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VOLUME LXXVII

for 1988

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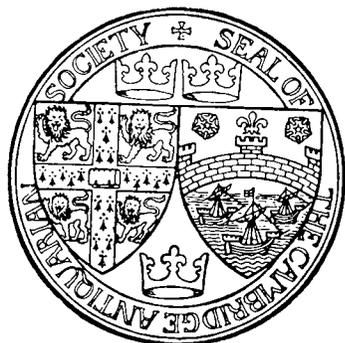
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EXCAVATIONS IN GREAT CHESTERFORD CHURCHYARD,

ESSEX, 1986

T.E. MILLER

Great Chesterford Church stands 125m outside the southern corner of the fourth century AD Romano-British walled town in an area that was certainly part of the larger area of settlement during the Romano-British period. During the present century the churchyard has twice been extended westwards, bringing it even closer to the area of the walled town (Grid ref. TL505428). As grave-digging is steadily destroying any archaeological remains and recent tree-planting had revealed Romano-British potsherds in the so far unused part of the graveyard extension, the vicar and the Parochial Church Council kindly granted permission for the Great Chesterford Archaeology Group to investigate the area during the summer of 1986.

During the nineteenth century the graveyard extension had been part of the rectory grounds (now the Great Chesterford Country Club). It was known that the Honorable Richard Cornwallis Neville, later the fourth Baron Braybrooke, of Audley End, had carried out excavations in the rectory grounds to the west of the original churchyard (R.C. Neville, *Archaeological Journal* 12, 1855). Although a fairly detailed account of the artifacts discovered during his excavations in the winter of 1853-4 was published, no plan, and hence no exact location of his excavation, was given. He claimed to have discovered, by trenching, 17 shafts in an area of less than half an acre. One of these shafts, said to have been located close to the churchyard wall, contained a hoard of 96 iron objects, including the large scythes which are now in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (R.C. Neville, *Archaeological Journal* 13, 1856).

In the 1986 excavations, several small trial trenches were dug in the unused south-western part of the graveyard extension;

these mostly showed signs of earlier disturbance, presumably the result of Neville's excavations. However, two areas did yield some undisturbed features: the first, a narrow strip approximately mid-way along and almost at right angles to the western boundary; the second in the angle of the south-west corner, an area which in the nineteenth century was beneath a driveway to the rectory and therefore presumably inaccessible to Neville.

Both areas contained a series of pits and gullies, of which details are given below. The pits all contained potsherds, animal-bone fragments, oyster, mussel and snail shells, and a few nails and tile fragments.

AREA 1 (Fig. 1)

Immediately below the turf was a 30-40cm deep layer of loose black soil with numerous Romano-British potsherds. Below this the soil was brown with fewer artifacts and in general no clear stratigraphy was discernable above the major features or the natural gravel, which lay 50-70cm below the surface.

Pit 1 was 1m square and dug 1.2m into the natural gravel. The fill was a dark silty loam becoming khaki-coloured towards the bottom and containing Romano-British pottery of the mid second century AD.

Pit 2 was a 1m diameter circular pit also dug 1.2m into the gravel. The pit cut Gully 2 but was cut by Gully 1. Its fill was a brown loam becoming silty with more stones towards the bottom. It contained first-, second- and fourth-century AD pottery including a profile of a Dragendorf form 30 Samian ware vessel.

Pit 3 was also circular, about 1.1m in diameter and again dug 1.2m into the gravel. The dark loamy fill which became greenish and silty towards the bottom contained mid-

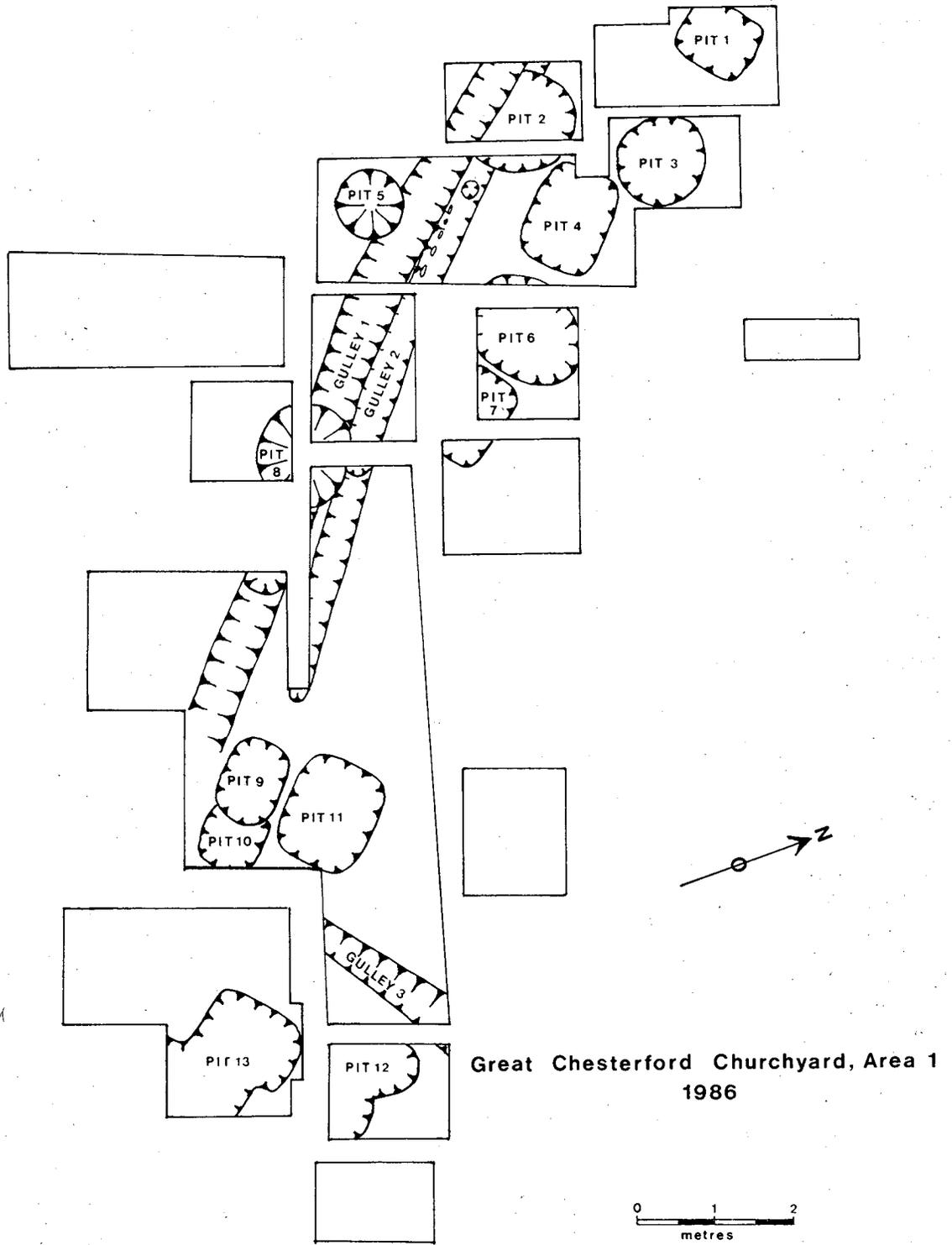


Figure 1. Great Chesterford churchyard, 1986, area 1.

second-century AD pottery including a profile of a Dragendorf form 37 Samian ware vessel.

Pit 4 was rectangular measuring 95cm × 1.4m and dug 1.85m into the gravel with a flat bottom. The fill was a brownish sandy soil with large stones and some silty areas. A very large fragment of a first-century AD Spanish amphora was found near the top of the fill. The amphora had had the neck and handles cut off, presumably to convert it to a storage jar. The rest of the fill contained second-century AD potsherds. Near the bottom there were the articulated limb bones of a large sheep, the bones of a horse foetus, and many frog and toad bones. The pit had probably been previously excavated. The large size of the articulated sheep bones suggests a date not earlier than the eighteenth century. The pit was therefore probably one of those excavated by Neville.

Pit 5 was a shallow bowl-shaped pit 80cm in diameter and 25cm deep, completely filled with gravel and containing no artifacts. Its proximity to the surface suggested a fairly recent origin.

Pit 6 was an oval pit 1.2m × 1.6m, dug 70cm into the gravel, containing yellowish soil with only a few, undateable, potsherds. This was probably another of the pits excavated by Neville. The layer above was disturbed and contained pottery from the first to the fourth century AD.

Pit 7 was a 1.2m square pit dug 80cm into the gravel, containing a loamy fill with almost no artifacts; probably excavated by Neville.

Pit 8 was a shallow circular pit dug 35cm into Gully 1 and the gravel, with a blackish fill containing fourth-century AD potsherds.

Pit 9 was rectangular, 75cm × 1.05m, with rounded corners, dug 50cm into the gravel. It cut *Pit 10* and may just have cut *Pit 11* at its lip. The fill was a loamy soil with some large stones and a few centimetres of sandy grit at the bottom. The pottery was from the late second century and the third century AD. The pit was sealed by a thin compact layer containing fourth-century potsherds, oyster shells, and animal-bone fragments.

Pit 10 was another rectangular pit with rounded corners, 80cm × 90cm. It was cut by *Pit 9* and continued below it to a depth of 90cm into the gravel. It was filled with brown soil containing many large stones and potsherds from the late first and early second

century AD. It also contained part of an adult human skull and several fragments of the skull of a very young human infant.

Pit 11 was almost square, 1.2m × 1.4m and dug with a slight taper 2.4m into the gravel. It had a brown loamy fill becoming orange with greenish areas towards the bottom and containing potsherds of the late second and third centuries AD. The area immediately above the pit and the top of the fill had been disturbed and contained fourth-century as well as third-century potsherds, probably from the same layer that sealed the adjacent *Pit 9*.

Pit 12 was probably originally two circular pits one cutting the other; however they had been much disturbed and contained a mixed fill with Romano-British and nineteenth-century pottery. As this was almost certainly the result of Neville's excavations, the pit was only re-excavated to a depth of 40cm into the gravel.

Pit 13 was originally two rectangular pits, one cutting the other. The northernmost one, 1.1m × 1.4m, was only excavated 1.1m into the gravel and the bottom was not reached by auger at a depth of 2.3m into the gravel. The length and breadth of the southern portion was not determined and it was also only excavated 1.1m into the gravel. The bottom was, however, detected by auger at a depth of 1.6m. The fill of the two parts of the pit were indistinguishable, consisting of a light brown sandy soil with occasional dark loamy areas. There were Romano-British and a few eighteenth- or nineteenth-century potsherds.

Gully 1 was a shallow U-shaped gully, approximately 25cm deep and between 60cm and 75cm wide with a more or less northeast-southwest alignment. The gully contained black soil with fourth-century AD and a few Belgic potsherds. It cut the top of *Pit 2* but was cut by *Pit 8*. It also partly overlay and cut *Gully 2* (Fig. 2).

Gully 2, with almost the same alignment as and cut by the later *Gully 1*, was also cut by *Pit 2*. It was U-shaped or square in section and much narrower than *Gully 1*, being dug only 25cm wide and between 30cm and 35cm deep into the gravel (Fig. 2). The fill was a yellow sandy soil with large stones and early-second-century AD potsherds. There was some evidence of post and stake holes along this gully, suggesting that it held a vertical structure such as a fence or building wall.

Gully 3 was similar in shape and size to *Gully 2* but at right angles to the alignment of it and *Gully 1*. The area above was disturbed. The fill was similar to that of *Gully 2* but contained just a few pieces of late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. Like *Gully 2* this may also have been a foundation trench. The southern side had been cut vertically into the gravel, whereas the opposite was sloped. The position of the large stones in the fill suggested that they may have been packing to hold an upright structure against the vertical southern side.

AREA 2 (Figs. 3 and 4)

This area had, below the turf, a much thinner layer of loose black soil above the remains of the Victorian gravel drive, which survived to a depth of 10cm in places. Below the drive, as in Area 1, there was a layer of brown soil above the major features, again with no clear stratigraphy other than a slight suggestion of a fourth-century AD surface.

Pit 14 was rectangular, 45cm × 55cm, with rounded corners. It had been dug to a depth of 80cm below the surface into *Pit 15*. The fill was a loose grey soil with no artifacts, and was probably of relatively recent origin.

Pit 15 was a 1m diameter circular pit tapering to a 60cm diameter flat bottom. It had been cut through *Gully 8* to a depth of 70cm into the gravel. The fill was yellowish grey soil containing Belgic and a few second-century AD potsherds.

Pit 16, also circular with a diameter of 1.1m, had been dug 80cm into the gravel and had a khaki-coloured sandy fill containing Belgic and first-century AD pottery fragments. The pit was sealed by a layer of gravel below *Gully 8*.

Pit 17, a 70cm × 1.1m oval pit, was dug 35cm into the gravel between and cutting *Pits 16* and *18*. The fill was brown gravelly soil with a few sherds of early Romano-British pottery.

Pit 18, also oval, 1.1m × 1.4m, was dug through *Gully 8* to a depth of 1.5m into the gravel and filled with dark loamy soil containing frequent pieces of charcoal. The fill was greenish in colour towards the bottom. The pottery inclusions were from the mid-second-century AD and the Belgic period.

Pit 19, a shallow 1.2m diameter circular

bowl-shaped pit, was dug 50cm into the gravel with a shallow, 30cm deep, extension to the south. The fill was black loamy soil with fourth-century AD potsherds.

Pit 20. This almost circular, about 1.2m diameter, pit had been dug through *Gully 6* to more than 2m into the gravel (it was not fully excavated) and was cut near the top by *Gully 4*. The brownish soil fill contained many large stones. There were sherds of the second and third century AD and a few of Belgic pottery. There was also a large number of animal bones, mainly dog but also of pig, cattle and a small horse.

Pit 21, another circular pit, 1.2m in diameter, was dug to an undetermined depth. The fill was a hard yellowish mixture, possibly with a smaller pit with a darker fill dug into the centre, but more probably the result of irregular back filling after a previous excavation.

Pit 22. This 1.1m × 1.6m rectangular pit had been dug 70cm into the gravel and into *Pit 23*; it also cut *Pit 24*. The fill was dark loamy soil containing fourth-century and a few sherds of second-century AD pottery, a quantity of stone tesserae and a human skull containing 85 snail shells.

Pit 23, a 1.6m diameter circular pit, was cut by *Pit 22* and sunk 1.1m into the gravel. It was filled by hard brown gravelly soil containing Belgic and possibly second-century AD potsherds.

Pit 24 was a shallow bowl-shaped depression, 70cm in diameter, 45cm deep, cut by *Pit 22* and filled with dark soil containing fourth-century AD potsherds.

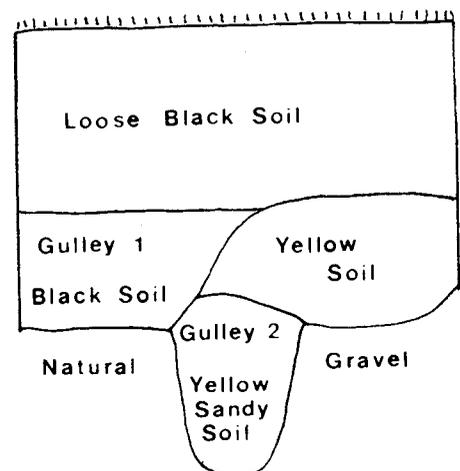
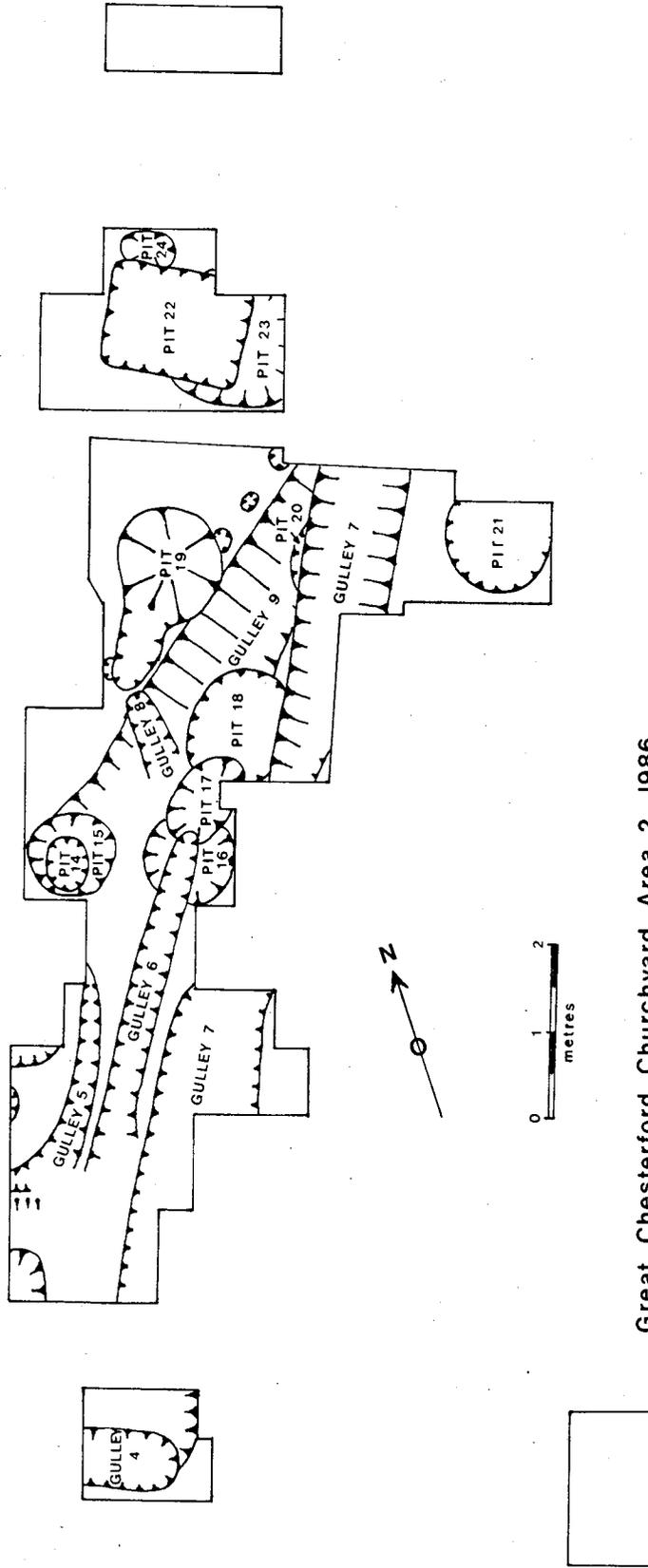


Figure 2. Section showing relationship of gullies 1 and 2



Great Chesterford Churchyard, Area 2, 1986.

Figure 3. Great Chesterford churchyard.

Gully 4 ran in a western direction from a 65cm wide butt end dug 70cm into the gravel with a vertical southern and a sloping northern side. The greyish soil fill contained a few pieces of third-century AD pottery.

Gully 5 was a narrow (about 35cm), shallow (about 20cm), almost right-angled curved trench in the gravel with a brown soil fill; possibly a trench for a sleeper beam. Unfortunately there were no dateable inclusions.

Gully 6 was a shallow roughly north-south gully, 30cm deep, with a 30cm wide northern butt end above Pits 16 and 17. The gully widened to the south where it was obliterated by the slope of the land and later activity. It was filled with dark ashy soil with Belgic, second- and fourth-century AD potsherds.

Gully 7 was a north-south gully, parallel to *Gully 6*, apparently leading to *Gully 5*, and varying in width from 55cm to 1.2m. It had been dug about 30cm into the gravel. It just cut *Pit 18* and ran completely across the top of *Pit 20*. It was filled with brown stony soil above a flat bottom covered with a layer of large stones.

Gully 8 was a short butt-ended length of U-shaped gully containing dark soil with no dateable inclusions.

Gully 9, 40cm deep, ran northeast-southwest, widening towards the southwest and filled with brownish soil containing late pre-Roman Iron Age (first-century AD Belgic) potsherds. In the area around *Pit 15* and *Pit 16* there was a substantial quantity of potsherds in a layer at the bottom of the gully. A row of shallow post holes beside and parallel to the north-western edge were probably contemporary with the gully.

The excavations of Area 1 and 2, although limited in size, both produced evidence of

occupation from the first to the fourth century AD.

Gully 9 in Area 2 was certainly a feature from no later than the middle of the first century AD. It was probably a boundary ditch with a fence on the northwestern side and may indicate the presence of occupation prior to the Roman invasion. Support for pre-Roman Iron Age occupation comes from the Iron Age coin (coin 1) found in the fill of *Pit 18*. However, *Pit 16* – which may have been contemporary – contained Belgic and first-century AD Romano-British pottery, pointing to a post-conquest date. *Gully 3* in Area 1 may also have been contemporary with these features and the presence of Belgic pottery in many of the features supports occupation during this period.

Pits 1, 3, 9, 10, 15, 18 and *23* all date from around the middle of the second century AD. They were probably storage pits rather than rubbish pits as they contained fairly uniform fills with a low percentage of inclusions, suggesting that each pit was filled in its entirety at one time. *Gully 2* was probably also from this period. *Pits 9, 11* and *20* again were probably storage pits but date from the third century AD.

The rectangular pits *1, 9, 10* and *11* in Area 1, despite their difference in date, have the same orientation as *Gully 2*. *Pits 4, 7* and *13*, although undateable as they had already been excavated, also have a similar orientation. This seems to indicate that property divisions remained fairly constant during the second and third centuries AD; and as the fourth-century *Gully 1* also had the same alignment they probably remained so into the fourth century.

In Area 2, *Gullies 6* and *7* (fourth and third centuries AD, respectively) run at right

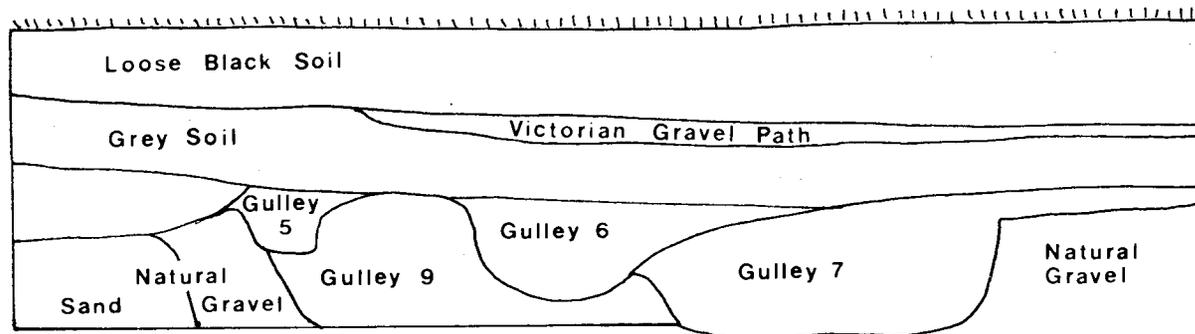


Figure 4. West to east section – area 2.

angles to the Area 1 alignment. The fourth-century Pit 22 is close to the same alignment, but Gully 8, which was probably also of this period, does not fit the pattern of orientation.

Pits 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 21 all showed evidence of disturbance and were probably some of those previously excavated by Neville.

The presence of human skeletal remains in the fill of Pit 10 and Pit 22 has little significance and probably results from soil for filling being brought from an area containing burials of an earlier period. Burials have been reported to the south, west and north of the fourth-century town. Even during the time of the present excavation, building work on the Mill House just 80m southwest of the churchyard unearthed an interment. This was probably from the Romano-British period but had been partly disturbed in antiquity.

The smallness of the undisturbed area available for excavation made it difficult to draw conclusions about the type of occupation of this part of Great Chesterford during the Romano-British period. The presence of storage pits and possible boundary fence trenches and the rarity of building materials in this area close to where the land begins to slope to the river suggests possible yards at the rear of buildings to the north of the excavated area. The excavation did, however, remove concern that the grave digging might be destroying vital archaeological material. Also the determination of the major features of the area, i.e. the pits, allows a better understanding of the nineteenth-century excavations of the Hon. Richard Neville.

Apart from a few sherds of eighteenth-century pottery and a coin of AD 1775 (coin 21) in the upper layers of the western end of Area 1 and the nineteenth-century material in the pits previously excavated by Neville, no evidence of post-Roman occupation of the site was discovered.

Ironically, the Romano-British potsherds brought to light by the recent tree-planting, which drew attention to the site, were almost certainly from topsoil brought from elsewhere to level the site when it became part of the churchyard.

The finds are to be deposited in Saffron Walden museum.

THE POTTERY

The majority of the pottery was small sherds of coarse ware typical of Romano-British domestic sites. Only one complete vessel was found; this was a fourth-century Hadham ware storage jar in Pit 22. Pit 16 contained a mortarium rim with potter's stamp (see small find 52).

Samian ware

The following examples of samian ware were identified.

Decorated forms	
Dragendorf 29	1 lower profile, 1 rim.
Dragendorf 30	1 profile, 3 rims, 6 fragments.
Dragendorf 37	1 profile without base, 1 lower profile, 7 rims, 18 fragments.
Plain forms	
Dragendorf 18	6 rims, 2 fragments, 1 base.
Dragendorf 18/31	2 profiles without base, 5 rims, 1 base, 3 fragments
Dragendorf 18/31R	1 profile without base.
Dragendorf 31	22 rims, 1 base, 1 fragment.
Dragendorf 31R	1 fragment.
Dragendorf 27	2 profiles without base, 11 rims, 1 fragment.
Dragendorf 27g	1 foot rim.
Dragendorf 33	2 profiles, 2 lower profiles (one with Lezoux potters stamp OPPIC), 1 upper profile, 8 rims, 1 base, 1 foot ring, 6 fragments.
Dragendorf 35	1 profile, 2 rims.
Dragendorf 36	1 rim.
Dragendorf 42	2 rims, 1 base.
Ritterling 8	1 profile without rim.
0 & P Pl. LV13	1 rim.
Curle 11	6 flanges.

COINS

All coins, other than 1 and 13, were found in the upper or disturbed layers of the excavation.

- 1 Iron Age, 50BC-AD50. Potin (c. 15mm). Obv. crude hd. r.? Rev. Lines representing bull. Pit 18.
- 2 Gallienus, AD253-268. Base silver Antoninianus (c. 19mm). Obv. GALLIENVS AVG. rad. hd. r. Rev. very worn, indecipherable, figure stg., VI in field r.
- 3 Constantine I, The Great, AD307-327. Æ 3/4 (c. 17mm). Obv. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG laur. dr. and cuir. bust r. Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers holding spears standing either side of two standards, in ex. TR.P.
- 4 Constantine I, The Great, AD307-327. Æ 3/4 (c. 17mm). Obv. CONSTANTINVS IMP NOB C laur. bust r. Rev. legend illegible, two soldiers

- holding spears on either side of two standards, in ex. PLN.
- 5 Constantine I, The Great, AD307–327. Commemorative issue AD330–346. Æ 3/4 (c. 17mm). Obv. VRBS ROMA. Helmeted bust of Roma I. Rev. No legend, she wolf standing l. suckling Romulus and Remus, stars in field above, in ex. SMTG.
- 6 Constantine I, The Great, AD307–327. Æ 3/4 (c. 17mm). Obv. VRBS ROMA. Helmeted bust of Roma I. Rev. No legend, she wolf stg. l. suckling Romulus and Remus, two stars in field above, in ex. RB[.
- 7 Constantine II, AD337–340. Æ 4 (c. 15mm). Obv. CONSTANTINVS.IVN.NC laur. cuir. bust r. Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers holding spears stg. either side of a standard, in ex. TRS.
- 8 Valens? AD364–378. \mathcal{R} Half siliqua (c. 13mm, 0.97g). Obv. JS.PF.AVG diad. dr. bust r. Rev. No legend, Roma seated l. holding victory and spear, in ex. TRP.
- 9 Honorius, AD393–423. Æ 4 (c. 11mm) very worn. Obv. D.N.HON[diad. dr. bust r. Rev. indecipherable.
- 10 Constans, AD408–411. Æ 3/4 (c. 17mm). Obv. CONSTANS PF AVG laur. dr. bust r. Rx VICTORIA AAVGGG two victories holding wreaths. Base silver (c. 15mm). Obv. indecipherable. Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Victory standing l. holding wreath.
- 12 Base silver (c. 18mm), indecipherable.
- 13 Æ 4 (c. 15mm). Very corroded, indecipherable. Top of Pit 2?
- 14 Æ 4 (c. 14mm). Very worn, indecipherable.
- 15 Æ 4 (c. 12mm). Very corroded, indecipherable.
- 16 Æ 4 (c. 11mm). Very corroded, indecipherable.
- 17 Æ 4 (c. 11mm). Very worn, indecipherable.
- 18 Æ 4 (c. 11mm). Very worn, indecipherable.
- 19 Æ 4 (c. 10mm). Very corroded. Obv. diad. and dr. bust r., otherwise indecipherable.
- 20 Æ 4 (c. 10mm). Very corroded, indecipherable.
- 21 George III Copper halfpenny Obv. GEORGIUS III REX laur. and cuir bust r. Rev. BRITANNIA. Britannia seated l. holding olive branch and trident in ex. 1775.
- 22 Trade token, Nuremburg counter type. Æ. Obv. ПМОЕРМΠΙΟΒΜ[ΑΟ] JM. Floral device with crowns and fleur-de-lys. Rev. Shield with Reichsapfel device, ΟΠΙΡη.ΔΕΟϕIBMMBIIΠOM.▼
- bow brooch spring and pin only; length 32mm. (Pit 5.)
- 3 Lozenge brooch Hull's type 227. Lozenge plate with enamel missing, long moulded finials above and below; length 45mm. (Pit 1.)
- 4 Colchester type 5 hair pin fragment, 77mm long. Flattened round head with two grooves beneath; point missing. (Pit 2.)
- 5 Round headed pin; 56mm long. (Pit 11.)
- 6 Headless pin fragment; 82 mm long. (Pit 2.)
- 7 Headless pin fragment; 84mm long. (Gully 1.)
- 8 Round-headed dressmaker's pin; 26mm long. (Gully 1.)
- 9 Round-headed dressmaker's pin; 26mm long.
- 10 Round-headed dressmaker's pin; 26mm long.
- 11 Round-headed dressmaker's pin; 26mm long.
- 12 Headless dressmaker's pin fragment; 11mm long.
- 13 Toilet spoon with flat round scoop. Bent into hook; 141mm long. (Pit 2.)
- 14 Toilet spoon with small flat oval scoop; 79mm long, point missing. (Pit 11.)
- 15 Toilet spoon with small flat oval scoop; 103mm long, point missing. (Pit 3.)
- 16 Colchester type 1 needle broken at eye; 94mm long. (Pit 18.)
- 17 Tweezers, flared blades with groove down each edge and diagonal grooves on the face. Maximum width 5.0mm, length 38mm.
- 18 Plain finger? ring; 2mm thick, 18mm diameter.
- 19 Armlet of two tightly twisted strands.
- 20 Buckle fragment; double back-to-back D shape with slight point at ends. Length 34mm?, width 24mm. (Top of Pit 22.)
- 21 Left lower leg (30mm) and foot (17mm long.) of mounted figure. (Pit 13.)
- 22 Thimble, floral pattern around edge, remainder covered with small dimples; length 24mm, 20mm diameter.

Objects of lead

- 23 Bullet, spherical, 13mm diameter.

Objects of iron

- 24 Shears; length 115mm, tapered blades, 50mm long, 19mm wide.
- 25 Three links of chain, each link 70mm long, with sides pressed together leaving a loop at each end.
- 26 Stylus fragment, 65mm long. (Pit 20.)
- 27 Blade with taper and curved sides, point missing; length 48mm, width 10mm. (Pit 20.)
- 28 Blade similar to above; length 67mm, width 15mm.

Objects of bone

- 29 Colchester type 2 pin with two horizontal grooves beneath a conical head. Stained green; length 82mm. (Pit 6.)
- 30 Colchester type 5 pin with two horizontal grooves, head missing; length 57mm. (Pit 1.).
- 31 Pin, head missing, stained green; length 72mm. (Pit 18.)
- 32 Pin, head missing; length 64mm. (Pit 20.)
- 33 Pin, lower half only; length 51mm. (Pit 24.)

SMALL FINDS

Objects where no location is given were found in unstratified undateable layers.

Objects of copper alloy

- 1 Colchester type 11 Nauheim derivative bow brooch; length 40mm. (Gully 2.)
- 2 Colchester type 10 or 11 Nauheim derivative

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|----|--|----|--|
| 34 | Colchester type 1 needle, broken at eye with point missing; length 46mm. (Pit 18.) | 44 | Coarse-ware fragment, crudely rounded; diameter 40mm. (Gully 2.) |
| 35 | Toilet spoon with small round flat scoop, with point missing; length 68mm. (Pit 24.) | 45 | Coarse-ware fragment, crudely rounded; diameter 30–40mm. |
| 36 | Knife handle with three iron pins and enlarged asymmetrical end. (Top of Pit 22.) | 46 | Pot base fragment, coarse ware; diameter 85mm. (Pit 9.) |
| 37 | 4cm square with slightly rounded corners and a 3mm diameter hole at each corner. (Pit 22.) | 47 | Tile fragment, crudely rounded; diameter 55–60mm. (Pit 22.) |

Objects of glass

- 38 Plain annular bead of white translucent glass; length 4mm, 1cm diameter. (Pit 3.)
- 39 Fragment of glass vessel of thin pale green glass with raised and partly impressed horizontal 2mm wide, pale yellow glass ridges. (Pit 11.)
- 40 Fragment of glass vessel of thin pale green glass with raised and partly impressed horizontal 2mm wide, pale yellow glass ridges. (Pit 9.)

*Objects of pottery**Pottery gaming counters? (41–47)*

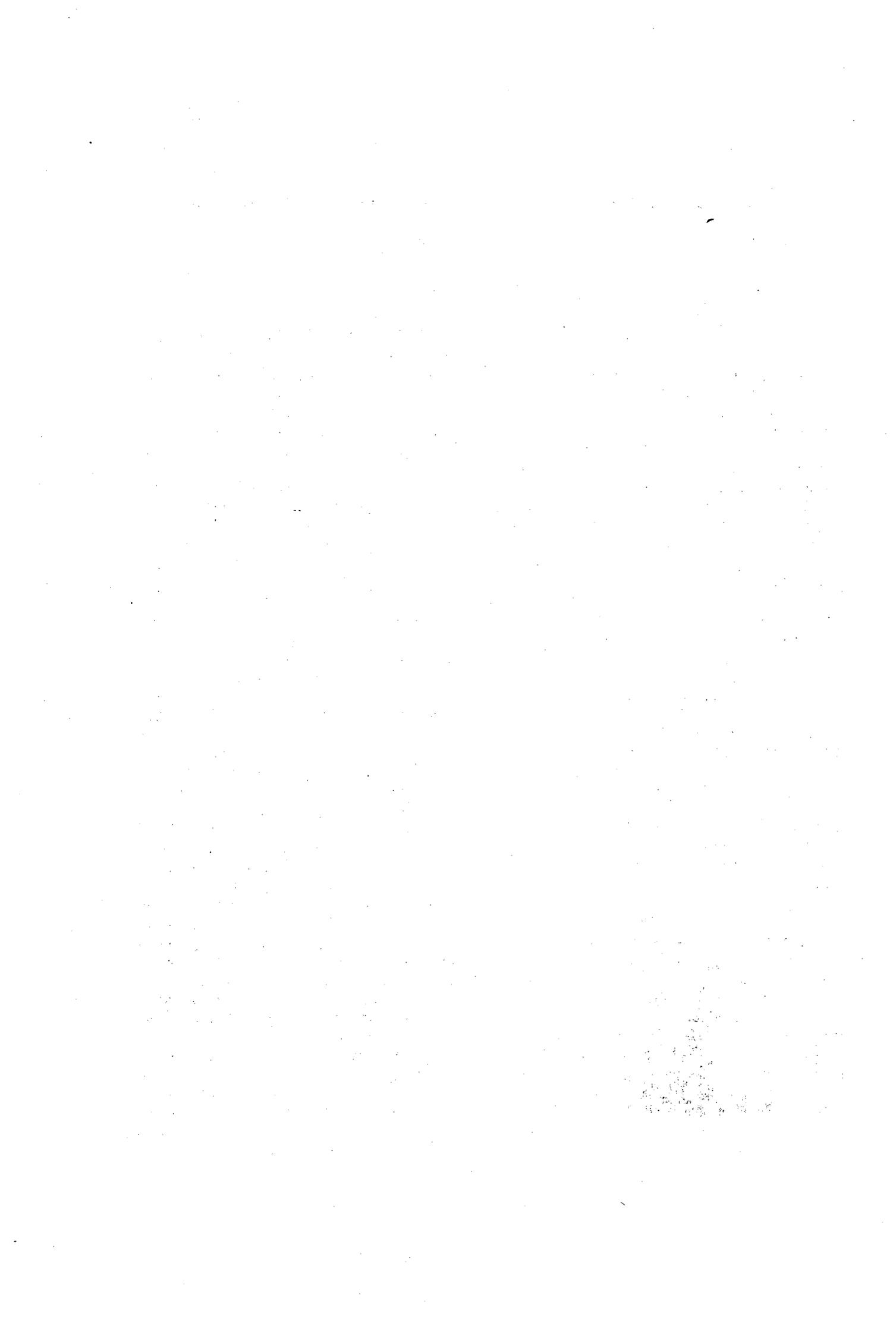
- 41 Pot base, brown colour coat; diameter 47mm.
- 42 Pot base, brown metallic colour coat; diameter 45mm. (Pit 20.)
- 43 Coarse-ware fragment, crudely rounded; diameter 45–50mm. (Gully 8.)

Spindle whorls (48–51)

- 48 Coarse-ware fragment; diameter 31–39mm, with 5mm diameter hole. (Pit 18.)
- 49 Coarse ware fragment; 45mm diameter, with 12mm diameter hole. (Gully 8.)
- 50 Fine grey ware fragment; 50–58mm diameter, with 8mm diameter hole.
- 51 Black burnished pot base fragment with grafito fragment TD? (Gully 1.)
- 52 Mortarium rim, fragment buff ware with cream coat and potter's mark, RVL. (Pit 16.)

Objects of flint

- 53 Non-tranchet axe; length 92mm, width 31mm. (Pit 22.)
- 54 Pot boiler. (Gully 6.)
- 55 Flint blades. (Various.)



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