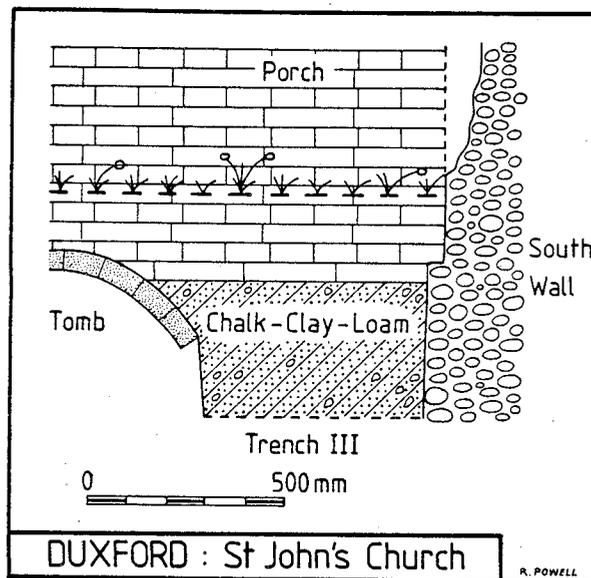
The Finds

The artefacts found were pieces of building material (i.e. clear window glass, lead caming, and roofing tiles), a fragment of glazed tile, and a small Victorian child's glass 'pop' bottle in the shape of a contemporary soldier.

A detailed study of the human remains was not made as they were all disturbed and fragmentary, probably due to subsequent burials or building. The remains were incomplete, but it could be ascertained that seven individuals were represented. One burial was discovered below the path leading from the priest's door. It was a small bundle of adult human and animal bone and probably was a reburial of disturbed bone when the tower buttresses were inserted. A disturbed burial was found (long bone fragments only), of an adult, against the west side of the west tower buttress. These remains were probably disturbed when a large brick tomb was inserted. Two other adult burials were located under the large window between the porch and the west tower buttress and these remains (2 crania and long bone fragments) were probably also disturbed by the insertion of a vaulted brick tomb. A young child's burial was discovered by the south-west buttress against the south wall. The burial was more or less complete and probably not disturbed. It represented a child of four to six years. The west wall trench produced scattered remains of long bones only. The pit dug for the soakaway, however, being approximately 2 metres from the north-west aisle corner and approximately 3 metres from the north-west corner of the west wall, produced the remains of a disturbed adult burial and an undisturbed burial of a child aged approximately eight to ten years. The age estimates for the immature burials was based on tooth eruption, epiphyseal union, and vertebral development.



a. Stonework uncovered between the corner on south wall and western buttress.



b. The relationship of the Tudor porch and the south wall. Original ground level was below the ledge on the south wall. The tomb is early nineteenth century.

Fig. 2

Conclusions

Although the excavations did not produce any artefactual evidence of importance, they revealed more of the structural history of the church. The foundation matrices of the main part of the church have been established and the removal of the overburden has also brought to light earlier features. It is to be wished that the continued work by the Redundant Churches Fund will increase the interest in the preservation of this building as a whole. The full support of the Redundant Churches Fund for necessary archaeological work is much appreciated.

REFERENCES

- Alexander, J., 1961. 'Clopton, Cambs.' *Med. Arch.* 5.
 Alexander, J., 1965. 'Clopton, Cambs.' *Med. Arch.* 7.
 Allison, K., Beresford, M. & Hurst, J.G., 1966. *Deserted Medieval Villages of Northamptonshire*.
 Beresford, M. & Hurst, J.G., 1971. *Deserted Medieval Villages* London.
 Carruthers, R., 1824. *A History of Huntingdon*.
 Cobbett, L., 1928 "The Tympanum at St. John's Church, Duxford, Cambs." *PCAS* 30, 63-77.
 Evelyn-White, C.H., 1911. *County Churches: Cambs. & Isle of Ely* London.
 Hassall, J., 1979. "The Pottery" in Baker, D., Baker, E., Hassall, J., and Simco, A., "Excavations in Bedford 1967-1977". *Bedfordshire Archaeol J*, 13, 147-239.
 Ladds, S. Inskip, 1930. "St Benedict's Church, Huntingdon", *Antiq. J* 110.
 Lethbridge, T.C., 1924. "The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Burwell". *PCAS* 27.
 Oswald, A., 1975. *Clay tobacco pipes for the Archaeologist* B.A.R. Oxford.
 Palmer, W.M., 1931. "A History of Clopton, Cambs." *PCAS* 33.
 Parker, J.H., 1852. *Ecclesiastical & Architectural Topography of England, Pt. VI, Cambs* Oxford.
 Pevsner, N., (C) 1954. *The Buildings of England: Cambs* London.
 Pevsner, N., (H) 1968. *The Buildings of England: Beds. & Hunts*. London.
 R.C.H.M. 1926. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: Hunts*.
 R.C.H.M. 1955. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: The City of Cambridge*.
 R.C.H.M. 1968. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: West Cambs*.
 R.C.H.M. 1969. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: Peterborough New Town*.
 R.C.H.M. 1972. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: North East Cambs*.
 Speed, J., 1610. *Map of Huntingdon*.
 Taylor, H.M., & Taylor, J., 1965. *Anglo-Saxon Architecture* Cambridge.
 VCH I 1938 Victoria County History of England: Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
 VCH II 1948 Victoria County History of England: Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
 VCH IV 1953 Victoria County History of England: Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
 VCH II 1932 Victoria County History of England: Hunts.
 VCH III 1936 Victoria County History of England: Hunts.
 VCH II 1906 Victoria County History of England: Northants.
 Watson, H.G., 1906. *A History of the parish of Gt. Staughton*.