

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

JANUARY 1938—JUNE 1939



VOLUME XXXIX

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1940

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1938

Adopted at the ninety-ninth Annual General Meeting, 6 March 1939.

Membership. During the year eighteen Ordinary Members and four Associate Members have been elected; ten Ordinary Members and three Associates have resigned. Four Ordinary Members have died; two Life Members have died and one newly-elected member became a Life Member.

The figures for 1937 and 1938 are:

	1937	1938
Honorary Members	8	9
Ordinary „	252	259
Life „	59	58
Associate „	25	26
Subscribing Institutions	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>356</u>	<u>364</u>

and of Societies in union with this Society for the interchange of publications:

British	...	...	50	
European	...	...	37	
Asiatic	...	...	5	
African	...	...	1	
American	...	...	<u>16</u>	
			<u>109</u>	Total 473.

There have been seven meetings of the Council, which consisted of twenty members; the average attendance at meetings has been fourteen. The Editorial Committee has met twice. Eleven Ordinary Meetings have been held, and the average attendance of members and friends has been sixty-three.

The following communications were made during the year:

- W. D. Bushell, M.A. *Hobson's Conduit*. 24 January.
- C. W. Phillips, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A. *Cambridgeshire Earthworks*. 7 February.
- G. E. Ruck, B.A. *Monumental Brass Rubbings, with Special Reference to the Society's Collection*. 21 February.
- Mrs E. M. Clifford, F.S.A. Scot. *The Nympsfield Long Barrow, Gloucestershire*. 7 March.
- L. F. Newman, M.A. *The Rural Craftsman and his Tools*. 25 April.
- J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.S.A. *Cambridgeshire in the Early Iron Age*. 9 May.
- T. C. Lethbridge, M.A., F.S.A. *Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Arctic*. 23 May.
- J. N. L. Myres, M.A., F.S.A. *Anglo-Saxon Pottery*. 17 October.
- W. Grant Keith. *Inigo Jones*. 31 October.
- Professor Tancred Borenius. *The Excavation of Clarendon Palace*. 14 November.
- H. P. W. Gatty, M.A. *The Old Houses in Bridge Street*. 28 November.
- R. C. Lambeth. *The Old Houses in Peas Hill*. 28 November.

DELEGATES.

The Society was represented by Dr W. M. Palmer and Lieut.-Col. L. Tebbutt at the Conference of the British Records Association on 14 November, in London; and by Miss M. O'Reilly at the Congress of Archaeological Societies held there on 15 November.

EXCAVATIONS.

In the early spring trial excavations were carried out on a manorial site at Southoe. The results obtained on a limited area apparently showed that the site had been occupied a

little before and perhaps for two centuries after the Norman Conquest. It is to be hoped that we shall be able to continue the work shortly.

During the late autumn and winter much work has been done at the War Ditches, Cherryhinton. Many members of the Society as well as students have helped in the excavations, which have been even more interesting than was to have been expected. A kiln of about the time of the Claudian conquest or slightly later was found on the lip of the ditch and debris from it sealed the filling at depth of about 10 ft. from the bottom. A skeleton of about the same date with an associated brooch was also found buried from about the same level and it was thus clear that little of the ditch can have been visible in Roman times. Bronze Age pottery and flint implements were found in the earliest filling but their significance has yet to be satisfactorily explained. Signs of the expected Iron Age occupation of the place are yet to be found. Attempts to discover the eastern side of the camp as reported by Professor Hughes have so far met with no success. It is very doubtful whether the camp is complete.

Mr Leaf is carrying out an emergency excavation at Honington near Ixworth where a mound which is probably a barrow is being destroyed by gravel digging. The resulting finds are covering almost every period except the Anglo-Saxon.

T. C. LETHBRIDGE,
Director of Excavations.

THE FENLAND RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

A further section was opened at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Cambridge, and a number of samples obtained for the further elucidation of the sequence of plant remains.

A number of low-lying barrows (some as low as +4 ft. O.D.) in the Mepal-Chatteris-Manea region of the fens have been identified on the ground from air photographs and their

relation to Ordnance Datum established. Information as to the contents of several barrows has been collected, and it is hoped at no distant date to place it on record with the co-operation of Mr F. M. Walker of Manea.

The outstanding publication of the year was that of Dr H. Godwin and Mr M. H. Clifford: "Studies of the Post-Glacial History of British Vegetation. I. Origin and Stratigraphy of Fenland Deposits nr. Wood Walton, Hunts. II. Origin and stratigraphy of deposits in Southern Fenland", *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, ser. B, no. 562, vol. 229, pp. 323-406.

J. G. D. CLARK,
Honorary Secretary.

LIBRARY.

The Society desires to express its thanks to the following for gifts of books and pamphlets: Mr H. H. Brindley, Mr J. H. Bullock, Mr L. C. G. Clarke, Mr S. Cowles, Miss E. S. Fagan, Mr Ralph Griffin, Dr A. C. Haddon, Professor Minns and Dr Palmer. A valuable collection of books on heraldry from the late Mr Mills Stephenson's Library was presented by the kindness of his executor, and a number of books of archaeological and antiquarian interest have been placed on loan in the library by the Master and Fellows of Christ's College. An exchange of publications has been arranged with the Burma Research Council. Some additions to the collections of lantern-slides are described in the report of the Photographic Record Committee below.

M. O'REILLY,
Librarian.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD COMMITTEE

During 1938, 404 prints, 7 water-colour sketches, 26 photo-stats and 117 negatives were given to the Record, the total of which is now 6695.

A series of photographs of the old houses and yards on the west side of Bridge Street was given by Mr Bullock and many town and country views by Dr Cobbett. Dr Palmer obtained photostats of Landwade and Cambridge from the Buckler MSS. at the British Museum, and gave prints from Maynard MSS. (Whittlesford) and also from the late Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White's collection. Water-colour sketches have been received from Dr M. A. Murray and Mr F. G. Talbot; lantern slides and negatives from Mr H. Gatty and prints from Miss K. Cooke, Mr Fenton, Mr J. Johnson, Mr Missen, Mr W. A. Mitchell, Dr Robinson, Miss Rolleston and Mr C. F. Tebbutt.

An interesting series of about 100 photographs of the village of Great Chesterford was given in December by Mr G. H. S. Bushnell. The prints, which are numbered serially, are accompanied by a portion of the 6 in. O.S. map, on which the position of each of the photographs is marked.

In the Autumn a prize was offered by a private donor for a water-colour sketch in the Borough of Cambridge; 12 entries were received and Mr Vulliamy and Professor G. F. Webb, who kindly acted as judges, awarded the prize to Miss B. Pickering's sketch of the junction of Fitzroy Street and Burleigh Street taken from the roof of Laurie and McConnal's Stores. This sketch is now the property of the Record. The competition sketches and a series of 38 studies of the old Yards of Cambridge painted by Miss M. C. Greene were on exhibition in the large lecture room of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology from 9 to 14 December and were visited by about 200 people.

Z. M. SCRUBY.

EXCURSIONS.

Lent Term. On 16 March seventy-seven members and associates visited Clare College by the kind invitation of the Master and Fellows. After a short lecture on the early history of the College by Dr Telfer, the party divided into three to

visit the Library under the direction of Dr Spooner, the Chapel where the beautiful dome in the Ante-Chapel aroused much interest, and the Combination Room where Dr Godwin described the College plate, which we were able to enjoy in leisurely comfort. Afterwards we walked round the Court, starting in the north-east corner and ending in the Master's Lodge, examining under Mr Boyd's guidance the very interesting series of staircases which illustrate successive architectural developments during a period of eighty years from 1638. The party was entertained to tea in the Hall and a hearty vote of thanks was given to the College for their admirable guidance and hospitality.

There were three excursions during the Summer:

On 27 May a party of seventy-two went to Hinchingbroke and were taken over the mansion by Lord Sandwich. Lord Sandwich described the history of the Montagu family since the Restoration and their connexion with the Navy; and the models of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century battleships, the Library and manuscripts and the large collection of pictures and drawings were among the many things which we saw under his expert and unwearying guidance.

After tea at the George Hotel, Huntingdon, the party went to Great Paxton Church. Dr Cobbett spoke of the great architectural interest of the building and the probable date of the Saxon work in the Nave and the central arches. Toseland Hall was then visited and was described to us by Dr J. R. Garrood. It is an interesting example of a late Elizabethan Manor house but unfortunately is now in a state of progressive decay. Toseland Church with a fine Norman South doorway was also visited.

On 16 June about fifty-eight people spent a very interesting afternoon at Linton under the leadership of Dr Palmer.

The Old Market Place, the Guildhall, St Mary's Church, the Camping Close, Water Mill, Green Lane and Chaundlers were items in the itinerary. Our members Mr and Mrs Hallidie invited us to a delightful tea in their beautiful garden and Mrs Robson kindly entertained an overflow party

at the Guildhall. After tea the more energetic members walked across Westrope meadow and over the Clapper Stile to Little Linton and joined those who had driven from Linton House in tracing out with Dr Palmer's guidance the complex moats of the old manor of Little Linton.

On the return journey about eighteen members visited the old Guildhall at Whittlesford which had recently been saved from demolition. The President, Mr H. C. Hughes, acted as guide and explained with the aid of plans the work of reconstruction which was then taking place.

Whole-day excursion to Bury St Edmunds, 19 July. Our first halt at 10 a.m. was at the site of Burwell Castle. Mr Lethbridge described the plan and the recent excavations and Dr Palmer spoke of the history of the Castle during the twelfth century. The party then proceeded to the Rutland Arms, Newmarket, for morning coffee. At Bury on arrival at the Abbey Gateway the thirty-two members and visitors were met by Mr H. I. Jarman, Chairman of the Museum and Library Committee of the Borough Council, who had kindly undertaken to be our guide. He conducted us round the extensive Abbey ruins, including those in the private gardens of some of the adjoining houses, the Abbot's Bridge across the Lark, the Norman bell tower and the site of the Chapter House which was excavated in 1902-3 when the tombs of six twelfth-century Abbots were identified. In the afternoon between lunch and tea at the Angel Hotel, we visited St Mary's Church, the Cathedral Church of St James and Moyses' Hall which, after serving many purposes during eight centuries, is now an ideal home for the local Museum. It was one of the sunniest and hottest days of the year and the party returned home by a pleasant route through Ickworth Park, Little Saxham Church with its fine Norman round tower, Dalham and Moulton Pack Horse Bridge.

Z. M. SCRUBY

Hon. Excursion Secretary.

THE CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY FOLK MUSEUM.

Through the interest of the Cambridge Borough Council, the premises forming part of the old "White Horse" Inn, but recently let off as No. 3 Castle Street, have been added to the Folk Museum. This addition to the Museum provides a suitable residence for the Assistant Curator and an office for the Hon. Curator as well as releasing two rooms for exhibition purposes. One of these rooms is now furnished as a parlour and the other is fitted up as a hatter's shop.

On 17 August the Museum was honoured by a visit from Queen Mary, whose patronage brought an influx of visitors. The Museum has had 4187 visitors during the year and 324 acquisitions have been presented or loaned. Dr Mary Scruby continues her work in connexion with a card index of acquisitions.

CATHERINE E. PARSONS,
Hon. Curator.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Editor very much regrets that owing to unavoidable delays Vol. xxxviii was not published until after the end of the year and there are therefore no publications to report for the year 1938. She wishes to express her thanks to Mr J. H. Bullock for his invaluable help in the preparation of Vol. xxxviii for the press, particularly in reading the proofs and in making the two indexes, for which he was entirely responsible.

The Council is much indebted to Mr T. C. Lethbridge for continuing to act as Secretary to fill the vacancy left by Mr W. P. Baker's retirement, until the election of the present Secretary. Miss M. O'Reilly was elected Editor at the same time.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

CURRENT ACCOUNT

	<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
	£	s.	£	s.
To Balance brought forward		17	4	11
Subscriptions:				
Current Ordinary	320	0		
Current Associate	15	13		
Paid in Advance	2	6		
Arrears	7	10		
Donation	10	6		
Excavation account (see contra)	345	19	6	
Refundable (see contra)	4	6		
	2	6		
	6	12		
Interest on Investments:				
£420 L. and N.E.R. Deb. Stock	12	7	10	
£118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½% Stock	4	2	8	
£39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock	3	9	8	
£230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock 1934-63	8	1	6	
£350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3½%	9	13	7	
£411. 5s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope 3% Inscribed Stock 1933-43	9	1	11	
£127. 14s. 9d. 3½% Conversion Loan	4	9	4	
£500 Local Loans Stock 3%	13	10	0	
£200 Australia 3½% Stock 1951-54	2	10	9	
Sale of Publications:			67	7
Messrs Bowes and Bowes	11	7		
Miscellaneous	5	0		
			11	12
			6	
Monumental Inscriptions:				
Sales per Messrs Bowes and Bowes			0	0
Refund of Income Tax 1937 and 1938, less cost of claiming, 10s. 6d.			30	15
Contribution to cost of extra plates of <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. xxxvii			1	1
			31	16
			6	
			37	12
			2	6
			67	7
			3	
By Transferred to Excavation Account (see contra)			66	5
" Subscriptions refunded (see contra)			13	6
" Publications: Nil			8	8
" Subscriptions and Donations: Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	25	0	0	
" Congress Archaeological Societies	1	0	0	
" British Records Association	1	0	0	
" British Archaeological Association	1	1	0	
" Cambridge Folk Museum	2	2	0	
Secretary and Editor:			30	3
Honoraria			36	13
Miscellaneous:			4	
Miscellaneous Printing			31	13
Postage, Carriage and Sundries			8	5
Insurance 1939			12	0
Attendants, Lighting, etc.			6	17
Custodian of "Cellarer's Checker"			1	6
Photographic Records			1	16
Accessions to Library			5	1
Rearranging store of Society's publications (half completed)			2	11
Parish Records			19	6
Town Planning			16	8
Cambridge Court Rolls			2	12
Removing panelling for Folk Museum			2	12
Repairs to Abbey roof			1	1
Transferred to Excavation Deposit Account			66	5
Purchase £200 Australia 3½% Stock			194	11
Purchase £100 3% Local Loans			90	3
Balance as per Bank Book			284	14
			42	17
			326	31
			480	12
			2	

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	341	6	8	By Balance as per Pass Book	362	6	7
" Interest	5	4	11				
" 1 Life Member	15	15	0				
	<u>£362</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£362</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (CURRENT)

To Balance brought forward	77	0	0	By Expenses of Excavations, Honington	10	0	0
" Subscriptions and Donations	14	2	0	" Rent of field, Guilden Morden	3	0	0
" Credited from Current Account	4	6	0	" Excavations (Lethbridge)	10	0	0
				" Excavation appliance	1	10	3
				" Balance as per Pass Book £80, 17s. 9d. less cheque	70	17	9
				" £10 not presented			
	<u>£95</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£95</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

EXCAVATION ACCOUNT (DEPOSIT)

To Balance brought forward	167	11	2	By Balance as per Pass Book	183	8	0
" Interest	2	10	2				
" Transferred from Current Account	13	6	8				
	<u>£183</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£183</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

The Capital of the Society consists of the following Securities held against liabilities in respect of Life Members' Subscriptions:

- £420 L. and N.E.R. 4 % Debenture Stock.
- £118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ % Stock.
- £39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock.
- £230. 13s. 4d. New Zealand 4 % Inscribed Stock 1943-63.
- £350 Borough of Cambridge Mortgage Loan 3½ %.
- £411. 5s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope 3 % Inscribed Stock 1933-43.
- £127. 14s. 9d. 3½ % Conversion Loan.
- *£500 Local Loans Stock 3 %.
- *£200 Australia 3½ % Stock 1951-54.
- * £100 Local Loan and £200 Australia Stock purchased January 1938.

Audited and found to agree with the Bank Books and Vouchers—showing balances as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	42	17	5
Deposit Account	362	6	7
Excavation Account (Current)	80	17	9
Excavation Account (Deposit)	183	8	0
	<u>£669</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

There is a liability on the Current Account estimated at £325 to meet the cost of publications now in hand.
There is a liability on the Excavation Account to meet a cheque for £10 drawn but not presented for payment.

E. B. HADDON, *Hon. Treasurer*
H. H. BRINDLEY }
J. S. CONDER } *Auditors*

16 January 1939.

PRESIDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

- 1840-1842 Rev. RALPH TATHAM, D.D., Master of St John's College.
 1843, 1844 Rev. WILLIAM WEBB, M.A., Master of Clare College.
 1845, 1846 Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor.
 1847, 1848 Rev. ROBERT PHELPS, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College.
 1849, 1850 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Norrisian Professor of
 Divinity, and Master of Jesus College.
 1851, 1852 Rev. ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor.
 1853, 1854 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Norrisian Professor of
 Divinity, and Master of Jesus College.
 1855, 1856 EDWIN GUEST, LL.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.
 1857, 1858 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.
 1859 Venerable CHARLES HARDWICK, B.D., St Catharine's
 College, Archdeacon of Ely (died August 18).
 1860, 1861 Rev. GEORGE ELWES CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.
 1862, 1863 Rev. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A., St John's
 College.
 1864, 1865 Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Trinity College,
 Registry of the University.
 1866, 1867 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1868, 1869 Rev. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR, M.A., St John's
 College.
 1870, 1871 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1872, 1873 Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., Queens' College.
 1874, 1875 HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A., F.S.A., King's College, University
 Librarian.
 1876-1878 CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., St John's
 College, Professor of Botany.
 1879, 1880 THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., Trinity College, Professor
 of Geology.
 1881, 1882 Rev. ROBERT BURN, M.A., Trinity College, Trinity Praelector
 of Roman Literature and Archaeology.
 1883, 1884 JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., Trinity College.
 1885, 1886 Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College
 (Bishop of Bristol 1897).
 1887, 1888 ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S., St John's College,
 Professor of Anatomy.
 1889, 1890 THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., Trinity College,
 Professor of Geology.
 1891, 1892 EDWIN CHARLES CLARK, LL.D., F.S.A., St John's College,
 Regius Professor of Civil Law.
 1893 FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, M.A., Trinity College,
 University Librarian.
 1894, 1895 WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.
 1896 JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A., St John's College, University
 Lecturer in History.
 1897, 1898 WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Disney
 Professor of Archaeology.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

xxiii

- 1899, 1900 JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity College.
- 1901, 1902 ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Jesus College.
- 1903, 1904 ALFRED CORT HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's College.
- 1905, 1906 Rev. WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., Queen's College.
- 1907, 1908 JOHN VENN, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Gonville and Caius College.
- 1909, 1910 Rev. HENRY PAINE STOKES, LL.D., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.
- 1911, 1912 WILLIAM BEALES REDFERN, D.L., J.P., Inveruglas House, Cambridge.
- 1913, 1914 ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, M.A., Pembroke College.
- 1915, 1916 HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY, M.A., St John's College.
- 1917, 1918 Rev. DAVID HERBERT SOMERSET CRANAGE, Litt.D., F.S.A., King's College.
- 1919, 1920 EDWARD SCHRODER PRIOR, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.A., Gonville and Caius College, Slade Professor of Fine Art.
- 1921, 1922 Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A., Gonville and Caius College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.
- 1923, 1924 Rev. ANCHITEL HARRY FLETCHER BOUGHEY, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1925, 1926 MILES CRAWFORD BURKITT, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.
- 1927, 1928 LOUIS COLVILLE GRAY CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity Hall.
- 1929, 1930 ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.
- 1931, 1932 ALBERT HUGH LLOYD, Ph.D., F.S.A., Christ's College.
- 1933, 1934 JOHN ARCHIBALD VENN, Litt.D., F.S.A., J.P., President of Queens' College.
- 1935 Sir ALBERT CHARLES SEWARD, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Downing College, Professor of Botany.
- 1936, 1937 HENRY CASTREE HUGHES, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Peterhouse.
- 1938-39 LOUIS COLVILLE GRAY CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity Hall.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

JUNE 1st, 1939

HONORARY MEMBERS

Date of Election	
1905	PETRIE, Professor Sir W. M. FLINDERS, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.B.A., <i>University College, London.</i>
1912	CURLE, JAMES, F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. <i>Priorwood, Melrose, N.B.</i>
1923	CURLE, ALEXANDER O., C.V.O., F.S.A. Lond. and Scot. (<i>Trinity Hall</i>) <i>Ormsacre, Barnton Avenue, Edinburgh.</i>
1930	MORGAN, J. PIERPONT, Hon. LL.D. (<i>Christ's College</i>) <i>33, East Thirty- Sixth Street, New York.</i>
1937	FOX, Sir CYRIL, Ph.D., F.S.A., Director of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
,,	GRIFFIN, RALPH, F.S.A., <i>43, Circus Road, London, N.W. 8.</i>
,,	ROEDER, Dr FRITZ, <i>Bunsenstrasse 11, Göttingen, Germany.</i>
,,	SHETELIG, Dr HAAKON, <i>Professor of Archaeology, Bergens Museum, Bergen, Norway.</i>
1938	COCKERELL, Sir SYDNEY, <i>21, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, Surrey.</i>

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

JUNE 1st, 1939

It is requested that notice of any errors in this list, of changes of address, or of deaths, and all other communications, be addressed to the Secretary, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Downing Street, Cambridge.

Date of Election

A.

1931	Adam, Mrs, M.A. (<i>Girton</i>) 29, <i>Barton Road</i> .
1926	Adcock, Prof. F. E., O.B.E., M.A., <i>King's College</i> .
1911	Adie, Miss L. J., <i>Tyrconnell</i> , 16, <i>Millington Road</i> .
1904	Allen, F. J., M.D. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Highfield</i> , <i>Shepton Mallet</i> , <i>Somerset</i> .
1925	Allen, J. E., M.A. (<i>Oxon</i>), 2, <i>St Peter's Terrace</i> .
1933	Archer, Lt.-Col. G. L., T.D., 49, <i>Silver Street</i> , <i>Ely</i> .
1911	Armstrong, C., <i>The Grove</i> , <i>Huntingdon Road</i> .
1931	Atkinson, B. F. C., Ph.D. (<i>Magdalene</i>) <i>College House</i> , 16, <i>Grange Road</i> .
1889	+ Atkinson, T. D., F.R.I.B.A., 7, <i>Christ Church Road</i> , <i>Winchester</i> .

B.

1926	Bacon, Miss J. R., M.A., <i>Royal Holloway College</i> , <i>Egham</i> , <i>Surrey</i> .
1933	Baker, E. T. L., M.A. (<i>Clare</i>) <i>Hill Crest</i> , <i>Coton</i> .
1928	Baker, W. P., M.A. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Stuart House</i> .
1937	Balfour, R. E., M.A., <i>King's College</i> .
1926	Banister, H., M.Sc., Ph.D. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Grantchester</i> .
1904	+ Barclay, J. G., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Rosehill</i> , <i>Hoddesdon</i> , <i>Herts</i> .
1925	Barnard, E. A. B., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. (<i>St Catharine's</i>) 26, <i>Warkworth Street</i> .
1928	Barnes, H., M.A., LL.B. (<i>Jesus</i>) <i>Little Linton</i> , <i>Linton</i> .
1938	Barr, J., <i>The Sanctuary</i> , <i>Linton</i> , <i>Cambs</i> .
1924	Bateson, G., M.A., <i>St John's College</i> .
1912	Beales, Lt.-Col. B. W., V.D., J.P., 37, <i>Sidney Street</i> .
1928	Beattie, W. E., 3, <i>Jesus Lane</i> .
1935	Bennett, J. S. W., M.A. (<i>Downing</i>) 37 <i>Madingley Road</i> .
1911	+ Benton, Rev. G. M., M.A., F.S.A., <i>Fingringhoe</i> , <i>Colchester</i> .
1901	+ Bernays, A. E., M.A. (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Northumberland House</i> , <i>Richmond</i> , <i>Surrey</i> .
1939	Betensen, Rev. F. G. E., <i>Croydon Rectory</i> , <i>Royston</i> , <i>Herts</i> .
1903	Bird, H. F., M.A., 5, <i>Gresham Road</i> .
1906	Blackman, F. F., M.A. (<i>St John's</i>) <i>Uppercross</i> , <i>Storey's Way</i> .
1932	Bles, Mrs B., <i>Elterholme</i> , 12, <i>Madingley Road</i> .

The sign † indicates that the Member is a Compounder.

Date of
Election

- 1931 Bles, Mrs W., *Duck End Cottage, Barton, Cambs.*
- 1938 Board of Extra-Mural Studies, *Stuart House.*
- 1933 Borenus, Prof. Tancred, Ph.D., D.Lit., 28, *Kensington Gate, W. 8.*
- 1935 Borer, O., B.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., 25, *Barrow Road.*
- 1932 Boston, Rev. J. N. T., M.A. (*Jesus*) *Wheeley Moor Farm, Coleshill, Warwickshire.*
- 1923 Boulton, Captain E. F., *Water Meadow, Brundall, near Norwich.*
- 1900 † Bowes, G. B., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 21, *Newton Road.*
- 1924 Briggs, G. E., M.A. (*St John's*) 8, *Luard Road.*
- 1938 Brighton, Mrs E. M., 2, *Park Terrace.*
- 1909 Brindley, H. H., M.A., F.S.A. (*St John's*) 25, *Madingley Road.*
- AUDITOR.
- 1931 Brindley, Mrs, 25, *Madingley Road.*
- 1935 Briscoe, Lady, *Lakenheath Hall, Brandon, Suffolk.*
- 1928 Briscoe, Miss E. C., 4, *Gresham Road.*
- 1921 † Brocklebank, C. G., M.A. (Oxon.) *Giffords Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.*
- 1935 Brooks, Prof. F. T., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 31, *Tenison Avenue.*
- 1909 † Bullock, J. H., M.A. (*Trinity*) 46, *Glisson Road.*
- 1919 † Burkitt, M. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Merton House, Grantchester.*
- 1912 Burrell, Canon H. J. E., M.A., F.S.A. (*Magdalene*) *Balsham Lodge, Trumpington Road.*
- 1938 Bury, J. P. T., M.A., *Corpus Christi College.*
- 1929 Bushell, W. D., M.A. (*Trinity*) 25, *Newton Road.*
- 1922 † Bushnell, G. H. S., M.A., F.S.A. (*Downing*) *Hinton Charterhouse Vicarage, Bath.*
- 1931 Bywaters, Rev. F. J., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *The Rectory, Willingham, Cambs.*

C.

- 1922 Cam, Miss H. M., Litt.D., F.R.Hist.S. (*London*) *Girton College.*
- 1934 Cambridge Public Library (*c/o W. A. Fenton, M.A., Christ's*)
Cambridge.
- 1936 Cambridgeshire County Library (*c/o Miss E. Brooks, Shire Hall,*
Cambridge).
- 1939 Cartwright, Rev. S. H., M.A., *Toft Rectory.*
- 1929 Cave, C. J. P., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hants.*
- 1923 † Cawdor, The Right Hon. the Earl (*Trinity Hall*) *Stackpole Court, Pembroke, S. Wales.*
- 1904 Chadwick, H. M., M.A. (*Clare*) *Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Paper Mills, Newmarket Road.*
- 1929 Charles, Rev. A. E., M.A., *The Vicarage, Linton.*
- 1935 Chivers, J. S., J.P., *Woodhouse, Impington, Cambs.*
- 1933 Clapham, Prof. J. H., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.R.Hist.S. (*King's*) 76,
Storey's Way.

Date of
Election

- 1932 Clark, J. G. D., Ph.D., F.S.A. (*Peterhouse*) 5, *Croft Gardens, Barton Road.*
- 1935 Clark-Kennedy, Mrs A. E., *Middleton Cottage, Sidgwick Avenue.*
- 1922 † Clarke, L. C. G., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity Hall*) Director of the *Fitzwilliam Museum, Leckhampton House, Grange Road.*
PRESIDENT.
- 1922 Clay, C. F., M.A. (*Trinity*) 11, *Grange Road.*
- 1923 Clear, Miss A., *South End House, Bassingbourn, Royston, Herts.*
- 1923 Clear, Miss G. " " " "
- 1923 Clear, Miss I. " " " "
- 1933 Clear, J. P., J.P. " " " "
- 1911 Cobbett, L., M.D., F.R.C.S. (*Trinity*) *Inch-Ma-Home, Adams Road.*
- 1936 Colbourne, Rev. C. W., B.D., *Teversham Rectory, Cambridge.*
- 1935 Cole, Mrs Leslie, 5, *St Peter's Terrace.*
- 1926 Collins, Miss D. G., *Trebetherick, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.*
- 1927 Conder, Alderman J. S., J.P., 324, *Cherryhinton Road.* AUDITOR.
- 1909 Cook, A. B., Litt.D. (*Queeñs'*) Emeritus Professor of Classical
Archaeology, 19, Cranmer Road.
- 1909 Cooke, Mrs Arthur, *Up Hall, Cherryhinton, Cambridge.*
- 1928 Cooper, Miss B., 6, *Gresham Road.*
- 1930 † Coote, C. M. J., *Houghton Dingle, Hunts.*
- 1938 Costello, Miss K., 28, *Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne.*
- 1931 Coulton, G. G., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*St John's*) 201, *Chesterton Road.*
- 1936 Crampton, E. B., M.A., *Pyne House, Duxford.*
- 1895 † Cranage, The Very Rev. D. H. S., Litt.D., F.S.A. (*King's*) *The Deanery, Norwich.*
- 1931 Crawley, C. W., M.A. (*Trinity Hall*) 1, *Madingley Road.*
- 1923 Creed, Rev. J. M., D.D., Ely Professor of Divinity, *St John's College.*
- 1920 Crisp, Miss C. I. Clabbon, 31, *Union Road.*
- 1920 Cross, Frederick Vernon, *Fore Hill, Ely.*
- 1931 Custance, Miss M. A. A., B.A. (*London*) 9, *St Paul's Road.*
- 1907 Cutlack, W., F.R.G.S., *Croyland, Ely.*

D.

- 1933 Dale, Guy F., *Woodlands, Long Road.*
- 1938 Daniel, G. E., M.A., Ph.D., *St John's College.*
- 1934 Darby, H. C., Ph.D., *King's College.*
- 1934 Davies, Miss E., B.A., *Homerton College.*
- 1929 Deards, A. W., *Dial House, Heathfield, Royston, Herts.*
- 1937 Deck, Reginald, 28, *Tenison Avenue.*
- 1903 Dent, E. J., Mus.B. (*King's*) Professor of Music, 77, *Panton Street.*
- 1922 Dixon, M., Ph.D. (*Emmanuel*) 27, *Parkside.*
- 1935 Dollar, A. T. J., B.Sc., A.K.C., F.G.S. (*Emmanuel*), and 72,
Maida Vale, London, W. 9.
- 1938 Drury, Mrs, 25, *Millington Road.*

Date of
Election

- 1909 † Duckworth, W. L. H., M.D., Sc.D., *Jesus College*.
 1934 Dunn, C. W., M.A., C.I.E. (*Trinity*) *Wymondham House, Brooklands Avenue*.
 1933 Dyer, Rev. C. H., M.A. (*St John's*) 17, *Madingley Road*.

E.

- 1918 Edleston, Miss A., *Gainford, near Darlington*, and 57, *Jesus Lane*.
 1920 Elles, Miss G. L. (*Newnham College*), 21, *Barton Road*.
 1923 Ellis, Miss D., *Bryntirion, Newmarket*.
 1935 Eraut, A., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 1, *Mortimer Road*.
 1889 † Evans, A. H., Sc.D. (*Clare*) *Cheviot House, Crowthorne, Berks*.

F.

- 1934 † Fairhaven, Lord, *Anglesey Abbey, Cambridge*.
 1918 Fegan, Miss E. S., M.A., *Girton College*.
 1924 † FitzGerald, G. M., M.A. (*Trinity*) 1, *Chesterton Lane*.
 1930 Fitzgerald, P. C., M.A., 68, *Green End Road*.
 1939 Fitzpatrick, Mrs, 7, *Madingley Road*.
 1934 Flory, Rev. H. W., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *The Vicarage, Isleham*.
 1933 Foster, Lieut.-Col. O. B., M.C., *Old Mill House, Hildersham*.
 1909 † Foster, P. G. C., *Brooklands*.
 1928 Fowler, Major G. E., F.S.A., *Adelaide, Ely*.
 1936 Frere, S. S. (*Magdalene College*) *Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey*.
 1881 † Freshfield, E., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *New Bank Buildings, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2*.

G.

- 1927 † Garrod, J. R., M.D. (*St John's*) *Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon*.
 1905 Gaselee, Sir S., M.A. (*King's and Magdalene*) 24, *Ashburn Place, London, S.W. 7*.
 1906 Gaskell, Miss C. J., *Uplands, Gt Shelford, Cambs*.
 1934 Gatty, H. P. W., M.A., F.S.A., *St John's College*.
 1937 Giles, Mrs Peter, 93, *Milton Road*.
 1931 Gilmour, J. S. L., M.A. (*Clare*) Assistant Director, *Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey*.
 1927 Goldsworthy, N. E., M.B., Ch.M., Ph.D. (*Clare*) *Slaney, Chilton Parade, Turramurra, New South Wales*.
 1933 Goodison, J. W., M.A. (*King's*) *Pastures, Hilton, St Ives, Hunts*.
 1910 † Goodman, Rev. Canon A. W., B.D., F.S.A. (*Christ's*) *Dorncy Cottage, Winchester*.
 1923 Gourlay, W. B., M.A. (*Trinity*) 7, *Millington Road*.
 1932 Gow, A. S. F., M.A., *Trinity College*.
 1908 Graham, J. C. W., M.D. (*Trinity*) *Inveruglas House, Parkside*.
 1911 Graham-Smith, G. S., M.D. (*Pembroke*) *Forvie, Hills Road*.

Date of
Election

- 1935 Grantham, J., M.A. (*Downing*), *The Spinney, Long Road.*
 1938 Grantham, S. G., M.A. (*Trinity*) 55, *Storey's Way.*
 1893 Gray, A., M.A., Master of Jesus College, *Jesus College Lodge.*
 1918 Gray, J. M., M.A. (*King's*) *Jesus College Lodge.*
 1938 Gray, Miss Nellie Marion, *Thayle, Babraham Road.*
 1923 Greef, H. E., 4, *King's Parade.*
 1904 Green, F. W., M.A. (*Jesus*) *Whitefield, Great Shelford.*
 1885 † Greenwood, J. A., B.A., LL.M. (*Trinity*) *Funtington House, near Chichester.*
 1907 Greenwood, Rev. Canon W., M.A. (*Corpus Christi*) 2, *Trumpington Street.*
 1925 Griffin, Major J. McC., F.S.A., *Bourn Hall, Cambs.*
 1919 Griffith, A. S., M.D., *Paradise House, Newnham.*
 1934 Guillebaud, Mrs, *Driftway House, Wilberforce Road.*
 1920 Gurney, Miss A. M., M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Cantab., 2, *Gonville Place.*

H.

- 1894 Haddon, A. C., Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Christ's*) 3, *Cranmer Road.*
 1931 † Haddon, E. B., M.A. (*Christ's*) 1, *Cranmer Road.* TREASURER.
 1928 Hallidie, A. H. S., M.A., F.R.C.S., *Linton House, Linton.*
 1927 Hampson, Miss E. M., Ph.D. (*Liverpool*) (*Newnham*) *Newnham College.*
 1900 Harding, W. A. H., M.A. (*Peterhouse*) *The Hall, Madingley.*
 1938 Hardy, Lady, 5, *Grange Road.*
 1911 † Haslam, Mrs J. H. F., 30, *Eaton Square, S.W. 1.*
 1932 Hawkins, G., O.B.E., M.A. (*Christ's*) 21, *Sidney Street.*
 1934 Hawkins, T. A., 226, *Cooden Drive, Bezhill-on-Sea.*
 1909 Hayles, W. H., 9a, *Union Road.*
 1938 Hayter, Colonel F. J., M.A., *The Garden House Hotel.*
 1935 Heffer, E. W., 12, *Barton Road.*
 1932 † Hele, T. S., M.D. (Master of Emmanuel) *The Master's Lodge, Emmanuel College.*
 1935 Heley, P. E., 61, *Bateman Street.*
 1933 Hoare, Miss A. D. M., Ph.D., *Newnham College.*
 1918 † Hope, Lady, *Binsted, Herschel Road.*
 1903 Hopkins, Prof. Sir F. G., O.M., Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Emmanuel*) Sir William Dunn Professor of Biochemistry, *Saxmeadham, 71, Grange Road.*
 1928 Hopkins, Lady, *Saxmeadham, 71, Grange Road.*
 1922 † Hopkinson, Capt. E. C., M.C., *Chateaulin, Mead Road, Torquay.*
 1938 Howard, M. F., M.A. (*Christ's*) 68, *Grantchester Meadows.*
 1939 Howes, Elliott, *Wynscote, Barton.*
 1932 † Huddleston, Commander R. F. Eyre, J.P., D.L., *The Hall, Sawston.*
 1936 Hudson, Mrs, *Kirby Lodge, Little Shelford.*
 1920 † Hughes, A. W. (*Trinity*) 54, *Palace Gardens Terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington, W. 8.*

Date of
Election

- 1920 Hughes, H. C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Peterhouse*) *Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street.*
- 1938 Hughes, L. J., B.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *Rosemont, Newmarket Road.*
- 1903 † Hughes, T. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) *Oakrigg, Scotforth, Lancaster.*
- 1914 † Hulbert-Powell, Rev. Canon C. L., M.A. (*Trinity*) *58, Grange Road.*
- 1929 Hutchinson, R. L., M.A. (*St John's*) *The Orchard, Harston.*
- 1938 Hutton, J. H., D.Sc., C.I.E. (*St John's*) *William Wyse Professor of Social Anthropology, 1, Portugal Place.*

J.

- 1936 † Jacklin, Capt. J. V., *North House, Royston, Herts.*
- 1935 Jackson, K. H., M.A., *St John's College.* SECRETARY.
- 1928 Jenkin, R. Trevor, M.A., F.Z.S. (*Jesus*) *Raipur, C.P., India.*
- 1896 † Jex-Blake, Miss K., 4, *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill Road, London, W. 8.*
- 1936 Jolliffe, Miss N. C., M.A., *Girton College.*
- 1902 Jones, E. L., M.D. (*Downing*) *Stepaside, Trumpington Road.*

K.

- 1927 Kelchner, Miss, Ph.D. (*Girton*) *College Holt, Huntingdon Road.*
- 1939 Kenyon, the Rt. Hon. Lord, *Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop.*
- 1906 † Keynes, G. L., M.D., F.R.C.S. (*Pembroke*) *6, Harvey Road.*
- 1910 † Keynes, J. N., Sc.D. (*Pembroke*) *6, Harvey Road.*
- 1880 Kirkpatrick, The Very Rev. A. F., D.D. (*Trinity*).

L.

- 1909 Lapsley, G. T., M.A., *Trinity College.*
- 1930 Leaf, C. S., B.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *The Manor House, Freckenham, Bury St Edmunds.*
- 1937 Lebus, A. H. H., *Hatley Park, Hatley St George, Cambs.*
- 1924 † Lethbridge, T. C., M.A., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) *Mount Blow, Great Shelford.*
DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS.
- 1910 Lewin, H. W., M.A. (*Clare*) *Farnham Common, Bucks.*
- 1938 Liversidge, Miss J., 20, *Manor Court, Pinehurst, Grange Road.*
- 1926 Lloyd, Mrs, 7, *Manor Court, Pinehurst, Grange Road.*
- 1926 Lloyd, Miss M. E. H., M.A. (*Newnham*) *7, Manor Court, Pinehurst, Grange Road.*
- 1934 Loewe, Herbert, M.A. (*Queens'*) *85, Milton Road.*
- 1925 Long, Mrs K., *The Beeches, Linton.*
- 1919 Long-Innes, Mrs Grace, 43, *de Freville Avenue.*
- 1910 † Love, Rev. A. E., M.A. (*Trinity College, Dublin*) *Porthkerry, Wokingham, Berks.*
- 1927 Luddington, Mrs L., *Waltons, Ashdon, Saffron Walden.*

Date of
Election

M.

- 1919 Macalister, R. A. S., Litt.D., Professor of Celtic Archaeology,
National University, 18, *Mount Eden Road, Donnybrook, Co.
Dublin.*
- 1933 M^cArthur, Mrs, 2, *Brookside.*
- 1919 † Macfarlane-Grieve, G. M., M.A. (*Magdalene*) *Toft Manor, Cambs.*
- 1933 M^cMorran, Miss H. I., M.A., *Girton College.*
- 1905 † Mander, G. P., M.A., F.S.A. *The Dippons, Compton, Wolver-*
hampton.
- 1921 † Mason, J. H., M.A., 39, *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road,*
London, S.W. 11.
- 1899 Minns, E. H., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) Disney Professor
of Archaeology, 2, *Wordsworth Grove.*
- 1932 Missen, D. F. R., *Fen Drayton.*
- 1927 Morley, E., *Pilgrim's Way, Canterbury Street.*
- 1935 Morris, Miss M. M., 6, *Bateman Street.*
- 1933 Mundy, P. C. D., F.S.A., *Caldrees Manor, Ickleton, Gt Chester-*
ford, Essex.
- 1935 Murray, Miss Margaret A., D.Litt. (*London University*) 18, *Regent*
Terrace.

N.

- 1923 Navarro, J. M. de, M.A., F.S.A., *Trinity College.*
- 1933 Newman, L. F., M.A., *St Catharine's College.*
- 1932 Newman, M. H. A., M.A., *St John's College.*
- 1905 Nix, Miss I. J., 2, *Stonecourt, Hunstanton.*
- 1934 Norton, F. J., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 38, *Alpha Road.*

O.

- 1934 Ockleston, Mrs W. H., *The Church Farm, Caxton, Cambs.*
- 1896 † Oldham, H. Y., M.A., *King's College.*
- 1925 Oram, Miss G. M., 46, *Hills Avenue.*
- 1930 † O'Reilly, Miss M. M., M.A. (*Girton*), 6, *Dean Court, Holbroke*
Road. LIBRARIAN.
- 1925 † Orr-Paterson, Mrs M., *Caxton, Cambs.*

P.

- 1930 Palmer, Mrs H. E., M.A., *Newnham College.*
- 1908 Palmer, J. S., 129, *Cambridge Road, Trumpington.*
- 1901 † Palmer, W. M., M.A., M.D., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) *Richmonds, Linton.*
- 1908 † Parsons, Miss C. E., *Portway, Little Abington.*

Date of
Election

- 1933 Parsons, F. B., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Downing*) 77, *Grange Road*.
 1938 Paterson, T. T., M.A., *Curator, University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Trinity College*.
 1889 Pearce, N. D. F., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Cedar House, Grantchester*.
 1923 Peck, E. S., M.A. (*Fitzwilliam House*) *Friarswood, Long Road*.
 1925 † Peeling, G. S., *Bull Hotel, Barton Mills, Mildenhall*.
 1933 Phillips, C. W., M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., *Selwyn College*.
 1935 Phillips, Miss K. S., *The Rectory, Hildersham, Cambs*.
 1933 Phillips, Rev. P. R., M.A. (*Trinity*) *The Rectory, Hildersham, Cambs*.
 1912 Pierce, R., *Chesterton Hall*.
 1910 Pollock, Mrs G., *Harefield, Chaucer Road*.
 1931 Porter, C. P., *The Old Vicarage, Royston, Herts*.
 1931 Portway, Mrs, 33, *Millington Road*.
 1925 Pratt, L. D., 18, *Magrath Avenue*.
 1925 † Previt -Orton, C. W., Litt.D., F.B.A. (*St John's*) Professor of Mediaeval History, 55, *Bateman Street*.

Q.

- 1922 † Quiggin, Mrs, 6, *Grantchester Road*.

R.

- 1934 Rackham, Harris, M.A., *Christ's College*.
 1928 Reed, F. R. Cowper, Sc.D. (*Trinity*) 19, *Madingley Road*.
 1938 Reynolds, J. H., 102, *Perne Road*.
 1935 Richardson, Prof. A. E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 41, *Russell Square, W.C. 1*.
 1921 Roberts, S. C., M.A. (*Pembroke*) 12, *Chaucer Road*.
 1913 Robertson, D. S., M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, *Trinity College*.
 1909 Robinson, F., M.D., D.P.H. (*Emmanuel*) 8, *St Paul's Road*.
 1937 Rogers, J. S., 105, *Gilbert Road*.
 1936 Rolf, Ronald, 12, *The Main Way, Chenies, Bucks*.
 1931 Ruck, G. A. E., M.A. (*Gonville and Caius*) *The Delles, Great Chesterford, Essex*.
 1938 Rye, R. W., 13, *Golden Square, London, W. 1*.

S.

- 1907 Salaman, R. N., M.D., F.R.S. (*Trinity Hall*) *Homestall, Barley, Herts*.
 1921 † Salter, F. R., M.A., *Magdalene College*.
 1930 Saltmarsh, J., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., *King's College*.
 1937 Saumarez, Hon. Marion, *Orion, Coton Road, Grantchester*.
 1927 Sayce, R. U., M.A. (*St Catharine's*) *University Museum, Manchester, 13*.
 1889 Scruby, Mrs Z. C., 2, *Shaftesbury Road*.
 1936 Scruby, Miss Z. M., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., 2, *Shaftesbury Road*.

EXCURSION SECRETARY.

Date of Election	
1935	Seltman, C. T., M.A., F.R.N.S., <i>Queens' College.</i>
1919	Shearer, Cresswell, Sc.D., F.R.S. (<i>Clare</i>) <i>The Gerrans, 19, Bentley Road.</i>
1938	Smalley, Major J. B., <i>Little Abington, Cambs.</i>
1938	Smith, Mrs M. I. Hamblin, 7, <i>Botolph Lane.</i>
1928	Smith, Commander S. N., R.N. rtd., <i>Hartford, 28, Newton Road.</i>
1929	Smout, C. L., 104A, <i>Mill Road.</i>
1927	Steel, A. B., M.A., F.R.Hist.S., <i>Christ's College.</i>
1909	Stewart, Rev. H. F., D.D. (<i>Trinity and St John's</i>) <i>Girton Gate, Huntingdon Road.</i>
1927	Strachey, Miss J. P., M.A., Principal of <i>Newnham College.</i>
1927	Strickland, T. A. G., M.A. (<i>Sidney Sussex</i>), c/o <i>Capron & Co., Savile Place, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.</i>
1934	Stringer, R. H., M.A., <i>Downing College.</i>
1935	Swift, Councillor W. H., 34, <i>Halifax Road.</i>
1930	Sykes, Miss, <i>Balls Grove, Grantchester.</i>

T.

1925	Tams, W., 19, <i>Humberstone Road.</i>
1938	Taylor, Dr M. Perrers, 11, <i>Newnham Terrace.</i>
1929	+ Tebbutt, C. F., <i>The Ferns, Eynesbury, St Neots.</i>
1900	Tebbutt, Lieut.-Col. L., J.P., D.L., T.D., <i>Stagsholt, Gresham Road.</i>
1935	Teversham, T. F., B.Sc. (<i>London</i>) 18, <i>Hillside, Sawston.</i>
1933	Thomas, Mrs Hamshaw, 3, <i>Millington Road.</i>
1939	Thornton, Miss C. G., <i>Newnham College.</i>
1883	Tilley, A. A., M.A. (<i>King's</i>) 2, <i>Selwyn Gardens.</i>
1938	+ Tillyard, Mrs P. B., M.A. (<i>Girton</i>) <i>Merton House, Queen's Road.</i>
1930	Trevelyan, G. M., O.M., M.A., F.B.A., Regius Professor of Modern History (<i>Trinity</i>) <i>Garden Corner, West Road.</i>
1939	Trevor, J. C., M.A., B.Sc. (<i>Emmanuel</i>) 22, <i>Sedley Taylor Road.</i>
1919	+ Truro, The Rt Rev. The Lord Bishop of, <i>Lis Escop, Truro.</i>
1928	Turner, Miss, 13, <i>Storey's Way.</i>

U.

1884	+ Underdown, H. W., B.A., LL.M. (<i>Pembroke</i>) <i>Charterhouse, E.C. 1.</i>
1932	Usher, Miss Dorothy, B.A. (<i>London</i>) 17, <i>College Parade, Brondesbury Park, N.W. 6.</i>

V.

1908	+ Venn, J. A., Litt.D., F.S.A., J.P., President of <i>Queens' College, The Lodge, Queens' College.</i>
1927	Vickers, Miss M., 4, <i>Newnham Terrace.</i>
1932	Vinter, G. O., M.A. (<i>University College, Oxford</i>) <i>The Manor House, Thriplow, Royston, Herts.</i>

Date of
Election

W.

- 1935 Wace, A. J. B., M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*Pembroke*) Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology, *Museum of Classical Archaeology, Little St Mary's Lane and 26, Millington Road.*
- 1925 Walker, F. M., *School House, Manea, Cambs.*
- 1935 Walker, W. L., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) 1, *Salisbury Villas, Station Road.*
- 1910 Walston, Lady, *Newton Hall, Newton, Cambs and 14, Carlos Place, W. 1.*
- 1922 Ward, Dudley (*St John's*) *The Old Vicarage, Grantchester.*
- 1936 Way, R. E., B.A. (*Emmanuel*) *Herdstown, Brinkley, Newmarket.*
- 1931 Webb, G. F., M.A. (*Magdalene*) Slade Professor of Fine Art, *Low Farm, Elsworth, Cambs.*
- 1909 Webber, M. F. V. J. A., *Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, Royston, Herts.*
- 1883 † Weber, F. Parkes, M.D., F.S.A. (*Trinity*) 13, *Harley Street, London, W. 1.*
- 1920 Whitaker, F. R., 68, *Bridge Street.*
- 1922 White, F. Purver, M.A. (*St John's*) 16, *Madingley Road.*
- 1927 Whitehead, R. B., M.A. (*St John's*) 30, *Millington Road.*
- 1930 Wiles, Miss, 13, *Trumpington Street.*
- 1922 Williams, Rev. J. F., M.A., F.S.A. (*Queens'*) *South Walsham Rectory, Norwich.*
- 1931 Wisbech Museum and Literary Institution (c/o L. A. Curtis-Edwards, M.A.) *Wisbech.*
- 1933 Wolf, C. G. L., Ph.D. (*Christ's*) *The Pytell, Newnham Walk.*
- 1911 Wood, A., M.A. (*Emmanuel*) *Ben Glas, 15, St Barnabas Road.*
- 1933 Woodard, A. N. P., B.A., *Jesus College.*
- 1932 Woodard, C. R., B.A. (*Trinity*) *Sutton Vicarage, Ely.*
- 1938 Woodward, Miss Gwendolen, B.A. (*Lond.*), F.L.A., *Newnham College.*
- 1934 Wright, J. Aldren, M.D. (*Sidney Sussex*) 171, *Huntingdon Road.*

Y.

- 1935 Yglesias, Rev. F. M., M.A. (*Trinity*) *Langton Dower, Girton Road.*
- 1932 Younger, R. J., *The Place, Thriplow, Royston, Herts.*
- 1912 † Yule, G. Udny, M.A., *St John's College.*

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Date of Election

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1928 | Allen, Mrs, 2, <i>St Peter's Terrace.</i> |
| 1930 | Barnard, Mrs, 26, <i>Warkworth Street.</i> |
| 1938 | Barr, Mrs J., <i>The Sanctuary, Linton, Cambs.</i> |
| 1927 | Bird, Mrs, 5, <i>Gresham Road.</i> |
| 1935 | Blackman, Mrs, <i>Uppercross, Storey's Way.</i> |
| 1928 | Bowes, Mrs, 21, <i>Newton Road.</i> |
| 1934 | Bullock, Mrs, 46, <i>Glisson Road.</i> |
| 1934 | Clay, Mrs, <i>Upton House, 11, Grange Road.</i> |
| 1933 | Dyer, Mrs C. H., M.A. (<i>Girton</i>) 17, <i>Madingley Road.</i> |
| 1908 | Graham, Mrs, <i>Inveruglas House, Parkside.</i> |
| 1938 | Grantham, Mrs A. P. H., 55, <i>Storey's Way.</i> |
| 1910 | Green, Mrs, <i>Whitefield, Great Shelford.</i> |
| 1938 | Gribbin, K. D., <i>St John's College.</i> |
| 1934 | Hallidie, Mrs, <i>Linton House, Linton.</i> |
| 1939 | Hallidie, Miss M., <i>Linton House, Linton.</i> |
| 1936 | Hudson, Miss, <i>Kirby Lodge, Little Shelford.</i> |
| 1938 | Ingram, G. I. C., <i>Trinity College.</i> |
| 1939 | Keynes, Mrs, J. P., 6, <i>Harvey Road.</i> |
| 1938 | Leaf, Hon. Mrs C. S., <i>The Manor House, Freckenham, Suffolk.</i> |
| 1910 | Lewin, Mrs, <i>Farnham Common, Bucks.</i> |
| 1910 | Minns, Mrs, 2, <i>Wordsworth Grove.</i> |
| 1928 | Peck, Mrs, <i>Friarswood, Long Road.</i> |
| 1926 | Previté-Orton, Mrs, 55, <i>Bateman Street.</i> |
| 1939 | Reynolds, Mrs J. H., 102, <i>Perne Road.</i> |
| 1939 | Rishbeth, Mrs, M.A. (<i>Newnham</i>) 3, <i>Cranmer Road.</i> |
| 1909 | Scruby, Miss F. M. K., M.A. (<i>Newnham</i>) 2, <i>Shaftesbury Road.</i> |
| 1929 | Strickland, Mrs, <i>c/o Capron & Co., Savile Place, Conduit Street, London, W. 1.</i> |
| 1936 | Vinter, Mrs G. O., <i>Manor House, Thriplow, Royston, Herts.</i> |
| 1909 | Webber, Mrs, <i>Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, Royston, Herts.</i> |
| 1936 | White, Mrs F. P., M.A., 16, <i>Madingley Road.</i> |

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OBITUARY

WILLIAM MORTLOCK PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
1866-1939

By the death of Dr Palmer the Cambridge Antiquarian Society has lost one of its oldest and most valued friends.

Palmer, who had hitherto enjoyed a robust constitution, underwent a serious abdominal operation in 1936 but made a splendid recovery. He continued in his usual good health, except for what he humorously called a graveyard cough, until he was suddenly stricken down with a cerebral haemorrhage on October 19, 1939. He never regained consciousness, and died a few days later.

Born in Meldreth in 1866, he was educated locally, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to Mr A. Sidney Campkin, chemist of Cambridge. There he remained until he was twenty-one, when he entered Charing Cross Hospital as a Medical Student. He took the M.R.C.S.Eng. and the L.R.C.P.Lond. and the L.S.A. in 1892. Immediately after qualification he became Resident Obstetric Officer at the hospital. For some years after that he acted as Surgeon on one of the P. & O. Liners. In 1900 he settled down at Linton as a country doctor, and worked a very extensive practice. In 1907 he became an M.D. of Durham, and in 1935 was given an honorary M.A. degree by the University of Cambridge, and was elected a member of the High Table at Pembroke College. He continued in practice for twenty-five years at Linton until his retirement in 1925. But he still continued to live at "Richmonds", his old house next to the bridge. In 1933 he became a Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire.

Palmer was much beloved in Linton. He took the keenest interest in everything that was going on, especially in the Village College, and in the diet provided at small expense for

children who came from the neighbouring villages. He had been a cricketer in his younger days, and played both cricket and football for Melbourn. Later in life he was President of the Linton Cricket Club and was generally to be seen on the ground when there was a match going on.

He was a good friend to the children. Almost my last impression of him is at one of the children's tea parties which he gave every year in his beautiful garden. I can see him now, a large man with a smiling face, holding out a stick in his hand to the end of which was suspended by a string a paper bag of sweets and biscuits. One by one the boys, who were blind-folded for the moment, took a whack at the place where they believed the bag to be, and got a prize if they hit it. While Palmer loved the children he did not neglect the old people, and he regularly visited the Institution almost every Sunday.

Palmer was a great friend to Sir Cyril Fox when the latter first came to Cambridge and commenced his field work, and he paid all the expenses of the excavation of the Fleam Dyke which they jointly undertook in 1921 and 1922. Fox found Palmer "an excellent companion with his benign humour, his wide knowledge of his own world, rural Cambridgeshire, revealed in a thousand anecdotes told on the grassy bank of the dyke, and his keen grasp of a subject which lay somewhat outside his own researches". The friendship thus begun became close. Fox, who was much the younger, learnt to call him Uncle Palmer, and recalls the delightful tales and talks at "Richmonds", the joy of "poking about Linton and the surrounding villages and learning the history of old houses and old householders". "Most of all" (he writes to me) "he remembers Palmer with gratitude and affection for taking him for a holiday to Italy after an illness."

Palmer was often to be found in summer sitting in his garden, working away at some old documents with a wireless set discharging jazz music alongside him, and surrounded by his dogs.

He was an excellent field botanist and knew all the rare plants of the district and where they grew, and in his garden were many flowering shrubs which one seldom sees elsewhere. The annual tea party, already mentioned, was held in conjunction with a wild-flower show which he started for the children of the village school and at which he gave prizes for the best collection.

He was a foundation member of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society. He joined the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1901, and for the greater part of the time after that he was a member of the Council. Only his residence at a distance from Cambridge prevented him from becoming President. He contributed many valuable papers and monographs of local interest.¹

His principal study, however, at least in the later part of his life, was Archaeology—or rather he was, I think, what we may call an Antiquary rather than an Archaeologist. I mean his interest was more in people than in buildings, and rather in documents than in stones. He loved to hunt out the story of the man who in, say, the seventeenth century, lived in the old house at the corner of the street. But he had a wide and scholarly knowledge of the history of Cambridgeshire, and more particularly of its documents and records. William Cole of Milton and Layer and other local antiquaries were his heroes. *The Monumental Inscriptions of Cambridgeshire* was one of his principal productions; and he did valuable work on the Borough Documents for which he received an Address of Thanks from the Town Council. He restarted the *Photographic Record of Cambridgeshire* which Dr Allen had begun but which had been allowed to lapse from want of support. But Palmer's energy infused new life into it, and to his continued interest and exertions its success is mainly due. He was always keen to see that the communications made to

¹ It is hoped to publish a bibliography of Dr Palmer's writings, which Mr J. H. Bullock is now preparing, in the next volume of our *Proceedings*.

the Society should contain what he considered a due proportion devoted to the antiquities of the county, and was rather jealous of papers on foreign subjects. Yet he did not limit his attention to local matters and he visited Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Italy, some of these places more than once.

Palmer was an antiquary, learned mainly in local history; but he was also a man of wide interests. He was a most valuable friend to the Antiquarian Society and to the Borough, beloved by all who knew him. And it will be long before another will be found to fill his place.

LOUIS COBBETT.

THE RURAL CRAFTSMAN AND HIS TOOLS

BY L. F. NEWMAN, M.A.

Read April 25, 1938.

FROM the earliest times to the middle of the last century agricultural conditions have probably altered less than those of any other trade or profession in the world. A brief but interesting essay by Professor Jenks, entitled "Agriculture and the Clan",¹ shows very neatly how the rotation of crops, which is the basis of all agriculture, became more and more complex as human reasoning powers improved. It is unnecessary to go over the arguments in detail, but Jenks points out that the earliest form of farming practice (still practised in some Eastern countries) was the cultivation of a small plot of land reclaimed from forest or jungle. It was dug over and the single cereal crop grown year after year. This soon exhausted the soil of the constituents which the particular crop required, and the resulting infertility would be ascribed to some extra-normal cause such as witchcraft or the anger of the Gods. A fresh piece of ground would then be broken up and the process repeated. Accident, says Jenks, would no doubt lead to the discovery that an abandoned plot had, in the course of years, recovered its original fertility. It could easily be brought back into cultivation, periods of alternation between the old and new fields would gradually diminish in length, and the first simple rotation of crop followed by fallow established. Later the inclusion of a second crop in the rotation would not alter the general principle, but the cultivated area would be divided between the two crops. This was probably the system established in England at the time of the Roman invasion, and continued unchanged until the introduction of a three-year rotation of two crops followed by a fallow, all three in equal area. A bare fallow was neces-

¹ *History of Politics* (The Temple Primers 1910).

sary for the eradication of weeds, to allow thorough tillage of the land and, in districts where the rainfall was low, to accumulate a reserve of water in the soil. Jenks points out that cultivation by plough or spade was the most troublesome of all agricultural operations, and propounds a very ingenious arithmetical problem which may be stated briefly:

On each 180 acres arable land

Crop A 45 acres	Crop B 45 acres
Fallow 90 acres	

Crop A	Crop B	Fallow
60 acres	60 acres	60 acres

2-year rotation

90 acres fallow ploughed twice	180
45 acres crop A ploughed once	45
45 acres crop B ploughed once	45
Total acres of ploughing	270
Total acres of crop	90

3-year rotation

60 acres fallow ploughed twice	120
60 acres crop A ploughed once	60
60 acres crop B ploughed once	60
Total acres of ploughing	240
Total acres of crop	120

When the advantages of the three-year rotation became apparent the system was universally adopted and, with some minor modifications, developed into the "three-field rotation" characteristic of the manorial system, which continued with little or no change until the introduction of what is now known as the four-course, or Norfolk rotation. The chief problem of the medieval cultivator was the difficulty of providing fodder for the cattle: except for rough grass, laboriously collected and dried into hay, there was no available source of winter forage. A large proportion of the livestock had to be killed in the autumn and the flesh salted or dried; it was possible to keep only the breeding stock, plough bullocks and milking cows over the winter, although in some districts cattle were turned into the woodlands to browse on the undergrowth and small shrubs. Carrots and other root crops were introduced into England quite early; they were not grown originally as animal food but for human consumption. Rye was cultivated on poor light soils; the grain was required for food and for seed as young rye was eaten green by sheep and the straw

was needed for several purposes. From early times rye and wheat were mixed to make bread for the labouring classes. Buckwheat was grown in the fenland and the grain was used for human as well as animal food. The young plants could be fed to animals in the field or ploughed in as a green crop. Flax was needed to provide linen fibres and the crop if allowed to ripen yielded linseed. Linen fibres and linseed cannot, as a rule, be obtained from the same crop; if flax is needed the plant must be cut or pulled up just before flowering. Grain crops were cut by hand with the sickle; beans with a "hook", a tool very much like a sickle but without a saw edge, while grass was cut with the scythe.

It was not until the seventeenth century that clovers and "roots" were introduced as an essential part of British husbandry. The introduction of these new crops had several advantages; it provided a store of food for horses and cattle so that the latter could be kept alive during the winter and killed as required. The animals fed in enclosed yards provided natural manure which, when spread on the land, increased the quantity of the grain crops. It made possible the four-crop rotation which is still the basis of British farming. Although universally known as the Norfolk rotation, it should more correctly be called the Hertfordshire, as it was first developed in that progressive county and subsequently spread over a considerable part of England.¹ In Norfolk, the landowners were quick to see its many advantages and to adopt the new system. The Norfolk four-course on light soils, with sheep as an important unit of the farm produce, consists essentially of the following sequence: (i) wheat, (ii) "root" crops (which may be either kale, mangolds, cabbage, turnips, swedes or beet), (iii) barley, (iv) clover or a mixture of clovers and rye-grass. The technical details of the principles involved are complex, but briefly, the long period (eight months) which elapses between harvesting the wheat crop and sowing the "roots" provides a good opportunity for cleaning and preparing the land. The barley crop, primarily grown for ale or beer, gets the advantage of the manurial

¹ A. D. Hall, *Pilgrimage of British Farming* (1913), p. 2. The writer has been unable to trace the authority for the statement.

treatment applied to the roots in the preceding year. Clover, a biennial, is sown with the barley, and makes its first year's growth under that crop. In the second season the clover plants flower and can be used either for hay, for grazing sheep or harvested for seed in September. The four-course rotation allows one-half of the arable land on a farm to produce cereal crops for human food, and the other half forage and "roots" for cattle and sheep, who in turn provide the manure required by the cereals. The rotation can be modified in many ways to suit various types of soil and different climatic conditions.



Until the middle of the last century all farm work was carried out with hand tools and we may consider the harvest work required for a wheat crop. Cutting with the sickle was an extremely laborious process; a handful of ears was grasped with one hand and the stalks severed about half-way up the plant. The blade was saw-edged and the corn stalks were torn rather than cut. They were laid in heaps, which were known in the Eastern counties as "gavels". The sheaves were then tied with a band consisting of a few long stalks of the same crop. Harvesting in this way left a stubble nearly a foot high. It was allowed to remain with the weeds which grew up in it until after the grain harvest and then cut with the scythe. The mixture of straw and weeds provided a quantity of coarse material known as "haulm", which, after drying, had several uses, the most important being the building of temporary walls or screens to make enclosed shelters for cattle during the winter. These walls not only afforded protection, but some of the haulm was eaten by the animals, and some of

PLATE I



Sharpening the scythe.

The scythe is held firmly by pressing the pointed end of the snathe into the ground and holding the upper throle (or hand grip) between the knees.

it trampled down to form the basis of farmyard manure. Thus the cereal harvest meant that each wheat field was cut both with the sickle and with the scythe while the sheaves and the loose haulm were carted separately to the farm. Giraldus Cambrensis¹ says that "instead of small sickles in mowing they [the Welsh] make use of a moderate sized piece of iron formed like a knife with two pieces of wood fixed loosely and flexibly to the head which they think a more expeditious instrument". This suggests a tool rather like a small and primitive Scotch scythe.² The long stubble formed excellent cover for game and gave rise to the art of shooting over setters or pointers. About the middle of the last century it became usual to mow all cereal crops with the scythe and this allowed the crop to be harvested in one operation. The writer has in his possession a letter from an Essex landowner to one of his tenants, in which he commented bitterly on the fact that a field had been mown instead of reaped. The tenant, although he had not committed any breach of his agreement, "could not possibly have done more mischief as far as shooting goes". The landlord made thinly veiled threats to terminate the tenancy, but did not carry out his intention.

The number of plant species cultivated increased considerably before the middle of the nineteenth century, so that rotations were modified to include a variety of crops, adapted both to different types of soil and to local requirements.

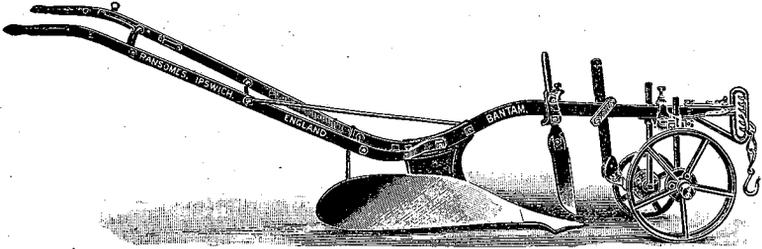
The plough developed from the cumbrous implement of the medieval manors to a lighter form drawn by two horses; and improved types of carts and waggons relieved the labourer of such work as carrying crops and manure from field to home-stead or *vice versa*, but the hand tools of the early Victorian period differed but little from those of the middle ages. The scythe of to-day³ is identical with those depicted in illustrations of mediaeval manuscripts. The handles or "snathes" have the same curve and the "cradles", "bales" or "racks", made from a stout twig bent, as the name implies, to carry the cut plants and leave them in an orderly row or swathe, are also very similar. There are variations of pattern in

Description of Wales, chap. xvii (Hoare's trans.).

² See p. 10.

³ See Plate I.

different parts of the country, e.g. the Scotch scythe has two short independent handles, but they do not differ very much in general construction.



Early agricultural writers often enumerate the tools required on the farm, and these lists afford valuable information of contemporary agriculture. Good representative examples are quoted by Curtler,¹ but most of the early text-books on agriculture are available in reproductions or in translations, and the original authors can be readily consulted.

Neckham² gives a list of tools required on a twelfth-century farm. Curtler also quotes a list: Axe, adze, bill, awl, plane, saw, spokeshave, tie hook, auger, mattock, crowbar, share, coulter, iron scythe, sickle, weedhook, spade, shovel, wood dibble, barrow, besom beetle, rake, fork, ladder, horse comb, shears, tongs, scales, dung shovel, etc. also spinning implements for the household, together with utensils for cheese making and for preparing food.

In 1150 the farm implements used on the manor of Waleton³ were four carts, three baskets, one corn basket, one pair of millstones, ten tubs, four barrels, two boilers of lead with stoves, two wooden bowls, three three-legged tables, twenty dishes, six metal bowls, two axes, a table with trestles and five rush beehives.

Cullum⁴ gives as a labourer's tools in 1421 an adze, two augers, an axe and a barrel.

¹ *A Short History of British Agriculture* (Oxford University Press).

² *De Natura Rerum* (Rolls series).

³ Domesday of St Paul's, p. xcvi.

⁴ *History of Hawstead* (ed. 1874).

Worldidge¹ gives the following: harrows, forks, sickles, reaphooks, sledds, weedhooks, pitchforks, rakes, beetles, roller, scythe, seed basket, flails, winnowing fans, sieves, corn measures, skeps, goads, yokes, wanteyes, cutting spades, cart lines, hoddors, curry-combs, mare-combs and other hand tools.

The early harrow is described by Fitzherbert.² He says "an oxe harowe the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre called harowe-bulles, made eyther of asshe or oke; they be two yardes longe and as moche as the small of a mannes legge and haue shotes of wode put through lyke lathes and in euery bull are syxe sharpe peces of yren called harowe-tyndes set some-what a-slope forwards, and the formes slote must be bygger than the other bycause the fote-teame shall be fastened to the same with a shakyll or a withe to drawe by". Similar harrows are still made in exactly the same way and are in everyday use on farms in the Eastern counties.

Seebohm³ quotes the Venedotian Code.⁴ When husband and wife separated there was a fair division of all their joint property, but certain things were especially named as for the husband and others for the wife. The list given illustrates Welsh household requirements and farm tools very well indeed.

(1) Swine to the husband and sheep to the wife; if there be only one kind they are to be shared.

(2) If there be sheep and goats then the sheep to the husband and the goats to the wife.

(3) Of children, two shares to the father and one to the mother. The oldest and youngest to the father, the middlemost to the mother.

¹ *Systema Agriculturae* (ed. 1669).

² *Book of Husbandry*, 1534, reprint. English Dialect Society. Edited by W. W. Skeat.

³ *The Tribal System in Wales* (ed. 1904).

⁴ *Venedotian Code*, II, i, 1-6.

(4) Of the household furniture:

- (a) All the milking vessels except one pail to the wife.
- (b) All the dishes except one to the wife.
- (c) The husband to have all the drinking vessels.
- (d) The husband the riddle, the wife the small sieve.
- (e) The husband the upper stone of the quern, the wife the lower.
- (f) The clothes that are over them to the wife, the clothes that are under them to the husband.
- (g) To the husband the kettle, the bed coverlet, the bolster of the dormitory, the coulter, the auger, the fuel axe, the settle and all the hooks but one.
- (h) To the wife the pan, the trivet, the broad axe, the hedge bill, the ploughshare, all the flax, the linseed, the wool, the house bag and its contents, except gold and silver (which are to be shared).
- (i) If there are webs they are to be shared.
- (j) The yarn balls to the children (if any). If none then shared.
- (k) The husband to have the barn and all the corn above ground and underground.
- (l) The husband the poultry and one of the cats, the rest to the wife.

(5) The provisions to be thus shared:

- (m) To the wife the meat in the brine and the cheese in the brine. After they are hung up, to the husband.
- (n) To the wife the vessels of butter in cut, the meat in cut and the cheese in cut.
- (o) To the wife as much of the meal as she can carry between her arms and her knees from the store-room into the house.

It may be noted that the riddle was oval, the bottom made with round twigs or withies, and the holes diamond shaped. The sieve was round, the bottom made with flat strips and it had square holes. Where swine, sheep and goats were part of the property, the wife took the milking animals. Most of the arrangement is obvious, but some items in the division are difficult to understand: for instance, why the wife should take the ploughshare and the broad axe. It might be expected that these would form a part of the husband's portion.

In the early part of the last century agricultural wages were scandalously low, especially for the married men with families. The weekly wage at one time was as low as six shillings, bread was very dear and bands of labourers would combine to rob several farm granaries each of a peck or two of wheat and grind it at a farm where there was a grist mill. The farmer was quite content to stay safely in bed and listen to his mill being used, for, as a rule, the mill was uninjured and no grain was stolen from that farm. Lambs were taken from sheepfolds in spite of the severe penalties for sheep stealing, and roots were gathered from the fields. Wilkins¹ provides some interesting details on this point.

Although the commercial industries of spinning and weaving disappeared quite early from Eastern England, some home-spun was produced in the area up to the end of the last century. The work involved the preparation of simple dye-stuffs, and Plowright² investigated more than sixty plants yielding dyes. This probably exceeds the number used in Scotland, where home-made dyes are still prepared for the carefully fostered tweed industry.

Farm labourers up to 100 years ago not only had their ordinary agricultural duties to carry out, but they also made hurdles and wattles, manufactured a good many of the simpler wooden tools, and were even able to provide some of the iron implements required. The village smith, carpenter, basket-maker and toolsmith carried out the

¹ *Autobiography of an English Gamekeeper* (publ. 1892).

² *Trans. Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Soc.* vol. vii, pp. 139 et seq. and 386 et seq.

more technical and complicated work, but the farm staff usually included men capable of undertaking simpler hand-crafts.

The special tools used often reflected the local conditions. For example, in Kent and Sussex, on the heavy soils of the Weald and the Gault clays, the autumn ploughing left clods which were not broken down by winter weathering. They had to be pulverised by beating them with "beetles" or wooden mallets, and these tools are still

found on clayland farms. The beetles were made of sections of a tree trunk, bound at the ends with iron bands to prevent the wood splitting, and fitted with a long handle. There is an illustration in the fourteenth-century Luttrell Psalter showing labourers with beetles exactly like those made in the last century. The hand



harrow, still in use in some parts of the country, consists of a diamond-shaped wooden framework, fitted with hand-forged iron tines bolted through the beams, and parties of labourers each drawing one of these harrows would go over the ploughland to break the surface down into a tilth or seed bed. Markham¹ mentions similar harrows as used in the seventeenth century, but drawn by horses instead of men. Rolls, for breaking down clods and for consolidating the surface of the ground were made by taking tree trunks of an appropriate size and length and fitting them with an iron axle running through a hole bored along the centre of the timber. Even when horse-drawn implements became usual on the larger farms, the "little farmers" and "smallholders" (there have always been such holdings situated in the districts naturally suitable for them and not placed according to modern political requirements) were, by reason of their poverty and small fields, compelled to carry out tillage work with very primitive tools. The same conditions embarrass the

¹ *Whole Art of Husbandry* (ed. 1635).

smallholder of to-day; economic conditions do not permit the purchase of large and expensive implements and a good deal of ingenuity is often shown in adapting available implements to various uses. Small hand tools are equally useful on both large and small holdings—it is merely a question of the numbers required—but to adapt large implements for use in small fields presents great difficulty and the problem is met by home-made or makeshift substitutes. The writer has actually seen a smallholder ploughing with a team made by his wife and a donkey, and the “breast plough” pushed along the topsoil of the field by a labourer has only become obsolete in the last few years.

The reader of a recent paper before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society commented on the large number of existing forms of the simpler agricultural tools. He probably overlooked an important point, which is the enormous range of operations carried out with almost any form of hand tool. An implement which has survived unaltered for centuries is the long-handled bill. It was lighter than the axe, longer-hafted and could be used for almost every wood-cutting operation. It served as a dinner knife when required, and was the very effective war weapon of the peasant levies through the Middle Ages.

The production of dependable iron weapons in early times was difficult and uncertain. The quality of the raw material supplied by the smelters varied considerably, and many of the swords forged by local smiths would bend after use, and had to be stamped or hammered straight. A theory the writer has always held, although it is opposed to modern archaeological views, is that the magic weapons of romance were produced when the smelter was lucky enough to obtain a high-grade steel. Such weapons would be capable of shearing through helmets, chain armour, or shields as, for example, the sword Mimung of Weland¹ or the magic Greysteel of Gisli.² Greysteel could not have been of very high quality, as it was later reformed to make a spear, and wore so

¹ See Hewitt's *Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe* (ed. 1855), quoting *Völundar Quiða* (Edda).

² *Gisli, The Outlaw*, trans. by Sir George Dasent.

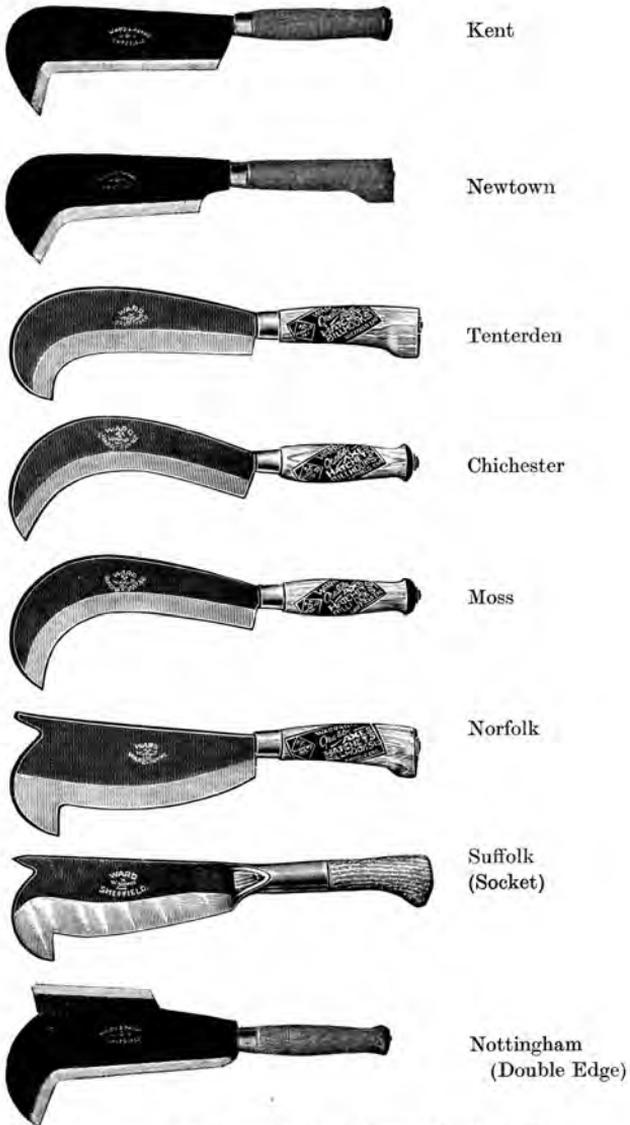
thin that it had to be straightened after use.¹ Possession of a helmet, spear, sword, mail shirt and shield showed considerable wealth in early times. The cost and rarity of early weapons is shown by a reference in the Anglo-Saxon laws that "even if a man thrive so well that he had a sword, mail shirt and helm but not 5 hides of land he was not a thegn".² The peasant infantryman had to depend for weapons on his everyday working tools.

The billhook or short-handled bill has, in most districts, either taken the place, or is an auxiliary of the long-handled type. It is made in many different shapes, but each is well adapted to the particular needs of the workman using it.³ The ordinary straight-edged bill, used in every cottage to chop firewood, is probably a generalised pattern. There must be more than two hundred different shapes made at the present day, many only differing in some small detail, but each district insists on its own particular fancy. The forms fall into fairly well-defined groups. The hurdle-maker who has to split wooden poles into bars needs a specially shaped tool, while the woodman requires a heavy curved blade to make a drawing cut and he uses a hooked double-edged bill. All the shapes are extremely effective, and a skilled woodman will cut through a branch as thick as a man's leg with two drawing cuts. The shepherd, who has to prepare the fold stakes to support the hurdles of a sheepfold, requires yet another form. He likes a narrow blade curving sharply at the end. This allows him to lift poles off the ground with the point. The fruit grower's knife with a heavy curved blade is really a miniature of this pattern, and his full-sized bill is of a similar shape. It is designed for cutting out dead wood and superfluous branches from fruit trees. The miner who has to fit pit props to support shafts and adits favours a short thick-bladed tool. The various makes of bills are usually sold under the names of counties or of large towns, and it seems probable that the mediaeval smith evolved the shape best

¹ M. Hewlett, *The Outlaw*.

² Northleoda Lagu, § 10, publ. in R. Schmid, *Gesetze d. Angelsachsen* (1858), pp. 396-9.

³ See R. U. Sayce, *Man* (April 1936).



(By courtesy of Messrs Ward and Payne Ltd. Sheffield)

Bill-hooks

sued to local needs. It is difficult to understand why the Suffolk and the Norfolk bills should have an apparently useless point at the end, and why that feature is persistently reproduced by modern makers. The blades are similar in shape but the Suffolk form has a socket for the wooden handle. It may be a survival of a halberd shape when the East Anglian peasant was equally ready to use his bill as a tool or as a weapon. A significant fact is that the heavy cutting types are named after the counties where forestry was the main industry, and the lighter patterns after areas where sheep farming and fruit growing were the chief interests, and where bush and coppice rather than large trees were the agriculturists' raw material. It is probable that a demand was started locally for a special shape of blade to suit the needs of any particular area, and, when the commercial manufacture of bill hooks cheapened them, each district still insisted on buying the form to which it was accustomed. The types named after towns may be the surviving patterns of once famous local forges now forgotten, but whose productions were made in response to local needs and are even to-day best adapted to their purpose. The heaviest and probably one of the most primitive forms of the long-handled bill had a new-moon shaped blade, the concave side being the cutting edge. An existing example of the particular shape described is a home-made article, probably forged and finished in Cambridgeshire. It is heavy and strong and could be used as a substitute for the woodman's axe.

The work of the thatcher was of great importance, until the introduction of corrugated iron roofing, as houses, out-buildings and sheds as well as stacks were all straw covered. Even to-day the art of thatching stacks is a highly skilled one, as they have to be covered in quickly with the smallest amount of straw possible, and, at the same time, the thatch must be weatherproof. Straw is thrown into a heap, saturated with water to make it tough, and then drawn by hand into long wisps, known as "yelms".¹ The work of securing the layers of straw to the sides and over the top of the stack roof demands considerable skill, or rain water, instead of running down the straw, will penetrate through and soak into the

¹ See Plate II.

PLATE II



Drawing yelms.

Straw is wetted to make it tough and long wisps are drawn out by hand. The photograph shows the thatcher combing the drawn straw with his hands to remove short or broken stalks and a bundle ready for use is lying at the foot of the ladder.

PLATE III



Making straw bands for securing the thatch. The twister is secured to a belt so that the operator can maintain a steady strain while moving backwards.



Any tool which will twist the band can be employed. The photograph shows a hay rake in use.

stack underneath. Yet the only tools the ordinary thatcher requires—implements which have survived practically unaltered for centuries—are a straw-rope twister of one of the many types described by Mr Sayce in a recent paper,^{1, 2} a comb made of a coppice shoot slightly flattened and set with nails along half its length, for smoothing down the thatch (the back is employed to pat down inequalities) and a small bill to shape the pointed stakes which hold the straw bands in position. A pair of shears is used to trim the edges of the thatch. A special type of billhook is used with a narrow blade curved to a point at the end, so that the thatcher can, without moving from his seat, lift up his poles and split them into pegs on a rough wooden block. Stack pegs are made from small coppice shoots; they are pointed at one end and notched at the other to secure the straw bands. In Hertfordshire and Essex they are known as stack pegs, in Suffolk and Norfolk as broches, or brochets, and in Cambridgeshire as spits. In some districts, and for the more permanent types of thatching used for farm buildings, the thatch is secured by long strips of split wood fastened by thin pegs twisted into a ring at one end. These pegs are known as sprindles. A skilful thatcher will prepare two or three hundred pegs or brochets in a day's work. Nutwood (hazel) is best suited for the purpose, as it splits easily and can be twisted to shape without the use of hot water to soften it. The use of reed (*Phragmites vulgaris*) is practically restricted to the Norfolk Broads and the Fens, where stems 10 feet long can be obtained. It is used for houses, and the work is much more elaborate than ordinary agricultural thatching; it is put on more thickly and is often finished in elaborate designs. The work is carried out by highly skilled specialists. Straw thatch for houses has many advantages: it is easily renewed, it lasts a long time, and is warm in winter and cool in summer but it is liable to be disarranged and damaged by wind and is easily ignited. Thatch also encourages undesirable insects, and the thatched houses and outbuildings once common in the Eastern Counties were always infested with birds and rats who lived and bred in the

¹ Read at the International Folklore Congress, Edinburgh 1937.

² See Plates III and V.

roofs. In ordinary agricultural work the unit is 100 square feet, and a skilled man can complete five or six "squares" in a day. About 2 cwt. of straw is needed for each square.

The flail, another tool which has come down to us almost unaltered, is still used for threshing out the special crops grown in small quantities for seed. Flails vary in size, but the swingel or striking piece—the part which beats out the seed—is usually about 2 feet long, and the staff $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 feet. These are



joined together by an ingenious fitting, cut out of two pieces of wood and forming a universal joint. In mediaeval manuscripts the flail is often shown as being used like a whip, but this is impossible in practice; the striking piece would constitute a serious danger to the workman and the staff is given a rotary movement, so that it swings in a small circle, and the striking piece never comes near the head of the user. It takes a great deal of practice to acquire the necessary quick regular action with the flail, and to make it fall flat on the ears of corn without injuring the user.

Up to the end of the last century gleaning in the harvest fields was universal. The custom lingered on in some districts, but ceased after the Great War. Women and children went into the fields after the crops had been gathered and picked up the ears of corn which had dropped off during the harvesting process and were left on the ground by the rakers. If a farmer did not wish the gleaners to enter his field he left one sheaf standing in the middle of it; this was an indication that the field was not "free". A woman with two or three children gleaning steadily during harvest would collect two

or three sacks of grain, which, when ground in the local mill, provided flour for part at least of the year. When gleaning was practised most labourers owned a flail, and the farmers allowed them to use one of the barns as a threshing floor.

Before mechanical threshing came into use barley was usually stored in the barn, because of the special necessity of keeping it dry. The crop is cut when quite ripe, and must not be allowed to "heat" in the mow, or the germinating power will be reduced. The preparation of malt begins immediately after harvest and the grain is required as soon as possible. The thresher first cut a hole in the barley mow large enough for him to work in, and then began on the stored crop. He beat out the grain with the flail and separated it from the rachis and awns. As soon as the thresher had accumulated a waggon load, which is 30 sacks (a sack in East Anglia is known as a coomb), the farmer would send it in to the corn merchant or direct to the maltster, and so leave more working space on the barn floor. The barn man was paid on "piece work", that is, a fixed sum for each sack of grain threshed, and the chaff man followed on to cut up the straw. The latter was usually an independent journeyman who carried a primitive chaff cutter on his back from farm to farm. He cut the straw into chaff, which was measured with a special "skep" or basket, and stored in the chaff bin. By ancient custom the farmer was allowed to press the chaff down three times with his hand while the basket was being filled.

The old complex system of farm measures has been dealt with very fully by Dr G. G. Coulton and others, but it must be remembered that mediaeval units of mass and volume were governed by custom rather than by mathematical standards. At one period the standard mead cask was to be of such a size that the king and one of his counsellors could bathe in it at the same time. One of the ancient fines for killing the king's cat was measured by hanging it up by its tail with its nose just touching the ground, and pouring wheat over it until the animal was hidden. The wheat constituted the fine.¹ Dr Coulton records a manorial custom at Long-

¹ M. C. Seebohm, *Evolution of the English Farm*. (The original reference is not given.)

bridge near Glastonbury, where each serf was allowed one sheaf from every load he had reaped and carried to the abbot's yard. If the serf complained that the sheaf was too small, the hayward had to stand it in a muddy place, hold his own hair with his hand and the sheaf was pulled between arm and body; if it could pass without soiling the clothing it was too small, but if any mud was left the sheaf was of standard size.¹ Until recently a fathom of reed used for thatching consisted of bundles, each as large as could be spanned with the two hands and the writer has often seen a reed cutter's work measured by this customary standard. The period when reed could be cut varied in different districts. Michaelmas to Candlemas, or Martinmas to Lady Day were usual seasons. Only recently has butter ceased to be sold in Cambridge by the yard (it was so made at least as late as 1926), and many of the older members of the University will remember the three-inch daily commons' allowance.

Although the Government insists that official returns of crops shall be given in hundredweights, the old standards of weights and measures are still in common use. The Cheshire hundredweight of cheese is 120 lb. Grain is still sold by the statutory unit of volume—an eight-bushel quarter—and the "Mark Lane quarter", so called, is arbitrarily fixed at 504 lb. for wheat and 448 lb. for barley. It is based on the average weight of two four-bushel sacks or coombs. McConnell² has several pages of local and customary weights and measures, many of which still survive in agricultural districts.

A number of writers have given lists of the names and uses of obsolete farm tools, and for the Eastern Counties there is John Ray's³ list of *Words used in the South and East Counties*. It contains many agricultural terms. An interesting tool was the frower, a short iron bar sharpened on the lower side and mounted at right angles on a wooden staff. It may appear to be an oddly shaped implement, but it was well adapted for

¹ *The Medieval Village* (ed. 1925), p. 47.

² *The Agricultural Notebook*.

³ "A collection of English words not generally used", etc. Reprinted by the English Dialect Society with other valuable lists of rural, agricultural, and provincial words.

splitting small tree trunks and branches into pegs or hurdle bars. The workman held the timber between his knees, placed the frower on it and hit the back of the iron blade with a wooden bar rather like a policeman's truncheon. It was, in effect, a portable form of the mallet and wedges which are still used to split timber for firewood, and it had the additional advantage that it could be made on the farm from any waste piece of iron.

The manufacture of wooden hand rakes was one of the farm labourer's winter duties. The pegs forming the teeth of the rake were shaped with a clasp knife, the holes into which they were hammered were bored by an auger or by the more primitive method of a red-hot iron bar, and the handle was made by splitting one end of an ash-wood pole for about 2 feet. The split portions were pulled apart, and the ends driven into holes bored in the tooth bar of the rake. Labourers can be seen to-day in the hayfield replacing broken pegs with the aid of a clasp knife and a stone. If suitably shaped the latter makes a most efficient hammer, and is used much in the same way as when Paleolithic man formed his various tools and weapons with a flint. The Breton fishermen use a very primitive home-made rake for collecting seaweed.¹

The shepherd's crook is made from a length of iron bar heated in the fire and hammered to shape. The double curve of the hook is beautifully adapted for holding a sheep just above the hock, and the bend of the crook secures the animal with a minimum of discomfort. Anyone who has seen a shepherd pull a struggling sheep out of a flock will appreciate the nicety with which the various curves are adjusted for the purpose.

Agriculture more than any trade or profession is dependent upon weather and light. Very few field operations can be carried out by artificial light, and in the days of tallow dips the farm labourer had a considerable amount of leisure in the winter evenings. Nowadays he mounts his bicycle and rides into town for a visit to the cinema, but in the past he was content to sit in front of his own or the farm kitchen fire.

¹ See photograph in Seton Gordon's *Afoot in Wild Places*.

These leisure periods were devoted to the manufacture of the smaller tools and to rural fine arts. A farm worker with artistic tastes and with a clasp knife as his only tool would produce really good work, and walking sticks as well as wooden shafts for implements were often elaborately carved. The preparation of the universal joints for flails, hay twisters or other tools was carried out with a knife, and the wood bent to the required shape after immersion in hot water. Not only were wooden tools made and decorated, but small articles were carved from the long bones of animals. An implement required in the kitchen was a bone "scraper" used for peeling potatoes or for removing the cores of apples. It served other needs; when the countryman's teeth failed, he could only eat hard fruits by scraping them to a pulp with his bone tool.

Square panes for the old horn lanterns were prepared with the knife, while drinking cups and portable salt cellars were shaped from the horns of sheep or oxen. Some of the salt cellars made from a sheep's horn and closed with a wooden plug possessed a high artistic merit. They were carried in the dinner baskets made of plaited rushes. A common decoration in country cottages was a long chain made by cutting the links from a wooden pole and finished off at each end with a carved head or other object. They often formed a betrothal gift, and were known as "spoon chains".¹

The modern seed drill, which distributes the seed grain in evenly spaced rows and so allows the hoe to be used for weeding, only came into general use in recent years. Two generations ago nearly all corn was either sown broadcast, that is, scattered evenly by hand, or "dibbled" in. The dibbler carried two wooden or iron rods pointed at the ends, one in each hand, and made a series of shallow holes into which the grain was dropped by children. An early form of seed drill was in use by the beginning of the eighteenth century.² It was first described by Worlidge³ long before that period, but its use did not become general until the

¹ Miss L. Rider Haggard, in *E.D.P.* Sept. 1938.

² *Tull Horsehoeing Husbandry* (1733).

³ *Systema Agriculturae* (1669).

middle of the Victorian period. Large seeds such as beans were distributed by an ingenious machine which was fixed to the plough. It consisted of a conical wooden box with a solid and deeply notched wheel at the bottom. This acted as an axle and was turned by the larger "land wheel" outside. As wheel and axle rotated, a single seed was picked up in each notch, carried round and dropped into the ground. These drills were often made on the farm; a labourer, using only a knife, would shape the solid notched wooden wheel and fit it into the bottom of the conical box. Very small seeds, such as those of the clovers, were (and still are) sown by a somewhat similar instrument carried in the hand, and from which the seeds were distributed by a very ingenious mechanism. This was put into action by the application of a fiddle bow used in much the same way as that by which fire is obtained by primitive people. The string of the short bow was twisted round the spindle of the rotating block and when the bow was drawn backwards and forwards the seeds dropped on to a plate attached to the spindle, and were evenly distributed. It is known as a "fiddle drill".

The cost of sporting guns placed them beyond the reach of the smallholder or farmer, and the cross-bow was in general use by countrymen and boys down to the middle of the nineteenth century. There are men still living who began their sporting careers with a home-made cross-bow. A stock with a short barrel piece was cut by hand from a block of hard wood; it was similar in shape to the stock and fore-end of a modern shotgun, and a short heavy bow was fixed, transversely, at the end of the barrel piece. A groove for the bolt was made along the barrel, and the firing mechanism was a small circular wheel with two notches and a wooden spring. The cord was caught in one notch, and the cross-bow discharged by a simple trigger which engaged the other. Years ago it was usual to see cross-bows hanging in farmhouses, but few have survived and they are difficult to obtain. As the cross-bow was comparatively noiseless, it was popular with poachers, who walked the woods on clear nights and shot roosting pheasants outlined against the sky, but the very efficient catapult has now taken the place of the cross-bow as

a silent night weapon. The purse net, fixed so that rabbits, bolted by a ferret, would dash into it, is still an ordinary method of rabbit capture, and most gamekeepers and farm labourers are skilled in preparing these purse nets. They are netted with home-made wooden shuttles known as "tats". Keepers are also adept at making wicker-work cages or traps to catch hen pheasants in the breeding season so that the eggs can be obtained and the chicks secured in breeding pens.

A variety of simple sporting weapons such as the eel spear (now illegal), the wickerwork eel trap (still used, and manufactured in Cambridgeshire), and the sneckle or wire snare for rabbits or hares, are examples of what can be done with simple materials and a little manual skill. They are probably identical with, and made in much the same way as, the sporting equipment in use before the Roman invasion of Britain.

Some mention must be made of the most important implement of all time, the plough, the very type and symbol of agriculture. From the primitive forms held in the ground by main force, through the cumbrous and heavy mediaeval implement of the manor which required several men and a team of oxen to draw it, we may follow the development of the plough to the light and elegant forms in use to-day. There are many varieties of ploughs, some of them restricted to particular areas in the country, or used only on special types of soil.¹

Cumbersome wooden ploughs with a separate "steerage", that is, a wooden framework with two wheels and to which the plough proper was attached by chains, were used universally in Norfolk and in Kent. The "wooden swing plough" which rests on the "slade", "ground" or "foot" without any wheels to balance it, is still common in Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, as it is well adapted to stand the strain of being pulled through the heavy soils in these counties. On very tenacious clays the wooden-breasted swing plough was evolved, partly because all the parts could be made by the local woodworker and partly to allow the furrow slice to fall away from the plough-share. The wooden breast was shaped by the village crafts-

¹ See Plates IV and V.



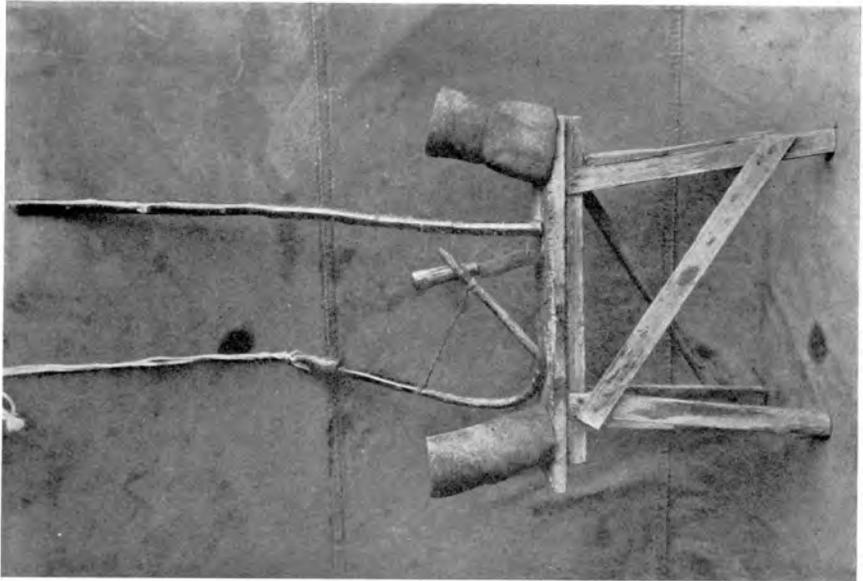
Norfolk plough.



Essex swing plough.

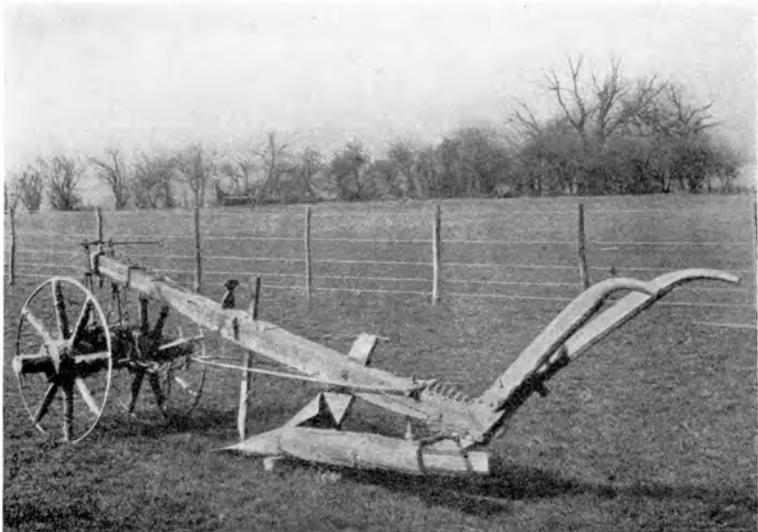
There are no wheels to control the depth of the furrow slice and considerable skill and strength are required to maintain even ploughing.

PLATE V



Thatchers' tools.

Straw twister, billhook, comb and leather knee guards. The bill shown was made from an old rasp. The thatcher also requires a pair of shears to trim the stack.



Kent plough.

By courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

man using that archaic tool, the adze. This has a heavy flat blade with the cutting edge set like a hoe on the handle, and not in the same plane as is the case with the axe or bill. It looks, and actually is, an extremely dangerous implement in the hands of an unskilled man. But a country carpenter, walking backwards along a tree trunk and trimming it into a plank, or shaping the curved surface of a wooden plough-breast, affords an excellent demonstration of the coordination between hand and eye which can be attained by use. The adze was used by shipwrights in the days of wooden ships, and it was almost universally employed in mediaeval times for squaring timber, or shaping posts, beams and planks. In spite of the innovation of newer and improved implements, it is still the best hand tool for many purposes, although the supply of machine-cut planks and posts has diminished its sphere of usefulness.

On sandy soils the old wooden ploughs have been superseded by the light iron types fitted with two wheels to control the depth of the furrow, and which make little demand on the skill or management of the ploughman. The ox has disappeared as a plough animal in Britain except on one or two farms where the ox team has been retained as a conscious and interesting survival. The ox plough was cumbersome, and the team could only be attached by the neck yoke. The ox required no care or attention; he could subsist on rough grazing land, and so cost little to maintain. After he was past work he could be fattened and eaten, and he did not require shoeing, although light shoe plates were occasionally used for hard ground. The ox teams required a wide headland to turn on, and their pace was very slow.¹ The horse is expensive to feed, is delicate, and needs constant attention, but his working life is long, he is adapted for many purposes, and his speed and general convenience as a draught animal is so superior to that of the ox that there could be no question of the survival of the latter when the horse became cheap enough for the farmer to buy and feed.

The Kent plough, which is also used in Sussex, is large and

¹ See Johnson. *Byways in British Archaeology* (Cambridge Univ. Press), chap. xi.

heavy and needs three or four horses. It is well adapted for the special types of heavy soils in the district, and Marshall¹ has described it very accurately: "Its component parts and the names assigned to them are nearly equal in number to those of a ship. . . . It has a pair of wheels fully as large as the fore wheels of a moorland waggon, and behind them is dragged a long thick log of wood which slides upon the ground as the hob or shoe of a sledge with a beam rising high above it which a small farmer of the north [of England] would be glad of as a gatepost comprising in its various parts as much timber and other materials as would build a Highland cart. This magnificent implement is called the Kentish Turn-wrest plough." The Norfolk plough is still in everyday use but the Kentish is rapidly becoming obsolete. Its use is limited to a few clay districts.

From the earliest times the agricultural labourer has learnt to carry out the manifold duties of the farm with the fewest and simplest tools. He has to be master of several different (and difficult) crafts, and like most craftsmen depends on manual skill rather than on an elaborate outfit of specialised tools.

The writer would like to express his thanks to Mr J. Saltmarsh, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, to Mr R. W. Newman of Thorley, Herts, and to Mr H. V. Sheringham of Ingworth, Norfolk, for much kind assistance and helpful criticism. Also to Mrs Chadwick for kindly supplying reference 2 page 16. He is also indebted to many farming friends, both masters and men, who, by precept and by example, taught him the elements of rural craftsmanship.

¹ *Rural Economy of the Southern Counties* (1798).

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS IN BRONZE AGE BARROWS AT CHIPPENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

BY C. S. LEAF, B.A., F.S.A.

SINCE the publication, in *C.A.S. Proc.* vol. xxxvi, of the excavation of two Barrows in this parish, I have dug two

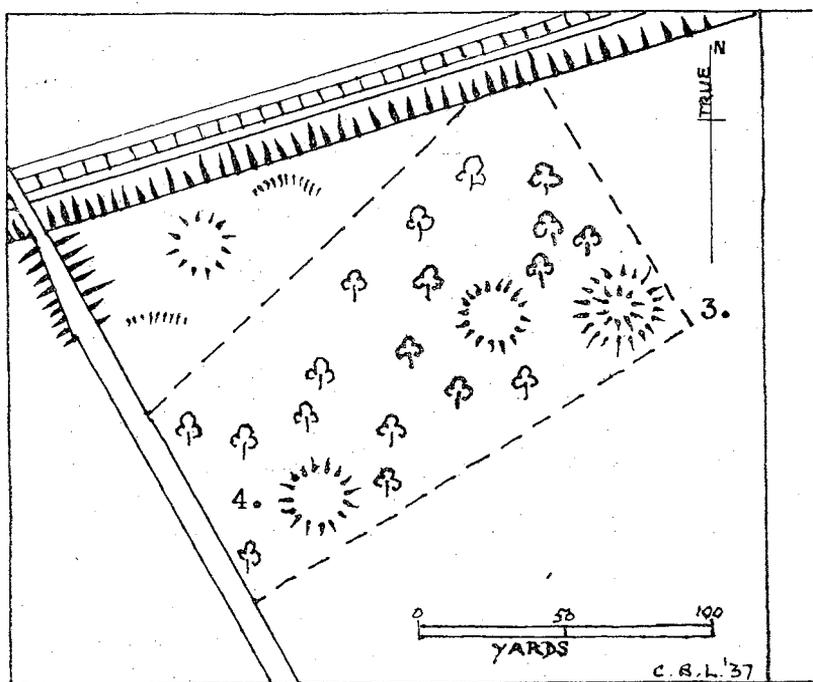


Fig. 1. Map.

additional ones, and part of a third, and a description of this work forms the subject of this paper.

The first two are in a small copse in the angle between the Chippenham-Chevely Road and the Newmarket-Bury St Edmunds branch of the L.N.E. Railway (Map, Fig. 1, where

PLATE I



(a)



(b)

Skeletons, Barrow no. 5 (see pp. 39-41).

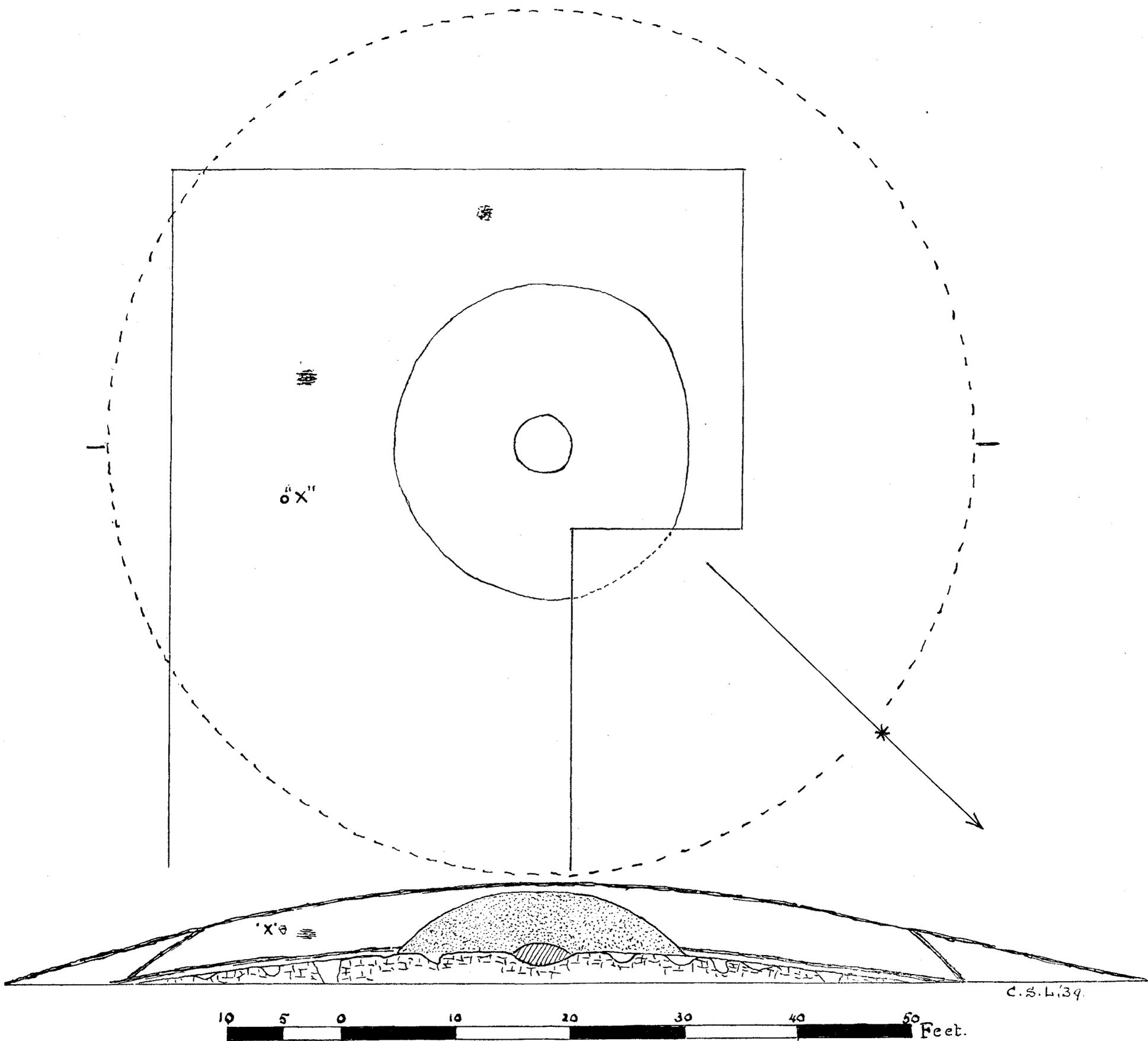
they are marked as "3" and "4"). Of the other mounds in, or on the edge of the copse, that at the top proved on investigation to be natural, while the other, within the copse itself, must be regarded as "not proven", trial trenches having yielded no objects. It appears to be artificial, and it is possible that it is of Late Bronze Age date, and that the burials are to be found to the south of the centre and at some distance from it.

Barrow no. 3

This Barrow occupies the north-east corner of the copse and the excavation Plan (Fig. 2) shows that it is a simple unditched mound, about 70 ft. in diameter as originally made, though it has spread considerably. Though profusely tunnelled by rabbits, enough remains to show that it contains a central core of hard sand, covering a simple cremation, laid in a shallow scoop made in the underlying chalk and not enclosed in an urn. A small overhanging-rim urn was found at "X" (Plan, Fig. 2). It was empty, and was probably intended for a food-vessel containing an offering to the spirits of the dead. Such empty vessels have been found in barrows in this district before. It is shown in Fig. 3. In addition, some flint implements of a probable Bronze Age date were found on the original turf under the Barrow and are figured, together with a typical rim sherd of Early Bronze Age type and a microlith (Fig. 4, nos. 2-9). The two dark patches on the Plan (Fig. 2) represent the points at which undecorated sherds of overhanging-rim urn type were found.

Barrow no. 4

This is at the south-west corner and is considerably larger than the last, being 90 ft. in diameter, measured over the ditch (Plan, Fig. 5). Its excavation showed that, as in the last case, a natural rise of the chalk had been taken advantage of by the builders. A soft sandy mound covered a hard sand core, raised over a pavement of flints, interrupted by a hole sunk into the top of a sand pipe. The latter may originally have contained a burial, but the rabbits had long since destroyed any traces of it.



Barrow N^o 3 Chippenham, Cambs.

Fig. 2. Plan.

The only burials actually found were two groups of burnt bones from the soft sand mound. A single sherd from the rim of an overhanging-rim urn was also obtained from this area,

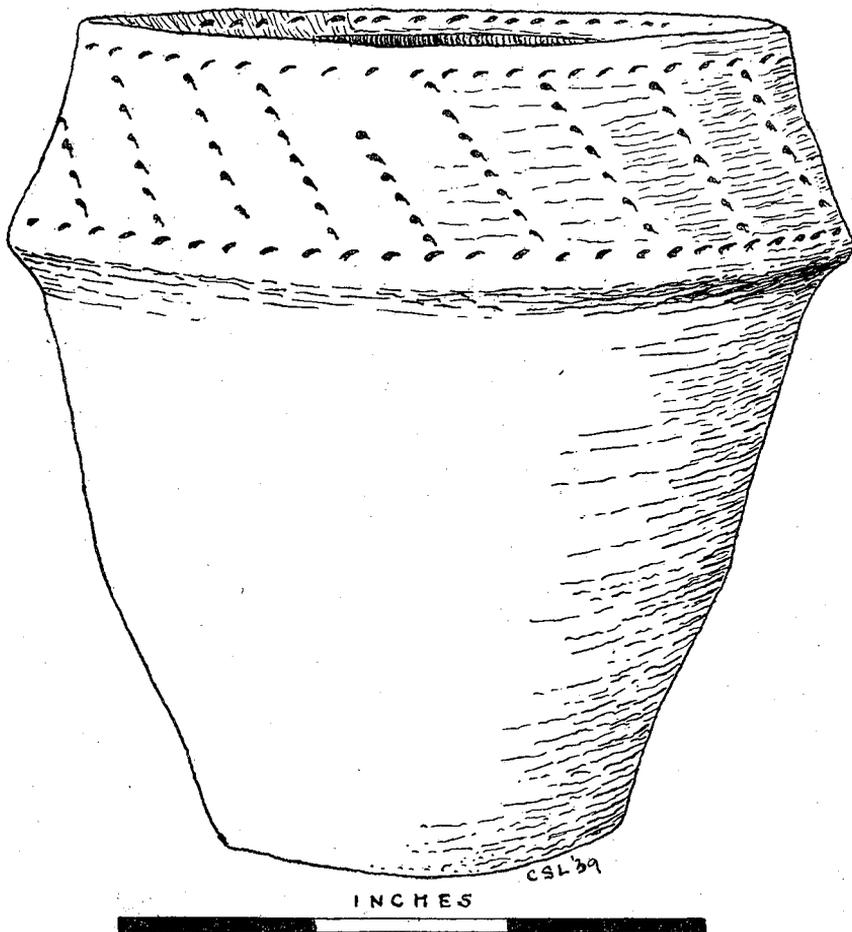


Fig. 3. Overhanging-rim urn, Barrow no. 3.

but the remainder of the urn had been removed, I imagine by warreners. The sherd is figured (Fig. 4, no. 10).

Ditch. This was of a typical Bronze Age section (Fig. 6). On the right can be seen the "revetment", and I shall have

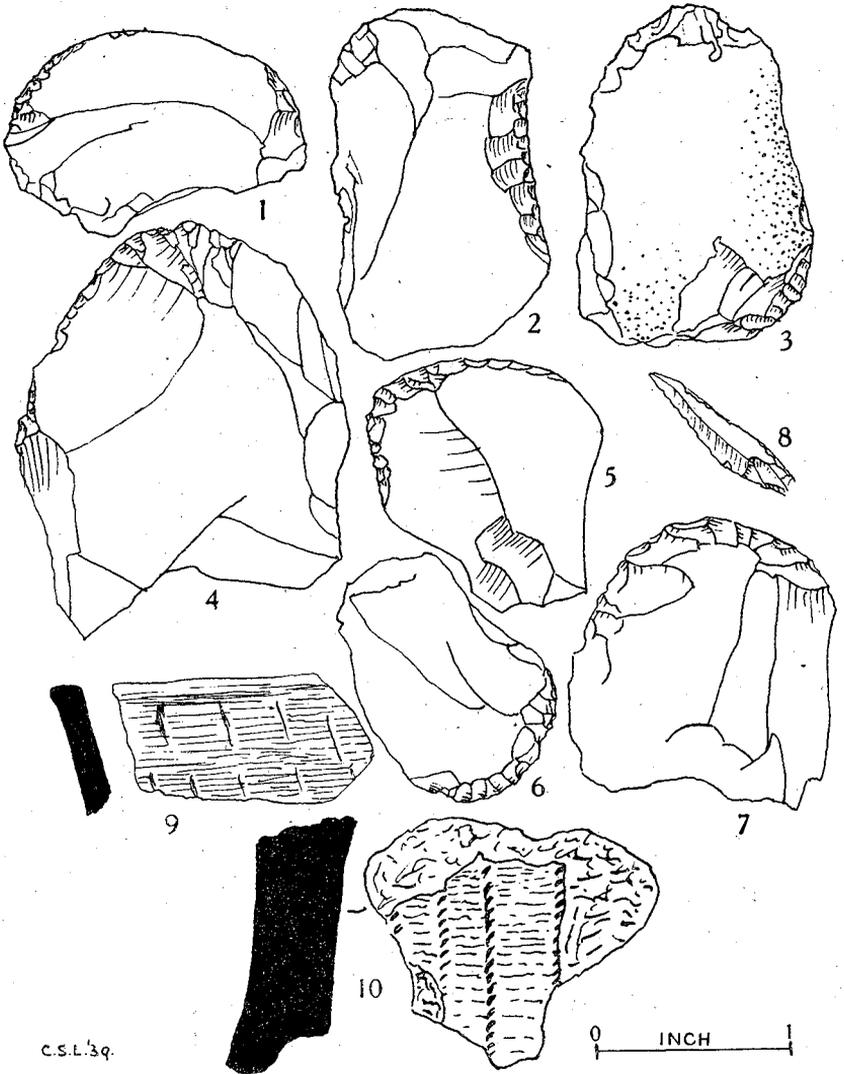


Fig. 4. Flint tools and potsherds, Barrows nos. 3 and 4.

more to say about such banks when I describe the next Barrow.

The chalk in this district is marly, so the quick silting is of marly sand. The layer of small flints may be accidentally derived from the revetment bank, but in the next Barrow to be mentioned a rather similar layer appeared to have been placed deliberately, so it is possible that here, too, the flints are meant to form a pavement. Similar pavements, usually of timber, have been found in barrow ditches elsewhere. The main silting, derived from the mound and outer bank in about equal proportions, is seen to be sandy, and snail shells were found on its upper surface, showing that it had lain open to the air for some considerable time. Above this the filling is of stony soil, but there is one more old ground surface that yielded Romano-British sherds. The Bronze Age sherds indicated on the quick silting were unfortunately undecorated. It may be noted in passing that no flint implements of any kind were found during the excavation of this Barrow.

Stones. A reference to the Plan (Fig. 5) shows a number of large sandstones and flints scattered over the old ground surface, under the Barrow. Although some of these may be erratic blocks dating back to the Glacial Period there are, in some instances, traces of arrangement which are unlikely to be fortuitous, viz.: (1) At four points on the edge of the ditch are groups of stones, and there are traces of a fifth group. (2) On the Plan (Fig. 5) certain stones are numbered; at these points stones are superimposed, the sandstone, if present, being invariably uppermost. I have no theory as to the arrangement of these stones, though the groups round the edge of the mound may have had some relation to the laying out of the Barrow. This does not seem probable and I am tempted to fall back on some ritual significance which we do not understand.

Barrow no. 5

This is near the two Barrows whose excavation was described in vol. xxxvi of our *Proceedings*, and brings the number of Barrows in the group up to four. Marked on the

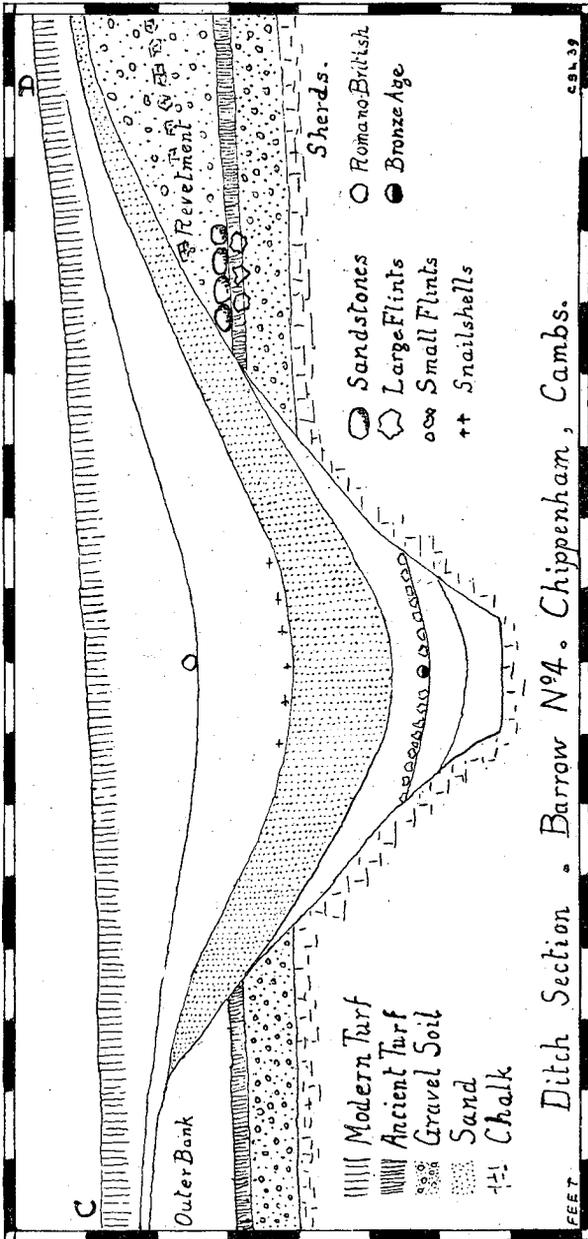
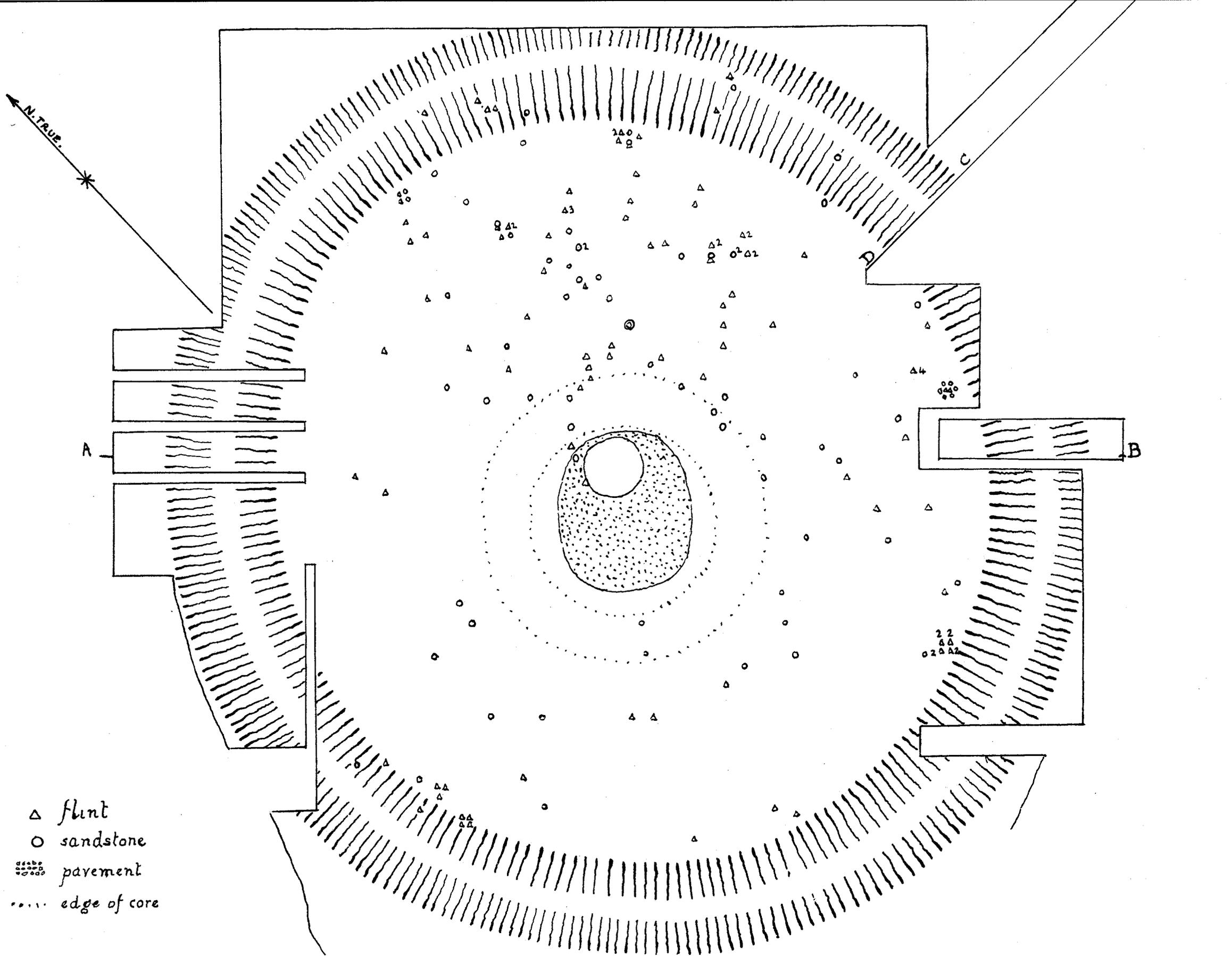
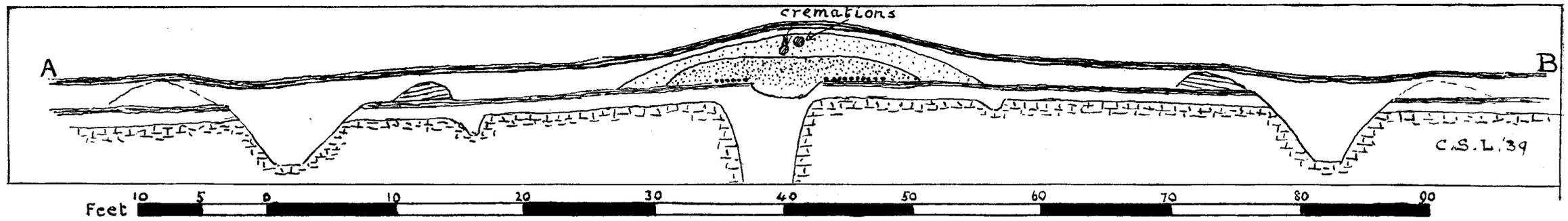


Fig. 6.



- △ flint
- sandstone
- ▒ pavement
- edge of core



Barrow N^o 4. Chippenham, Cambs.

Map (Fig. 7) as "5", it is the largest of the group, being 147 ft. in diameter over the outer bank, though no visible mound now exists.

A small cap of sand, perhaps 60 ft. in diameter, covers this

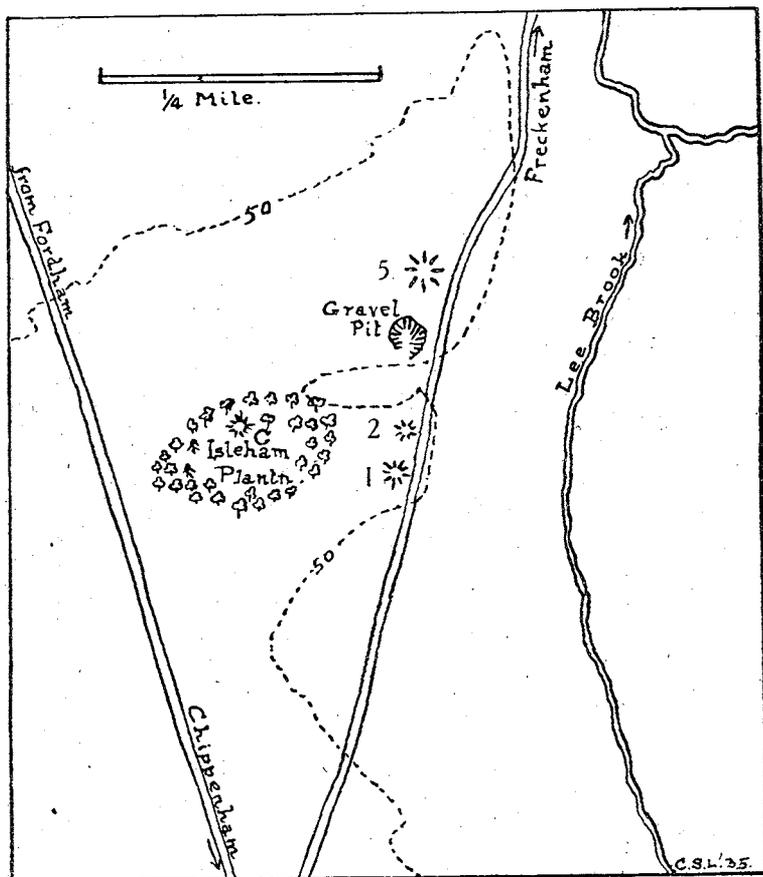


Fig. 7. Map.

natural summit, overlying gravel, except on the eastern side, where the subsoil is chalk marl.

The finds made during the excavation have been so unusually helpful that I can say with confidence that a ditched Bowl-barrow was made in the Early Bronze Age; that its

ditch was filled in and the second one dug towards the close of the Middle Bronze Age; and that the Outer Ditch itself had silted up almost level by the time that Iron Age "A" pottery was in use.

The Central Mound is of sand, and is not reinforced by any core. As in the case of the last Barrow mentioned in this paper, a gravel bank surrounds the central area. In the past I have accepted the explanation of such banks as revetment walls, designed to prevent slipping of the mound into the ditch, but certain features in the present instance have led me to change my views on this subject.

During the clearing of the central area, two rows of small circular dark stains were noticed, just within the gravel bank. They were about 4 in. in diameter and 3 in. in depth. Eight feet within the inner edge of the bank similar but larger stains were found, forming part of a circle. These marks were about 9 in. in diameter and 6 in. deep. Both the natural wasting of the mound, shown by the silt in the inner ditch, and subsequent ploughing, have altered its appearance out of all recognition, and it seems very probable that the stains represent the very bottom of post-holes. Of these, the outer double ring would form a low palisade, while the inner ones would form a circle of large posts, some of which were apparently arranged in pairs (Plan, Fig. 8).

Dr A. E. van Giffen, who has done so much brilliant work in Barrow investigation in Holland, has found similar arrangements of posts in many instances (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* vol. iv, New Series, Part 2, 1938, p. 258 *et seq.*). The Chippenham Barrow clearly has features in common with Barrow no. 5, near Hijken, with its circle of large, widely separated posts, and with that near Hooze Mierde, which is in addition encircled with a low palisade. On the other hand we have, here, no indication of the depression between the bank and the centre which is so marked in the Dutch examples, and marks them out as Bell-barrows, but in every other respect the connection is obvious. Even here it is just possible that there was once a similar construction. Gravel occurs in the topsoil at the centre of the Barrow, but not over the whole area between the gravel bank and the centre, and this suggests

BARROW N°5. CHIPPENHAM, CAMBS.

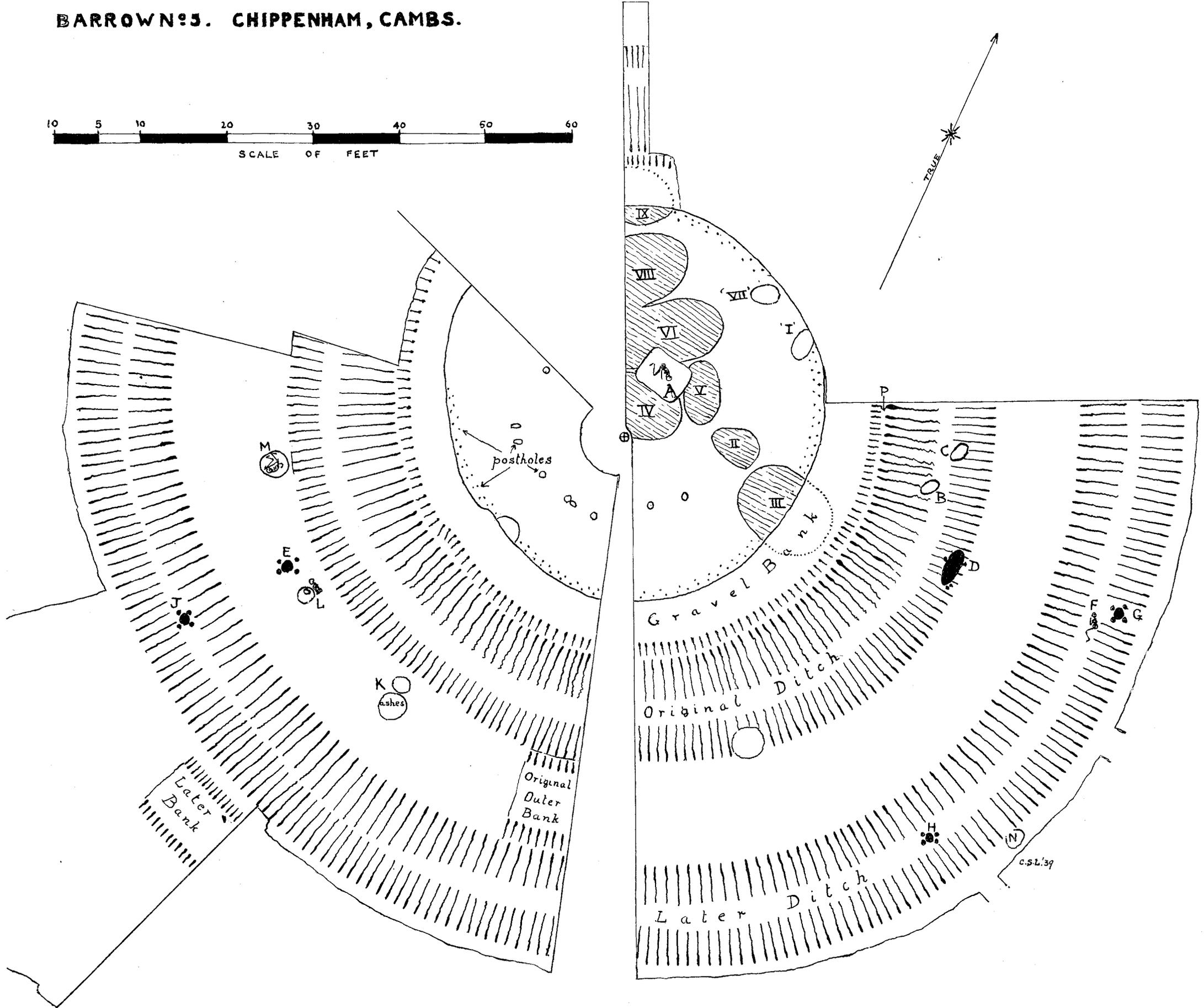
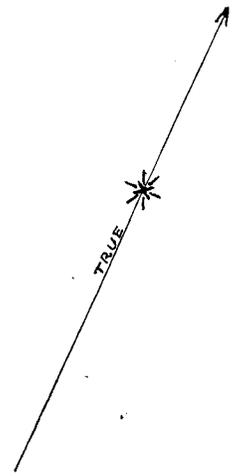
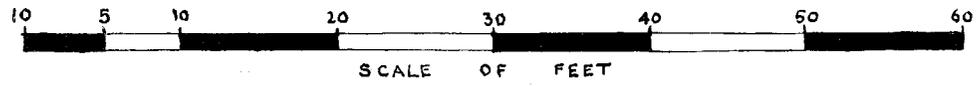


Fig. 8. Plan.

that a mound of gravel covered the central grave. If, then, the bank was of sand on a gravel foundation, it would explain the great depth of sand silting in the inner ditch, but it must be admitted that this explanation appears rather far-fetched. In any event it seems unnecessary to worry about it, for Barrow builders appear to have been very individual in their tastes and we should be unlikely to find exactly the same features in both England and Holland.

The other post-holes found bear out this contention. Two ovals on the north-eastern side of the central area, marked "I" and "VII" (Plan, Fig. 8), were originally supposed to be hearths, but their depth and barrenness of remains, except dark sand, suggests that they too were post-holes. They would in that case form an entrance, but in a Dutch Barrow such holes would form part of the inner circle, as at Hooge Mierde. The three large posts facing them, between the two ditches, on the south-west side of the Barrow, would also be unusual abroad. As will be mentioned later these posts were accompanied by foundation sacrifices.

The Central Burial is situated as shown on the Plan (Fig. 8A), and was dug 2 ft. 6 in. into the underlying gravel. It cuts into a group of hearths of which seven have, so far, been found. Little of the skeleton remained, but it could be seen that it had lain on its left side, in a relaxed position, and it was not accompanied by any object. No other burial has, so far, been found in the central area.

The Hearths, numbered II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX (Plan, Fig. 8), represent an occupation of the Beaker period and, in spite of the incompleteness of the excavation, it has been possible to obtain the profile of two or three beakers. I shall refer to them and the associated flint implements later on, also to a Mesolithic working floor found under Hearth IX.

Secondary Burials. Those in the Inner Ditch consist first of two small graves, made in the filling, presumably after the Outer Ditch had been dug. Of these "B" was entirely empty, but the discovery of a single human milk tooth and scraps of bone in "C" (Plan, Fig. 8) suggested that it had contained the remains of a child. Also from this grave was obtained a small pot of Late Bronze Age ware, which had

originally borne a row of pointed knobs below the rim (Fig. 9). This is of characteristic "Deverel-Rimbury" type, and I shall return to it later. Two small post-holes marked this grave, as was, indeed, the case with most of the secondaries.

The Cremation marked "D" was also in the filling of the Inner Ditch but, though marked by four posts, it had nothing with it.

One Cremation was found in the bank surrounding the Earlier Ditch at "E" (Plan, Fig. 8). The rim of the urn which contained it had been entirely removed, probably by ploughing, and this was a sad disappointment, for the burial was as usual marked by posts, and it would have been very satisfactory to have been able to date this, as well as the others, by the decoration on the rim. The paste of which the pot was made is, however, remarkably similar to that of the knobbed pot (Fig. 9) and it is therefore probable that it was also an urn of Deverel-Rimbury type.

On the very floor of the Outer Ditch at "F" (Plan, Fig. 8) was an important inhumation burial. It was situated due east of the centre of the Barrow, and lay on its right side in a position even more straightened than the drawing suggests. The fingers of the left hand were resting on the side of the head, while the right arm was extended in front of the body, and beneath the head was found a shale stud (Fig. 10, no. 10). The latter suggests that the burial was made during the Middle Bronze Age and, from its position on the bare floor of the ditch, it must have been laid to rest within a very short time after the excavation of this ditch, the filling above being undisturbed. Unfortunately the skeleton was too much decayed to show in a photograph.

The remaining Cremations, "G", "H" and "J" (Plan, Fig. 8), were merely holes, about 1 ft. wide by 1 ft. deep, containing burnt bones and charcoal. Each was marked by small posts, and I will show their relation to the silting when I describe the ditches.

It is interesting to note that van Giffen (*loc. cit.*) found four post-holes near a secondary cremation in the Goirle Barrow. It is true that in this case the posts were two metres away from the interment and were not arranged in a square: but

they were the only post-holes found in the Barrow, and it is possible that there is a connection between them and the Cremation.

Post-holes. Though I have already mentioned the post-holes in the central area, I should like to say something about

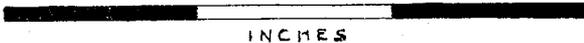
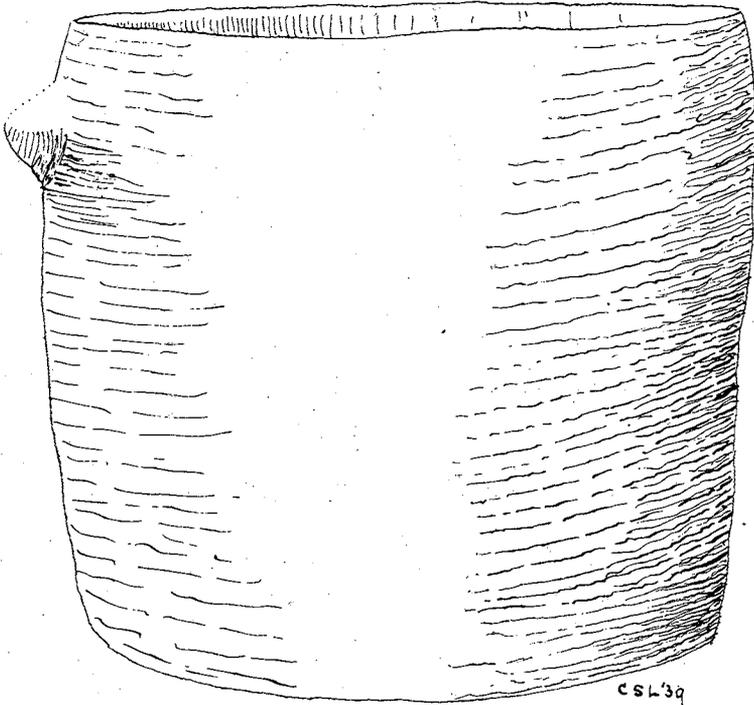
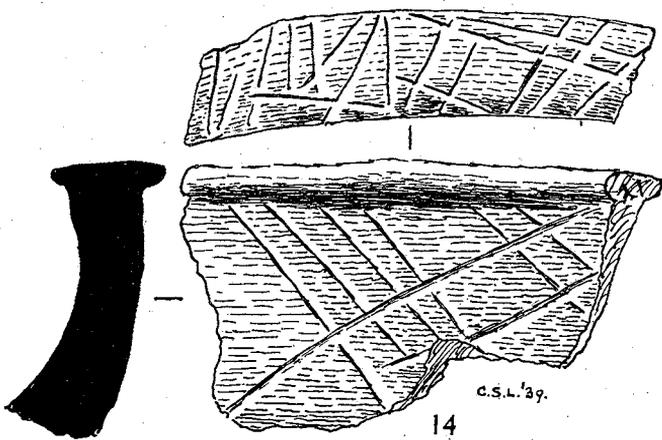
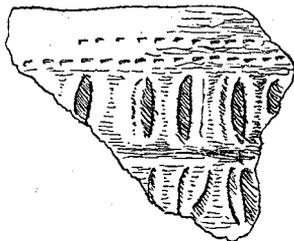


Fig. 9. Cremation urn, secondary burial, Barrow no. 5.

the three found in the bank between the two ditches. They are shown on the Plan (Fig. 8) as "K", "L" and "M", and formed dark patches of varying sizes, "L" and "M" being about 3 ft. 6 in. wide and the same depth; while "K" was a little smaller. They were merely cylindrical holes, showing no sign of a ramp.

"L" had associated with it the skeleton of a child, standing



0 1 2 INCHES

Fig. 10. Objects from Barrow no. 5.

about 3 ft. 2 in. in life, buried on the northern edge, and facing outwards from the centre of the Barrow (Pl. I, fig. (a), and Plan, Fig. 8). From the fact that the limbs pressed tightly against the ribs, it was clearly interred in a mummified condition, one which has often been noticed in the past in connection with interments of this period.

The bottom of "M" was occupied by the skeleton of an adult, standing 5 ft. 3 in. in life, who had been thrown in head first and, when found, was resting on the point of his right shoulder. The post had been planted on top of him with a layer of earth between (Pl. I, fig. (b), and Plan, Fig. 8). The photograph shows very well the curve of the cervical vertebrae leading to the head—missing, but indicated by a lighter colour of the sand. The left arm is seen to be thrown out in front of the face; the upper portion of the left humerus has unfortunately been destroyed, and the left forearm is under the upper ribs. The right elbow is seen projecting from below the lower ribs, while the forearm vanishes below the vertebral column. When found, the hands were close together, suggesting that they had been tied. It is also interesting to notice how the bones of the left foot have been forced back, in order to compress them into the uncomfortable grave. No doubt this poor wretch was thrown into the hole whilst still living; let us hope he was lucky enough to break his neck! The contrast between his stiffened limbs and the easily folded ones of the child is most striking.

Before discussing in some detail the silting of the ditches, I should like to describe the method of excavation employed at this Barrow. Hitherto, with the exception of no. 2, which I cleared in quadrants, I have employed Sir Cyril Fox's method of working in strips, which he used for the Beacon Hill Barrow, at Barton Mills (*Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxvi, p. 19, 1923). This way of working has become the standard method for Barrow digging, but it requires the services of a number of trained supervisors. In my case I always supervise alone, and did not feel that I could watch a 147 ft. front with any degree of accuracy. In fact I never attempted it.

Instead, I first selected a point approximately at the centre of the Barrow and from there marked out a line to the

farthest point outside the Outer Ditch to which I intended to dig. By means of a simple set square, I then marked off a distance of 4 ft. on the circumference of a circle, and drew another line from this point back to the "centre". The narrow wedge thus formed was my excavation unit, and I have adhered to it throughout. It divides each quarter of the Barrow into about twenty-five parts, and the total of one hundred is, of course, a very convenient number.

Ditch Sections (Fig. 11). The sections show the Inner Ditch to the right, and the Outer to the left.

The complication of the silting is due to the loose nature of the gravel and sand, which form both top and subsoil. One has only to keep a gravel pit under observation to find out that the various forces of denudation act quite differently on adjacent parts of the same pit. For this reason I have indicated only those layers of silt which are more or less constant throughout, and even these vary in detail in different places. For instance, a layer of "light brown sand" is shown in the Inner Ditch. This has snail shells on top of it, indicating an old ground surface, but in some of the other sections of the Inner Ditch this layer is entirely absent, and the shells are, instead, found on the continuation of the "grey-brown sand".

The ditches are dug in gravel at this point. The only natural sand can just be seen at the right-hand edge, where the cap that overlies the summit begins to be visible. Above it can be seen the edge of the revetment bank, here called "Wall".

Inner Ditch. All the layers in this ditch are more easily distinguishable than any in the outer, and this, coupled with the fact that no visible snail shells have been found in the Outer Ditch, suggests that the climate was wetter during the period in which the Inner Ditch was exposed to the air.

The lowest complex, about 1 ft. 6 in. in depth, must, I suppose, be called Quick Silting, though its depth seems excessive. It comprises five laminations, of sand and gravel mixed, of which three are derived from the outer face, and two from the inner. It has so far proved sterile.

Above it is seen a layer of purple sand, derived from the

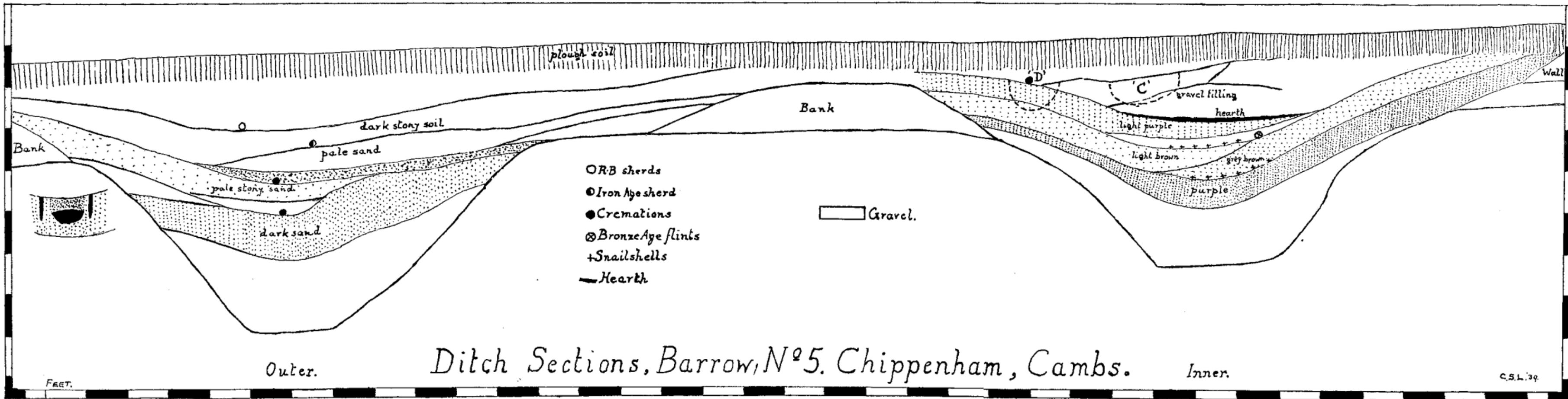


Fig. 11

mound. Its colour is clearly due to humus, and snail shells are found on its surface, but no datable object as yet.

Next is the layer to which I have already referred, and this has yielded two flint implements of undoubted Bronze Age date. One is a degenerate leaf-shaped arrowpoint (Fig. 12, no. 11) and the other a very unusual tanged knife, like a lopsided arrowpoint, tanged but not barbed. It looks like a copy, in flint, of a bronze original (Fig. 12, no. 12).

Immediately above is a thin strip of pure gravel. It appears to have been laid in position deliberately for, as can be seen, there is no tail in either direction. There seem to be two possible explanations of this layer, which occurs in every section I have made. Either it is of ritual significance—like the flinty layer in the ditch of no. 4 (*supra*) whose origin was not quite certain—or it represents a false start of the filling up of the ditch, which was interrupted for some reason.

The last true silting is of light purple sand, evidently a ground surface, for the remains of a hearth have been found on it, containing some unidentified sherds, certainly of Bronze Age type, probably of about the middle of the period. Our knowledge of the domestic wares of this period is so slight at present that I hesitate to commit myself with regard to them. The black circle marks the position of Cremation "D" but, as the hole also penetrates the gravel filling, it must more properly be referred to this than to the light purple sand.

Gravel filling. It is clear that the first loads were dumped in the middle of the ditch, the easiest point, but that afterwards the workers were ordered to throw on to the inner face, and, last of all, the outer edge was levelled up. The shallowness of the grave "C" indicates that a considerable depth of soil must have been raised above the filling.

Original Outer Bank. In the section shown, the Inner Ditch is dug in gravel and the bank is accordingly made of the same material. Enough of it remains to suggest that the gravel filling of the Inner Ditch was not entirely derived from this bank. No doubt it was left to serve as a revetment bank to the enlarged structure. The large post-holes (not shown) were dug through this bank into the underlying gravel.

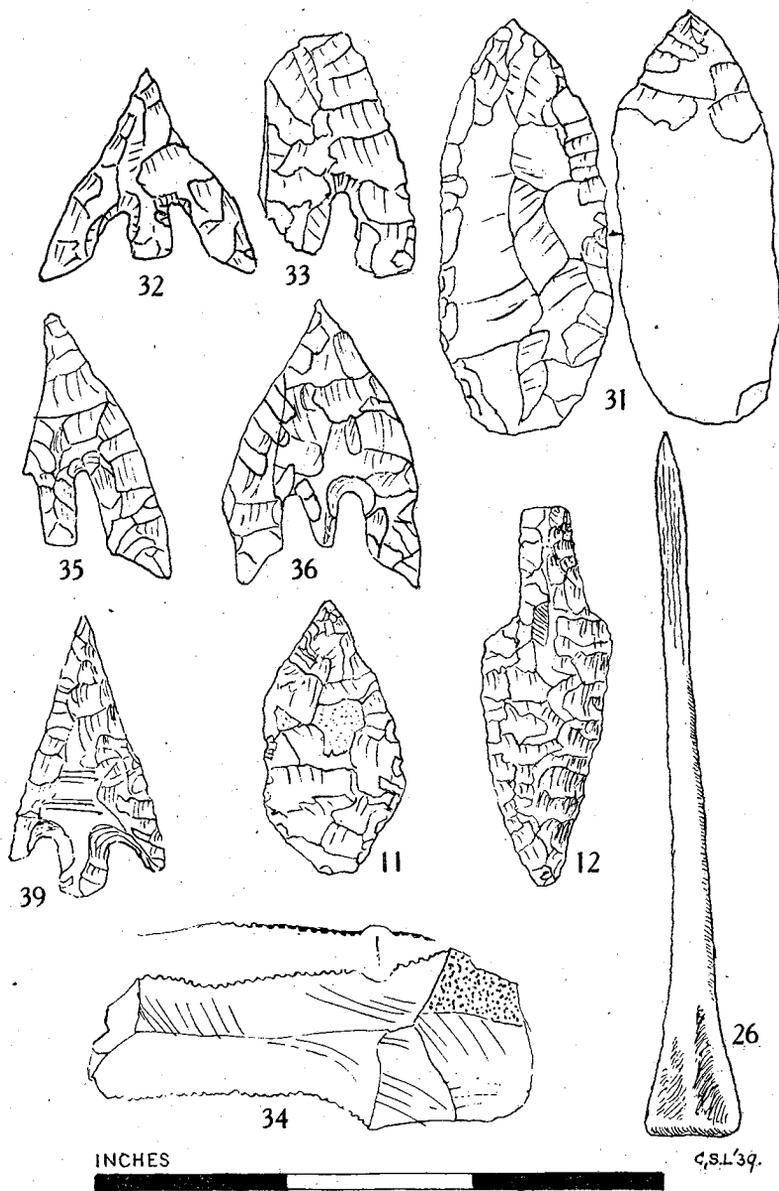


Fig. 12. Flint and bone tools, Barrow no. 5.

Outer Ditch. It has already been mentioned that an Inhumation Burial ("F", Plan, Fig. 8) was found on the floor of this ditch, having associated with it a shale stud, indicating that this ditch was made during the Bronze Age. Nothing else has been found in this lowest layer, again composed of gravel and sand mixed. All the remarks that I made regarding the variability of the layers in the Inner Ditch are applicable to the outer, and are made much more irritating by the gravelly nature of most of them, which makes them even harder to disentangle.

There is no doubt as to the reliability of the "Dark Sand" which is found everywhere, even in the chalk marl region, where it forms the only distinguishable layer. In the section shown its top is truncated on the right-hand side. I do not know why this is so, and it is clearly of only local significance, for it is not so mutilated elsewhere. The layer is probably derived from soil filling the angle between the edge of the ditch and the original outer bank, and sand would no doubt have been blown off the mound by the wind. I have indicated a Cremation as having been made into it and show, on the extreme left, a section of it and of two of its four little posts. I imagine that the latter probably served some quite utilitarian purpose, probably to warn future grave-diggers of the existence of an interment at this particular place. The grave-stones in our modern churchyards fulfil this purpose, as well as extolling the virtues of the deceased. In any case the finding of a Deverel-Rimbury urn in a grave so marked strongly suggests that all the marked graves belong to that period, the Late Bronze Age. This of course agrees with the dating of the shale stud which should, from its form, belong to the Middle Bronze Age.

An exactly similar Cremation is shown on the "pale stony sand", which must therefore have formed a ground surface at a slightly later date.

On the layer of "pale sand" was found a sherd of great importance. It is part of the rim and side of a characteristic pot of Iron Age "A" (Fig. 13, no. 13).

As in the ditch of Barrow no. 4 (*supra*), the Romano-British is the highest distinguishable ground surface. This is an

interesting fact, for it implies that the land was under cultivation in Anglo-Saxon times. A cemetery of the period is known to exist about 400 yards to the west of this Barrow and an iron spearhead, typical of the period, was found under the topsoil, over the final outer bank.

Final Outer Bank. This has proved difficult to trace, particularly in the chalk marl, and little of it has so far been cleared. The best section made shows that it rises directly from the edge of the ditch, is 8 ft. wide, and about 18 in. thick. Its perfectly flat top shows the effect of repeated ploughing, and it was probably considerably thicker when first made.

Pottery

Neolithic "A" Ware. A small bowl was found, accompanied by charcoal, in a shallow scoop at the edge of the Outer Ditch at "N" (Plan, Fig. 8) and is shown as Fig. 14. I sent the drawing to Mr Stuart Piggott, F.S.A., who has kindly furnished the following report on it.

The bowl I should think is "A 1" rather than "A 2", although I am not so sure what these names mean now, as I was a few years ago! Actually I believe that in East Anglia they probably represent two distinct strains—the "A 1" (so-called) being an earlier and native stock, represented nicely stratified at Peacock's Farm, and exemplified by your new bowl, sherds from Massingham Heath now in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and I think your Hayland House sherds Fig. 3, nos. 1, 2, 3 of your report.¹ The "A 2", which I would rather regard as a Thames Valley development probably intrusive to East Anglia, would be represented by your fine Hayland House bowl, the sherd from Eriswell in the Museum, and other bowls from Clacton (unpublished) and Ipswich, all of which agree with each other very well.

Neolithic "B" (Peterborough) Ware: Rim Sherd. Figured as Fig. 10, no. 14, this sherd was found beneath the outer edge of the revetment bank at "P" (Plan, Fig. 8). Poorly made, of smooth, buff-coloured paste, it is of great interest because the only decoration it bears is either on, or inside, the flattened rim.

¹ *C.A.S. Proc.* vol. xxxv, p. 110.

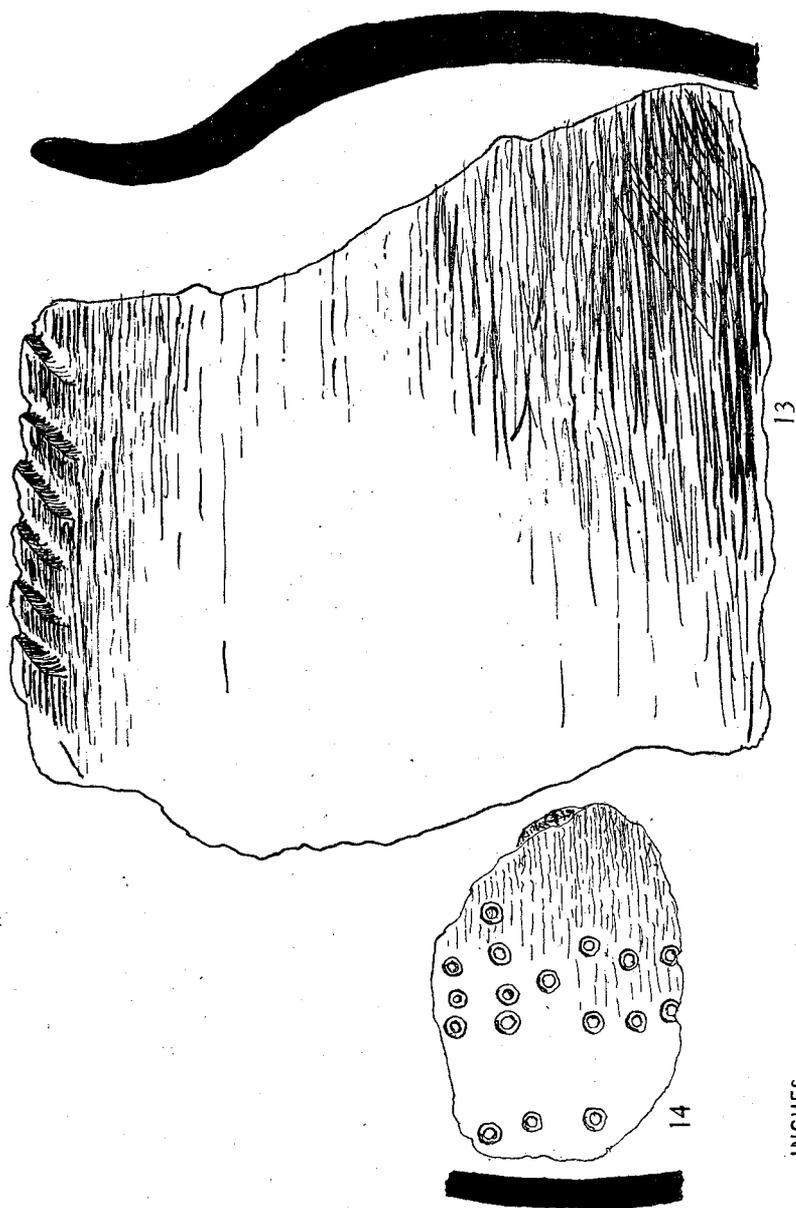
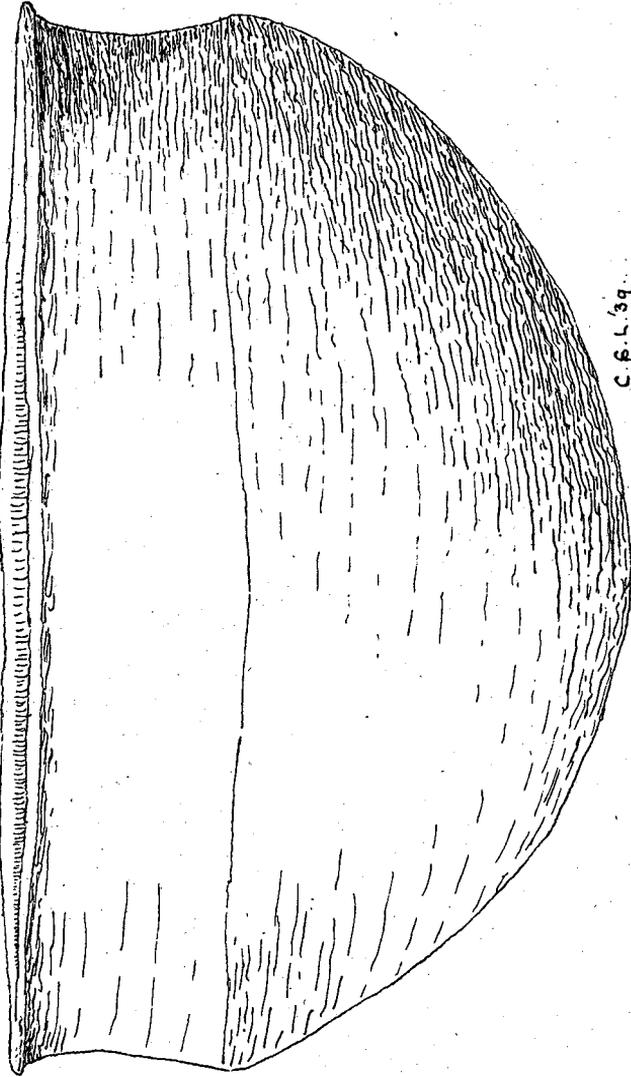


Fig. 13, 13, Iron Age sherd from Barrow no. 5. 14, Sherd from Refitley Wood.



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Fig. 14. Neolithic bowl, Barrow no. 5.

Beaker Ware. The sherds of this period are found in the central area, either within the hearths or scattered on the surrounding surface, though there is a sharp difference between the condition of different sherds, some being very fresh, and others much abraded. This suggests that the former, which are found more thickly round the central grave, were used at a feast connected with the actual burial. These sherds are relatively few in number, but the vessels whose profile it has been possible to reconstruct belong to this group. This shows clearly that the mound was raised very shortly after the funeral, thus preserving them unscattered. The custom of breaking a vessel which has been consecrated to some particular purpose is widespread, and has persisted up to our own period for, until recently, it was the custom in certain regiments to break the glass out of which the Sovereign's health had just been drunk. The animal bones in the central area confirm this theory, being concentrated in the hearths surrounding the central grave, where they are numerous and fresh-looking, whereas in the outlying hearths they are few and very much decayed.

Little is known about the chronology of the Beaker period from the point of view of decoration. All the Beakers found on the site, of both groups, belong to Abercromby's "A" type, or related forms, and it is interesting to note that the later vessels show better and more careful work than the earlier examples, which, according to our ideas, should not be the case. It may be remarked, in passing, that the flint implements found associated with all the sherds in the hearths are of poor quality in general, and this, again, is not at all what one would expect. It is thus clear that our knowledge of the sequence of the Beaker period is still quite uncertain.

In the Beakers themselves there are one or two points of interest. Although the decoration of Beakers in general is somewhat stereotyped, there are a few variations in detail which are rarely seen. Three of these have been found on this site.

(I) Bands of crescents: (A) formed by a flat round-ended instrument applied at an angle of 45° to the surface. Five Beakers with this decoration have so far been found here, but elsewhere I have only been able to hear of four, of which three are referred to in

Abercromby (*Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. 1). Others no doubt exist, but the figures mentioned give an idea of its rarity. (B) Crescents formed by pressure applied at right angles by a curved, blunt-ended instrument, like the end of a reed split in half. The following are the references that I have been able to find to similar pots from other sites:

- (A) Durrington, Wilts. Barrow 93 (Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, no. 4). Devizes Museum.
 Stonehenge Barrow 39 (Abercromby, no. 3). Devizes Museum.
 Shefford, Beds. (*Ant. Journ.* vol. XVIII, p. 284). Huntingdon Museum.
 Acklam Wold, East Riding, Yorks (Mortimer, *Ancient Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, Barrow no. 124, p. 92, Plate XXVII, no. 217).
- (B) East Winch, Norfolk (Abercromby, no. 91). Norwich Castle.
 Whitesheet Hill Barrow (Hoare, *Ancient Wilts.*). Devizes Museum.
 Bergh Apton, Norfolk (unpublished). Norwich Castle.

(II) Bands of finger-tip decoration separated by notched lines. I have been able to find three other examples of this decoration. Abercromby does not figure any, but Greenwell (*op. cit.* p. 322) obtained most of the profile of a Beaker bearing this ornament, alternating with criss-cross bands, from Barrow no. CXIII, Goodmanham, East Riding, Yorks. The sherds from this pot are in the British Museum and have never been published, so I illustrate them as Fig. 15 and should like, at this point, to record my gratitude to Mr Hawkes for the patience and kindness he has shown me on many occasions, but for which my references to the Greenwell and Reffley Wood sherds would be merely academic.

Some sherds of two Beakers from the old ground surface under the Reffley Wood Barrow are almost identical with those from Chippenham, though one of them has incised lines instead of notches. I think it is most interesting to note the very close similarity between all these sherds, even those from Yorkshire.

(There is an evident connection between the finds from Reffley Wood, Fifty Farm, West Row (*Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xxxv, p. 117), and the present site, which suggests that part of the occupation, at least, was closely contemporary, though this cannot be examined in the present paper.)

(III) Bands of impressed circles, probably made by pressing the end of a cut reed on the surface of the pot. While the centres of

some of the circles are undecorated, others bear lines of impressed notches, and the only parallel to this is found in a well-known "food-vessel" from Ulster in the British Museum. With regard to this decoration Mr Stuart Piggott has put forward the interesting suggestion that it is a form of "the rather obtusely angled lozenges common on food-vessels, and normally filled with notched lines".

The following vessels bear impressed circle decoration, but the centres of the circles are unornamented:

- Stonehenge Barrow 39 (Abercromby no. 3). Devizes.
 Lambourne Seven Barrows (Abercromby no. 7). British Museum.
 Hoprig, Cockburnspark, Berwick (Abercromby no. 211).
 Shefford, Beds (*Ant. Journ.* vol. xviii, p. 284). Huntingdon Museum.
 Aldro, E. Riding, Yorks (Abercromby no. 295 bis). Handled Beaker.
 Bergh Apton, Norfolk (unpublished). Norwich Castle.
 Reffley Wood Barrow, King's Lynn (unpublished). British Museum.
 Etall Moor, Ford, Northumberland, Barrow 184 (Greenwell, *British Barrows*, p. 404). British Museum.
 Carmire, near Castle Howard, N. Riding, Yorks Barrow 151 (Greenwell, *op. cit.* p. 356). British Museum.
 Stanton Moor, Derbyshire, Barrow T 2 (*Proc. Derby. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* vol. LI, p. 7, Plate 2).

Of the above, the first four are certainly Beakers, but the sherd from Reffley Wood (Fig. 13, no. 14) has only circles, and may be related to some form of Rusticated Ware. The Etall Moor sherd is probably Beaker though it, too, only bears circles; but they are arranged in paired vertical lines and horizontal lines, probably forming a pattern of narrow vertical oblongs, and thus bear a certain resemblance to the Beaker from Lambourne. The circles are divided into two equal halves by a narrow division.

The Carmire sherds are from the upper part of an overhanging-rim urn, showing impressed cord ornament, outside as far down as the edge of the overhang, and inside, two lines of similar decoration, separated by short parallel lines of cord. The circles occur both outside and inside, below the cord ornament. This is an unusual vessel and Hawkes thinks it is an early type.

The Stanton Moor "food-vessel" is a very peculiar pot, and the reader is advised to consult the excellent photograph referred to above. The circles are small, and some of them have the centre concave.

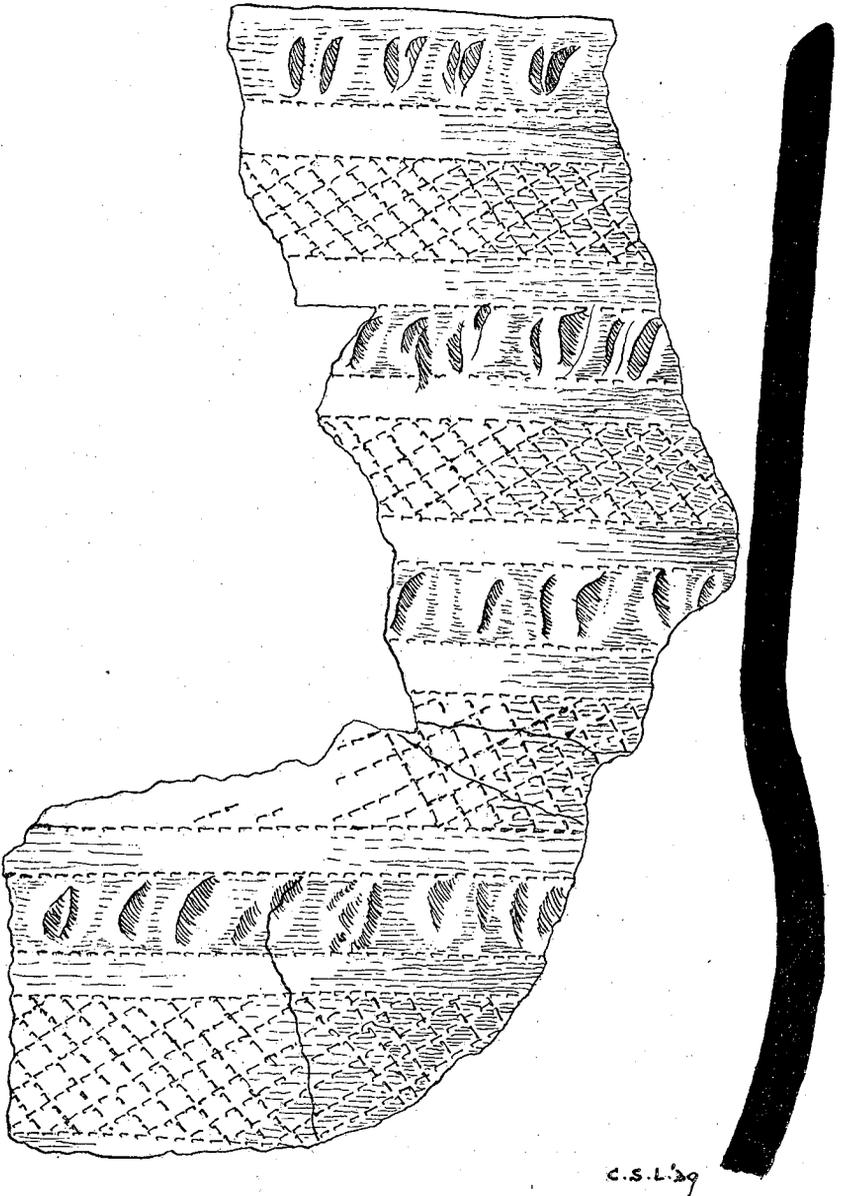


Fig. 15. Beaker from Goodmanham, Yorks.

In conclusion I agree with Piggott that the Shefford Beaker affords the closest parallel to the Chippenham example, though the centres of the circles are plain. In addition it bears crescent ornament.

Beakers from Hearths.

Hearth II. Probably belonging to hearth: One Beaker. Ten sherds found (Fig. 16, no. 15). Bands of crescents over blunted lozenges, formed and separated by notched work. Although the decoration is more or less characteristic, the method of applying it suggests the work of an artist rather than that of a craftsman. From a very small Beaker.

Hearth III. Belonging to hearth: Remains of three Beakers.

(1) Twenty-one sherds (Fig. 16, no. 16). Alternate horizontal bands, plain, and "ladder pattern", closely similar to that characteristic of Neolithic "C", separated by notched lines. From the waist of a small Beaker. Abraded.

(2) Fourteen sherds (Fig. 16, no. 17). Rim shows notched bands which become zigzagged lower down. The bands are separated by plain zones. A small Beaker. Much abraded.

(3) Four sherds (Fig. 16, no. 18). Band of crescents over flat chevrons alternately plain and ladder; incised lines.

Hearth IV. Belonging to hearth: Two Beakers.

(1) Handled Beaker. Nine sherds (Fig. 17, no. 19). Incised decoration, with reserved horizontal bands and zigzags, exceedingly crudely executed. From a small Beaker, probably cylindrical. Abraded.

(2) Nineteen sherds (Fig. 17, no. 20). Horizontal bands of criss-cross notches, alternating with zones of maggots, and notched horizontal lines. The maggots are of the normal Early Bronze Age type.

Hearth V. No pot could definitely be assigned to this Hearth, though a few sherds belonging to Beakers from other hearths were found in it.

Hearth VI. Belonging to hearth: Five Beakers.

(1) Thirty-three sherds (Fig. 17, no. 21). From rim to waist, two bands of vertical notches, separated by notched lines, enclosing a plain band, over an arrangement of diamonds, having their long axes vertical. Below the waist a somewhat similar diamond pattern, but with long axes horizontal. Smooth, rather shiny paste, carefully made.

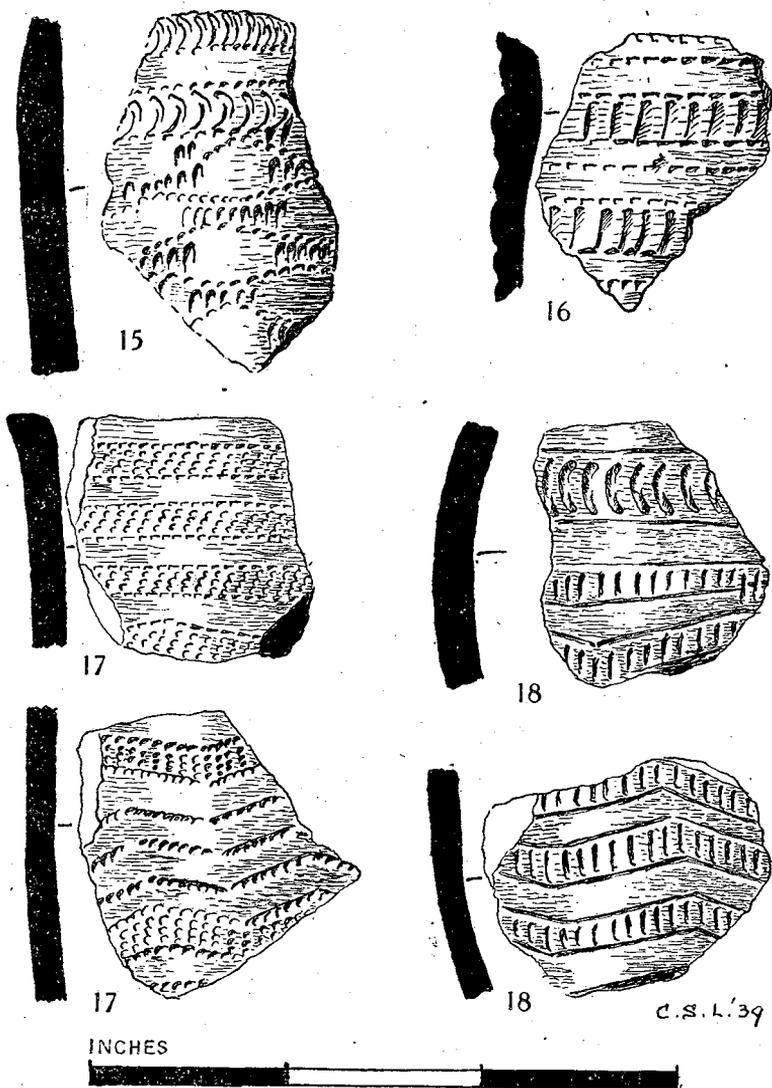


Fig. 16. Beaker sherds from hearths, Barrow no. 5.

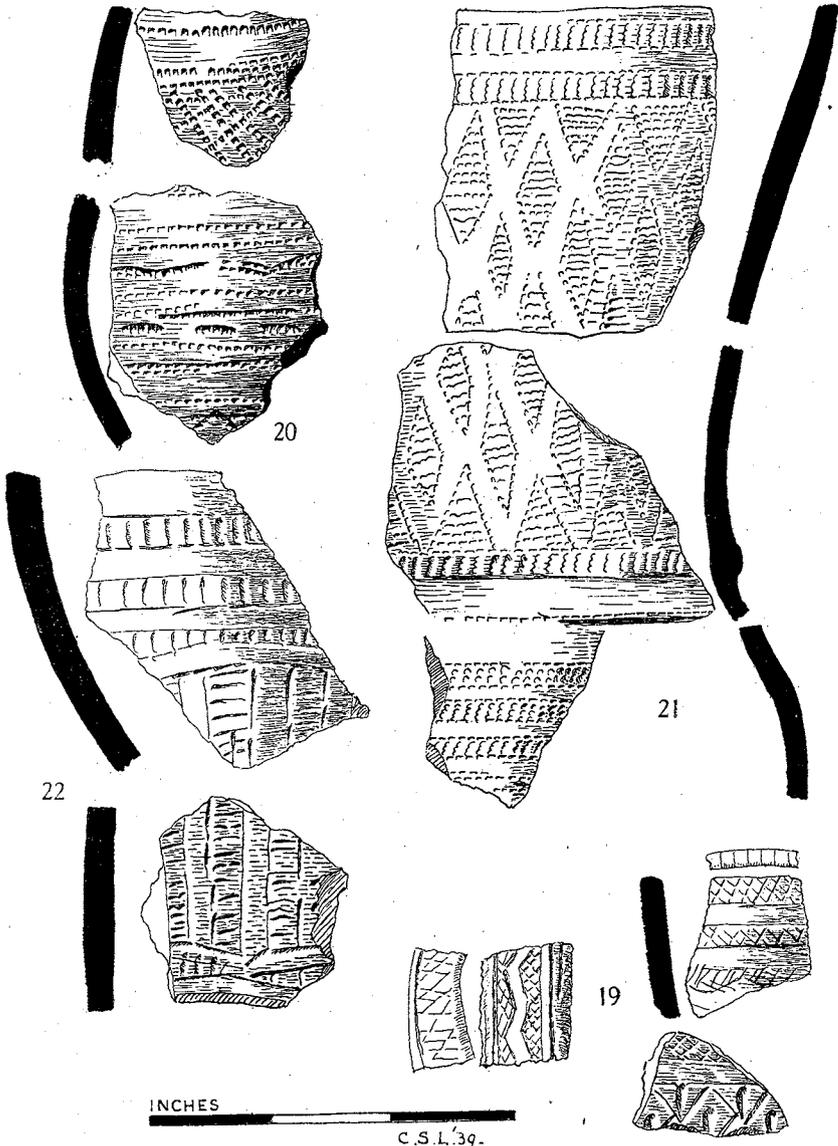


Fig. 17. Beaker sherds from hearths, Barrow no. 5.

(2) Twenty-six sherds (Fig. 18). Above a very pronounced waist, alternate plain and notched oblongs, in a chequer arrangement. At waist a continuous band of vertical notches. From waist to bottom six rows of lines of notches, over three bands of notches, alternating with plain zones. No rim found so far. An attractive Beaker.

(3) Fourteen sherds (Fig. 19). From rim to below waist alternate bands either plain or bearing finger-tip decoration, separated by notched lines. The smooth reddish paste is excellent, while the decoration is very even as far as the waist, though below this point there are signs of carelessness. As stated above, this form of decoration is very unusual.

(4) Nine sherds (not figured). Part of the waist of a vessel made of very hard, gritty paste, bearing a criss-cross notched decoration, separated by plain bands.

(5) Ten sherds (Fig. 17, no. 22). Part of the upper half. Below the rim, three plain bands alternating with three notched. Below this, a system of large diamonds arranged horizontally round the pot. The diamonds are ornamented internally by alternate vertical strips, plain and notched. Carelessly made of hard paste, bearing traces of white pigment in the grooves. Abraded.

Hearth VIII. Belonging to hearth: Three Beakers.

(1) Sixteen sherds (Fig. 20, no. 23). Notched lines, separating bands, alternately plain, and decorated with impressed circles. Of these, each band above the waist, except the uppermost, has the centres of the circles decorated by notched lines. All the bands below the waist have the central part of the circles left plain, but the circles are placed on a notched background. Below the lowest band of circles is a zone of diagonal notched ornament.

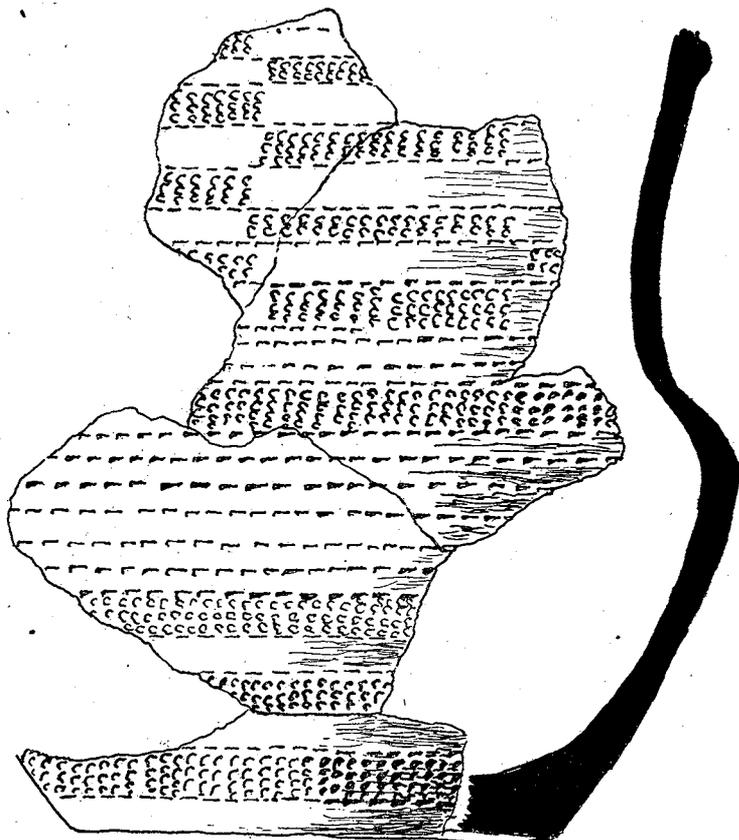
Though the actual decoration is different, there is a considerable resemblance between the style of this pot and the Beaker found in *Hearth II*, and it seems possible that they may have been made by the same potter. They look quite different from any others found on the site, and as Piggott suggests (see above) the circles may be a sophisticated form of the reserved hexagons on the latter.

(2) Twenty-six sherds (Fig. 20, no. 24). Above the waist can be seen the lower portion of a debased system of plain vertical diamonds, separated by vertical ladders of notches. At the waist, a zone of crescents, separated from the diamonds above it by two incised lines, and from a plain band below by one incised line. From this point to the bottom, alternate crescent and plain bands, separated by incised lines.

Besides the rarity of the crescent ornament, it is unusual to

find notched and incised lines on the same Beaker. The vessel is made of soft chalky paste, and bears traces of white pigmentation.

(3) Ten sherds. Rim band crescents over plain and criss-cross zones all the way to bottom; notched lines (Fig. 20, no. 25).



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Fig. 18. $\frac{1}{2}$. Beaker sherds from hearths, Barrow no. 5.

Hearth IX. As in Hearth V, no Beaker can definitely be assigned to this Hearth, though a scatter of sherds from other hearths has been found in it.

Note. Besides the Beakers described above, a number of other Beakers, and also Rusticated, sherds have been found in the hearths so far explored. I prefer to postpone the discussion of

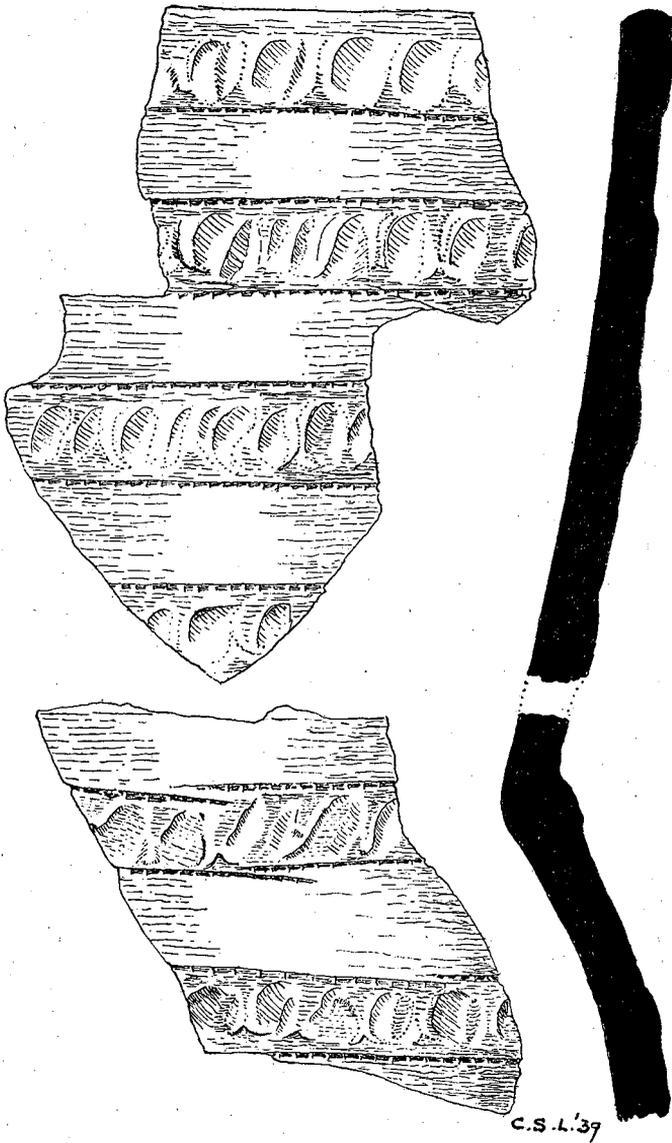


Fig. 19. †. Beaker sherds from hearths, Barrow no. 5.

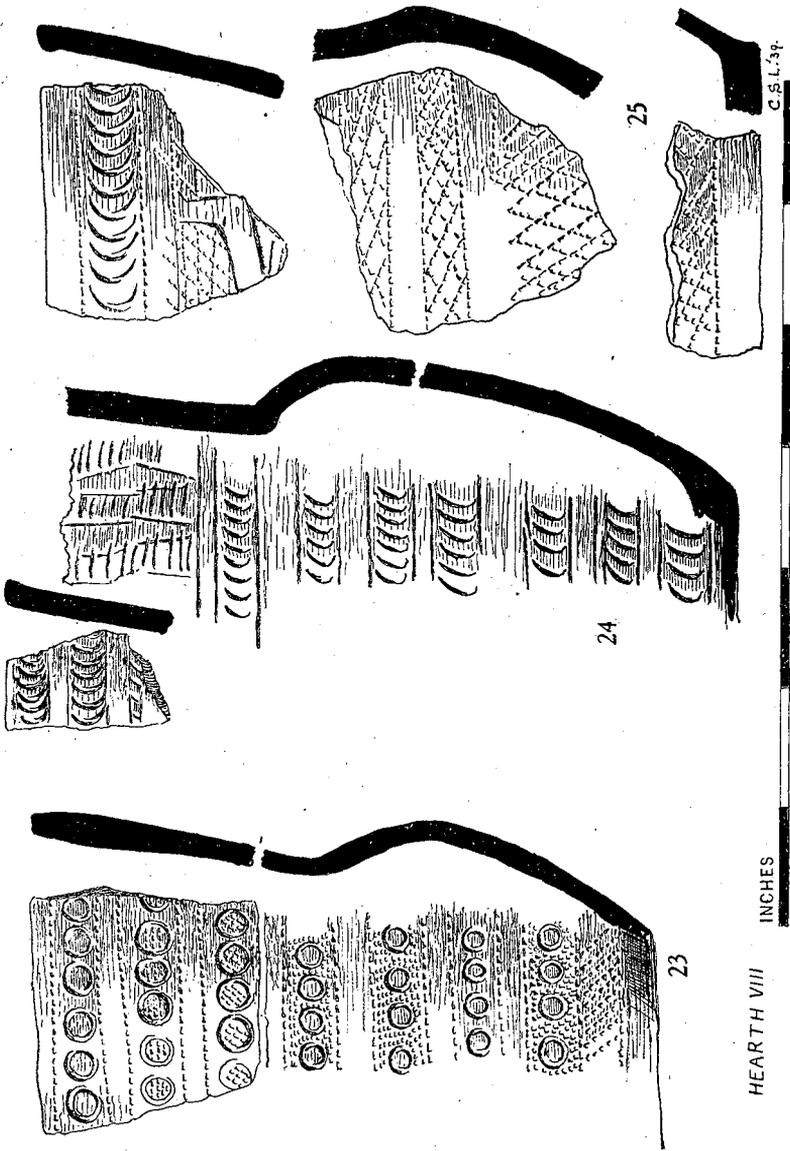


Fig. 20. Beaker sherds from hearths, Barrow no. 5.

these till the excavation of the site has been completed, in the hope that more may be found. It might be mentioned, however, that the Rusticated sherds are of considerable interest, and include one or two forms of decoration which appear to be hitherto unknown.

Deverel-Rimbury Ware. The little pot (Fig. 9) was found in a grave in the filling of the inner ditch at "C" (Plan, Fig. 8) accompanying the skeleton of a child, and presumably represents a late example of a "food-vessel". Its form is well known at the type-site, and a line of knobs must originally have encircled it. It is made of smooth pale buff-coloured paste.

Iron Age "A" Ware. (Fig. 13, no. 13). Part of the rim and side of a vessel typical of the period. Similar pots are being frequently obtained from pit dwellings exposed by gravel digging only fifty yards away from the place where this sherd



Fig. 21.

was found, in the filling of the Outer Ditch. The pots from the gravel pit are accompanied by fine bronze pins of "Heathery Burn" type, and a bracelet of bronze wire, with reverted ends, has also been obtained.

Romano-British Ware (none figured). A number of sherds of the period may have been found from time to time, particularly in the filling of the Outer Ditch, but they do not call for comment at this stage.

Shale Stud. This little object was found, accompanying a burial on the floor of the Outer Ditch at "F" (Plan, Fig. 8), and is figured (Fig. 10, no. 10). It is very neatly made, and the finish of the right-hand end suggests that some kind of lathe must have been employed.

Anglo-Saxon Spearhead. The iron spearhead (Fig. 21) was found under the present topsoil over the bank outside the Outer Ditch. It must therefore be considered to be unstratified, as the bank has evidently been much reduced by

ploughing. I have submitted the spearhead to Mr T. C. Lethbridge, and he tells me that it is a weapon of a type used in the Pagan Period but persisting as late as the ninth or tenth century.

Bone Pin. This pin (Fig. 12, no. 26) came from Hearth VI in the central area, and is the only one so far found. Mr. C. F. Tebbutt, who actually found it, says that it is made from a bird bone. It is interesting to note that the point is squared.

Flint Implements

Mesolithic Working Floor. This underlies Hearth IX in the central area and, so far, has yielded ten finished microliths, a few cores, and a quantity of flakes. A few microliths have, from time to time, been found under other Hearths, and an axe of this period was found high up in the silting of the Upper Ditch.

I submitted this material to Dr Grahame Clark, Ph.D., F.S.A., who has very kindly furnished the following report on them: "I have been re-examining the flints from the sand layer. Of course, there are not sufficient finished microliths to give a fair impression of the industry. Nevertheless it is interesting that all your specimens would pass either on Lakenheath Warren or on the Shippea Hill sandhills. The most straightforward interpretation would be to associate them with these two groups. In that case they should belong to the late Boreal time or, perhaps, the beginning of the Atlantic.

"I notice that one or two of the microliths are patinated, and resemble in their condition the core axe, sharpened by a transverse blow. There seem to be two alternatives:

"(A) The axe goes with the microliths—against this there is the fact that, so far as we know, axes are absent from the Lakenheath—Shippea Hill industry. Still, your Chippenham flints may not belong to that industry. Farther south we find such small Microliths with similar axes.

"(B) The axe, though of 'primitive' form, is of a type which survived. It may belong to the period of the Barrow, though I could not feel very happy about this.

"Perhaps your stratigraphical evidence may help?"

Note. The discovery of patinated and fresh-looking implements of the same period on this site would appear to be due to the following causes. The surface of the ground being formed of loose sand, situated on an exposed summit, implements would readily be trampled under foot, or covered by wind-blown sand, and thus protected from the factors which produce patination. At the same time, this was a favourite occupation site and, from time to time, local disturbance of the surface would bring a percentage of the implements to the surface, where they would lie exposed, and thus become patinated. Also the action of rain followed by gales in late winter would tend to expose those implements which lay very close to the surface, but, on the other hand, those which were originally buried too deeply to be disturbed would preserve their fresh appearance. I do not think that any of the microliths date from the period of the Barrow, for their appearance in the Hearths is too sporadic, and there are no associated cores and but few flakes of that type. It is also interesting to note that the microliths found in the Hearths are most frequent in Hearth VIII which lies closest to the position of the actual working floor. As regards the axe, I consider its position in the silting of the outer ditch to be an obvious instance of local disturbance, for no doubt the digging of the ditch disturbed it, when it was lying nicely stratified under the topsoil, and deposited it on the outer bank, from which position it ultimately slid into the ditch, to be again stratified, but under quite different conditions.

The axe is illustrated (Fig. 10, no. 27), but owing to absence on national service, I have been unable to include illustrations of the other artefacts. I hope to publish them in a later paper.

Implements from the Hearths. I think that possibly the most convenient way to consider these will be to take each Hearth separately and finally to give a summary of them all. Dr Grahame Clark, F.S.A., has evolved a method of measuring scrapers which has given very interesting results on this site. Briefly, the length of each scraper from working edge to base is measured in centimetres, and the implements are then classified as "2-3 cm. scrapers", or the like.

Hearth II. (Area, approximately 25 sq. ft.)

Scrapers. Four, of which three are 2-3 cm., and the other 3-4 cm. The latter is very poorly made at the end of a flake

retaining most of its cortex, but the others are good average Beaker work. (None figured.)

Saw. One. Made on a narrow core of Mesolithic type.

Hearth III. (Area, approximately 72 sq. ft.)

In spite of the very few pottery vessels associated with this hearth, it has yielded more implements than any other. I imagine that the explanation is that it represents the earlier occupation and that like the animal bones most of the sherds have been destroyed by the action of the weather, only those actually buried in the soil having been preserved.

Scrapers. Thirty-nine. 2 cm. or under, 11; 2-3 cm., 16; 3-4 cm., 9; 4-5 cm., 2; 5-6 cm., 1.

It is very interesting to note the preponderance of the smaller sizes. This has long been known but this method of measuring accentuates the fact very strikingly. Of this number, twenty-four are patinated greyish-brown, two white, the remainder appear fresh. Most are well worked, though four or five would seem to have been hardly worth the trouble of making. I illustrate three typical examples (Fig. 22, nos. 28, 29, 30).

Arrowheads. One leaf-shaped, two barbed and tanged.

The leaf-shaped arrowhead (Fig. 12, no. 31) is a large specimen, and is of a debased type, lacking the delicate ripple flaking so often seen. One side of the flake is unworked, except at the tip. It shows greyish-brown patina.

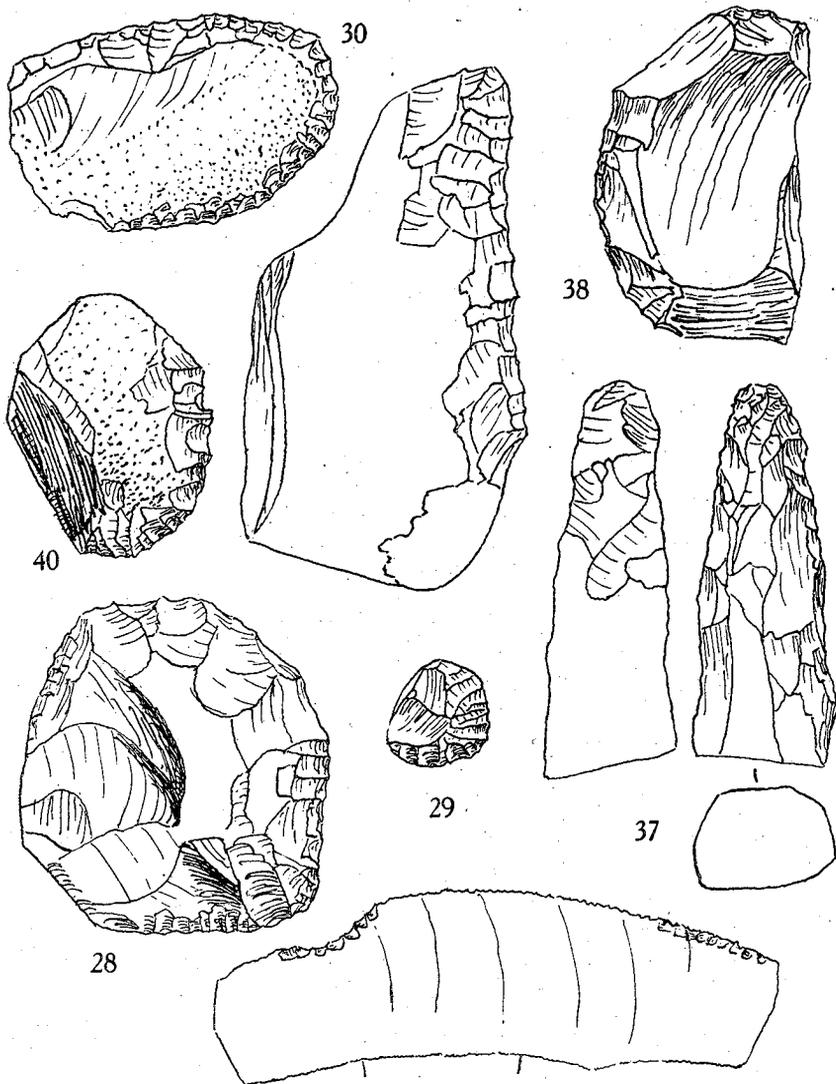
The barbed and tanged arrowheads are of widely different types (Fig. 12, no. 32), being wide and short, and showing a marked concavity below the tip on either side. The workmanship is bold and vigorous. It is unpatinated. Fig. 12, no. 33, on the other hand, still shows, on one side, an untouched area of the original flake. Though broken in antiquity, enough remains to show that it is of a type of which others have been found on this site. It is made from a very thin flake, scale flaking has been employed in its manufacture, and it is patinated light brown.

Saw. One. Made on a simple flake. Shows no lustre.

Hammerstones. Two. Of flint, one is double-ended.

Cores. Eight. Of which one is of Mesolithic type.

Chalk lump. One. I do not understand the purpose of these chalk lumps which are often found in hearths of this and other periods at least up to Iron Age "A". Dr Grahame Clark found similar lumps in a hearth of this period on the Sandhill at Plantation Farm, Burnt Fen (*Ant. Journ.* April, 1933, p. 268), which he estimated had been brought by boat from a distance of eight miles, which suggests that they must have been of considerable importance. They also occur frequently in Lady Briscoe's interesting



INCHES



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Fig. 22.

hearths (not yet published) at Lakenheath which, again, are of the Bronze Age.

Hearth IV. (Area approximately 36 sq. ft., excavation incomplete.)

Situated on the edge of the central grave, this hearth contains a large portion of a Beaker, sherds from three or four others and many Rusticated sherds, but only a few implements, and this is typical of such hearths, suggesting that the well-preserved Beakers and most of the Rusticated ware form part of the accessories of a Funeral feast. On the other hand, animal bones are few and far between in this hearth.

Scrapers. Six. 2-3 cm., 4; 3-4 cm., 2.

Of these, four are fresh, the other two being patinated light brown, and doubtless belong to the earlier occupation. Only one, a light brown example, has any pretensions to good workmanship.

Saw. Shown as Fig. 12, no. 34, this implement was found in the top of the filling of the grave, in an ashy layer, and may therefore have been derived from either this hearth or nos. V or VI. In any case it seems immaterial. From the brilliant lustre visible on the teeth on one side it should perhaps be called a sickle, though it would appear to be an awkward size and shape for such a use.

Hearth V. (Area approximately 24 sq. ft.)

This is a very peculiar hearth for, in spite of its position at the graveside, it has yielded no pottery at all, and only a single scraper (Fig. 22, no. 40). On the other hand, two barbed and tanged arrowheads have been found in it and are shown as Fig. 12, nos. 35, 36. It will be seen that there is a strong resemblance between the two, and it is likely that they were made by the same hand. No. 36 had lost a barb in antiquity, but the missing part was found at a distance of 4 ft. in the same hearth. They are light brown in colour, and bear a strong resemblance to the one found in Hearth III (Fig. 12, no. 33).

Adze. This rough tool has been in the fire and, like many such instruments, is remarkably well fitted to the hand. It is possible that it may have been used as a hoe.

Hearth VI. (Area so far excavated, approximately 72 sq. ft.)

The remains of at least ten Beakers have been found in this hearth, some Rusticated sherds, and a large number of animal bones, of which some seem quite fresh. It may therefore be assumed that the "Wake" was celebrated here, and also at Hearth VIII, to be referred to later.

Scrapers. Fourteen. 2 cm. or under, 2; 2-3 cm., 8; 3-4 cm., 4.

Nine of these are patinated, and the workmanship is average for the site, but would be considered poor elsewhere.

Plano-Convex Knife. A single example of this type was found here. It is small and rather ill-formed.

Fabricator. Shown as Fig. 22, no. 37, a typical specimen was excavated from this hearth. It shows slight traces of use at the tip and has been broken, but not recently. It is unpatinated.

A hammerstone, a saw, and some cores have also been found, but do not call for comment.

Hearth VIII. (Area so far excavated, approximately 64 sq. ft.)

This hearth seems to have been, with the last, the scene of the funeral feast. So far, the remains of about eight Beakers have been found in it, and of a few Rusticated vessels. As before, there are signs of more than one occupation.

Quantities of animal bones have also been found here, of which some seem fresh, indeed, almost gelatinous, and one or two have been gnawed by dogs, a feature which, though common enough at Fifty Farm, has not been seen here hitherto.

Scrapers. Eighteen. 2-3 cm., 9; 3-4 cm., 8; 4-5 cm., 1.

Half of these are patinated and, as a variation, one of the worse examples is illustrated as Fig. 22, no. 38. It can be seen that only a very small portion of the bottom left-hand corner has received any decided treatment.

Two poor saws, and the same number of knives, are the only remaining flints to show any secondary work, but the numerous long thin flakes have probably served as table cutlery.

Hearth IX. (Area so far excavated, about 24 sq. ft.)

This, an outlying hearth, has so far proved disappointing. A number of Beaker sherds, dating from an earlier occupation, and a few Rusticated, have been found, but the yield of worked stone has been very small.

Scrapers. Three. All 3-4 cm.

Two knives, showing traces of secondary work, and a single saw, represent the rest of the worked flint.

Summary. The evidence from the hearths is of a conflicting character. The Beakers and implements from the early occupation are, on the whole, of poor quality, but while the final occupation at the time of the central burial still shows but indifferent flints, the Beakers are of excellent quality, bearing decoration which shows strength and originality. Our know-

ledge of the period is so slight that, at this stage, we can only record the facts, and not try to base any theory on them.

Arrowhead found in the substance of the mound. The barbed and tanged arrowhead shown as Fig. 12, no. 39, was found to the north-east of Hearth V, and an inch or two above it. It is of a type sometimes considered later than those already mentioned, the tang being developed at the expense of the barbs, but I do not think that this objection need be taken too seriously. At the worst it may have been dropped on the surface at some later date in the Bronze Age and, in the course of time, found its way, by a succession of accidents, to its present position.

Conclusion. I have many acknowledgements to make for any success I may have attained during the course of this, to me, fascinating excavation. Firstly, to the memory of Canon Greenwell and J. R. Mortimer whose published works are always of the greatest assistance to the Barrow digger. Perhaps I feel that I have most in common with the latter, whose foot-notes, such as, "...there was a heavy fall of snow, ... causing our work to be conducted under adverse conditions", ring very true to my ears. Also to Lord Abercromby, whose monumental work on Bronze Age Pottery saves much expensive and often fruitless travel.

Among the living, Messrs Stuart Piggott, F.S.A., C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A. and W. F. Grimes, F.S.A., have taken great trouble in finding references to the rather unusual Beaker ware found on the site, and Mr Hawkes very kindly gave me permission to publish the sherds from the Greenwell collection, and from Reffley Wood.

Dr A. E. van Giffen's excavations in Holland furnished me with the clue to the puzzling post-holes in Barrow no. 5, and, fortified by the authority of his name, I can venture to assert with confidence that they do actually exist.

I have, as usual, received the most patient consideration from Mr T. C. Lethbridge, F.S.A., Director of Excavation to the C.A.S., and Miss M. O'Reilly has read the paper as it gradually took shape, and made many useful suggestions and necessary corrections.

I am greatly indebted to Mrs Tharp for allowing me to

make the excavation, and to my workmen and numerous volunteers, particularly Miss D. M. James, for she cleared almost all the hearths single-handed, thus setting me free to supervise the excavation of the ditches.

If conditions permit, I hope to continue the excavation of no. 5 during the coming winter, and if possible to complete the work by the spring of next year. It will be interesting to see whether the remaining finds will be as valuable as those already made. I hope at least to obtain some more secondary burials in the north-eastern sector of the ditches.

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY VISITATION RECORDS OF THE DEANERY OF WISBECH

BY W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.

IN the third volume of the registers of Wills proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Ely, now kept in the Peterborough District Registry, there is included a portion of a parochial visitation of the deanery of Wisbech and town of Whittlesey for several years during the period 1462-1479. The Volume is marked "B", and contains copies of wills chiefly for the deanery of Wisbech and thus has not been used so much as the will registers relating to the whole diocese. The record of the visitation only occurs on portions of folios and on the other portions one or more wills are copied. From the irregularity of date shown by the visitation records it looks as though only the partly blank folios of the visitation register had been abstracted by the probate clerk, and bound up for his use in registering wills. This supposition is supported by the fact that the visitation records are dated only during the months of June, July, September, October and November of the various years of the period above-mentioned, whereas the Consistory Court sat all the year round with the exception perhaps of the month of August.

The visitation records are of the nature of "Comperta", that is they consist of items extracted from reports or findings, "quarter bills", which were required to be sent in by churchwardens and sidesmen every quarter. Sometimes, as in the case of Roger Westhorp of Tydd St Giles, where a number of queries to be put to him are suggested, the record takes on the appearance of a court book, but simple extracts from the "quarter bills" are more usual. Visitation records of this early date are unusual. With the exception of the Consistory Court Book of Thomas de Arundel, 1368-1381, there are no records in the registry at Ely earlier than 1506 (see Gibbons'

Episcopal Records of Ely, p. 36), and such as exist contain little more than the names of clergy and churchwardens. The earliest volume containing any comperta is Archdeacon Thirlby's Visitation Book of 1539. The discovery, therefore, of these visitation records of 1462-1479 is important. It must be confessed that much of this fifteenth-century record consists of names of clergy, churchwardens and sidesmen, though even these names may be of some use, the earliest other lists mentioning that class of society not occurring until the subsidy roll of 1523.

The extracts given below were made in the summer of 1913, when the writer's interest must have been centred on village gilds and the misdeeds of the clergy; these subjects, however, are not the only ones mentioned; ecclesiastical sins such as adultery, defamation and tavern haunting frequently occur.

The courts, called general chapters in the record, were usually held in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wisbech, but in June 1463, and in June 1465 and 1466, St. Andrew's Church, Whittlesey was used. The town of Emneth, which is in the county of Norfolk, although in the diocese of Ely, is frequently mentioned, as it is indeed in all the diocesan records of the seamy side of ecclesiastical life. Whether this was because the inhabitants were more wicked or the "inquirers" more active, we cannot say.

A brief note of the contents of every folio is given up to folio 15, but afterwards only extracts are given. It is hoped that these will show that the record is worth the serious attention of students of early parochial church history.

The document is in Latin throughout and begins abruptly:

fo. 2. Elme. The churchwardens (*iconomi*) present that the vicarage is ruinous and the walls are broken down so that swine can enter the churchyard at will, the fault of the vicar. Also that the chapel of St Giles is allowed to become ruinous, the fault of the said vicar. Presentments of adultery etc. follow.

fo. 3. Chapter general celebrated in the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wisbech, 12th day of July, 1469 by the official of the Lord Bishop personally.

Dominus William Gybbys parish chaplain of Wysebech	William Spelow chantry chaplain of Emneth
Dns. Thomas Burdone	Robert Blysbys chaplain of Leverington
Thomas Geerge	Adam Sylk chaplain of Parsondrove
William Manning	
William Kyllingworth	Henry Winchester of Emneth
Richard King parish chaplain of St Mary	Edward Rood of Emneth
Anthony Ranson chaplain of Guyhirn	Simon Baldwar of Newton
William Cornwal parish chaplain of Elm	Robert Westthorp of Tydd
	Henry Chapell of Tydd

[No presentments follow]

Chapter general in the same church, 28th Sept. 1469

[The rest of fo. 3, and fo. 3 v, 4, 4 v are taken up with Wisbech presentments difficult to read or understand.]

fo. 5. September 23rd. Elme. The vicar is non-resident and has been so for four years. The rector is also non-resident. [A whole page of Elm presentments.]

fo. 5 v, 6. [Wisbech presentments.]

fo. 7. Parsondrove. A certain cross called Maynard Cross has been broken down for two years and it was done by the servants of Lettice Tooke.

Martyn Wen has detained 2d. of the Easter offering ("le paskall money") for two years.

fo. 7. Leverington. [A whole page.]

fo. 8. Newton. Thomas Rudhall jun. does not keep a lamp burning as he ought to do. John Sue occupies a piece of land belonging to the crucifix light without the churchwardens' licence.

fo. 8 v. [Wisbech presentments.]

fo. 9. Tydd St Giles. The rector is non-resident.

[A list of "inquirers" names given.] William Chaler will not live with his wife. [Two presentments about unproved wills.]

fo. 9 v. [Emneth presentments.]

fo. 10. Wytlessey St Mary. Names of "inquirers".

John Baldreton	John Aspland	Robert Knyvett
John Rede	Thomas Colson	William Household
(Illegible)	John Shakbot	Robert Ground

Wytlesley St Andrew

Stephen Roote
John Whytfote
(Illegible)

John Hyloff
Martin Horne
Richard Colle

John Richard detains from St Mary's church a legacy of 2/6d. Robert Prowde frequents the house of William Russell, and consorts with William's wife in her husband's absence, at unusual times. John Pykard's wife Agnes is known for a common quarreller with her neighbours. [Nine other cases on this folio.]

fo. 10 v. [Two presentments concerning wills.]

fo. 11. Leverington. [A whole page difficult to read.]

fo. 12. [Blank.]

fo. 12 v. Newton. Inquirers: Thomas Taylor, John Derby junior, Thomas Rogerson, Bartholomew Tompson, Reginald Digby.

Robert Warde detains from the gild of St Katherine of Newton 40d. [A page of illegible writing.]

fo. 13. Chapter general held in the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wisbech, 24th October 1479. This gives the names of the vicars and chaplains, fo. 13 and 13 v being almost filled with the names of clergy and other officials.

Wisbech. Dns̄ William Gybis, vicar	John Cresmer
„ Robert Lumberd, parish priest	Thomas Walter
„ John Thorston	John Deef

fo. 13. Newton, 1479. Robert Ward keeps 40s. back from the gild of St Katherine.

The rector is presented because the vicarage and chancel are ruinous.

fo. 14. Elme, 1479. The vicarage is falling down. They have not a priest to administer the Sacrament.

fo. 15. Wisbech, 1479. The windows in the chancel are not glazed as they ought to be, the fault of the rector and the vicar.

The aldermen of the gild of St Laurence present Thos. Joley for not obeying them.

fo. 20. 1479. Leverington. John Caly detains certain goods left to the gild of St Mary.

Thomas Hyll alderman of the gild of St Leonard is mentioned.

fo. 22. Wisbech, 1479. John Merydell (? dew) defamed Robert Dygby saying in the presence of many at the last general chapter that he bought by bribery ("per le brybury") and that he sold a gallon of beer in his house for 4d.¹

¹ The legal price was about 1½d.

fo. 24. 1479 Elm. William Roray refuses to obey the ordinances of the gild of All Saints. [This gild also mentioned in 1463.]

fo. 26. 1462 Wisbech. Chancel is ruinous, the fault of the rector and vicar. Detention of money from the gild of St Mary and refusal to obey the ordinances of the gild of SS. Peter and Paul.

fo. 29. Monday after Corpus Christi day, 1462. Newton. John Derby and John White refuse to find a lamp before the crucifix as they ought to do.

John Rand of Parson Drove refuses to find a lamp before the image of St Mary.

fo. 30. 1462. Wisbech. Chancel windows decayed so that the candelabra and other ornaments of the church are damaged.

Geoffrey Sharpe detains 15d. from the gild of Corpus Christi at Murrow.

John Granger detains 7d. of the gild of St Mary at Fen End.

Geoffery Seman detains 14d. from the gild of St Thomas.

fo. 33. Wednesday after St Paul 1462. Whittlesey St Andrew. Joan wife of William Herberd jun. is a common defamer of her neighbours, calling their wives "prest hore et monks hore".

fo. 36. 1463. Leverington. The gatherers of quit rents (*redditus domini*) collect rents in the church there and make a great noise during Divine Service.

fo. 43. June 1463. Elme. John Dodenet detains from the gild of St Giles there 6d. From the gild of St Mary 4d.

fo. 54. 1468. Tydd St Giles. Gild of Holy Cross and St John the Baptist mentioned.

Philip Chamberlain destroys the churchyard turf with his horses.

fo. 58. 1468. Newton. Thomas Dytton when driving his waggon last autumn threw down the stone cross called "paykslayne crosse".

fo. 70. 1463. Wisbech. The vicar should find six surplices in the chancel and only finds four. He should find two surplices in the church of St Mary and only finds one.

fo. 71. 1463. Leverington. John Swayn, weaver, of Wisbech made an exchange of horses with Henry Kirton of the same place on the night of All Saints last in such manner that they caused strife and pollution of the church.

Bartholomew Edmund refuses to take off his cap in the church there at the time of the elevation of the Host.

Martin Edwards owes the gild of St Peter of Leverington 20s.

fo. 72. 1463. Robt. Mabley is accused of bewitching the fish nets (*notatur super crimen sortilegii incantando retia piscium*).

fo. 92. 1464. Newton. John Stanground encourages incontinence in his house amongst strangers (*fovet lenocinium infra domum suam inter diversos vacabundos*).

fo. 83. 1464. Tydd St Giles. The rectory is in great decay. Rich. Odam and Thos. Hunston promised to be members of the gild of St John the Baptist before a year had elapsed and have not become so.

John Berryngton, carpenter, detains from the aldermen and bailiffs of the gild of Holy Cross 12d. due for his dinner.

Queries for dominus Roger Westhorp, parish Chaplain; how many boys did he baptise and to how many sick people did he give extreme unction? (*quot infirmos unxit in extremis?*). Whether he removed the chrism at the proper time and from whom he had it? (*An renovavit crismator tempore congruo et a quo habuit?*).

fo. 77. 1464. Wisbech. The churchwardens present that the rector and the vicar ought to repair a great window in the chancel which is ruinous.

fo. 83. 1464. Trinity gild, Wisbech, mentioned.

fo. 95. 1464. Elme. The vicar keeps back from the church one lavatorium of pewter.

fo. 110. 1466. Whittlesey St Mary. Henry, the servant of John Laurence, plays and disturbs Divine Service in the church on Sundays and festivals.

Thos. Wrag on Sunday last drove another man's steers (*buculos*) in the time of Divine Service and received 6d. for it.

fo. 115. 1466. Wisbech. The churchwardens of Wisbech and Fen End present that the vicar refuses to find two surplices for the chancel. One for the parish chaplain for the visitation of the sick and the other for the principal feasts. Also two surplices for the parish clerks (*clerici parochiani*). Also one for the bellman and another for emergencies. The vicar appears on the last day of July and promises to supply the surplices. Also the said vicar ought to find in St Mary's, Wisbech, two surplices, one for the chaplain and one for the clerk.

fo. 116. Wisbech. Sir Henry Sendale defamed Sir John Everard, chaplain, saying that because he did not preach that the fast must be observed in the church of St Mary there on the vigil of St Thomas last past, 20 people ate flesh in the said town on that vigil, and this he publicly, evilly and maliciously asserted in the presence of Alan Grange, John Grange, and others on Sunday next after St Mary Magdalene last past. He was suspended.

fo. 119. Wisbech. Thomas Sadd, chaplain, was presented because he libelled Sir Wm. Kyllingwyk, chaplain there, in preaching and falsely saying that he was not a priest.

Walter Fygg defamed John Wade by saying he stole his leather to make purses for the vicar.

fo. 119. 1466. Wisbech. John Selby ground malt in the time of vespers on the vigil of the feast of Relics last. Ordered to desist under a penalty of 20d. William Browne worked at a waggon on the Lord's Day. John Custard is accustomed to sell meat in service time.

fo. 120. Leverington presentments, after which there are no more visitation notes until

fo. 131, which contains Newton presentments. The rest of the volume contains wills only.

[It has been my melancholy task to read the above article for press. I would have liked to check it with the original notes, but at short notice could not find them. Hence there may be a few small errors. J. H. B.]

LANDWADE AND THE COTTON FAMILY: FURTHER NOTES

By W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.

THE Reverend Jocelyn Antrobus has written to say that the documents quoted as "Antrobus Charters" in "Landwade and the Cotton Family", *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Proc.* vol. xxxviii, p. 23, etc., are not his property but the property of the descendants of the late Lady King who was the last member of the Cotton Family to hold Madingley. They would therefore be more properly referred to as the "Cotton of Landwade Charters".

Mr Antrobus has also sent me the following notes which contain new information about Landwade.

Notes by the Reverend J. J. Antrobus

Op. cit. p. 13. "The coats of arms which Cole noted in 1779 I have subsequently recovered and restored to the church of Landwade; they are now hanging in the windows of the nave. I think they must have come from the windows of the hall of the mansion house, as no mention is ever made of them in accounts of the church. They seem to be about the reign of Philip and Mary, and I believe were executed in Bury St Edmunds."

"The chalice given by Anne Houghton was also removed from the church, but given back by my father-in-law when he inherited the Cotton Plate, *op. cit.* pp. 14, 15. I know of two old paintings of the mansion house executed probably about 1840 when Alexander Cotton bought it from Sir St Vincent.

"I surmise from the lines on the tomb of Sir John, who married Isabella Spencer, that the mansion house was built 1534 and that the date was on a sundial over the door." See *Monumental Inscriptions in Cambridgeshire*, p. 98.

Op. cit. p. 14. "I have seen ground plans for the re-erection of Landwade in the office of Messrs William Bell of Saffron

Walden. The house was actually finished, as far as the drawing room floor, which was never laid down. The late Mrs Henry Martin, niece of Mrs Alexander Cotton, remembered staying there and her uncle returning from Cambridge and sitting on the floor in a corner.

“Alexander Cotton, who rebuilt the house, was the grandson, not son, of the last Sir John. He fought at Navarino. His father, the Rev. Alexander Cotton, was a naval chaplain and became rector of Girton.”

“A year ago I came across an old account book in the possession of a Mrs Pollock, which she inherited from Mrs Biscoe, who was the last Cotton to own Landwade, dating from 1689 and continuing to about 1826, which gave me a further idea of the life of the place.

“I have written a short précis of what struck me as being of major importance.”

INSTANCES OF SAXON SURVIVAL IN POST-CONQUEST SCULPTURE

BY T. D. KENDRICK, M.A., F.S.A.

(Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities in the
British Museum)

I THINK it is generally felt that a detailed review of the English twelfth-century tympana, fonts, and capitals ought to establish the existence of a number of sculptural styles that in manner and execution remind us of some of our pre-Conquest carvings. It has been observed, for example, that the scrolls on the fonts at Alphington in Devon and at Porchester are not unlike our late Saxon scrolls; and there are also numerous instances in which crudity of execution results both before and after the Conquest in very striking similarities. For instance, though the font at Walton, Lancashire, is a barbaric Norman work of the late twelfth century if we took the figure-sculptures on it out of their context, they would easily pass as Saxon carvings of the early eleventh century. I am not sure, however, that resemblances of the kind illustrated by the three fonts I have mentioned can be accepted as indubitable examples of the survival of Saxon art. In fact, as regards the first two, I am not convinced of the real relationship between the pre-Conquest and the post-Conquest scrolls; and as regards the Walton font I can only say that I do not attach undue importance to similarity of results that are caused by the operation of the same rustic simplifications at different dates. In this paper, then, I want to call attention to one or two possible cases of survival that are of rather a different kind. I am afraid it is difficult to make them sound very convincing; but I shall be satisfied if I am allowed to record that in my eyes they do seem to be conspicuously distinguished as the works of a sculptor still inspired by the living tradition of Saxon art.

I am going to discuss first of all the very interesting group of Romanesque sculptures in the parish church of Water

Stratford, Buckinghamshire.¹ There was extensive re-building here in 1828, but the south doorway survived the alterations of that year almost unchanged, for an engraving of it was published in 1813 by Daniel and Samuel Lysons,² and it was then very much as we see it to-day (Pl. I, *a*), though the artist gives a different version of the outer border of the arch and shows in it a central mutilated portion that extends downwards on the tympanum over the place where the head of the Christ should be, a defacement that had been recorded as long ago as 1755. In 1847 the doorway was in the same state as shown in the engraving, though much obscured by heavy coatings of white-wash;³ but subsequently, about 1890, it was repaired and restored, the Christ being given a new head. It is likely that some unidentifiable alterations took place in 1652;⁴ but there are no building records proving that the tympanum, which we can see had at some period been broken into two pieces and mutilated, is not now in its original position. Indeed, I think that as we know that the arch had been damaged too, we may suppose that it was originally large enough to hold the complete tympanum, and therefore, that the present doorway, in spite of the fact that it has been patched up, is substantially a single-period unit. The north doorway of this church, which also contains a carved tympanum, does not seem to have been damaged in any way and is no doubt an untouched original feature of the twelfth-century church.

The south tympanum is a very beautiful carving. It is a light and graciously fluent work in low relief depicting the Christ Majesty in a mandorla with supporting angels, the whole resting upon a delicately carved lintel that bears a row of slender columns with intersecting arches shown off against a prettily diapered background. The obviously outstanding quality of the figure-composition is that it is con-

¹ This church is fully described by J. L. Myres, *Records of Bucks.* vol. VII (1897), p. 115.

² *Magna Britannia*, vol. I, Part 3, p. 486.

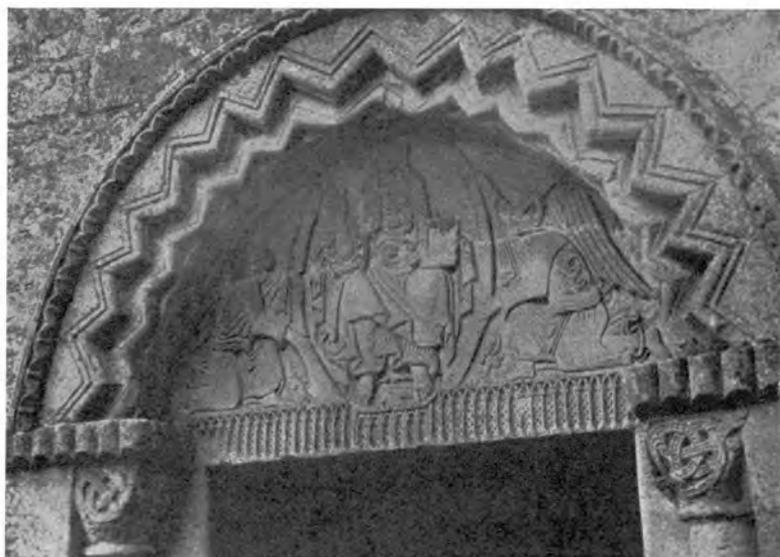
³ G. Lipscombe, *History of Bucks.* vol. III, p. 140.

⁴ Presumably commemorated by the inscribed slab bearing this date.

ceived as a vigorous linear design, and it is therefore a rather strikingly differentiated version of this well-known Christ Majesty theme, being very unlike either the full-bodied and on the whole rather Frenchified models at Ely or Rochester, or the idiosyncratic West Country variants as seen at Rowlestone or Shobdon. There is, of course, no typological reason to lead us to suppose that this Water Stratford tympanum is necessarily later in date than the Prior's Door sculpture at Ely, or that it is in any way derived from it, and I should distrust any attempt to place it in a chronological series by assessing its comparative "degeneracy" in regard to Ely and Rochester. We must content ourselves with asking why it stands out so conspicuously as being of a different order and the explanation that I should like to give is that this Water Stratford tympanum is the work of a Saxon sculptor who was still inspired by the living tradition of his forefathers' "Winchester" art.

This is exceedingly difficult to prove; for we cannot expect to find that the sculptor was directly copying some known Saxon drawing. Indeed, I feel sure he was not, since it seems to me clear enough that his model for the figure of the Christ was French and not Saxon. In fact, with regard to this central figure, the most I would say is that the proportions, the nervous and crinkled richness of the drapery edging the figure, the drawing of the bare right arm, and the detail of the raised left thumb (cf. Pl. II, *b*) remind me of Saxon draughtsmanship.¹ I do not, however, feel very enthusiastic about the power of these comparisons to convince anyone who has not been recently studying Saxon drawings, and I would prefer to rest my claim upon the plainer evidence supplied by the supporting angels, for they have a poignant and limply anguished dramatic quality that I think is recognisably of Saxon inspiration. I should like to direct attention to the upward-pointing line of the chin and neck (Pl. I, *b*), a characteristic Saxon detail (cf. Pl. II, *a* and *c*), to their gigantic

¹ For the arm cf. also the Saxon tympanum at Castor, Northants. Note that the raised left thumb, frequent in Saxon drawings, also survives in the Ely tympanum, where the Christ figure is undoubtedly influenced to some extent by the Anglo-Saxon tradition.



a



b

South tympanum, with detail, Water Stratford, Bucks.

PLATE II



a



b



c

- a*, British Museum Add. MSS. 34890, f. 114b (detail).
b, Cambridge, Trinity B. 15-34, p. 1 (detail).
c, Bodleian MS. 718, f. 28b (detail).



a



b



c

a, North tympanum, Water Stratford, Bucks.
b, *c*, Capitals of south door, Water Stratford.

PLATE IV



a



b

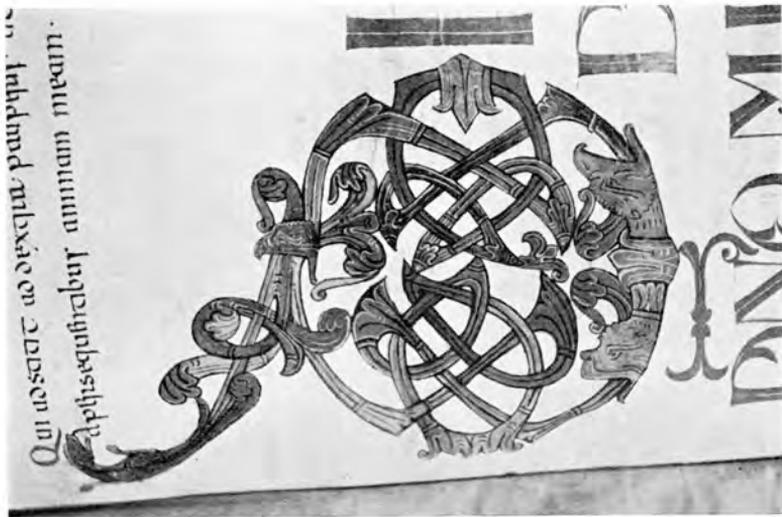
a, Tympanum at Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham.

b, Detail of font, Toftrees, Norfolk.

PLATE V



b, Bronze pendant, Saffron Walden.
Diam. 1.8 in.



a, British Museum Add. MSS. 37517 (Bosworth
Psalter), f. 74.

proportions, and to the strained gesture of the powerful, widely out-stretched arms, the vastly strong scaffolding underlying their apparent lassitude. Here I find a real connecting link between the pre-Conquest manuscripts (cf. Pl. II, *a*) and the post-Conquest sculpture.

I have nothing to say of the simple Norman arch, except to observe that so heavy a frame for a daintily conceived tympanum in low relief is by no means unusual in this country. The point that I am going to make next concerns the two supporting capitals which are gracefully composed of interlacing ribbons, one of them (Pl. III, *c*) having an animal's head terminal. Here I claim the survival of a Saxon detail, namely the curious little knot that adorns the tail of one of the ribbons of the left-hand capital (Pl. III, *b*). This is a very small and apparently insignificant oddity in the design; but I say unhesitatingly that it is a characteristic Saxon finish, and one that cannot have its origin in anything other than Saxon ornament. I refer to that copious series of terminal knots to be seen in the decorative initials of the tenth- and eleventh-century author-texts to which I have alluded in a paper dealing with the "English Urnes" style.¹

The north door (Pl. III, *a*) at Water Stratford presents me with an exceedingly difficult problem, for whereas the lintel may well be a survival from Saxon art, the tympanum itself is not. The lintel bears a design in low relief of two interlacing beasts with thin, scratchy little fore-legs. It is a sprawling work, unframed, and goes well with the capitals of the south door (cf. the animal-head of the right capital, Pl. III, *c*, with the animal heads on the north lintel). I am inclined to think it has an Anglo-Scandinavian character, and it may be distantly connected with the kind of interlacing beasts that we know so well on the Gosforth cross, though the artist followed the accustomed twelfth-century fashion and made his creatures dragons of a sort. The tympanum, however, is in an entirely different style. It contains an Agnus Dei, a rather flat carving, lightly imposed upon a dainty chequer-pattern, and there is nothing archaic or degenerate about it. On the contrary, it is very well done

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. XVIII (1938), p. 236.

indeed, and clearly represents a matured ornamental style that is of extreme rarity in English Romanesque sculpture. It must almost beyond doubt be connected with the eastern or Byzantine method of presenting the figure-subject against a diapered background that manifests itself in France in the twelfth-century enamelled plaques of Geoffrey of Anjou and Bishop Eulger, and in England only dubiously and in a half-hearted way before the period of the Lindesaye Psalter (1214-1222).

This means that we cannot very well entertain the idea that the north tympanum is earlier than the second half of the twelfth century, from which it follows, on my own showing, that all the Water Stratford sculptures must be late; for not only is the north lintel in the same style as the capitals of the southern door, but the north tympanum is in the same style as the lintel of the south tympanum. We have to admit, therefore, that the sculptor or sculptors concerned have given us not only rustic archaisms with a Saxon feel about them, but also crisply executed and highly competent carvings of their period, and the lesson seems to be that even at a late date our "Norman" sculpture in country places is often extraordinarily complex and eclectic, mixing contemporary fashions with ancient and nearly forgotten styles. I venture to suggest that this appreciably heightens its interest and shows that it is all the more worthy of careful detailed study.

I pass on now to a small north country tympanum, that at Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham (Pl. IV, *a*). Here the subject, which is framed in a simple toothed arch, is a pair of typical twelfth-century dragons with scaly bodies and highly ornamental foliate tails. The creatures have intertwined necks and bite backwards at their own bodies. There is nothing particularly Saxon about such a theme, or in the type of the dragons (cf. for instance the beasts on the upper border of the East Meon font);¹ but I submit, nevertheless, that there is a discernible pre-Conquest feel about this sprawling, untidy design. It has a ragged exuberance that links it with eleventh-century Anglo-Scandinavian art, and I am convinced that

¹ For a discussion of the Eastern source of this type of design see E. Mâle, *L'Art religieux du XIII^e siècle* (Paris, 1922), p. 355.

the designer was influenced by the still living tradition of the English Viking style. I fear it is not possible to make any direct comparisons in support of this view, and if my readers do not recognise here at a glance the prodigal, nobbly asymmetry of a carving like the St Paul's gravestone in the Guildhall Museum or of the Urnes-type design on Flambard's crosier, this instance must be ruled out. The point I want to make is that if one looks through a collection of photographs of our English tympana, this Durham example stands out at once from all the rest as lacking in a noticeable degree the ponderous regularity of the Norman sculptures representing the same or similar subjects. I do not see that one can explain this in any other way than by suggesting that the Houghton-le-Spring tympanum is inspired by the still unextinguished zest of Northumbrian "Viking" art, and thus reveals a courageous and lively dishevelment not very far removed from that of the ancient "Ringerike" kind.

My last example concerns a mere sculptural detail to be observed on the noble fonts at Shernborne and Toftrees in Norfolk. These are notable for the lavish use they make of interlace-patterns, both in the form of border braids and clearly defined major patterns occupying the principal fields. The mannerism that interests me is that the main three-strand interlaces are sometimes embellished with little sprouting leaves (Pl. IV, *b*). This may not seem to be very remarkable, for our Norman system of ornaments includes similar interlaces combined with interwoven acanthus-sprays; but it will be found that all these, even in the more loosely constructed forms, succeed in keeping the plant motive and the strapwork as separate units; whereas on the Norfolk fonts we find little leaves actually growing out of the interlace and forming part of it, so that the result is a foliate interlace instead of an interlace and scroll combined. Such a fusion is often found in Anglo-Saxon art, and I should see no great impropriety in comparing one of the designs on these fonts with an initial in the Bosworth Psalter (B.M. Add. 37,517), a Canterbury manuscript of the end of the tenth century (Pl. V, *a*). But I should not be inclined to attach much importance to the detail on the fonts, were it not for the fact

that there is an East Anglian instance of this hybrid ornament which I consider to be a more instructive link between the Norman fonts and the Saxon ornamental style. I refer to the English pendant found in a Viking's grave at Saffron Walden (Pl. V, *b*). Here we have a strap interlace of just the same character as some of those used on the font, and it will be observed that it bears little out-growing leaves, the vestiges of some incorporated and now almost vanished plant-scroll. Thus I see nothing improbable in suggesting that the Toftrees font shows the survival of a traditional East Anglian "mixed" pattern.

I must repeat in conclusion that the ideas set forth in this paper are only tentatively stated impressions. But I know that it is often helpful to record speculations of this kind, and, even if I am wrong, I believe my errors will be pardoned if they stimulate others to expound more accurately the antecedents of the sculptural styles to which I have referred. The one definite thing that I can say with the fullest possible certainty is that there is an unexpectedly wide field for research in this field, and I feel very strongly that it is high time we began to build upon the foundations so solidly laid by Charles Keyser and Francis Bond.

A HOARD OF LATE ROMAN BRONZE COINS FROM STRETHAM

By J. W. E. PEARCE, F.S.A.

THIS hoard of 865 coins was found in a broken greyware pot by workmen cutting the side of a drain on Tiled House Farm, Stretham, near Ely. Remains of a Roman villa, never excavated, have been noticed on this farm, not far from the spot where the coins were found, and a hoard of Roman pewter has been found in the near neighbourhood.¹

The hoard consists mainly of Theodosian Æ 4, but, as is usual in late hoards, contains a fair number of earlier Æ 3 and Æ 4 from "Radiate" downwards. It is mostly in poor condition and includes only common types. The pre-Theodosian portion of the hoard adds nothing to our numismatic or historical knowledge and may be compressed into a brief summary. On the other hand, I have given the Theodosian coinage with all the detail possible to me from the state of the coins. The two monotonous types, SALVS REIPVBLICAE and VICTORIA AVGGG, which form the bulk of this hoard, both appeared in long-protracted issues, of which the lower limit of date has not yet been determined. The *Salus* type, unvarying in its comparatively short course at Aquileia (the eastern issues do not concern us here), meets us at Rome with two varieties of obverse legend for Arcadius and three for Honorius. The *Victoria* type gives us at Treveri the very rare mint-mark $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ by the side of the commoner $\overline{\text{TR}}$, as well as the two reverse divisions VICTOR-IA AVGGG and VICTORI-A AVGGG, of which only the former is found from Lugdunum and Arelate. At Lugdunum we have Arcadius with both unbroken and, more rarely, broken obverse division with mint-mark $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$, while Honorius, always unbroken with $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$, appears always as ..HON-ORI-VS. with the rare $\frac{\text{V}}{\overline{\text{LVGP}}}$. There is yet another, still rarer, variety from Arelate. The *Third Richborough Report*

¹ Information of Major Gordon Fowler, F.S.A.

PLATE I



Hoard of late Æ from Stretham.

gives a coin $\frac{S|}{|||||}$ for Arcadius and another, $\frac{S|}{SCO|||}$ for an indecipherable emperor. The only coin of this issue which I myself have seen allows nothing but S| to be read. Clearly, I think, both types go on after the death of Theodosius I, despite the reduction of the three Augusti to two. The two issues for Honorius at Lugdunum can hardly be compressed into the few months in which the mint was in Theodosius's hands between his defeat of Eugenius in September 394 and his own death in January 395. The mint-mark $\frac{V|}{LVGP}$, too, has been found on a fair number of the coins of Arcadius and Honorius, but never, so far as I know, on a coin of Theodosius.

There is much latent history here but the baffling nature of the evidence from the well-struck Treveran *siliquae* warns us against hasty conclusions on the historical implications of these ill-struck, and nearly always partly or wholly illegible, *Salus* and *Victoria* types. In the rare later issue of the *siliqua* VRBS ROMA at Treveri Arcadius has a slight predominance in numbers and shares a reverse identity with Valentinian II; in the common *siliqua* VIRTVS ROMANORVM Theodosius is connected by several reverse identities with Valentinian II, but Arcadius with Eugenius only. In the Æ 4 a distinction between the *Victoria* coins struck by Valentinian II and by Eugenius has been made on the basis of different division of the reverse legend at Treveri, but this can be disproved and we are left as before. All we can do is to collect the evidence from each hoard as fully as the coins allow and hope that some day it can be collated into a coherent scheme.

The hoard is made up as follows:

Radiate 9. All are barbarous. Types recognisable are *Consecratio* (altar), *Hilaritas*, *Pietas Augustor.* (sacrificial implements) and *Spes*. One of the two *Pietas* coins is remarkable. It has apparently no lettering, the ewer is well rendered, but the objects to r. and l. show a very original treatment and the exergue is taken up with a row of parallel straight lines, nearly vertical, as in the "Richborough Hoard of Radiates",

Pl. V, 4. *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* No. 80, New York, 1938. None of these coins was very badly worn, and in this respect they contrast strongly with the latest coins of the hoard.

Constantinian 26. All are from the closing years of Constantine I's reign, and of the thirteen *Gloria exercitus* "One standard" type, no doubt some belong properly to the next period. Two of these are halved. On the whole the coins are not badly worn.

Constantian 35. Of the nine "Two Victories" type, the seven decipherable are all of Constans. Of the eleven "Fallen horseman" type at least four seem legitimate and none are extremely barbarous. Two are cut down to Æ 4. One boldly struck little coin shows virtually no sign of wear and may well be a very late imitation. Of the eight *Spes reipublice* four were cut down to Æ 4 size, as was also the single coin of Magnentius.

Valentinianian 45. Twelve only were left whole, ten were cut down to Æ 4 size and the remainder show various degrees of mutilation. The types are:

Gloria Romanorum. Valentinian I 4. Valens 5. ? Emperor 7.

Securitas reipublicae. Valens 8. Gratian 1. ? Emperor 14.

Gloria novi saeculi. Gratian 6.

The mint-marks are mostly imperfect, and all of the kind common in British-found hoards; but the absence of Siscia is unusual. All show fair wear.

Theodosian 649. The vast majority are of the *Victoria Augg* "Single Victory" and the *Salus reipublicae* types. Besides these occur:

Vot. XV mult XX 6. Gratian 5. LVG///, PCON (2), SMRP, and one ? m.m. Valentinian II 1. SMRQ.

Vot. V 2. Theodosius SMKΔ. Arcadius SMK///.

Vot. X mult XX 3. Theodosius 2. ? m.m. ? Emperor 1.

Vot. XX mult XXX 1. ? Emperor. SMN///.

Spes Romanorum. "Camp-gate" 6. Maximus 2. PCON and one barbarous. Victor 3. LVGS and two ? m.m. ? Emperor 1 (very much worn).

Spes Romanorum. "Victory 1." 3. Eugenius. AQ// and two ? m.m.

Victoria Augg. "Two Victories" 7. Valentinian II (unbroken obverse legend) 2. $\frac{\cdot}{R}///, \frac{\cdot}{///}$. Theodosius 2. $\frac{\cdot}{R}B, \frac{\cdot}{R}Q$. Arcadius

2. (Obverse division I-V) $\frac{\cdot}{RT}$, (? obverse division) $\frac{\cdot}{RP}$.

? Emperor 1.

The remaining 621 of the decipherable, and, I have no doubt, most of the indecipherable, coins consist of the following two types:

Salus reipublicae 258. Aquileia 41. Valentinian II 5. AQP 1, AQS 3, ? 1. Theodosius 11. AQP 5, AQS 2, ? 4. Arcadius 15. AQP 3, AQS 8, ? 4. Honorius 2. AQP 1, ? 1. ? Emperor 8. AQP 2, AQS 2, ? 4. The emperors all have the divided form of obverse legend.

Rome 79. Valentinian II (obverse division, when legible, N-1) 9. RP 3, RT 1, RQ 1, R·P 1, R·B 2, R·/// 1. Theodosius 11. RB 1, RQ 3, Rε 1, R// 2, R·ε 1, R·/// 3. Arcadius 4. Obverse *Dn Arcadi-us pf Aug.* 3. Rε 1, RϕB 2. Obverse *Dn Arca-di Aug.* 1. R///. Honorius 16. Obverse *Dn Onori-us pf Aug.* 8. RT 1, R/// 1, ? 6. Obverse *Dn Hono-ri Aug.* 8. All ? m.m. ? Emperor 39. RP 4, RB 2, RT 2, RQ 3, Rε 4, R·Q 1, R·/// 1, R/// 22.

Heraclea 1. Valentinian II (obverse legend unbroken) 1. SMHA. Mint uncertain 17. Valentinian II 3. Theodosius 9. Arcadius 3. Emperor and mint-mark uncertain 120. Either Valentinian II or Theodosius 3. Either Arcadius or Honorius 11.

Victoria Auggg. "Single Victory." 363.

With reverse legend divided *Victori-a Auggg.* Treveri 7. Valentinian II 3. TR 2, ? m.m. 1. Theodosius 1. TR. Arcadius 1. TR. ? Emperor 2. TR 2. The emperor's obverse legend, when legible, is always in the divided form. No examples have been noted of the m.m. TRP.

With reverse legend divided *Victor-ia Auggg.* Treveri. No certain examples in this hoard. Lugdunum 25. Valentinian II (obverse division 1-A) 5. LVGP 4, LVGS 1. Theodosius 2. LVGP 2. Arcadius 10. (Obverse undivided) 7. LVGP 7. (Obverse divided I-V) 2. LVGP 2. ? Obverse 1. LVGP.

Honorius (obverse undivided) 1. LVGP. $\frac{V|}{/////}$ occurs on two coins. This m.m. has been noted only for Arcadius and Honorius, and only with divided obverse legend. The emperors are here indecipherable. ? Emperors. LVGP 5.

Arelate 103. Valentinian II (obverse division 1-A) 8. PCON 8. Theodosius 9. SCON 7, ? 2. Arcadius (obverse undivided) 26. PCON 4. TCON 12, ? 10. Honorius (obverse undivided) 6.

TCON 3, ? 3. ? Emperors 54. PCON 6. SCON 2. TCON 9.
///CON 37.

Mint uncertain 84. Valentinian II 8. Theodosius 5. Arcadius 71.
(Obverse undivided) 40. (Obverse divided I-V) 10. (? Obverse
division) 21. Emperor and mint uncertain 144.

Unattributed. 101, of which two were of lead; both of Æ 4 size.
One of the two had evidently been impressed with obverse
and reverse dies; the reverse type may have been the "Two
Victories".

With very few exceptions these unattributed coins were Æ 4 (the exceptions never came up to the normal Æ 3 size), and their general appearance leaves little doubt that they too were "Theodosian", only slightly more degraded than those listed above as offering some possibility of attribution to either emperor, mint or type.

It is probably owing to some accidental cause that the earlier coins are less worn than the later "Theodosian" in this hoard. What is really important to note is that the "Theodosian" coins have evidently for a very considerable time borne alone the brunt of the currency. One "Radiate" and one "Diademed" "imitation" seem to be the only examples of that class of copies which are now believed to have sprung up in Britain side by side with, or in succession to, the latest issues of the legitimate mints which found entry here. These two imitations are very little worn. The evidence from "Icklingham II", found some fifteen miles from Stretham, is, on this point, much to the same effect. It represents a rather earlier stage in the wear and tear of the Theodosian coinage, and contains no example that could reasonably be regarded as a distinctly late "Radiate" or "Diademed" copy. It is possible, of course, that, as "Radiate" and "Diademed" are thought to have had each their own particular spheres of attraction, so in some parts of the country the legitimate coinage may have maintained its hold longer than in others upon the popular fancy.

I would call attention once more to the numbers of the *Salus* type from Aquileia and Rome respectively, and, in particular, to the numbers for Arcadius and Honorius. In every late hoard we find that Honorius at Rome predominates

in this type over his brother. The issue there was clearly long continued after 395. How long, we have yet to determine. Of the Rome coins unattributable to emperors—the worst struck and presumably the latest in the growing deterioration of the mint—there can be little doubt that most are of Honorius. Of the coins unattributable to emperor, mint or type, there can be little doubt that the majority are the *Salus* of Rome and that the majority of these are of Honorius. The burial of this hoard took place while the latest Roman coinage to reach Britain still formed the normal currency, but was so much worn as to argue a long period of use. When, then, did the latest Roman currency, found in hoards or singly on occupied sites, reach Britain? Gold, silver and bronze hoards give us reason to believe that money of all denominations came freely into the country until the revolt of Constantine III in 407. The present hoard shows the latest bronze worn down with the rest, and can hardly be dated earlier than the third decade of the fifth century.

Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, it does not help much to the solution of the special problems connected with the *Salus* and *Victoria* issues, but it has, I think, a bearing on the wider question of the “Re-occupation of Britain by the Romans”. However, some historians would disagree with me in this. Their standpoint in regard to the numismatic evidence on this question is well stated by Dr H. S. Schultz in his very interesting article “The Roman Evacuation of Britain” in *J.R.S.* 1933, pp. 86 ff. He first gives three reasons for thinking that the Roman coinage of the “re-occupation” years does in fact occur, but unrecognised by numismatists, in Britain: (1) “As two-thirds of the ‘Theodosian’ Æ 4 are indecipherable, they may well include the missing coins.” But the later *Victoria* issues are generally distinguishable by the clumsier Victory of the reverse type, the reverse legend ends—AVGG and the mint-mark is $\overline{\text{RM}}$. It would be strange indeed, if out of the 7548 “unattributable” coins of the Theodosian Æ 4 found at Richborough (“Second Richborough Report”) not a single one should show either of these readings, when *ex hypothesi* the coinage is new and unworn. (2) “The coin with the GLORIA REIPUBLICAE

(*sic*, for . . . CE) type and the legend DN VALENTINIANVS PFAVG cannot properly be referred to Valentinian II, whose coin has, according to Cohen, IVN in the obverse style, and may just as well belong to Valentinian III." No; Valentinian II never has IVN with this type, and Valentinian III never struck this type. When will historians learn that, especially in the last volume of his great work, Cohen—or his continuator—is not to be trusted? (3) "Some coins of Theodosius II may be among those attributed to Theodosius the Great." On these *ex hypothesi* new coins it would be impossible to miss the *officina* letter added *in the field* of the one western Æ 4 type, struck with the name of Theodosius II. His own eastern issues do not include the types found at Richborough.

But, Dr Schultz adds, the absence of the later coinage—even if we grant it—is no argument against a reoccupation. Noricum Ripense was held by the Romans long after the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius whose coins are the latest found there, as in Britain. It is, of course, impossible to judge of the validity of this statement without knowing the extent and nature of the evidence on which it rests. Whatever it is, we must still feel some surprise that a Roman garrison could be quartered for years at Richborough without leaving a trace of the coinage struck throughout those years.

The recent publication of Collingwood's *Roman Britain*, Sutherland's *Coins and Currency in Roman Britain* and Mattingly and Stebbing's *The Richborough Hoard of "Radiates"* has both stimulated our interest in the dark period of our history which lies between the departure of the Romans and the settlement of the Saxon Kingdoms, and raised hopes that at least a dim outline of the political, economic and artistic life of those two or three centuries may be revealed to us. Numismatics will certainly take its share in the work. There are many "barbarous" coins already found and hitherto disregarded, many, no doubt, still to be found; and now that attention has been drawn to their possible importance as sources of evidence for this time, they must be made to tell us what they can. We can no longer hope for a "King" Arthur, but Genseris and Pavunius-Pruumus exist, if now only as ἀμενηνά κάρηνα, and may one day become more

substantial. What are the economic implications of a coinage, brought to light at Lydney and elsewhere, of which more than fifty specimens can lie comfortably on a halfpenny? With what success shall we be able to trace the gradual fusion of the sub-Roman population with the invading foreign elements through the strange modifications of traditional Roman types by a new artistic spirit, which resulted in the Saxon coinage?

J. W. E. PEARCE.

[The pot in which the coins were contained was unfortunately broken, and the upper half could not be recovered. It is a jar of hard grey ware with slightly burnished surface, with a more or less globular body and slightly expanded footstand. Had it been found unassociated with any datable objects it would probably have been assigned to a much earlier period than that to which it actually belongs, and this serves to emphasise the inadequacy of our present knowledge of coarse wares of the later Roman Period (Plate I).

The hoard is now preserved in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, and the Curator is deeply indebted to Mr Mattingly, of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, for kindly having the coins cleaned and treated, and to Mr Pearce for his great kindness in examining and reporting upon them.

The Museum is also much indebted once again to Major Gordon Fowler, whose good offices enabled it to secure the hoard, and who has also supplied valuable information about the Roman pewter and other material found near the site where the hoard was discovered. M. O'R.]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

BY T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A., M. O'REILLY, M.A.
W. M. PALMER, M.A., M.D., F.S.A., AND
F. M. HEICHELHEIM, D. PHIL.

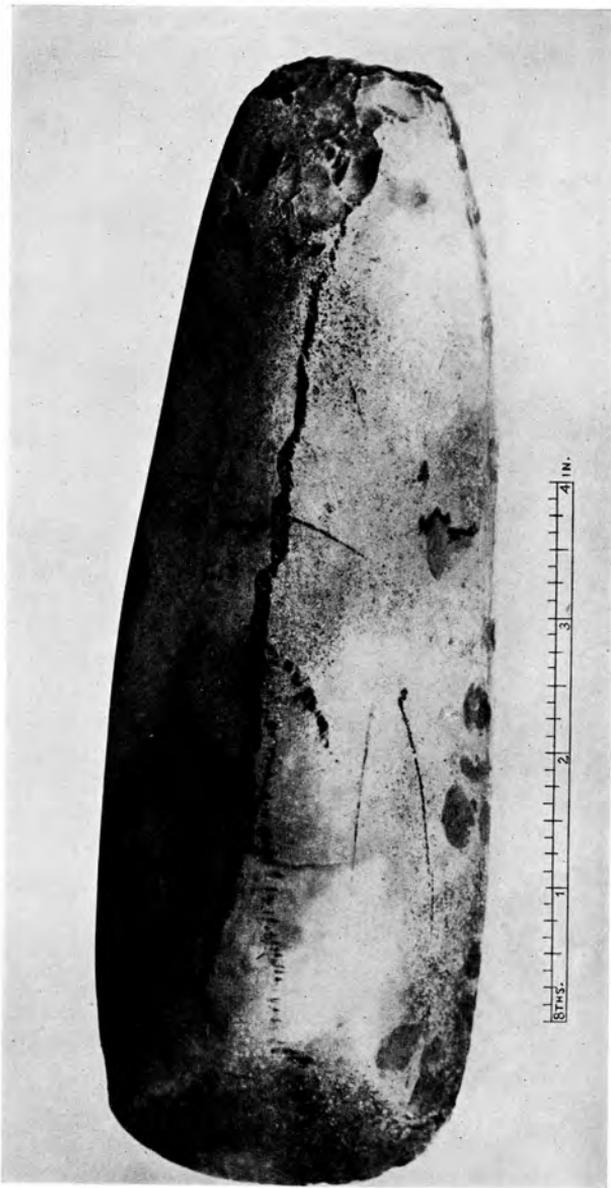
DR PALMER kindly allows us to publish a remarkably large and fine axehead which has recently come into his possession (Pl. I). This is a ground and polished flint axe with a fine patina not unlike old ivory in colour and texture; it is of thickened oval section with unexpanded edge, and probably belongs to the Neolithic Period rather than the Bronze Age. Its whole appearance is reminiscent of the axes found in the Broads, Burwell. It was found at Hildersham, Cambs., between Middle Furze Hill¹ and the road, in a field where numerous flint flakes have been found, though it is a part of the Cambridge Region where it is not very usual to find Neolithic remains. The Furze Hills, however, are sandy hills, differing in this respect from the surrounding country, which no doubt accounts for the choice of the spot by Neolithic man.

The bronze palstave shown on Pl. II, fig. *a*, was found in the Isle of Ely and has been kindly presented to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr Louis Clarke. It belongs to a very well-known type with no loop, crescentic blade, and a shield-shaped depression, outlined by a bead, below the stopridge. Such specimens are usually assigned to the earlier part of the Middle Bronze Age (cf. e.g. Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, p. 56). Pl. II, fig. *b*, shows a palstave of a much rarer type, and though it also has a wide edge and no loop it probably belongs to a much later phase of the period. The blade, which can only be called crinoline-shaped, is very thin and flat, and resembles in this respect the flat triangular blades of such palstaves as those in the Stibbard hoard (Evans, *Bronze Implements*, fig. 69), which are generally

¹ Alderman Conder tells us that skeletons were exposed when gravel was dug on this hill nearly fifty years ago.

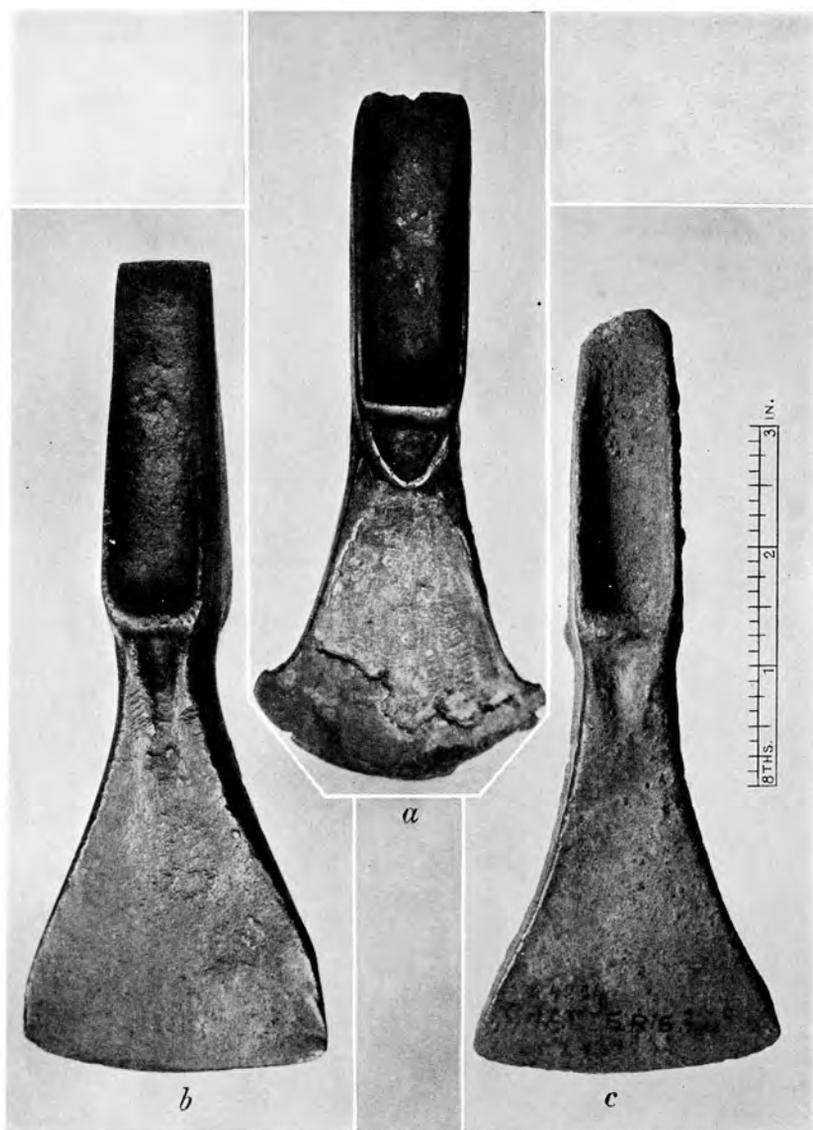
thought to have survived in use, perhaps as currency, into the Late Bronze Age; the flanges, moreover, are short, and the clumsily made trough-shaped depression below the stopridge seems to be an extremely debased version of the shield-shaped ornament of the earlier type. Fox figures as a late and debased type a rather similar palstave from Teversham (Fox, Pl. IX, fig. 6), but a closer parallel is to be seen in one from the Isle of Ely, probably from Chatteris, in the Museum collection (Pl. II, fig. c). Both of these are of better workmanship than the new specimen, which has a lopsided appearance suggesting that the two halves of the mould in which it was cast were not fitted together quite squarely. It was found during the building of a house on the road which runs from Stapleford to the Babraham road, across a part of the Gogmagog Hills.

The iron axehead shown in Pl. III was found by T. C. Lethbridge at Dimock's Cote near Upware, at the time of the construction of the new bridge across the Cam. A diamond-shaped rove resembling those found on the clinch-nails on Viking boats was found at the same time. The spearhead and scramasax figured in *C.A.S. Proc.* vol. XXIX, p. 114, and the *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire*, Pl. X, *h* and *p*, were found at different times at the same spot, and it is probable that the whole group is more or less contemporary, in that they may have been lost in a single incident during the Viking wars. The axe may be compared with the small "woodman's axe" in the hoard of weapons found at London Bridge and published by Dr Wheeler in *London and the Vikings*, fig. 1, no. 8, and p. 18. Our axe, though small, is strong and heavy, and of rather unusual construction; the socket was formed by hammering a strip of metal round a mandrel and enclosing a wedge of iron to thicken the blade (see fig. *b*). This agrees very well with the description of an axe given in the following passage from the *Heimskringla*: "Harek of Thiotta sat at home on his lands even until Magnus Olafson came into the land and became king. Then went Harek south to Thrandheim to see King Magnus. There was then with King Magnus Asmund, the son of Grankel. But as Harek was a-walking up from the ship whenas he came



Flint axehead, Hildersham, Cambs.

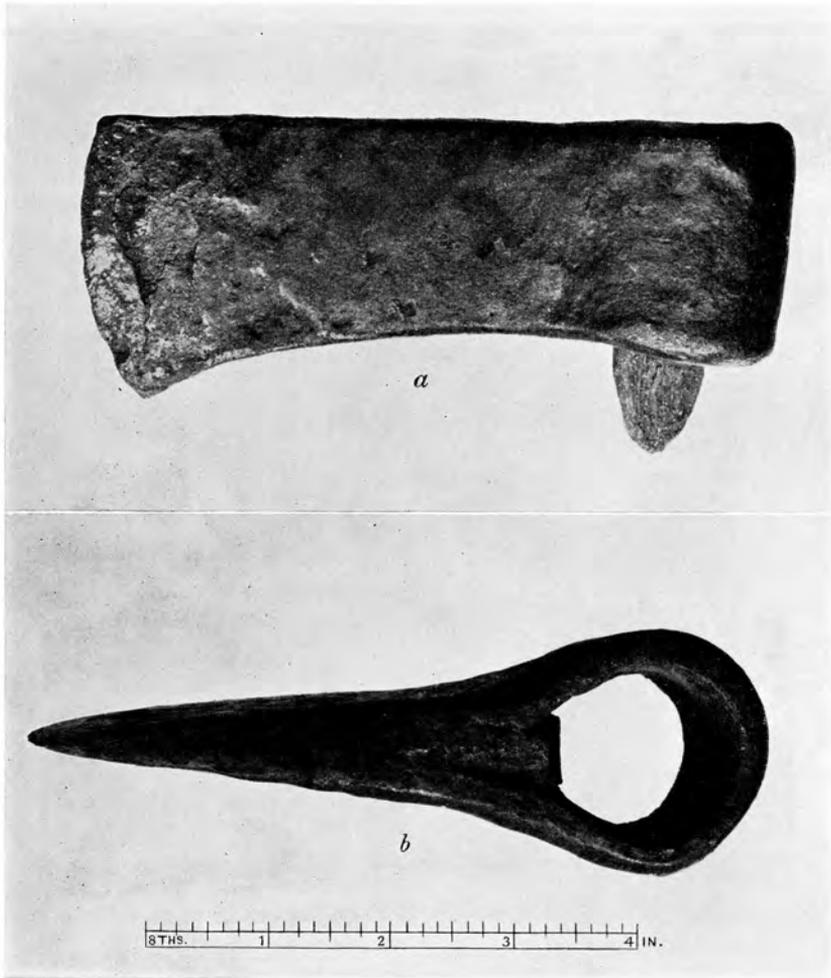
PLATE II



a, Palstave, Isle of Ely.

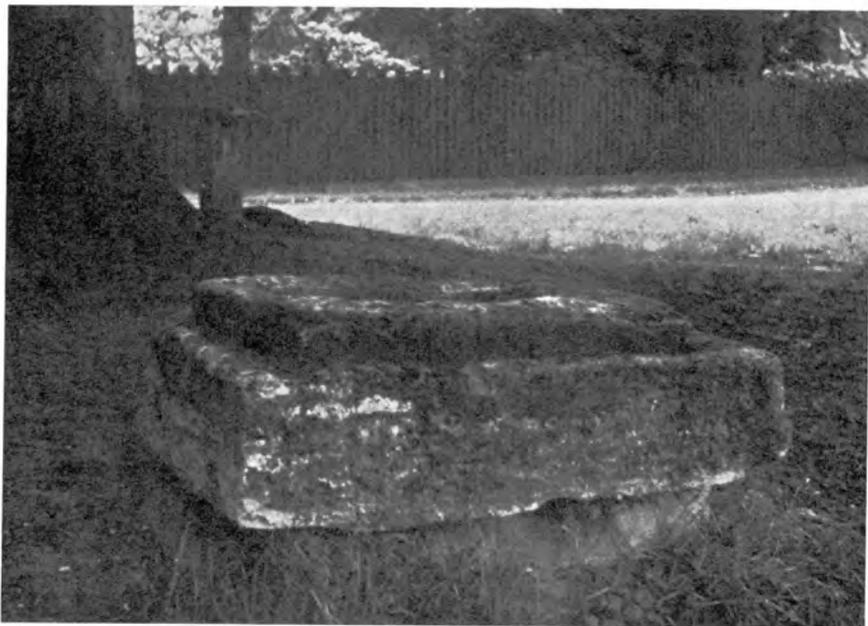
b, Palstave, Gogmagog Hills.

c, Palstave, Chatteris.



Iron axehead, Dimock's Cote.

PLATE IV



Cross-base, Meldreth, no. 1.



Cross-base, Meldreth, no. 2.

PLATE V



Greek potin coin, St Neots

to Nidoyce, Asmund was standing on the loftswalé with the king; they saw Harek, and knew him. Then spake Asmund to the king: 'Now will I reward Harek the killing of my father.' He had in his hand a broad-axe, little, and thinnish.

"The king looked to him, and said: 'Have my axe rather.' (Now that was one wedge-beaten and thick.) And again the king said: 'Look to it, Asmund; hard are the bones in that carle.'

"Asmund took the axe and went down and out of the garth, and when he came down to the thwart-street, then were Harek and his a-walking up from below against him. Asmund hewed Harek in the head, so that straightway the axe stood down in the brain of him, and that was the bane of Harek. But Asmund walked up again into the garth unto the king, and all the edge of the axe was perished.

"Then said the king: 'How then would have done that thin axe of thine? Meseemeth this one is all undone.'

"Thereafter King Magnus gave Asmund domain and bailiwick in Halogaland; and many and great tales are told of the dealings of Asmund and the sons of Harek." (*The Story of Magnus the Good*, translated by William Morris and Eiríkr Magnússon, chap. XIII.) The axe has been presented to the Museum by T. C. Lethbridge.

T. C. L.

M. O'R.

Cross Bases at Meldreth

In the village of Meldreth there are two stone cross bases, the original situation and purpose of which are unknown.

Cross Base No. 1 (Pl. IV, *a*). This stands on a little green, part of what was once called Marvell's green, beside the stocks and whipping post, at a point where the road to Kneesworth branches off from the main village street. The stone is oblong, measuring 46 by 36 in., and is 14 in. high. The second step is 34 by 26 in. The hole for the shaft is 16 by 10 in. and 7 in. deep. The stone was discovered about fifty years ago in digging a drain behind the village grocer's shop. This shop was for many years during the nineteenth century in the possession of the Wallis family, who built a

large barn for general storage and the drying of herbs. Large boulder stones were inserted at the corners of this barn, and it is conjectured that the cross base was brought there for a similar purpose. This relic was moved to its present position by my uncle, Mr Mark Palmer.

Cross Base No. 2 (Plate IV, *b*). This is in the yard of a house at Meldreth; which stands near the site of the manor of Veyseys and opposite the vicarage garden. The house belongs to Mr Woollard of Swaffham Prior. The stone is a square, 28 by 28 in.; height 13 in.; hole for shaft $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. From the carving on the top of the stone it seems to date from the fourteenth century. When the stone was first pointed out to the writer by Mr George Ward of Melbourn it was standing on edge by the side of the road from the farmyard to the orchard. As its present situation is so near the churchyard, it is probable that the stone came from thence. A circumstance which supports this is that when a small granary on the same premises was pulled down about ten years ago, the walls of this were found to be composed of church window tracery of the fourteenth century. Research tells us that the east window of the chancel put in about 1370 was taken out about 1870 and the present pseudo-Norman window inserted. Observation shows us that the tracery of the old east window with some transitional Norman work from the side windows was built into the granary.

I was on the point of advising the owner what to do with the stone tracery, when, whilst my back was turned, he carted it away to make the foundations of a road across his farmyard. I had, however, previously stolen some specimens.

It was probably about this time that the heap of worked church debris containing many fragments of mediaeval lead and glass tracery was deposited in the garden at the back of Manting House and planted with yew trees. John Burr, churchwarden, was then the occupier of Manting House.

W. M. P.

A Gaulish Coin from St Neots

A Greek potin coin (F.M. 1725) found at St Neots (Hunts) in 1911, and given to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, proved rather interesting, although it is in a bad state of preservation. Wt. 2.94 gm. *Obv.* bust of Artemis to l. *Rev.* butting bull to r.; above, M α ; beneath, plane line of exergue (Pl. V).

This coin of the first century B.C., imitating the types of the Greek colony of Massalia, was issued in the country of the Mandubii in the south-east of Gaul.¹ The well-known *oppidum* of this tribe, Alesia, the modern Alise-St-Reine, was defended by Vercingetorix and conquered by Caesar.² It would be difficult to imagine that this rather worthless coin was used by traders from continental Gaul who came to the region of St Neots. It is more likely that a Mandubian family of immigrants into Huntingdonshire kept it in memory of their origin. Whether these Mandubians emigrated from their home country in consequence of Caesar's campaigns or independently, cannot be proved or disproved with any certainty; but the first of these suggestions is possible and, at least, very attractive.

F. M. H.

¹ Cp. H. de la Tour, *Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises* (1892), pl. XVI, 5284.

² Caesar, *Bell. Gall.* VII, 69 f.

UNPUBLISHED LATIN INSCRIPTIONS IN CAMBRIDGE

By F. M. HEICHELHEIM

It may be useful for future research to describe ten small Latin inscriptions which are preserved in Cambridge and have not been published, as far as I am able to ascertain.¹ The inscriptions Nos. 1-4 and, perhaps, 5-8 belonged to the collection of a Dr Barratt. They were given to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in 1865. Nos. 1-4 were transferred to the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1889, Nos. 5-8 in 1939. The provenance of Nos. 1-8 is not known. They seem to have been bought in Italy, possibly in Rome, and it should be noticed that they are inscribed on marble which might be from the quarries of Carrara. Nos. 6-8, perhaps, refer to the same family and might have been found together.

1. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures: 8.5 × 7.5 cm.

]tate*
]parie[*tat*
]s*m*[

- (1) This is the upper line of the original inscription.
(3) Perhaps, [*v.*]s.m. A. Stein.

2. Type of the inscriptions from the *columbaria* of Rome. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures: 21 × 12.9 cm.

]eius	<i>Volu[m]niius?</i>
]*	<i>Q. Volum[n]ii</i>
]s*v*	<i>libe[rt</i>
	<i>Phyl[</i>

- (3) *S(e) v(ivo)* or *s(ibi) v(ivo)*. A. Stein.

¹ It is my agreeable duty to thank Dr A. Stein, late Professor of Ancient History in Prague, for contributing the notes marked with his name.

3. Grave inscription. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures:
21 × 12.9 cm.

[Mall]ius?
]fo f*s*
]lo Aug[
]August[
]issimo su[o

(1) A name like Mallius or Thallus should, perhaps, be expected here. A. Stein. The first letter could be read as *F, H, I, M, N, P, R* or *T*.

- (2) [Ru]fo f(ilio) s(uo) or [Ru]fo f(ecit) s(ibi). A. Stein.
(3) Aug[usti lib.]. A. Stein.
(4) August[i lib.]. A. Stein.
(5) [Dulc]issimo. A. Stein.

4. Grave inscription. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures:
19.2 × 24 cm.

P. Sergius rest[ituit]
monumento []
*dimidiam*intr[]*
*sinisteriore*c[]*
*cula*quam*et ii[] sibi]*
*et*su[is]*

- (3) *Intr[anti]* better than *intr[oitu]*. A. Stein.
(4-5) Perhaps, [*aedi*||]cula. A. Stein.

5. Grave inscription. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures:
47.5 × 33.9 cm.

*A.*Quinctilius*Lucundus*
*ex*hoc*loco*in partem**
*dextram*usque*ad*ostium*
*ferreum et*in part(em)*sinisterior(em)*
*usque*ad*conditium*sibi*et*suis**

(5) For *conditium*, i.e. *conditi(v)um* cp. *Thesaurus linguae Latinae* s.v. *conditivus*.

6. Grave inscription. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures:
47 × 33.8 cm.

*M*Flavius*Hyla*
*ex*hoc*loco*ad*partem*
*sinisteriorem*usque*ad*
*ostium*ferreum*sibi*et*suis**

7. Sculptured cinerary urn of the Roman city type. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures: height 36 cm., breadth 31 cm., depth 28 cm.

*M*Flavius*Hyla
hic*situs*est*

8. Similar *cinerarium*. Fitzwilliam Museum. Measures: height 23 cm., breadth 31 cm., depth 28 cm.

*Diis*Manibus
M*Flavi(i)*M*f(ili)*
Prisci
vix(it)*a(nnos)*XVIII*

9. Tile. Fitzwilliam Museum. Given by Professor Lewis in 1899. Provenance unknown. Measures: length 24 cm., breadth 14 cm., thickness 4 cm.

Public

10. Altar from Orange. Limestone. Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Acquired as a part of the Ransom Collection in 1923. Measures: height 20 cm., breadth 8.4 cm., depth 7.2 cm. A god (Silvanus?) is represented standing erect and holding a tree-branch in his right hand. Fragments of the last lines of the inscription are preserved immediately over the relief, and to its left and right.

]V[]O[
]AM	v*s*
]US	l*n*

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