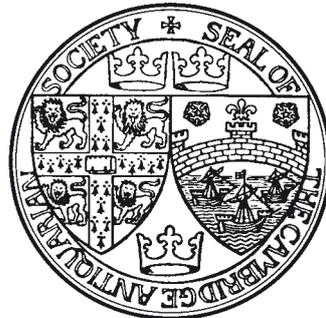

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume C (100) for 2011

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Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Volume C (PCAS 100)
Richard Halliday (Editor) and John Pickles (Librarian)

An Inland Bronze Age: Excavations at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton

Christopher Evans and Ricky Patten, with Matt Brudenell and Maisie Taylor

With contributions by Grahame Appleby, Steve Boreham, Vida Rajkovača and Anne de Vareilles

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 7–45

The findings are outlined from the excavation of a later Bronze Age settlement located well ‘inland’ – respectively, 5 and 7km away from the Ouse and Cam River Valleys, and 6km back from the fen-edge – at Longstanton, where it straddled the flanks of a gravel ridge running across the Cambridgeshire clay plain. While given its rather piecemeal exposure, the site offers few major insights concerning the period’s settlement generally, it nevertheless reflects upon a number of crucial themes: the nature/chronology of ‘heavy land’ colonisation and when its pioneering occurred, the key role of water provisioning and, due to localised depositional survival, middening dynamics. As regards the latter, the site generated one of the region’s largest later Bronze Age ceramic assemblages and, through waterlogged preservation of its deep-cut pit-wells, yielded an important group of wooden artefacts and other finds.

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Beaker Pits and a probable mortuary enclosure on land off Stirling Way, near Witchford, Ely

Rob Atkins

with contributions by Zoë Uí Choileáin, Nina Crummy, Richard P. Evershed, Chris Faine, Rachel Fosberry, Alice Lyons, David Mullin, Lucija Šoberl and Stephen Wadson. Illustrations by Séverine Bézie

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 47–65

Excavation at this site revealed two Beaker pits, the first of their kind in the area. These were followed by a possibly defensive late Iron Age boundary ditch. An adjacent enclosure – perhaps serving a mortuary function – may have originated in the middle of the first century AD and continued in use until around the late second century AD. Within the enclosure lay a cremation and two inhumations with unusual grave goods marking them out as the burials of significant local people.

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An Iron Age banjo enclosure and contemporary settlement at Caldecote, Cambridgeshire

Scott Kenney and Alice Lyons

with contributions by Ian Baxter, Sarah Percival, Paul Sealey and Chris Stevens. Illustrations by Gillian Greer and Carlos Silva

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 67–84

Excavations on the claylands at Caldecote, 9km to the west of Cambridge, revealed the almost complete ground plan of a late Iron Age banjo enclosure and associated settlement dating to between c. 100–75 BC and AD c. 50. A banjo enclosure is defined as a small enclosure with a narrow approach way consisting of parallel ditches (Perry 1982, 57–59). Although this type of monument has been occasionally identified as far north as Cleveland and Yorkshire most examples are concentrated in the southern counties of England, with the greatest number found in Hampshire. The Caldecote example is one of only five known in Cambridgeshire and the only one to have been archaeologically investigated.

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Archaeological excavation at 'The Walnuts', Oundle Road, Woodston, Peterborough

John Thomas and Stephen Jones

With contributions from Jennifer Browning, Nicholas J. Cooper, Paul Courtney, Alice Forward, Patrick Marsden, Angela Monckton, Daniel Prior and Deborah Sawday

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 85–98

Archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at 'The Walnuts', Oundle Road, Woodston, Peterborough in advance of housing development by George Wimpey (East Midlands) Ltd. The earliest evidence came from a scatter of Neolithic pits associated with Peterborough Ware located in the southern half of the site. A small scatter of pottery and tile also hinted at nearby Roman occupation although no direct evidence was recovered on the site. A long sequence of medieval and post-medieval occupation was represented across the site. Complex occupation remains close to the Oundle Road street frontage consisted of twelfth to thirteenth century pits, thirteenth to fourteenth century boundaries and a fifteenth to sixteenth century agricultural building associated with yard surfaces, drainage and pits. Further evidence for sixteenth to seventeenth century occupation included a well, boundary ditches, pits and the creation of a large pond. Evidence for activities to the rear of the properties included changing boundaries, pits and quarrying remains reflecting use of the area between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. A wide range of pottery, animal bone and well-preserved environmental evidence adds to the picture of domestic occupation and associated activities on the site, providing important information on the early development of Woodston.

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Down the Line: Archaeological investigations on the route of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway

Alison Dickens and Matthew Collins

With contributions by Katie Anderson, Vida Rajkovača, Anne de Vareilles, Lawrence Billington, Matthew Brudenell, Natasha Dodwell, Andy Hall, Mark Knight and Simon Timberlake

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 99–136

Between late 2006 and the middle of 2008 archaeological excavation was carried out at ten locations along the 18 kilometre route of the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway. Monitoring of groundworks was also carried out along the whole length as well as heritage railway recording of the track and at key locations. Archaeological remains were found at seven of the excavation locations as well as in one significant location during the monitoring programme. Three of these sites are dealt with in other publications; the remainder are reported on in this paper.

Two sites at Swavesey revealed evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity, extending the known area of occupation on the island at this date down to the fen-edge. The evidence suggests that this was a processing or redistribution location rather than dense settlement. At the Windmill site near Over remains of a similar period were found, but here there was clear evidence of settlement extending from the middle Iron Age through to around AD 70 when it is likely that the settlement focus shifted due to landscape reorganisation. At Arbury evidence was found indicating the presence of a substantial Roman building with finds of pottery, building material and coins.

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Middle to Late Iron Age settlement and a Roman palisade at HMP Littlehey, West Perry, Cambridgeshire

Jim Brown

With contributions by Dana Challinor, Andy Chapman, Pat Chapman, Karen Deighton, Tora Hylton and Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 137–150

Excavations in advance of development for the new young offenders' institution identified Iron Age and Roman remains. A possible watering hole was established for livestock on unenclosed upland pasture, dated by AMS radiocarbon dating of maple wood to the third century BC. A sinuous ditch had partitioned the areas to either side of the watering hole by the second century BC forming an axial boundary upon which subsequent developments were aligned. There was an increase in pottery deposition and by the first century BC an enclosure, subdivided by a fence and containing scattered internal pits, lay east of the boundary. The fragmentary remains of two possible roundhouses lay to the west. A pond and a well provided water until the early first century AD when straight boundaries replaced the sinuous ditches of the Iron Age but retained the site orientation. By the late first century AD a palisade enclosure was established and smaller utilitarian enclosures lay nearby. Early Roman domestic occupation may have been present within the palisade. Scattered pottery probably accumulated until the late second century and comprised mainly utilitarian jars and bowls in mundane fabrics. Abandonment took place before the mid-third century when the land probably reverted to rough grazing.

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Multi-period archaeology on land at Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire

Andrew A. S. Newton

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 151–170

In 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an excavation at this site, which lies immediately adjacent to the areas in which CF Tebbutt, and later PV Addyman, recorded Anglo-Saxon settlement. The excavation identified features and finds ranging in date from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the early modern period. The results help to further characterise the late Anglo-Saxon settlement at St Neots and identified further portions of the seventeenth to eighteenth century mansion, Hall Place, previously excavated by PV Addyman in 1961. In addition, small scale Romano-British activity and evidence demonstrating the shift in focus from this area to the core of St Neots, to the west, during the medieval period was recorded.

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The medieval network of navigable Fenland waterways II: Barnack stone transport

Michael Chisholm

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 171–183

Barnack stone was used for medieval ecclesiastical building throughout the Fens but scholars have been puzzled about the waterway route or routes used for transport. The conventional wisdom is that the stone was taken from Barnack south overland to the Nene for transshipment to barges. However, the quarries were substantially nearer the Welland and this river was connected to the Nene and Ouse river systems at Crowland, a fact that has not been given adequate recognition. Some stone clearly did move southwards, and the actual transshipment site on the Nene is identified for the first time. The Welland site for transshipment is also identified. Examination of relative land and water transport distances and costs shows that it would have been cheaper for much if not most of the stone to have been taken to the Welland, the longer water journeys being more than compensated by shorter land haulage.

Archaeological investigations at the Old Schools, University of Cambridge

Richard Newman and Christopher Evans

With contributions by David Hall, Vida Rajkovača and Anne de Vareilles

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 185–196

The Old Schools of the University of Cambridge, which houses its central administrative offices, stands prominently in the heart of the historic town core (TL 4474 5846; Fig. 1). Today the building complex is of double-quadrangular form: the original, *Cobble Court* (with which this paper is concerned) and, in the west, *Old Court*, originally part of King's College until its ownership was transferred in the mid-nineteenth century.

The irregular layout of Schools' constituent components reflects its piecemeal development, spanning the fourteenth to the early twentieth centuries (Fig. 1). The architectural history of its original Cobble Court core was detailed (and 'problematized') through a conversion-related recording programme conducted in 1995. With its results, and an appraisal of relevant source-material, fully published in *The Antiquaries Journal* in 1999 (Evans and Pollard 1999), for our immediate purposes only its key themes need concern us at this time. The first, relates to the counter-clockwise progression of its construction, starting in c. 1370 with the construction of the Divinity School in the north and which arguably first stood as an independent hall. Thereafter, construction of its other three ranges continued over the next century and was only completed with its eastern front – as depicted on the Loggan print of 1668 (Fig. 1) – in c. 1480. Following prevailing later Medieval courtyard-type spatial models, the Schools were effectively hidden behind the domestic properties fronting onto King's Parade (Fig. 1). This only changed in the mid-eighteenth century with the construction of Wright's neo-classical façade. Appreciation of its grand public face required an appropriate 'display space' and led to the demolition of the street-front properties to provide a suitable lawn-vista; the long process of the University's architectural/institutional 'realisation' and the establishment of its readily visible core facilities being the other main theme of the 1999 paper.

A decade on, in June and July of 2009, the proposed installation of a new lift-shaft in the northeast corner of the former Divinity School-range resulted in the excavation, by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), of a c. 2 x 2.70m trench (Figs. 1 and 2; Newman 2009). Not only did this allow for the investigation of its original east-front foundations, but also provided a 1.40 x 2.70m exposure of the Medieval strata of the properties preceding it. This, accordingly, adds an earlier strand to this remarkable building's town/gown-interaction 'story'.

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Northborough Manor: A re-appraisal

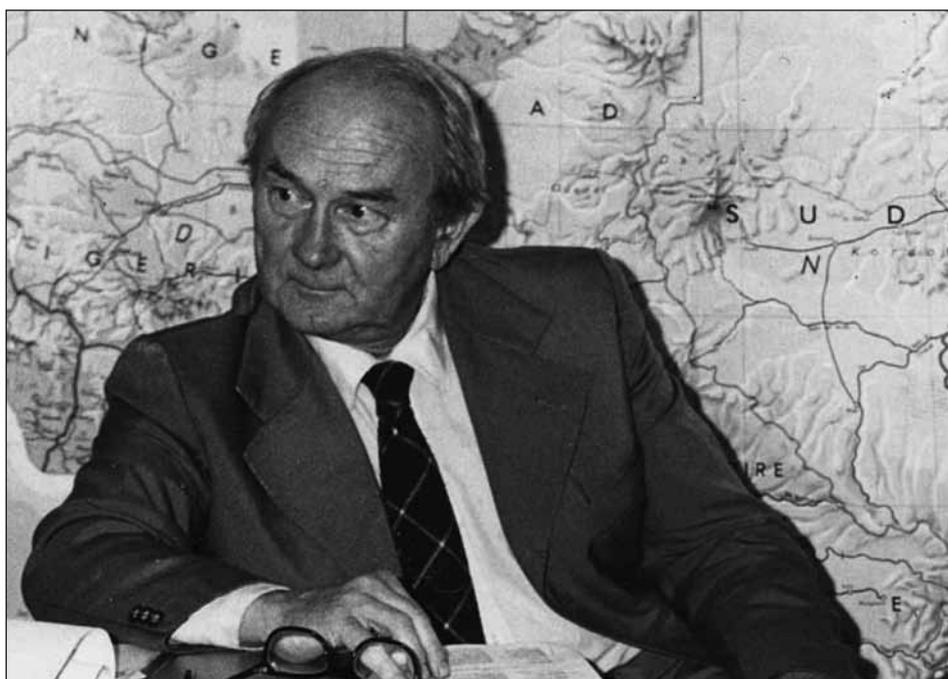
Nick Hill

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society C pp. 197–208

Detailed investigation and analysis at Northborough Manor, including a new survey of the gatehouse, have given clarification and a fresh understanding of the development of the site. The view that the house was built in c. 1320–40 by Roger de Norburgh, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, rather than the de la Mare family, is supported by this study. Analysis of the hall shows that the fine masonry was constructed for a different type of roof structure than the rather old-fashioned common rafter roof actually built. Much more survives of the service wing than has generally been thought, with considerable evidence for a good quality chamber over the service rooms. The main chamber, however, was in a cross-wing at the opposite end of the hall, the evidence indicating that this was lost in the eighteenth century when the house declined in status. This solar was approached by an unusually advanced stairway of rectangular form, instead of the more usual spiral stair. The impressive gatehouse was probably built shortly after the house. Its unusual, skewed plan is no accident but a deliberate attempt to stage-manage the approach from the highway to the house to best advantage. A major later phase of work, including flooring over of the open hall and construction of a large stable block, is attributed to the Claypole family in c. 1620–40.

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Dr John Amyas Alexander: 27/01/1922 – 17/08/2010



Professor Graeme Barker's comprehensive obituary notice for John Alexander, published in *The Times* (18/12/2010) fully describes John's war service, his contributions to teaching and archaeology in Africa, and his many important activities in British archaeology. Our collective obituary here provides but a brief synopsis of this remarkable life, but concentrates more on some personal views of those who knew him well, who gained from his teaching, and who shared his local fieldwork.

Many readers of the *Proceedings* will be familiar with at least some of John Alexander's activities. An Honorary Member of the Society he was its Director of Excavations in the 1970s and 1980s and the Society acknowledged the value of his work in the *Proceedings* Volume LXXXVIII, for 1999, which was a monograph 'Roman Cambridge: Excavations on Castle Hill 1956–1988' by Alexander and Joyce Pullinger.

Just after the war, John read history at Pembroke College Cambridge. Thereafter teaching history in the Sudan to Britain, John studied the postgraduate diploma in European Prehistory at the Institute of Archaeology in London, under Gordon Childe. Returning to Pembroke College, his PhD thesis was completed on the Yugoslav Iron Age. In 1958 he was appointed Staff Tutor in Archaeology at Cambridge University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies where he remained until 1965, after which he became Staff Lecturer in Archaeology, and the first full time lecturer in archaeology, in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University of London. There he developed a highly successful range of Certificate and Diploma courses that encompassed all aspects of British and world archaeology, a programme far wider than found in any 'intra-mural' department of archaeology at that time.



John was active in his excavations of threatened sites in and around Cambridge, notably Arbury Camp, Castle Hill/Mount Pleasant, Clopton, Grantchester, Great Chesterford, and Great Shelford. With a general shortage of dedicated funds, many of these excavations were done as training digs, involving generations of extra-mural students from both Cambridge and London, among whom a goodly number went on to work within archaeology.

In 1974, John returned to Cambridge as a University lecturer teaching European prehistory, becoming a Fellow of St John's College in 1976. During that period he also undertook major excavation campaigns at Qasr Ibrim in Nubia; his landmark contributions to African Archaeology and visiting professorships in Africa.

Tony Legge writes:

I first met John in 1962. Archaeology had been a long standing but unsystematic interest of mine, and I felt that this needed putting into order, so I joined a Cambridge University Extra-Mural class, taught by John. Our course ranged widely, with the emphasis on a comparative understanding of human physical and social evolution. In his classes we journeyed from the Olduvai Gorge of East Africa to the hand-axes in the Traveller's Rest gravel pit at Girton, and from the Roman Camp at Arbury Road to the widest reaches of the Roman world. John's archaeology was of immense humanity, presented as a vital route to human knowledge and understanding. Implicit in his teaching was that all in the group were part of the process of discovery. The entire proceedings were suffused with the quiet expectation that each of his audience would do what had to be done – and it invariably was.

With John's encouragement, I applied for admission to Churchill College, where I arrived as a mature student in 1966, and always had his support in

the following years. John was now at the University of London Extra-Mural Department. His Certificates and Diplomas there offered a great choice to his adult students. These were conducted and marked with academic rigour, drawing on the expertise of teachers from the British Museum, the Institute of Archaeology, and other like organisations. The sum of teaching hours probably exceeded all other university archaeology departments in Britain when combined. All of this fulfilled John's vision that archaeology must serve the public or it was nothing. Few outside the Adult Education system can grasp how innovative and important his approach was, and this system was copied throughout Britain and, indeed, elsewhere in the world. In 1974, by a curious stroke of fate, I replaced John at Extra-Mural Studies in London, a situation he viewed with delight. During my time as Head of Department there, I met delegations from many European and Asian countries who came to learn how this worked, and who carried John's ideas away with them.

I worked with John in the field over many years, organising training excavations jointly with the Cambridge Extra-Mural Department as did others of his friends who have contributed to this obituary. This did not always go smoothly, as is the nature of excavation anywhere, and John's fieldwork sometimes met unexpected problems. Even so, John's wry sense of humour always carried him through. Everyone has their favourite John Alexander story from fieldwork, remembered with fond affection. As an inexperienced volunteer in 1963, I worked briefly with John at the Clopton Deserted Medieval Village in Cambridgeshire, where John had planned to dig a Medieval peasant's house, an ephemeral structure, then largely unknown. He selected a suitably smooth terrace on the Clopton hillside on which to place his trenches, but found instead the robbed-out church footings, and the graveyard. Within a very few days there were human skeletons in great multitude, at all



levels, some laying not far below the turf. John was quite unperturbed by this change of direction, and he encouraged visits and participation from all in the locality, and many came up the hill to see what we were doing. His well-intentioned efforts soon, however, resulted in a delegation who demanded an end to excavation. He had uncovered a death pit! The plague would be released among them! John soon placated the delegation with the voice of sweet reason, though another problem soon followed. The deserted village is really Clopton *with* Croydon, the two parishes amalgamated following depopulation at the enclosures of the mid 17th century. The churchyard was, of course, still consecrated, and the Vicar of Croydon politely explained Again, John's patient charm and negotiation soon resolved the problem, proper permission was obtained, and work was allowed to continue.

John was also active in the support of those with an amateur interest in archaeology, always dear to him, especially the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group, where there will be many among the members who will have their own memories of John.

Tony Legge was formerly Lecturer in Archaeology, Head of Centre, and then Professor of Environmental Archaeology at the University of London Department of Extra-Mural Studies, latterly the Birkbeck College Centre for Continuing Education, from 1974 to 2005. He is now a Senior Fellow at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge.

Harvey Sheldon writes:

Through the educational programmes he pioneered and delivered, John Alexander became one of the most influential figures in post-war British archaeology. The Diploma programme that he created and managed at the University of London created unprec-

edented educational opportunities for a generation or more of adult learners. Experience in fieldwork was always an important aspect of studies for the Diploma and – as early as the summer of 1954 – John had carried out a training excavation on Wye Down in Kent, as part of the London University Extra-Mural summer school. The students even had the benefit of a site visit from Mortimer Wheeler, with whom I think John dug, as a schoolboy at Maiden Castle in the 1930s!

During his time as the Staff Tutor in Archaeology in the Cambridge Adult Education Department John developed an annual programme of residential summer training excavations. These became a magnet for other amateur archaeologists seeking training in excavation and a resource for youngsters, often still at school, who were considering reading the subject as undergraduates.

John's awareness of the actual and potential threat to archaeological sites led him to become a leading member of the group campaigning to alert the public and to bring pressure on government to provide resources to meet the challenge. One major step in this campaign, for which John worked tirelessly, was the foundation of 'RESCUE' in early 1971 as an independent body established to keep the issues, the challenges, the successes and the failures in the open for public debate.

John was a remarkable man, anchored by his devotion to Yvonne and his children.

Harvey Sheldon is a former Director of the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee, Head of London Archaeology at the Museum of London, and Lecturer in Archaeology at Birkbeck College.

Morag Woudhuysen writes:

I met John when I first applied to the Cambridge Extra-Mural Board, to join an excavation. Despite

being slightly puzzled by the instructions, which suggested I might bring a hat 'for the garden party' and a tennis racquet, I joined a dig on what turned out to be a Medieval brickworks. The first part of my archaeological education, as for so many us, came within minutes of going on-site when John informed me, 'you've bought the wrong sort of trowel!'

On site the atmosphere was quite formal as we were addressed by name and title, with the site notebook (which could only be written up by those of sufficient experience) recording the happenings in terms of, 'Mr Brown continued removing layer A' and 'Miss Smith did X ...'. But looking back, I realise that I had come into archaeology just at the point where it was about to shed old ways of working and become a much more mainstream subject.

Much of the credit for those changes must go to John. He set up courses which were of a high academic quality and which brought into archaeology a far wider spectrum of students, and their talents, than universities could. He also anticipated the archaeological consequences of the rapid redevelopment of land and town centres which were starting to be apparent in the late '50s and the need – which could not be met by university-trained students – for skilled, local amateur archaeologists who could watch, excavate and record at a local level.

In Cambridge the excavations on Castle Hill and elsewhere, reflected these changes. The Phoenix Garden excavations of 1962 took place on the last open space on the hilltop. There, John excavated a grid of trenches with a large and diverse labour force made up of paid labourers from the Labour Exchange, about-to-be-released prisoners, undergraduates, extra-mural students, school students, paid volunteers (we each got £1 a day), local people who became intrigued by the dig, members of archaeological societies, and anyone else who expressed the slightest interest.

This was a teaching excavation of its time, and John followed Mortimer Wheeler's dictums about on-site management and protocol. But while some of this would remain, the practice of archaeology was poised to change and the Cambridge excavations soon began to use open-plan excavation in place of small trenches, earthmoving machinery to clear topsoil and new technologies to better recover remains. John readily took to any new technology, technique or piece of equipment that would 'do the job better'.

Behind the on-site work there was a well thought-out structure to the training which meant students were rotated through different areas of work – digging, surveying, pottery washing and identification, section and plan drawing, and so on. A book-box provided relevant background material. On one afternoon a week John would do the 'milkround' when students were taken off-site to look at local archaeological monuments and their landscapes – annoying golfers as we visited the barrows at Royston Heath, admiring the grave of the Godolphin after doing the banks of Wandlebury and then scrambling up the Devil's Dyke at Reach. Work did not stop at the end of day as there was a full set of evening lectures. While

some were delivered by John and other on-site directors, academics also came in from the University and Museum of Archaeology which gave students immediate access to well known names, fresh ideas and a sense of being part of a body of people all engaged, at whatever level, in a common venture.

John continued to work on excavations in and around Cambridge for over thirty years. Often the urban areas available for excavation were small, but the continuity of his direction and knowledge allowed even tiny sites to contribute to the larger whole. It was also due to his encouragement that much of the later excavation was done under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society – a triumphant justification of John's belief that local people could and *would* undertake the care of their local archaeology. The eventual publication of all the years of excavation, by the CAS, gave him great pleasure.

On moving back to Cambridge in 1974, John soon acquired a reputation amongst students for his disorganised study and his forgetfulness. Yet, above all else he was known for his care and consideration. Many benefited from numerous acts of kindness and generosity. He was generous with lending books and offprints, and philosophical when they did not come back. I can remember him smiling and saying that as long as the book was being well used somewhere, that was what really counted. He had a talent to do gentle kindnesses in such a way that one did not feel burdened by accepting them – a rare gift.

For all his life John worked in so many ways with a gentle but determined zeal to promote archaeology. He had a deep conviction that we are all first and foremost defined by being human beings. He believed that archaeology, with its concern for the human past, was the only medium where all peoples could meet on the common ground of humanity and through which they could come to understand themselves, our human history and the interrelationship of us all. Those of us who knew him will remember a man who lived his life by this conviction and whose work bears witness to it.

Morag Woudhuysen worked with John for many years at his excavations around Cambridge, acting as Finds Officer.

Christopher Evans writes:

I first got to know John through the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee (CAC) during the course of Haddenham's fieldwork in the early 1980s. Always generous with his vast local knowledge, over the years he steadfastly supported the development of professional fieldwork within the County and, particularly, the formation of the University's Unit in 1990. He would regularly visit our excavations, dispensing both brilliant bits of insight and reminiscence. Often he would use this as an opportunity to deliver boxes of his site archives relevant to the immediate work at hand. As a result, working with him we wrote up a number of his sites for publication (Great Wilbraham, Arbury Camp and Shelford). Although such exercises can often prove personally trying, this was never the

case with John and, accordingly, this was why we dedicated our 2008 South Cambridge Archaeology/*Borderlands* volume to him.

Let's not though beat around the bush, John could be terrifically disorganised, misplacing lecture slides and site plans with equal measure. It always seemed a little ironic that, with his Indian Army background (and well-expressed in his *How to Direct Archaeological Sites* of 1970), in his University fieldwork teaching John thought of himself as training archaeology's officer corps. (When he delivered Wilbraham's archives, quite a lot of Sudanese material had got mixed in with it and I like to think that, by the same token, that someone someday in Khartoum will stumble upon the still missing bits of Wilbraham's). Here I'll indulge in an anecdote. The first time I meet John was when driving him back from a CAC meeting with Ian Hodder in 1982. The late summer afternoon was beautiful and John duly invited us into his garden for drinks. Laying on a tremendous spread, the hours passed pleasantly. At one point when Hodder was taking nuts from a bowl and, just about to pass these into his mouth, a glint had obviously caught John's eye and he deftly lent over and pluck something from Ian's lip-poised hand, remarking (as he saved Hodder's life) 'Ah, my cuff-link, I wondered where I put that'. With his generosity, perpetual good-nature and deep charm, you could forgive John anything – he was simply one of the nicest people you could hope to know and his company was always a pleasure.

His achievements were many. The quality of his early Castle Hill excavations (once you get over his use of Wheeler boxes) was very high. Aside from his key role in the CAC, he was a uniquely inspiring teacher. Indeed, however much he supported the County's archaeology, this pales in relationship to what he did in Africa and, over the decades in the University's Department of Archaeology, he fostered generations of young African archaeologists; that's a truly great thing and something he did right until the end.

John was simply a lovely man and a staunch colleague, and we shall certainly miss him.

Christopher Evans is the Executive Director of the University's Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

John Alexander: Supplementary Bibliography *John Pickles*

The bibliography of John's publications in his *Azania* Festschrift (No. 39/2004, 337–41), is thorough and largely accurate. It omits, however all but one of his numerous reviews after 1953. The list below is in two parts: his further original articles and notes, including a few missed by the compilers of the previous bibliography and an account (for the record) of reviews of his two books by others.

Articles

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Reviews of Dr Alexander's books

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- Reviewed: Frank Hole, *American Anthropologist* 74 (1972), 135–136; R. J. C. Atkinson, *Antiquity* 45 (1971), 235–236; Peter Fowler, *Encounter* 37 (Oct. 1971), 71; by J. du Plat Taylor, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 2 (1973), 409; John Coles, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 38 (1972), 451; Roger Summers, *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 27 (1972), 87–88; [Peter Levi], *TLS* 1 January 1971, 16.
- 1972 *Yugoslavia [Jugoslavia] before the Roman conquest*. (London & New York).

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Supplementary material added after publication:

Book Reviews by Dr Alexander

- 1969 Peter V. Glob, *The bog people*, translated by R. Bruce-Mitford (1969). *Antiquity* 43: 320–1.
- 1971 Jacques Cauvin, *Les outillages néolithiques de Byblos et du littoral libanais*. *Man* New series 6: 301–2.
- 1972 Elizabeth A. Dowman, *Conservation in field archaeology* (1971). *Antiquity* 46: 235.
Thurstan Shaw, *Igbo-Ukwu: an account of archaeological discoveries in eastern Nigeria* (2 vols. 1970). *Antiquaries Journal* 52: 199–200.
- 1975 Lawrence Barfield, *Northern Italy before Rome* (1971). *Antiquaries Journal* 55: 139–41.
- 1976 Graham Webster, *Practical archaeology: an introduction to fieldwork and excavation* (New edition, 1974). *Antiquity* 50: 170–1.
Graham Connah, *The archaeology of Benin ... researches in and around Benin City, Nigeria* (1975). *Antiquity* 50: 172.
Tadeusz Lewicki, *West African food in the Middle Ages according to Arabic sources* (1974). *Antiquaries Journal* 56: 296–7.
- 1977 H.M.S.O., *An inventory of archaeological sites in north-east Northamptonshire* (1975). *Antiquaries Journal* 57: 362–3.
- 1977 Roland Oliver & Brian M. Fegan, *Africa in the Iron Age, 500 BC to 1400 AD* (1975). *Antiquity* 51: 155–6.
Trevor Rowley & Mike Breakell (eds.), *Planning and the historic environment* (1975). *Antiquity* 51: 160–1.
- 1978 Thurstan Shaw, *Unearthing Igbo-Ukwu* (1977). *Antiquaries Journal* 58: 182 [brief note]. Another review in *Man*, New series 13 (1978): 144–5.
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- 1979 Thurstan Shaw, *Nigeria, its archaeology and early history* (1978). *Antiquaries Journal* 59: 131.
Hugh Hencken, *The Iron Age cemetery of Magdalenska gora in Slovenia: Mecklenburg collection, Part II* (1978). *Antiquaries Journal* 59, 145–6.
- 1981 John D. Fage (ed.), *The Cambridge history of Africa, vol. 2: from c. 500 BC to AD 1050* (1978). *Antiquity* 55: 153–4.
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- 1983 J. Desmond Clark (ed.), *The Cambridge history of Africa, vol I. From the earliest time to c. 500 BC* (1982). *Antiquity* 57: 228.
- 1985 Friedrich W. Hinkel, *Exodus from Nubia* (1978). *Antiquity* 59: 77.
- 1985 J. Desmond Clark & Steven A. Brandt (eds.), *From hunters to farmers: the causes and consequences of food production in Africa* (1984), *Man*, New series 20: 749–50
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- 1986 Michel Feugère, *Les fibules en Gaule méridionale 120 BC–500 AD*. (1985). *Antiquity* 60: 79–80.
Lech Krzyzaniak & Michal Kobusiewicz (eds.), *Origin and early development of food-producing cultures in N.E. Africa* (1984). *Antiquity* 60: 244–5.
- 1987 Torgny Säve-Söderbergh (ed.), *Temples and tombs of ancient Nubia: the international rescue campaign at Abu Simbel, Philae, and other sites* (1987). *Antiquity* 61: 487–8.
- 1988 Graham Connah, *African civilizations: precolonial cities and states in tropical Africa, an archaeological perspective* (1987). *Antiquity* 62: 389–90.
- 1990 Peter Stone & Robert McKenzie (eds.), *The excluded past: archaeology in education* (1989). *Antiquity* 64: 65.
- 1996 I.W. Sjöström, *Eighth international conference for Meroitic studies, London, pre-prints*. *Sudan Archaeological Research Society Newsletter* (Nov.), 23–4.
- 1998 Gilbert Pwiti & Robert Soper (eds.), *Aspects of African archaeology* (1996). *African Archaeological Review* 15: 219–20.
- 1999 Alison Taylor, *Cambridge, the hidden history* (1999). PCAS 87 for 1998, 98–9.
William Y. Adams, *Kulubnarti I: the architectural remains* (1996) & *Kulubnarti II: the artifactual remains* (1999) [with Nettie Adams]. *African Archaeological Review* 16: 197–8.
- 2000 Tony Kirby & Sue Oosthuizen (eds.), *Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire history* (2000). PCAS 89, 87–8.
John O. Udal, *The Nile in darkness: conquest and exploration 1504–1862* (1998) *Sudan and Nubia* 4: 79.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Volume C (PCAS 100)

Richard Halliday (Editor) and John Pickles (Librarian)

This issue is the 100th Volume of the *Proceedings*. Our publications have been issued since the *Report presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at its first General meeting* of 1841, and from our earliest days publication has been an important aspect of the Society's activities. In the 1840s and for long afterwards printing, paper, and labour were comparatively cheap, and *Communications* developed into the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* from 1890, a quarto series (1840 to 1849 and 1908 to 1951) and octavo series (1851 to 1942) besides 'extra' and 'occasional' books. In some periods the output was decidedly thin (e.g. the early 1950s), yet the *Proceedings* were maintained even during the two world wars. They remain the public face of the Society beyond Cambridge and are exchanged annually with the publications of scores of learned bodies at home and round the world. By their quality, CAS will be widely judged.

Laws in the report of the 1841 AGM note the Society's aims: to encourage the study of the history and antiquities of the university, county and town of Cambridge. The Council at that time was dominated by clergymen, and the *Communications* were part of the subscription (an expensive ten shillings each term). By 1894, the 18 council members included only two clergymen and incorporated the University Librarian, three professors (two were Fellows of the Royal Society), two LLDs, one ScD, one LittD and only two entitled simply 'Esq'. At this time women were admitted as members of the Society and soon brought distinction to it, most notably Mary Bateson, the medieval historian. For all except the last two years of the past half century a succession of able women editors, beginning with Mary Cra'ster, has edited PCAS, seven have been Presidents, and women have occupied the office of Secretary for over 55 years.

MW Thompson, in *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1840–1990* (1990) notes that the rule restricting activities to those connected with the county, town and university was later relaxed. Over the years, the journal has included an eclectic mix, often addressing topics far removed from Cambridge, although of late we have tended to concentrate on town and county. Anthropological subjects, genealogy, and substan-

tial primary sources have been diverted into more specialised journals or publications by other societies, and Cambridgeshire Records Society, which has just issued its twentieth volume, was founded and for some time supported financially by CAS in order to publish detailed historical records. In recent years an important concern has been to balance excavation reports and local history. The two tend to have different audiences, and one is currently better funded.

The range of topics addressed in PCAS runs from the 'Lament of Eleanor Cobham Duchess of Gloucester when convicted of sorcery' edited by the Rev C Hardwick in Volume I, to 'The Morning Star Ceremony of the Pawnee' by Alfred Cort Haddon, FRS (the notable anthropologist, ethnologist, biologist and pioneer of the study of anthropology at Cambridge University for whom the Faculty library is named) in VI of the New Series (1906–1907), and from 'On an early Runic calendar found in Lapland in 1862' (E Magnusson in IV (1876–1877)) to 'Recent excavations in the Market Place, Cambridge' by Professor Hughes in the New Series IV (1898–1903). Hughes' inspections of excavations for construction of public lavatories were a forerunner of modern archaeological watching briefs. Thomas McKenny Hughes (d.1917), who held the chair of geology for over forty years, was an officer or Council member of the CAS for much of that time. Dozens of his papers were published and he gave as much time and expertise to local excavations as to his own subject. A 'British point of view' was the basis of a communication 'On the Ancient Earthworks between the mouth of the Tyne and the Solway' by Hughes in 1887. The New Series II (1894), by now *'The Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society with communications made to the Society'* included two reports from Professor Hughes, one 'On the Castle Hill, Cambridge', the other 'Exhibition of a Welsh wooden half-penny'.

Although the first communications were unadorned, illustrations appeared in 1859, and a striking set of 12 colour plates illustrating beads, urns, bucket fittings, amber and glass accompanied the 'Account of the excavation of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Barrington Cambridgeshire' communicated

by Walter K Foster Esq FSA (V 1880–1881). Colour returned to the cover and inside of *PCAS* in 2004. The wide geographical scope of those earlier issues is also illustrated by Volume I of the New Series (1893) which includes a contribution, 'On a Roman refuse pit in Alderney', by Baron Anatole von Hügel, Curator of the Museum which was established by the gift of the CAS collections to Cambridge University in 1884. In the volume for 1900–1901, Dr Haddon reported on 'Stone implements from Sarawak'. Communications from notable archaeologists include Flinders Petrie's 'Recent excavations in Sinai' (New Series V).

New Series XVII for 1920–1921 (pre-dating his seminal and pivotal work) includes 'Anglo-Saxon monumental Sculpture in the Cambridge District' by (Sir) Cyril Fox. Fox served briefly as the Society's Director of Excavations before moving to the National Museum of Wales and national distinction. He is best remembered here for taking the first of the newfangled Cambridge PhD degrees in archaeology and transforming it into the classic *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), which exemplifies his study of landscape and settlement. Another writer on the archaeology of the region was Tom (TC) Lethbridge, who appears in 1922–23 (age 22) as the joint author of a paper on an Upper Palaeolithic site near Fen Ditton. This was the first of many papers or reports, including three quarto volumes, which increased when he succeeded Fox as Director of Excavations. He was an important figure in the archaeology of the region for many years.

Some papers had originally been presented at meetings of the Society. Volume XXIX, 1926–1927, records that Gordon Childe, professor of archaeology at Edinburgh, noted for his promotion of the concepts of the 'Neolithic Revolution' and the 'Urban Revolution', had spoken on 'The Development of Bronze Age art in Hungary'. Other meetings that year included OGS Crawford, a pioneer in the use of aerial landscape photography, speaking on 'Air Photographs and Archaeology', and J Reid Moir on 'Ancient Man at Hoxne, Suffolk. JGD Clark (later Sir Grahame Clark, Disney professor from 1952–1974, editor of the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* and well known for his excavation at Star Carr), then still only a BA, provided a paper on 'A Stone Age site of Swaffham Prior' in XXXII, 1930–1931. Issues in the 1930s recorded the work of the Fenland Research Committee.

The 1940s saw reports of contributions by well known names such as Dorothy Garrod (Disney professor of archaeology at Cambridge, the first woman to hold a chair at Oxford or Cambridge) who 'communicated' in 1940 on 'The Cave paintings of Lascaux'. In 1946 Glyn Daniel (later Disney professor and broadcaster, chair of the TV programme *Animal, Vegetable and Mineral*) had spoken on 'The Long Barrow in Western Europe', Stuart Piggott (professor of archaeology at Edinburgh and one of the excavators at Sutton Hoo) communicated on 'Prehistoric India and the West' and 'Seal hunting in the Stone Age', and Mortimer Wheeler, archaeologist and broadcaster, populariser of archaeology and excavator of

Verulamium and Maiden Castle, reported on excavations at Verulamium.

As already noted, the journal reflected a decline in activity, or even interest, in the late 1940s and the 1950s, but the Society's incorporation of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, a breakaway body with its own *Transactions* from 1900 to 1950, marks a gradual resurgence in contributions and some changes in their nature.

The journal includes early contributions of those still active in studies of the archaeology and the landscape of the region, such as Christopher Evans, David Hall, Sue Oosthuizen, Francis Pryor, Alison Taylor (County Archaeologist from 1974 to 1997) and Christopher Taylor (whose first contribution was over 30 years ago). The 1970s and 1980s in particular reflect the appliance of science in archaeology, and papers were published with titles incorporating terms such as 'radiocarbon' and 'resistivity'. The re-emergence and importance of the 'amateur' archaeologist, always a lively part of archaeology in Cambridgeshire, was marked more than 30 years ago with articles relating to the Cambridge Archaeology Field Group (which is still very active).

Changes in technology and the way in which information is accessed impacted on how the journal is prepared ('cut and paste' of manuscripts is now executed with a computer rather than scissors and glue) and will no doubt affect how it is published in future. It is now clear that some societies like ours intend to digitise their past publications and so put thousands of pages on the internet for easy reference. Thanks to camera-ready hard copy or machine-readable documents and 'pdf' formats, both paper and electronic versions of material *should* be as cheap (in relative terms) as they were in Victorian days and that long era of moveable metal type that ended a generation ago. But this should not threaten a well-designed printed version. If the printed *Proceedings* cost a large part of the Society's resources in future, it is surely proper that they do. May our successors have in the second hundred volumes of *PCAS* the same confidence and pleasure that we have in looking at the first.