

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

18 OCTOBER—6 DECEMBER 1909.

WITH

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY

MICHAELMAS TERM 1909.

No. LV.

BEING No. 1 OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

(EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



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1909

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Monday, 25 October, 1909.

The Rev. Dr STOKES, President, in the Chair.

The Report for the year 1908-9 was presented to the Society and passed.

### REPORT.

A LARGE addition to the list of members, an increase of eighty per cent. in the average attendances at meetings, and other favourable circumstances, permit the history of the Society during the past year to be summed up in one word—progress.

Eight members have retired during the year in consequence of leaving England or the near neighbourhood of Cambridge.

Five members have been lost to us through death. Among those who have thus passed away the Council desires to commemorate with great regret the Rev. Canon Appleton, Master of Selwyn College, and Mr William Milner Fawcett, whose long connexion of forty-five years with the Society, and his active and useful work for it, make his decease a severe loss to us. He bequeathed to the Society about eighty volumes of Archaeological works, which have been placed in the Library of the Museum of Archaeology.

To counterbalance the thirteen members thus withdrawn from the Society eighty-six new members have been elected.

On 1st October, 1908, the Society numbered 299 members; now there are 372 names upon the roll.

Two additions to Law III have been made in order to facilitate the increase of members, and, because the Society is so closely connected with the University, to permit undergraduates to take advantage of the educational work done by it.

Twenty-one meetings have been held during the past Session, with an average attendance of 81 persons. This clearly points out that the plan of holding weekly meetings instead of fortnightly ones during term, has roused a corresponding increase in the interest taken by members in the Society's work.

The following communications were made :

- F. J. Allen, M.D.: *Church Towers of Cambridgeshire.* Feb. 22, 1909.
- C. P. Allix: *An Ancestor's escape from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.* May 10, 1909.
- Prof. Sir R. S. Ball: *Ancient and Modern Views of the Constitution of the Milky Way.* Mar. 1, 1909.
- Francis Bond: *How the English Parish Church grew.* Oct. 27, 1908.
- F. Bligh Bond: *Screens of Cambridgeshire Churches.* Nov. 30, 1908.
- R. Bowes: *The Zodiac Club.* May 31, 1909.
- H. M. Chadwick: *Runic Inscriptions.* May 3, 1909.
- W. L. H. Duckworth, Sc.D.: *Notes on Corsica: (a) The discovery of a megalithic site near Ponte Leccia, (b) The men of the Niolo and Ascò districts.* May 24, 1909.
- J. E. Foster: *The connection of Chesterton Vicarage with the Abbey of Vercelli.* Feb. 15, 1909.
- G. J. Gray: *The Shops at the West End of Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge.* May 10, 1909.
- W. H. St John Hope: *The loss of King John's baggage-train in the Well-stream in Oct. 1216.* Nov. 16, 1908.
- John Peile, Litt.D., the Master of Christ's College: *On four MS. books of accounts kept by Joseph Mead, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, with his pupils between 1614 and 1633.* May 24, 1909.
- Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie: *Discoveries at Memphis.* Oct. 19, 1908.
- Prof. E. J. Rapson: *Early Indian History illustrated with coins and inscriptions.* Jan. 25, 1909.
- W. B. Redfern: *Ancient Footgear.* May 17, 1909.
- Prof. Ridgeway: *Origin of the Turkish Crescent.* Nov. 23, 1908.
- W. H. R. Rivers, M.D.: *The Secret Societies of the Banks' Islands.* Mar. 8, 1909.
- W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.: *Modern Greece.* Nov. 2, 1908.
- Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat: *On the corruption of old English names.* Nov. 9, 1908.

Reginald A. Smith: *Santon Downham Hoard of Metal.*

Feb. 1, 1909.

Rev. Dr Stokes: *Early University Property.* Feb. 15, 1909.

Rev. F. G. Walker: *Comberton Maze and the origin of Mazes.*

Feb. 8, 1909.

Rev. F. G. Walker: *Greek Coins and Syrian Arrowhead from a Roman Cemetery at Godmanchester.* May 24, 1909.

Again ample time has been devoted to the main object for which the Society was founded, namely, the study of East Anglian archaeology, since eleven out of the twenty-two papers read related to Cambridge and the Eastern counties.

This year will see the commencement of the first block of the new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. This much-desired event has been brought about by the unwearied efforts on the part of the Curator, Baron A. von Hügel, and through the continued generosity of members of the Foster family, aided by a grant of £1000 from the unassigned portion of the Benefaction Fund of the University. An energetic movement ought now to be made in order to secure the building of the two other blocks of the Museum within a reasonable time.

Some dozen or more portraits have been added to the Society's collection of portraits of distinguished persons connected with the County, University, and Borough. The Secretary begs members to bear in mind this valuable section of the Society's work, and to aid him in obtaining portraits of notable persons in any durable form.

Excavations have been carried out by the Secretary at Barton. The Roman road, which ran from Cambridge Castle to Barton, was uncovered last winter and a careful plan made of its section where it crosses a field called Bull's Close, a little to the north-east of the church.

A tumulus at Barton was also excavated, through the courtesy of the Mercers' Company of London. The mound was levelled some fifty years ago, and it was only by appealing to the recollections of old inhabitants of the village that the site could be located. It stood in the field, a few yards to the south-east of the point where the Bridle-path from Grant-

chester emerges on the high road to Cambridge. A round patch of very dark brown earth, about eight yards in diameter, was discovered at a distance of three feet below surface level. A few human bones and fragments of Niedermendig lava millstones and coarse pottery, together with two pieces of bronze, rusted out of all shape and recognition, were the only objects found in this dark earth. Though the pieces of millstone point to a Roman origin of the tumulus yet, considering the indeterminate character of the rest of the evidence, of themselves they are not sufficient to fix a date.

During August, by the courtesy of the Master of Christ's College, three tumuli called the 'Arms Hills,' situated to the north of the village of Bourn, were also opened by the Secretary. A report of this excavation will be laid before the Society.

An appeal, published herewith in Appendix No. I, has been issued by the Council to members, and to others interested in original research, for the forming of an Excavation Fund.

It is earnestly hoped a generous response will be made to this appeal in order that this most important branch of antiquarian work may be fittingly carried on by the Society. The ideal to be aimed at is the accumulation of a sum sufficient to provide an income of £50 to be spent in excavating the many sites in the County awaiting serious investigation.

In the meantime a sum of £50 should be raised by subscription each year for this purpose.

The Secretary, aided by donations from a few members of the University and by a grant from the Society's funds, has been able to restore, according to its original plan, the ancient village maze at Comberton, which had become almost obliterated. The maze is now protected by an iron fence, which will permanently preserve this interesting relic of bygone times.

This year the publications have been five in number:

By W. D. Carøe, M.A. *King's Hostel*. Quarto. New Series, No. 2.

The three terminal parts of the thirteenth volume of *Proceedings*, containing the Transactions and Communications for the Session 1908-9.

The List of Members, Rules, Report, etc., for 1909.

The thanks of the Society are again due to Mr J. W. Clark, Sir H. G. Fordham, Mr J. E. Foster, and others for providing blocks and illustrations for their papers.

Four excursions have been made during the past year.

On 22nd October, 1908, 45 members drove or cycled to Madingley Hall, where Colonel Harding conducted them over the house, which he has so carefully and conservatively restored, and afterwards very kindly entertained the party to tea.

On 10th December, 1908, a pleasant afternoon was spent by 52 members in visiting some of the old buildings in Cambridge. The 'Old Abbey,' Barnwell, a seventeenth century house; the 'Cellarer's Checker,' the only existing portion of Barnwell Priory; the 'Vicarages' on Mount Pleasant, situated on the edge of the old rampart of the Castle enclosure; the 'School of Pythagoras,' which was never a school, and had nothing to do with Pythagoras, but is a good example of a twelfth century dwelling house; the 'True Blue Inn,' in Sidney Street; and a small house off Market Hill, belonging to Messrs Macintosh and Son, which contains some fine oak carving, were the places visited.

On 18th February, 1909, the Master of Magdalene kindly entertained a party of 65 members in the College Hall. Mr J. W. Clark gave an interesting account of the College Buildings from their foundation. Professor T. McKenny Hughes addressed the meeting on the old Castle fortifications in the College grounds. The Pepysian Library was thrown open to the visitors who inspected its valuable books and documents under the guidance of Mr S. Gaselee, the Librarian.

On 13th May, 1909, an excursion of some 40 miles was made by motor omnibus. Wimpole Hall, the residence of our member, Viscount Clifden, was the first place visited; Guilden Morden Church with its remarkable parclose screen; Ashwell Church, where there are such interesting '*graffiti*' of the middle fourteenth century—one an outline sketch of old St Paul's Cathedral, London—were inspected in due course; and lastly Royston Cave, which contains curious carvings of Plantagenet times. Thirty-seven members formed the party.

The excursion to Thaxted Church and Horham Hall,

arranged for 5th August, could not take place owing to the absence of so many members from Cambridge on that date; it has been postponed until next July.

The balance sheet showing the Society's financial position to 31st December, 1908, is published with this report.

It discloses a deficit of £87. 6s. 2d.

This was caused by bringing the publications of the Society up to date, whereby the cost of the *Proceedings* for two years was paid out of one year's income; this, together with the loss incurred in connexion with the exhibition of the Society's collection of Portraits and the large payments for excavation work, account for the amount. None of these causes will operate in the future. The finances of the Society have been placed on a sound footing, and thanks to the larger income at its disposal, owing to the great increase in the number of members, the Council have no reason to anticipate a deficit in the future.

The Society regrets, owing to the reasons given above, that it has not been able to grant so large a sum as usual to the Museum of Archaeology for the purchase of local objects: a list of those bought this year is given in Appendix II.

Mr A. Gray and the Secretary attended the Congress of Archaeological Societies held at Burlington House on 7th July. An account of the proceedings will be circulated.

Sir H. G. Fordham attended, as a delegate from the Society, the 76th Session of the 'Congrès Archéologique de France' held at Avignon during the last week in May.

The thanks of the Society are presented to Mr Elliot Stock for the gift of the *Antiquary*.

The changes in the Council have been more numerous than usual. Dr Venn has retired from the Presidency after holding office for two years, and the Rev. Dr Stokes has been chosen to succeed him. Mr J. E. Foster succeeded to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr W. M. Fawcett, and Colonel Harding and Dr Guillemard have filled the places caused by the retirement of Mr F. J. H. Jenkinson and Dr Allen.

Dr Venn has consented to represent the Society on the Antiquarian Committee.

## APPENDIX I.

## EXCAVATION FUND APPEAL

The Council, after due consideration of the matter, believe the best interests of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society will be served by conducting each year some excavations upon the many relics of bygone ages to be found in the County.

It has, therefore, determined to appeal to members, and to others interested in original research, for support in raising a fund for carrying out this most valuable work.

It is impossible to meet the cost of such investigations out of current income, since the scope of the Society's undertakings is widening, causing thereby greater demands upon its ordinary resources.

During the past year 75 members have been added to the Society's roll, a goodly proportion of whom have joined in consequence of the interest aroused by the recent excavations at Barton, Lord's Bridge and Cherryhinton.

This fact shows that the Society, as well as archaeological research, will benefit by the adoption of this course of action.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the value of excavations in elucidating the past history of the County.

The exploration of the various tumuli scattered over Newmarket Heath, and elsewhere within our borders, will help to fix the boundaries of the ancient peoples who inhabited this part of East Anglia, and to mark the limits reached by earlier invasions, before the Roman conquest ended those incursions for some 200 or 300 years.

The War Ditches near Cherryhinton have been explored only partially; at least two-thirds of the circle of the camp remains untouched, as well as the cemetery belonging to this pre-Roman settlement. Rich finds ought to be the reward of patient investigation on this site.

The ford way at Hauxton Mill of the ancient road, which ran from the Ermine Street near Old North Road Station, along the ridge of Chapel Hill, through Hauxton to Red Cross, should yield to the careful digger many objects of the Celtic, Roman, and Saxon ages.

Two tumuli and what appears to be an early fortification near Fen Drayton, await the explorer's hands.

Caxton Moats, with ditches 60 feet wide, are an unexplained puzzle to antiquaries.

The curious earthmarks at the field called 'Bullocks Haste' near Cottenham, undisturbed grassland since Roman times, and other sites near by, deserve more attention than they have hitherto received, for this is a most important centre for study of the Roman occupation.

For the investigation of these, and many other such places, and for excavation work on localities, which though undiscovered as yet, become known as year by year goes by, funds are imperatively needed.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, holding such a position as it does, and numbering now nearly 400 members, ought to spend at least £50 each year on original research.

The Council makes this appeal in the confident hope that a generous response on the part of its members and others will enable it to do its share in solving the many archaeological problems remaining in Cambridgeshire.

## APPENDIX II.

PURCHASES BY THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY WITH GRANTS  
FROM THE COUNCIL.

## PREHISTORIC.

## STONE.

## RIVER-DRIFT IMPLEMENTS.

Five, of various typical forms, Mildenhall, S.\*

## CELTS.

Three chipped: one wide, boldly chipped, with convex faces and rounded cutting edge, showing at the butt-end a portion of the original crust of the flint nodule (6''·6 × 2''·8), Lakenheath, S.; one narrow, straight-sided, with rounded butt and cutting edge (4''·4 × 1''·5), Landwade, C.; and one flat, elongate, carefully shaped and finely chipped, tapering from the partially ground, wide, rounded cutting-edge, to the pointed butt (5''·3 × 1''·8), Mundford, N.; and

One ground (of greenstone): thick, with flattened sides, wide, curved cutting edge and tapering truncated butt (3''·4 × 2''·5), Eriswell, S.

## ADZES.

Six roughly chipped: three with wide uneven cutting edges and pointed butts, one larger (4''·6 × 2''·3), Croxton, N.; and two smaller (3''·8 × 1''·6 and 3''·4 × 2''·2), West Tofts and Cranwich, N.; one small, triangular (of chert), with faces ground flat (2''·8 × 2''·1), Burnt Fen, C.; and two flat, one longer, oblong, with square cutting edge (3''·4 × 1''·8), Whittington, N.; and one, very small, triangular, with roughly cusped cutting edge (2''·4 × 1''·4), Barton Mills, Mildenhall, S.; and

One of fine workmanship, slightly curved, with convex back and pointed butt, the lower part, with square cutting edge, finely ground (3''·4 × 1''·4), Mildenhall, S.

## PICKS.

Three: two larger, with one end pointed, the other shaped into a rounded cutting edge (5''·3 × 1''·5 and 4''·8 × 1''·3), Croxton, N., and Kenny Hill, Mildenhall, S.; and one smaller, with heavily ridged back of the 'fabricator' type (4''·3 × 1''·3), Cranwich, N.

## CHISELS.

One, with straight, sharp sides, ridged faces, truncated butt, and finely ground, rounded cutting-edge (3''·6 × 1''·0), Undley, S.

## FABRICATORS.

Seven, representative of the flat and the ridged forms, Suffolk and Norfolk.

\* The letters C., S. and N., printed after the names of places, indicate the counties of Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk.

## DAGGERS.

The upper part of a wide-bladed, leaf-shaped dagger, finely chipped, of cloudy flint (width 2''-2), Lakenheath, S.

## KNIVES.

Five: one wide, curved, thin, with both flat faces chipped, a portion of one edge missing (5''-2 x 1''-6), Undley, S.; and four pointed oval (two elongated), chipped of flakes, with carefully trimmed edges (2''-1 x 1''-3''-6 x 1''), Suffolk and Norfolk.

## BORERS.

Eight of various sizes and forms, Suffolk and Norfolk.

## SCRAPERS:

Four: one triangular, finely chipped (1''-8 x 1''-4), Icklingham, S.; two 'side' scrapers, one, very rough, dumb-bell shaped, showing a pair of lateral cusps (2''-7 x 2''-1), Cranwich, N.; and one flat, roughly triangular (2''-1 x 2''), Elvedon, S.

## WHET-STONES.

One oblong, bearing a large countersunk perforation at one end, and showing a deep groove on one of its flat faces (2''-1 x 1''-5), Lakenheath, S.

## ARROW-HEADS.

*Tanged and barbed.*

Six, Suffolk: three of triangular form with small tangs and barbs, including one small with a longer and a shorter barb (1'' x 0''-7), Icklingham, S.; and three broad, with curved sides and stout tangs, including one with slightly serrated edges (0''-8 x 0''-8), Wrangford, S.; and

One, thick, triangular, with pointed tangs and barbs (1''-4 x 0''-9), Charlbury, Oxon.

*Tanged.*

One roughly chipped, elongate, with pointed tang and prominent shoulders (1''-5 x 0''-6), Elvedon, S.

*Leaf-shaped.*

Five: one, thin, with elongate base (2'' x 0''-6), Elvedon, S.; and four, narrow, with rounded bases, two oval (1''-5 x 0''-7 and 1''-1 x 0''-6), Mildenhall, S.; and two wide (1''-1 x 0''-8 and 1''-1 x 0''-7), Mildenhall and Eriswell, S.

*Lozenge-shaped.*

One of exceptionally fine workmanship, with one flat, and one slightly convex face, the sharp shoulders being placed considerably below the centre (1''-9 x 1''), Mildenhall, S.

*Triangular.*

Five, Suffolk: two thick with convex faces, finely chipped, including one unusually small example (0''-9 x 0''-8), Mildenhall, S.; two roughly chipped, one with slightly cusped, and one with chisel-edged, expanding base (1''-5 x 1''-4 and 1''-3 x 1''-2), Cavenham and Eriswell, S.; and one large 'tongue-shaped' with slightly cusped base, showing unusual chipping (1''-5 x 1''-4), Lakenheat<sup>u</sup>, S.

## JAVELIN-HEADS.

*Tanged and barbed.*

One elongate, with straight sides, and one flat and one convex face, one barb missing (2''·2 × 1''·2), Mildenhall, S.

*Leaf-shaped.*

One broad, roughly chipped, with rounded base (2''·4 × 1''·3), Kilverstone, N.

\* \* \* In the above list some duplicates and implements of unknown use have not been included.

## BRONZE.

A large spear-head, elongate, leaf-shaped; in unusually fine state of preservation, with very prominent keeled mid-rib; the marginal bead of the rounded wings forming a pair of loops above the socket which is missing (9''·8 × 2'').

Two socketed celts, square-sided, single-looped, with bold rim-moulding and slightly expanding cutting-edge, decorated on either face with three vertical beads (3''·1 × 1''·8 and 2''·4 × 1''·5), Lakenheath, S.

Two palstaves with expanding, sharply curved cutting edges: one decorated, on either face, below the deep stop-ridge with a fluted, shield-shaped depression and a central ridge (6''·2 × 2''·3), Sleaford, Lincs.; and one with very slight, curved stop-ridge showing a very large shield-shaped depression, the marginal beading of which is prolonged into a faint central ridge (5''·4 × 2''·4), Croydon, C.; 1907.

Fragments of bronze objects, viz.: pieces of a decorated celt; lower portion of a palstave with peculiar ornamentation; fragment of a sword blade (?); and five small lumps of a rough metal, Lakenheath, S.

## ROMAN.

A finely moulded, harp-shaped fibula of bronze. The stout rounded bow, with bold central beading, expands into an oval trumpet-shaped head, which hides the spring of the straight pin and has attached a large loop with slide. The bow terminates in a flat-headed knob, and bears a wide, solid, catch-plate (l. 2''·1), Thoday Street, Mill Road, Cambridge, 1900.

Two bronze pins: one plain, with flat, nail-shaped head (l. 2''·3); and one bearing ornate grooving (imperfect) (? Roman), Lakenheath, S., 1908.

A bronze finger-ring (open on one side): the flat band showing a pattern of raised rings divided by vertical grooves (? Saxon), Wangford, S.

A bronze needle, with diamond-shaped head and triangular point (l. 3''·2) (? Roman), Elvedon, S., 1908.

An iron latch key with heart-shaped bow, square-sided stem, and spade-shaped ward-plate bearing a cruciform perforation (l. 2''·8), Wimpole, C.

## MEDIÆVAL AND LATER.

A flat, annular, bronze-gilt brooch, the face engraved with a running scroll, the back with quatrefoils (d. 1''·2), 15th century. Haslingfield, C.

Two bronze buckles, viz.: annular, with central bar, of Tudor-rose design (d. 1''·7), Coldham Lane, Cambridge, 1908; and one coarsely moulded in lacquered brass (1''·5 × 2''·4), ? for harness, 18th century. Babraham, C.

A pair of wafering-irons: the ends, forming the moulds (d. 5") consist of thick flat discs incised, respectively, with a flying bird holding a berried branch (dove and olive branch), and a floral, eight-rayed star (l. 28"-8), 17th century. Formerly used for making wafering cakes for 'Mothering' or Mid-Lent Sunday. Bury St Edmunds.

An iron spur, 17th century. Tadlow, C., 1908.

Two iron horse-hoof picks, one with turned wooden handle. St Albans.

A D-shaped padlock of iron, ? 18th century. Rougham, S.

Ten iron keys of various sizes: four showing three varieties of web, ranging from the 14th to the 16th century. Cambridge and Suffolk (various localities); and six of the 17th century: five showing the evolution of the modern cusped bow, Haslingfield, C.; and one, a massive chest key, Croydon, C.

Two watch-keys, of cut steel, with double jointed stems and oval bows (full l. 1"-6). Haslingfield, C.

A steel dog-couple, with ornate bar (l. 5"-8), 17th century. Rougham, S.

A combination implement, of iron, comprising hammer, hatchet and pick, with long fluted flanges for attachment to handle (l. 5"-8). ? Armourer's tool, 16th—17th century. Cambridge.

A clasp pruning-knife, with horn handle, inscribed: 'AYAD OGD' (l. 4"-7). Haslingfield, C.

A pair of iron compasses with faceted knob and arms (points missing) (l. 4"-6). Fleet ditch, London.

A pair of ornate iron nut-crackers (l. 4"-4), 17th century. Haslingfield, C.

An ornate flat-iron rest (steel), with wooden handle. Milton, C.

Five pairs of steel candle-snuffers of various patterns and a pair of lamp-snuffers. Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

A globular jug of red, brown-glazed clay, with grooved bow-handle (10"-3 x 8"-5). Market Street, Cambridge, 1908.

Two fragments of carved oak tracery from a 15th century screen. Suffolk.

### APPENDIX III.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD REPORT, 1909.

The Secretary, having been extremely busy during the past year, has not been able to collect any new prints for the Record. He has, however, taken a number of negatives, and several have been taken by other workers, from which prints will be obtained in the near future. He hopes to arrange for an exhibition some time during the winter.

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED 1908-9.

1908. Oct. 21. Israel Abrahams, M.A.  
 Henry Arburn Chapman, M.A.  
 Rev. John Griffith Cheshire, M.A.  
 Sidney Carlyle Cockerell, M.A.  
 William Drake Coplestone, M.A.  
 Rev. Stuart Alexander Donaldson, B.D.  
 Rev. Theodore Harber Hennessy, M.A.  
 Denys Lawlor Huddleston.  
 Miss Hilda Percy Humphery.  
 Miss Eglantine Jebb.  
 George Arthur Johnson.  
 Arthur William Newton, M.A.  
 Augustus Scobell Orlebar, M.A. (Oxon.).  
 John Styche Palmer.  
 Mrs Hilda Routh.  
 Miss Katherine Charlotte Swan.  
 Rev. Thomas Smith Toolis, B.A.  
 Mrs Ellen Mary Walker.  
 Rev. Evelyn Young, M.A.
- Nov. 4. Devonshire, Victor Christian William, Duke of.  
 Miss Margaret Lois Garrett.  
 Mrs Mary Anne Clover.  
 Miss Mary Clover.  
 Mrs Edith Myers.
- Nov. 18. Henry Campion Apthorpe.  
 †Rev. Charles Henry Brocklebank, M.A.  
 Arthur Deck.  
 Rev. Frederick William Doxat.  
 Mrs Winifred Dykes.  
 Very Rev. Monsignor Edmond Nolan, M.A.  
 Miss Rosa Pratt.
- Dec. 2. Miss Catherine Susan Barrett.  
 Oscar Browning, M.A.  
 Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A., LL.M.  
 Mrs Elizabeth Alice Graham.  
 John Charles William Graham, M.D.

1909. Jan. 20. Frederick George Meeson Beck, M.A.  
 John Clay, M.A.  
 Miss Blanche Athena Clough.  
 Julian Julian, B.E.  
 Alexander Macintosh.  
 George Owen Palmer.  
 George Stace.
- Feb. 3. Edward Bullough, M.A.  
 Arthur Bernard Cook, M.A.  
 Edward Beldam Diver.  
 Herbert Henry Dunn.  
 William Arthur Fenton.  
 Walter Gardiner, Sc.D., F.R.S.  
 Harold Dexter Hazeltine, M.A., Dr.Jur. (Berlin).  
 Stephen Goodwin Howard.  
 George Douglas Cochrane Newton, M.A.  
 Mrs Julia Letitia Newton.  
 †Thomas Henry Riches, M.A.  
 William Farrow Taylor.  
 Rev. Alfred Holloway Walker, M.A.  
 Mrs Amy Afflick Webber.  
 Mowbray Frederick Vivian James Arthur Webber.
- Feb. 17. Arthur Bull.  
 Charles Welldon Ellison.  
 †Percy George Cunliffe Foster.  
 Rev. Richard Henry Malden, M.A.  
 William Halse Rivers Rivers, M.D.
- Mar. 3. Ernest George Besant.  
 Mrs Jessie Hopkins.  
 Alexander Paul Macalister, F.R.I.B.A.  
 Mrs Clara Dorothea Rackham.  
 Mrs Zilpah Catherine Scruby.  
 Rev. Charles Francis Townley, M.A.  
 Mrs Edith Mary Weatherhead.
- Mar. 15. Henry Elliott Dixon, M.A.  
 Mrs Julia Ekin.  
 Rev. Henry Henman, M.A.  
 Ernest Saville Peck, M.A.  
 James Christian Simpson, M.D.  
 Mrs Margaret Simpson.
- April 28. Mrs Jessie Niven Skinner.

1909. May 12. Mrs Mary Caroline Hughes.  
Charles Pearmain Porter.
- May 26. James Drummond Anderson, M.A.  
Miss Agnes Bell Collier.
- June 7. Frederick Lauceley Clarke.  
Allick Page Dixon.  
Sidney French.  
Percy John Hall.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

- Feb. 3. Boyce Mackay Scobie Mackenzie.



Memo. :—The adverse balance of £87. 6s. 2d. agrees with the Bank Pass Books as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cheques drawn since 31st December, 1908 . . . . .				233	14	8
Less balance at Bank on Current Account . . . . .	136	7	0			
Cheque not presented* (F. J. Allen) . . . . .			8			6
	<hr/>					
Balance at Bank on Deposit Account . . . . .	135	18	6			
	<hr/>					
				146	8	6
	<hr/>					
				87	6	2

\* Now presented and in Bank Book.

(Signed) J. B. P.  
G. K.

Dr VENN delivered the following address on retiring from the office of President.

I OWE an apology to the members of our Society for my unavoidable absence on the opening day, and I owe thanks to my successor as President for kindly allowing me to inflict upon you that "Address" which the traditions of the office, and, still more, the directions of our Secretary, have enjoined upon me.

The Report, which our Secretary, the Rev. F. G. Walker, has just read, will have given you a clear appreciation of what has been done—so far as others are concerned—in the way of lectures, papers, exhibitions, excavations, excursions, and so forth, during the last year. But there was one aspect of our activity which he could not lay before you, and that was what he has done himself. As every one familiar with our work is well aware, we owe a great deal to his incessant activity, painstaking accuracy, and enterprize in securing the cooperation of not a few famous specialists in various departments of Archaeology and Anthropology. What we owe to him in the way of increase of our numbers—and, as we have no endowment, our power for good depends almost entirely on the number of our subscribers—is patent to all. He has brought in fresh adherents from far and wide. In language familiar in the naval days of old, the "Press" has never been so hot since the time of the late Mr Lewis, when scores of us were dragged out of our hiding places and compelled into a service in which I hope we have loyally tried to do our duty.

I feel pretty sure that you will all agree with me that whatever we may have achieved in the way of our legitimate functions; those namely of exploring antiquities in general, and especially those of our own neighbourhood: whatever papers we may have read and whatever excursions we may have taken: there is one event which will prominently mark the year 1909. It simply consists in the fact that we have received some £5000 in gifts—principally from the members of one generous family—for starting the long-hoped-for, but latterly almost despaired of, Museum. Some persons may

hastily suppose that such an accession as this raises us at once from beggary to affluence. I need hardly tell you that this is not so, and that nothing within the range of the most sanguine vision is ever likely to absolve us, or any other right-thinking department in our impoverished University, from the paramount duty of asking for more. But it ought, I think, if one may so put it, to change the *tone* of our beggary. Hitherto this has been almost whining and abject, the feeble cry of the neglected: now it may become hopeful and almost confident. Let us become sturdy beggars.

A late Vice-Chancellor remarked, some four or five years ago, that the walls of the existing receptacle—we can hardly call it a museum—were positively bulging under the pressure of their contents. Happily the retaining membrane has proved tough enough to resist the pressure so far, but such resistance cannot be expected to last much longer. As you are all aware, the contents of a museum possess the well-known property of a gas, namely that of unlimited expansibility. Reduce the pressure in any degree and the volume of the contents will at once expand in like proportion. Now the present pressure is tremendous, as every visitor knows, so that we certainly need not look forward to empty shelves in the immediate future, as the result of the new buildings. And we have also to reckon with our energetic and enthusiastic curator. If I know anything of him he will soon succeed in the reproduction of a state, if not of actual congestion, at any rate of repletion. Seriously speaking, any extension of space to which we can see our way in the immediate future will be none too large for the orderly display of the existent collection. And if we are to receive new accessions—and there are many classes of objects which if we do not get soon we probably shall not get at all—we must keep an eye to the future. In these cases the maxim holds good that to him that hath shall be given. It is to the large and well-arranged collection that fresh additions are given; and if our Museum is to take the place it ought to occupy in the country; we must see to it that the completion of the buildings is not long delayed.

As to the range of our work, as displayed in our *Proceedings*, we are of course specialists. Cambridge students have produced,

both in old and recent times, many profound and exhaustive historical works. Our aim is humbler. As a Cambridge Antiquarian Society we do not venture into those deep waters. All that we do, if I may so say, is to splash about a little in some of the shallow pools which border that vast ocean of Antiquity in which they are accustomed, like Leviathan, to take their sport.

In this department a good deal of very interesting and important work has been accomplished during the last two years. This is fully described in the report of our Secretary which has just been read. So I will not repeat. But I should just like to draw your attention to one or two contributions, as these have to some extent broken fresh ground. Mr A. Gray, of Jesus College, has happily inaugurated the re-introduction of our Quarto publications by an admirable paper on the "Dual Origin of Cambridge." He has traced its early history, political and municipal; and has incidentally added not a little to what we have already learned from Professor T. McKenny Hughes as to the process by which our town gradually emerged—so far, indeed, as it has yet done so—from the surrounding swamp. Dr Stokes, our present President, has accumulated—from University, college, and municipal sources—a mass of information about the houses and their inhabitants, which in mediaeval times were to be found along the borders of the present Trumpington Road.

As to papers dealing with subjects outside our local range, there are two comparatively recent contributions which I am sure will be fresh in the minds of all. I allude, as you will suppose, to the discourse by Professor Flinders Petrie—whom we are delighted to welcome again next week—on his recent discoveries at Memphis: and to the learned and enthusiastic description of the character and customs of his own beloved Province of Brittany which M. Le Braz gave us this time last year. Papers of this kind are a delightful intrusion into our ordinary routine work.

There is one department of local research about which I should like to say a few words in conclusion, as I have happened of late to feel a special interest in it.

It is true that the work does not now, strictly speaking,

belong to our Society, since we have ceased to be responsible for the Luard memorial series.

I am sure, however, that most of our members will sympathize with the undertaking, and some of you may be able to encourage and assist in its extension.

It has long seemed to me to be a serious reproach to our University that no available catalogue is kept of the names of former alumni. In this respect we might, so far as the original records are concerned, learn a lesson from many a city company or ancient municipality; and, so far as recent attempts to recover and compile such a catalogue are concerned, from many a grammar school.

In a University the natural test of citizenship is of course *graduation*. Yet, strange to say, till the very recent publication of the first three of the early Grace Books there was no printed list of the degrees previous to 1659. This was first published in 1787. Even now, for the 120 years before 1659 we have no resource but the MS. list in the Registry, originally compiled by Dr Richardson, and revised and extended by Mr Romilly. Useful, or rather indispensable, as this is, it contains very many errors and omissions; the confusion caused by variations in the spelling of the names is very serious. The successive degrees of the same man often appear under various renderings, and not a few of the names almost defy recognition.

So far as concerns degrees. But we must remember that a large number—in fact not far from one-third, of those whom we are bound to recognize as sons of our Alma Mater—never took any degree. Some even of our most famous men are included in this category. It is obvious, therefore, that a complete list of matriculations is urgently desirable. At present no such list exists before 1850. There are, of course, the original entries in the books at the Registry, but till the other day these were not even indexed; so that the enquiry, whether any given name was to be found amongst them, involved an almost hopelessly tedious search, unless the date could be nearly assigned. But worse than this. The matriculation lists are themselves very deficient. During the 120 years in question many hundreds—perhaps several thousands—of

students entered our various colleges; who, for one reason or another never presented themselves for matriculation nor proceeded to a degree. Of course these are not men of what may be termed the specially academic type; but for that very reason they include a considerable proportion of those whose fame lies in the direction of politics, social distinction, or letters. Take but one instance. Every one knows that Oliver Cromwell was a Cambridge man. He is universally regarded as one of the most famous of the sons of Sidney Sussex. It will surprise many people to learn that no merely official University list would recognize his presence, for he neither graduated nor matriculated. And, as just remarked, there are many hundreds of less famous men in the same position.

This state of things, I am happy to say, is now being remedied. Thanks to the enterprize of the Syndics of the Press an effort is being made to compile a complete list of all "Cambridge men" from 1544 downwards. This is founded, of course, on the matriculations in the old books at the Registry; these being supplemented, where missing, by reference to the original "prelectors" lists as supplied by the colleges. To complete the deficiencies of the University records the admission registers of all the colleges have been searched, and such information as they can supply has been incorporated. Finally, the MS. lists of degrees are being verified and completed by appeal to the original Grace Books.

The task, as at present undertaken, comprises the period 1544 to 1659. It is hoped that this will be completed within about a year from now. When this is done, we shall for the first time be in possession of a list, reference to which will show at once, with approximate completeness and accuracy, whether any given person is or is not to be enrolled amongst the roll of Cambridge students.

F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A. read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides and original drawings on

**THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT GLASTONBURY ABBEY.**

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