

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLII
JANUARY 1948 TO DECEMBER 1948

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES AND BOWES
1949

THE CHURCH OF
ST MARY THE GREAT

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH
AT CAMBRIDGE

by

W. D. BUSHELL, M.A.

with a Foreword by

PROFESSOR G. M. TREVELYAN, O.M.

Master of Trinity College, Cambridge

The Church of Saint Mary the Great, in Cambridge, may justly be described as one of the most interesting in the country, deeply associated as it is with the growth and spread of the Reformation in England, with the history of the University of Cambridge and with the great scholars who have preached in it. Mr Bushell has written not merely an architectural history of the church, but has done full justice to the many aspects of its story, social, political and religious.

Illustrated, paper boards, 7s. 6d. net

FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS

BOWES & BOWES · CAMBRIDGE

From the
FOREWORD

by PROFESSOR G. M. TREVELYAN, O.M.

THIS INTERESTING AND VALUABLE RECORD of the history and antiquities of Great St Mary's, in all aspects architectural and human, should receive a warm welcome both from town and gown. As High Steward of the borough as well as Master of a college, indeed of the college which holds the patronage of St Mary's, I may be allowed to speak for both the two sides of Cambridge life, to whom St Mary's is respectively the University church and the central church of the borough.

The assiduous scholarship of Mr Bushell has been admirably employed in collecting and ordering this large mass of material, all of it interesting in one way or another to Cambridge folk. An old Trinity man, Mr Bushell spent the greater part of his life in arduous and valuable public service, but since his retirement the historical and antiquarian instincts which he has inherited from his father the Reverend W. D. Bushell, F.S.A., of St John's College and of Harrow School, have prompted him to this labour of love, by which he has put Cambridge greatly in his debt.

G. M. TREVELYAN

BOWES & BOWES · CAMBRIDGE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY



VOLUME XLII

CAMBRIDGE
BOWES AND BOWES

1949

*Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society
by Bowes & Bowes Publishers Limited
Cambridge*

*Printed in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge
(Brooke Crutchley, University Printer)*

CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1948-1949</i>	page vii
<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1947-1948</i>	viii
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1946</i>	ix
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1947</i>	xi
<i>Editorial Note</i>	xiv
Railways to Cambridge, Actual and Projected: a Centenary Review <i>By Canon R. B. FELLOWS, M.A., LL.M.</i>	I
Andrew Doket and his Architect <i>By ARTHUR OSWALD, M.A.</i>	8
The Authorship of a Seventeenth-Century Harvests' Account Book from Fowlmere <i>By W. P. BAKER, M.A.</i>	27
The Cambridgeshire Properties of the Nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell <i>By W. O. HASSALL, M.A., D.PHIL., F.S.A.</i>	33
The Clergy of Sawston, 1197 to 1948 <i>By F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.</i>	41
<i>Iconomania</i> in Eighteenth-Century Cambridge. Notes on a newly-acquired Miniature of Dr Farmer and his interest in Historical Portraiture <i>By PROFESSOR G. R. OWST, LITT.D., D.LIT., PH.D., F.S.A.</i>	67
Combined Beaker and Iron Age Sites at Lakenheath, Suffolk <i>By GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S.</i>	92
An Early Iron Age Site at Lakenheath, Suffolk <i>By A. S. R. GELL</i>	112
Further Excavations at the War Ditches <i>By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.</i>	117
Archaeological Notes <i>By C. I. FELL, M.A., T. C. LETHBRIDGE M.A., F.S.A., and G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.</i>	128
<i>Index</i>	131

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT THE WAR DITCHES¹

T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

CAMBRIDGE archaeology has always always been favoured by the efforts of remarkable men, and although these have on the whole succeeded in placing much knowledge of the early conditions of life in this part of the world at the disposal of those who wish to know about it, they have at the same time occasionally been responsible for drawing red herrings across our path; and it has not been too easy to remove the scent.

The 'sagacious Mr Mason', we are told for instance in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*,² re-identified the Roman roads leading to Cambridge. Professor McKenny Hughes, on the other hand, complained that the difficulty was not so much to identify these roads as to decide which of the innumerable possible roads were not Roman. It is, however, a hare started by the late Professor (who if anyone merited the term 'sagacious' certainly did so himself), which is giving us a good run for our money.

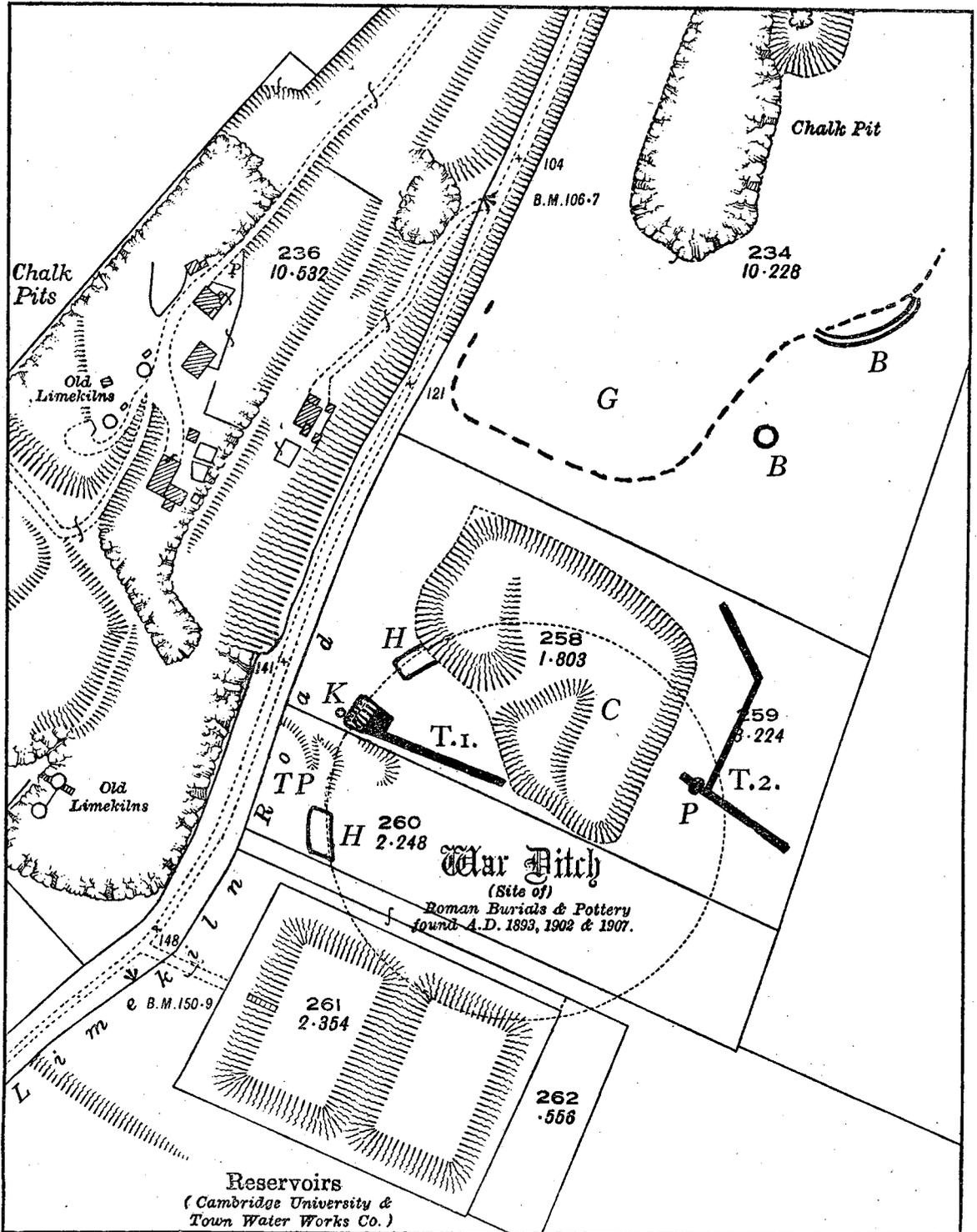
McKenny Hughes, if he did not exactly discover the 'War Ditches' and invent the name, is certainly responsible for a faulty conception of the character of this work which has figured in most works dealing with the Iron Age in Britain ever since. He created a most plausible picture³ of a complete circular hill fort, and endowed it with a name which probably never belonged to it. It is highly improbable that anyone knew of the existence of this ditch from the time it was filled in till its rediscovery by men digging chalk on the site many centuries later. The name was apparently given to it then by the workmen, on account of the numerous human skeletons which it contains.

It is improbable that any doubt would have been thrown on the accuracy of Hughes's observations had it not been for the threat of the complete destruction of what is left of the earthwork by the advancing edge of the Great Chalk Pit (see Plan, p. 118). This threat was, however, becoming urgent and it was felt that a little more ought to be known about the site before it was completely destroyed. It was also hoped to obtain a stratified sequence of Early Iron Age pottery, which had not so far been found in the neighbourhood. The work done in the summer of 1939 can only be considered as a trial excavation, and the war was responsible for its untimely conclusion. It was almost entirely carried out with voluntary labour by both senior members of the University and undergraduates, the work of Mr C. W. Phillips, M.A., F.S.A., and the late Mr Derek Leaf being invaluable. Dr Grahame Clark collaborated in deciding the method of working the site, and also recruited much of the labour. It seems

¹ 25 in. Ordnance Survey Map, Cambridgeshire, Sheet XLVII, 11.

² Vol. II, pt. 1, p. 44.

³ *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. x, p. 452.



PLAN. ■ = 1939 excavations. □H = Traces of Hughes's work. K = Roman kiln. P = Pit. B = Barrow ditches. G = Great Pit. - - - = Approximate present edge of Great Pit. C = Caius Pit. □TP = Tebbutt's Pit.

(Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office)

useless to thank the volunteers by name, as no one nowadays takes the trouble to read anything but the summary at the end of an excavation report; at least, so I am told by many who should know better. Our foreman, William Frost, must not be forgotten, however, for to his industry, as in many other excavations, is due the discovery that the War Ditches is not the remarkable completely symmetrical fort placed on the map by McKenny Hughes.

On the other hand, very much that Hughes reported was confirmed in our work. It was only where he was guessing, or at most discovering sections of ditch 'with a spud', that he has given the wrong impression. It is in fact a pity that we have to find fault with any of the observations of a man whose industry, ingenuity, and original ideas did so very much to encourage the study of archaeology in our district.

THE EXCAVATIONS

(PLAN, p. 118)

It is not thought necessary here to recapitulate all the results of Hughes's work at the War Ditches. These are published in detail in his reports.¹ Hughes claimed that he had explored a perfectly circular earthwork, and that a section of this ditch was visible in two faces of the Caius Chalk Pit and also in the adjacent Tebbutt's Pit. He explored large sections of the ditch to the southward of Tebbutt's Pit and picked it up on two sides of the reservoir. By linking up the sections so explored with sections he believed he could see in the Caius Pit he deduced the existence of the circular earthwork. Accordingly at the outset of the work we cut trial trenches (see *T2* on Plan) on the east side of the Caius Pit, and we expected to find the earthwork here with little difficulty. No actual ditch appears to exist here. A pit (*P* on Plan) filled with rubble and overlain with Romano-British rubbish was found at the approximate point where the ditch should have been, but it was shown to be of small extent. It is possible that this pit represents an early stage in the construction of a circular camp, but there is no direct evidence of this. No pottery was found in the rubble filling. Extensive trenching failed to produce further evidence of the ditch on this side of Caius Pit. Without being absolutely certain that the ditch does not exist farther out to the eastward on this side, it can be seen from the Plan that this would have to be either a very considerable distance off or would have large interruptions in it; and it would be difficult to account for its return to the Caius Pit, especially as the whole surface to the northward of the pit has been cleared down to the chalk subsoil by the men working the face of the big chalk pit.

I think we have demonstrated here that the earthwork as deduced by Hughes does not exist, and that what remains is either an unfinished work or something of a different character.

A single Anglo-Saxon 'square-headed small-long brooch' (Fig. 1, *b*) was found in surface trenching to the east of the small Pit *P*. It is probably an early specimen. Specimens of Anglo-Saxon brooches from sites with extensive Romano-British

¹ *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. x, p. 452.

occupation are sufficiently uncommon to warrant attention. There is a great quantity of Romano-British debris all over the site.

We had now cast considerable doubts on the validity of Hughes's report, but it was necessary to test his results obtained from the ditch where it was known to exist, and we hoped also to recover a sequence of Early Iron Age deposits. A considerable section was therefore marked out at a point on the west side, between the Caius and Tebbutt's Pits, where the ditch was shown to exist by testing with a bar. The section

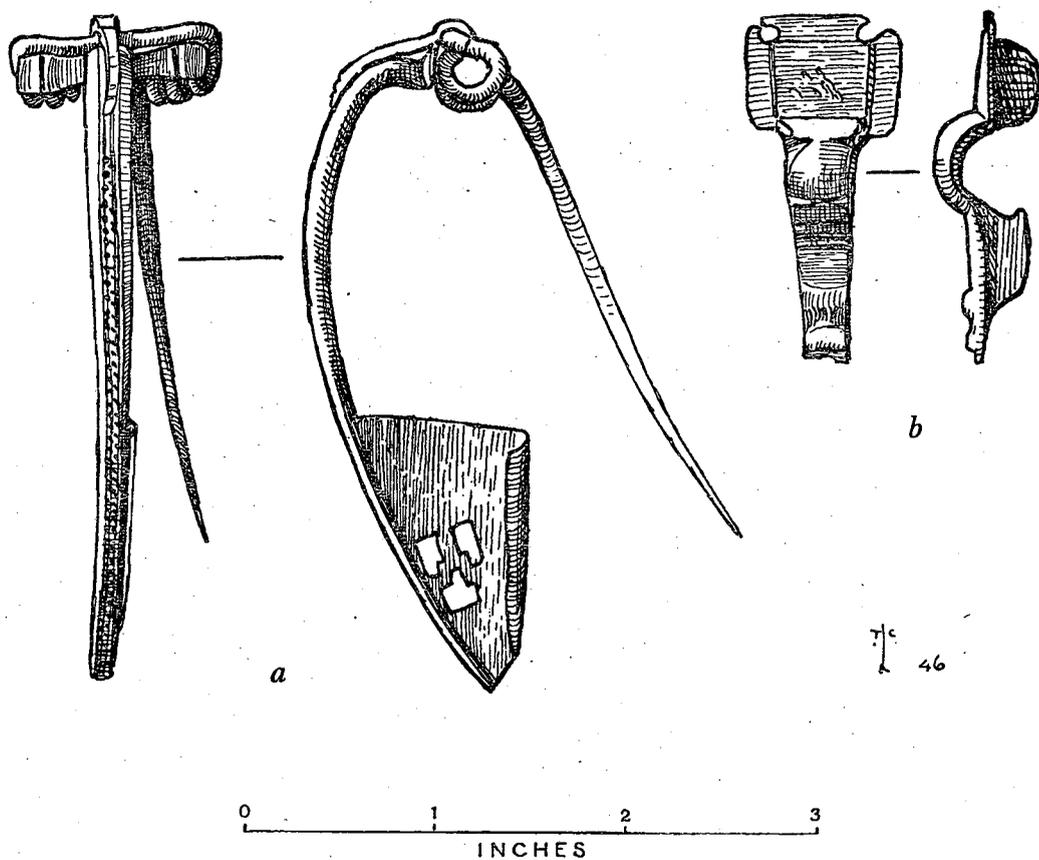


Fig 1. *a*, Bronze brooch of Early (first century A.D.) Form. *b*, Bronze brooch of Anglo-Saxon (fifth to sixth century) Form.

here was completely satisfactory in so far as it confirmed to a large extent all that Hughes had said of it, but it threw considerable doubt on the interpretations put on Hughes's results by later writers. The section (Fig. 4) shows clearly that by the first century A.D. the ditch had been filled up to within a couple of feet of the surface. At this time a pottery kiln (*K* on Plan) had been cut into its lip, and rubbish and ash from it which had been shot over the surface of the filling, formed a layer sealing up the earlier deposits. At the same time a burial made from approximately the same level of two feet from the present surface had been dug through the earlier deposits



a. Skeleton No. 5

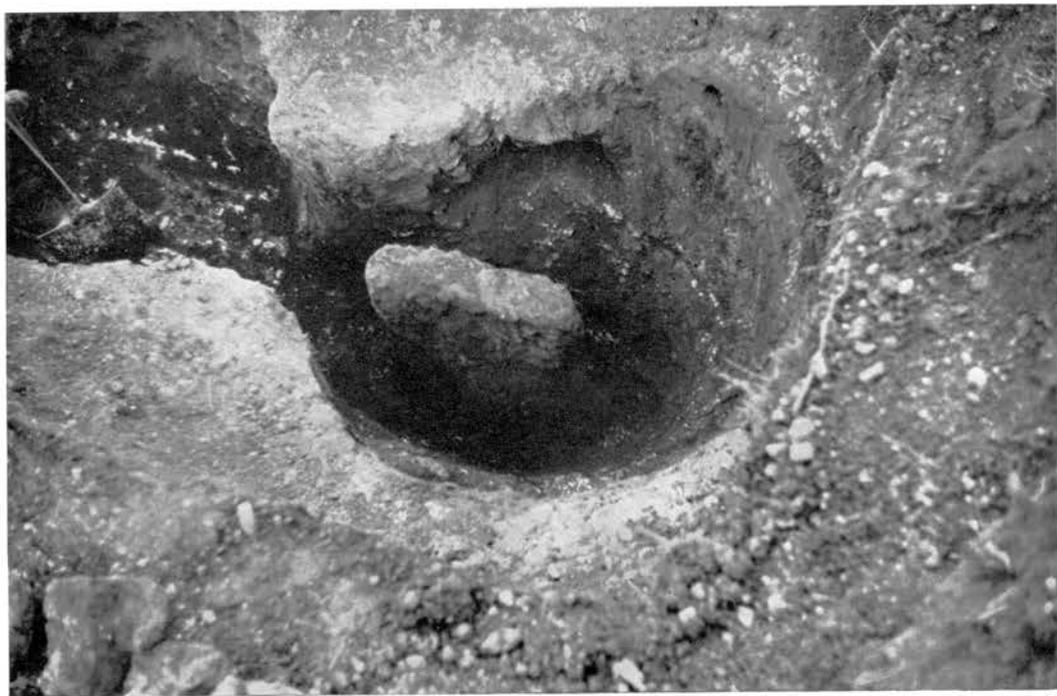


b. Skeleton No. 6. Charred torso lying on a temporary (?) vegetation surface
beneath the heavy rubble

PLATE XII



a



b

and was accompanied by a bronze brooch (Fig. 1, *a*) of a type usually dated in the first century A.D., just within the Roman Period. It was clear therefore that Romano-British potters had worked their kiln at a time when the ditch was only visible as a shallow hollow in the ground. One other adult burial (Plate XI *a*) and the skeleton of a child probably belonged to this period also.

Beneath the kiln-layer the filling of the ditch had the appearance of slow accumulation of plough soil for a depth of nearly four feet. This was succeeded by a layer of chalk rubble, which appeared to be the levelling back of the material thrown up on the east side when the ditch was dug. This rubble, which grew coarser as it neared the bottom and centre of the section, rested on a layer of ash of variable thickness. The ash, which mostly resembled burnt turves with lumps of charred wood, had apparently been thrown in upon a temporary land surface about nine inches thick established in the filling of the ditch upon its primary silting.¹ It was upon this temporary land-surface that we found human skeletons, as Hughes had done before. It was clear that these human skeletons had been to a greater or lesser extent affected by fire. In the case of No. 6 (Plate XI *b*) the charred trunk lay on, and partly in, a thin layer of humus, possibly representing something in the nature of a bed of nettles. The head, arms and legs were charred off. Lumps of charcoal lay on the ribs and big lumps of chalk rubble rested on the skeleton. This body may possibly have been burnt *in situ*, for although the rubble above was not much smoked, a burnt and crackled flint nodule lay on the bones. The charred fragments of a skull lay two feet away, and another skull lay in the same deposit within six feet of it.

It will be remembered that Hughes recovered a skeleton, which he thought had had a later fire built upon it.² This view would not fit in with our observations. At some points the chalk rubble was heavily smoked by the ashes that lay beneath it, and a loose skull and some inarticulated human bones were found at various places in the rubble. The evidence, such as it is, appears to point to some disastrous conflagration, the debris from which was shovelled into the ditch when it was still red hot, the rubble being then thrown upon the ashes. When we note the large number of skeletons found by Hughes in this layer, the condition of the bones recovered in our work, and the character of the deposits themselves, we appear to have good grounds for suspecting that some kind of massacre took place on the site at some indefinite date before the Roman occupation, and that the conquerors, whoever they were, threw the smouldering bodies and remains of the earthwork back into the ditch. Pieces of charred wood were noticed all through the mass of the heavy chalk rubble, and little trails of soot from the smoking ashes ran about through the interstices, showing clearly that the rubble was thrown back on charred skeletons and hot ashes alike.

Beneath the thin layer of humus, which we may think comprised a very temporary halt in the filling of the ditch, we found the primary silting of comparatively finely divided chalk in a more or less clayey matrix. At its thickest it was about three feet

¹ At a rough calculation all this silting could have been derived in a very few months from the sides of the ditch alone without any addition from elsewhere.

² *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. x, p. 464.

deep. A very great number of animal bones was found scattered through this primary silting. The great majority of these were the foot- and ankle-bones of sheep. There were a considerable number of flint-flakes, and some scrapers in comparatively fresh

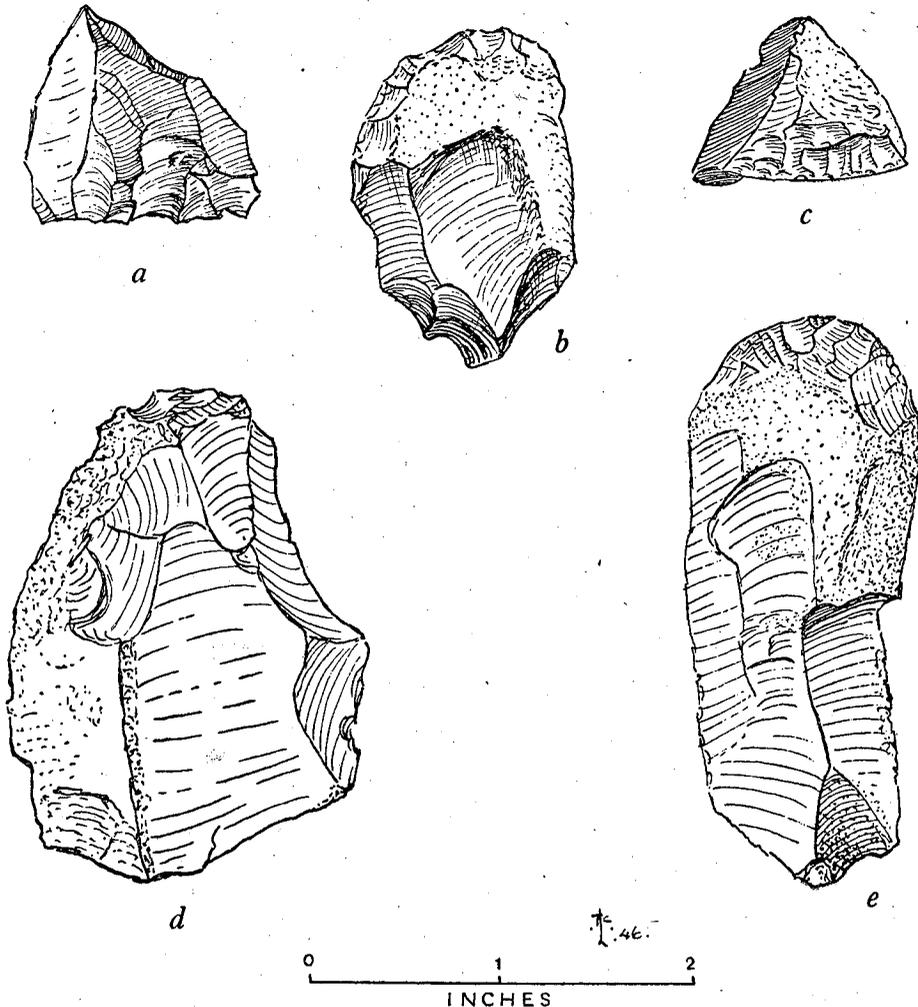


Fig. 2. Flint implements from filling of ditch. *a*, Core; *b* and *c*, scrapers; *d*, rough scraper (all from primary silting). *e*, Scraper from rubble filling.

condition (Fig. 2). It is improbable that these flint implements had been lying for centuries on the surface of the ground before they fell into the ditch. At the same time we found a few scraps of soft paste hand-made pottery. Such pieces (Fig. 3) as can be identified belong to the Bronze Age and some (Fig. 3, *a*, *b* and *c*) probably belong to the Beaker phase of this age. It is hard to know what interpretation to put on these objects. It may be that they do no more than indicate that the ditch was dug through soil which contained debris from a Bronze-Age settlement. On the other hand, the mass of sheep-bones must surely be nearly contemporary with the digging

of the ditch, and if this was done in the Iron Age it is curious that some of the pottery fragments do not belong to this period. Hughes apparently found Bronze-Age pottery in the lowest levels of the ditch; if we can judge from the brief description in his report.

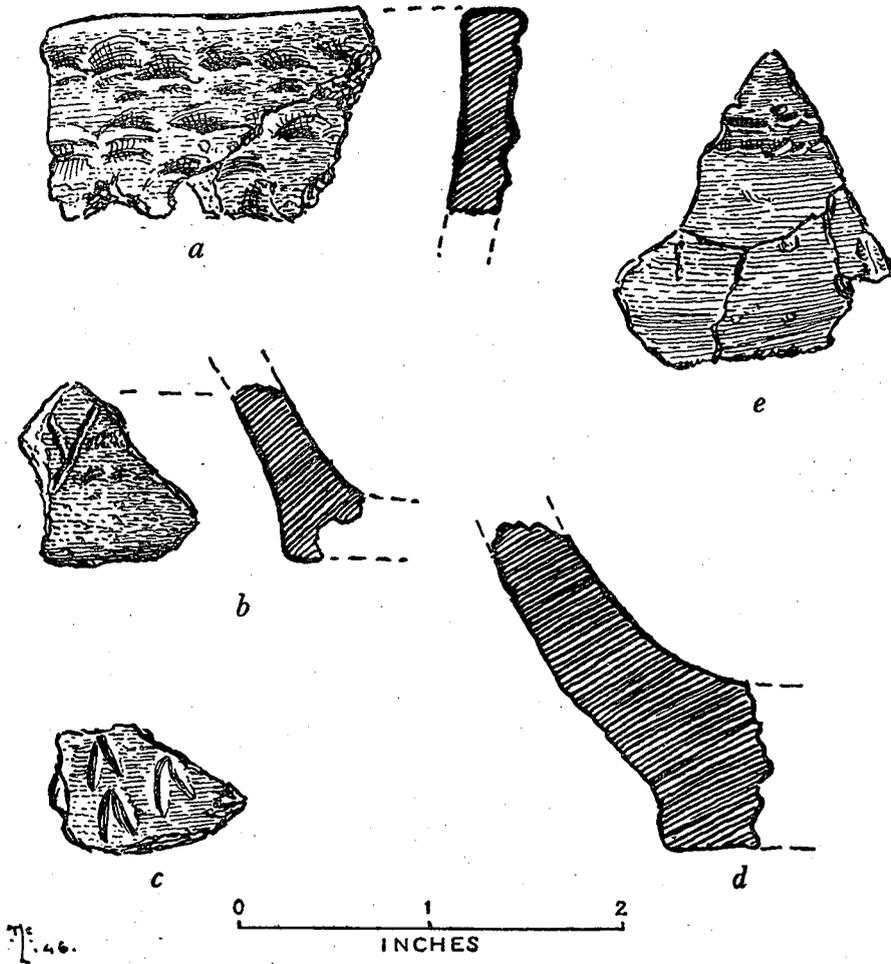


Fig. 3. Bronze-Age potsherds from the primary silting at the bottom of the ditch.
 □ *a*, *b* and *e* probably 'beaker'. *c* and *d*, probably 'food vessel' or 'collared urn'.

The finds in the primary silting were so puzzling that, taking into consideration the fact that no ditch had been found on the east side of Caius Pit, it seemed possible that we were dealing with the ditch of a long-barrow which had been completely levelled. Attempts to locate its opposite side, however, failed (see Plan), and the long-barrow idea may be abandoned. Another curious feature of this section of the ditch was a large boss of chalk which had not been removed from the east side. It had probably been retained for the convenience of the men who were digging the ditch, in order that they could carry up baskets of chalk rubble. Rough steps were observed

in the side of it. It may be thought that this boss is yet another indication that the War Ditches represent one of those things which we are told never to expect, but which nevertheless appear to be quite common, that is, an unfinished work. This may be perhaps borne out by the fact that we cleared a considerable area on the east side of our section without finding the slightest trace of post-holes. Had the ditch been properly protected, with a palisading as well as a vallum, post-holes must have remained visible in the very level chalk subsoil. On the whole, however, it is more likely that the War Ditches are of Bronze-Age date.

POTTERY KILN

It will be remembered that Hughes recovered many traces of pottery-making from his sections, but no actual kiln of a complete kind. The present specimen (Plate XII, *a* and *b*), though less elaborate than those explored at Horningsea¹ or by Heyward Sumner in the New Forest, is a well-defined structure which had obviously had a long ancestry before it reached its present form. In shape it recalls the so-called primitive hypocausts found by Pitt Rivers and others in Romano-British village sites, but it was lined and 'roofed' with clay and had a central clay pier to support the clay roof, which was really the floor of the kiln. The illustrations will give a better idea of the construction than any long and wordy description.

The whole body of the kiln and the flue was filled with large potsherds which were presumably intended to aid the draft. These were much affected by frequent firing, and potsherds from the same pot had often been burnt to very different colours. Some were fragments of pots which had not been given their final slip before they were broken. They are all 'olla' forms with traces of a cordon round the neck, and appear to date from the time when Belgic pottery forms were giving place to more definite Romano-British ones probably in the third quarter of the first century A.D. This agrees well with the brooch (Fig. 1, *a*) found on Skeleton 1 in the grave mentioned above. Pot forms such as these are known from the early ditches at Cambridge Castle and Guilden Morden Cemetery, and are to be considered as local copies of Belgic types. The kiln is of interest, as it gives an idea of what kind of pottery was being baked in the neighbourhood perhaps a century or so before the Horningsea kilns were in operation.²

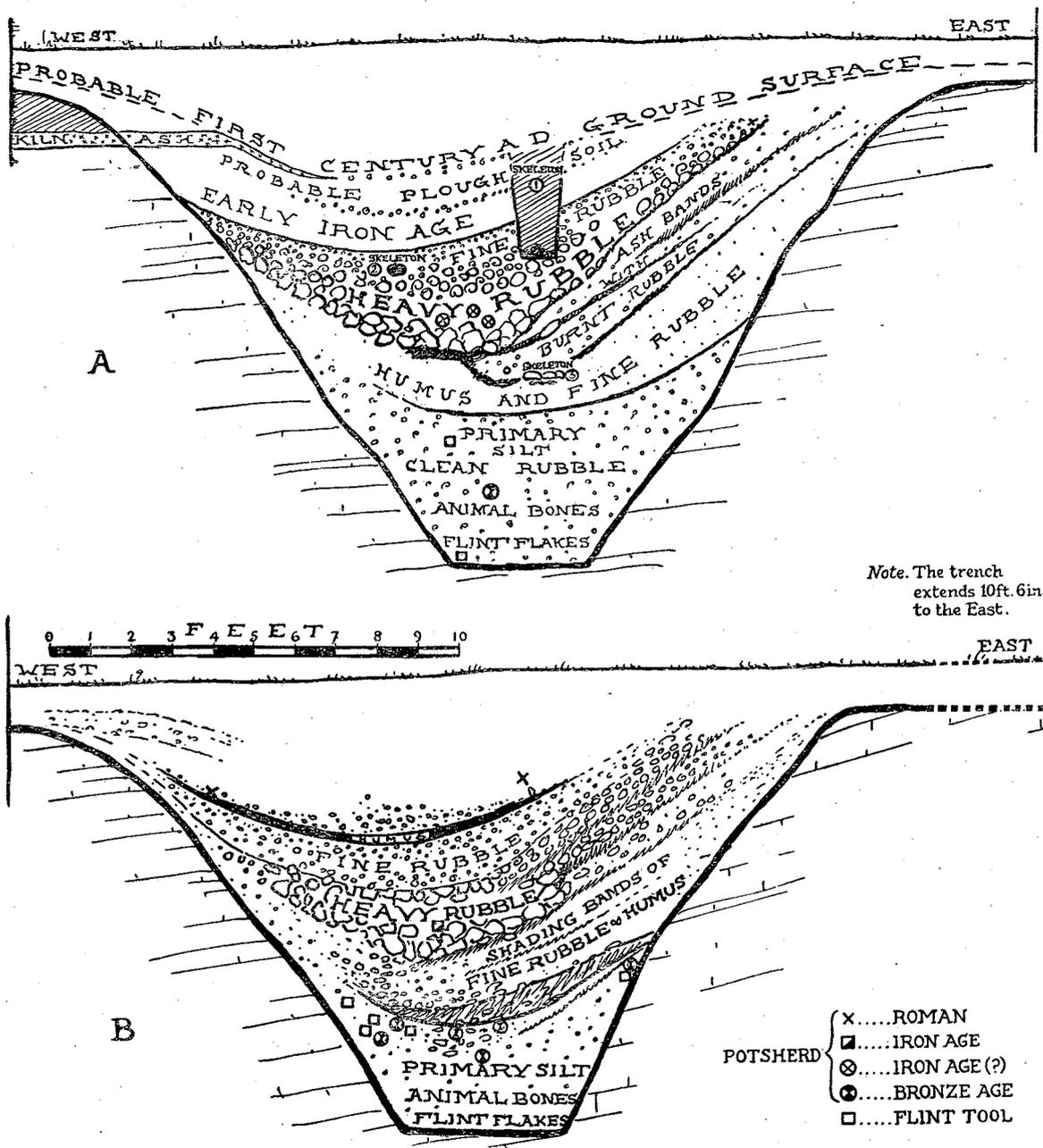
OTHER POTTERY

(1) One of the remarkable discoveries made by Hughes was the extensive collection of sherds with barbotine decoration of a kind which is of limited distribution in this country.³ This ware seems to be uncommon in most districts except London. Recently, however, I recovered a complete pot of this ware from cremation No. 39/c/1 at the Guilden Morden Cemetery. We found several fragments of this pottery in the

¹ *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. xvii, p. 14.

² Owing to present-day difficulties it is necessary to reduce illustrations to a minimum, and as all students know the 'cordoned olla' I have not illustrated it.

³ *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. x, Pl. xx.



Note. The trench extends 10ft. 6in. to the East.

Fig. 4. Sections of the War Ditches, Cherryhinton, Cambridgeshire. A, South section; B, North section (thirty feet apart).

first two feet of the filling of the ditch. It seems very possible that the ware may have been baked on the site of the War Ditches itself. Its form suggests that it is more or less contemporary with the types from the kiln we found.

(2) A piece of 'pie-crust' rim of a date considerably earlier than the Roman Conquest was found at a depth of four feet in the filling of the ditch and above the heavy rubble at this point. This object may perhaps be thought to fix the date of the levelling back of the rubble and the inclusion of the burnt skeletons to some time earlier than say the second century B.C. The sherd itself might well have come from such a pot as that from the Eggington burial.¹

SKELETONS²

No. 1. Skeleton of a mature adult probably female. This was an orderly interment, laid on its back with the legs straightened, and was 5 ft. 4 in. deep in the silting of the ditch, in a grave cut down into the chalk rubble. A bronze brooch (Fig. 1, *a*), with a solid catch plate in which a step pattern had been cut, lay at the throat and had possibly fastened a shroud, or perhaps a hood. Two brooches were found in a similar position in a grave at Guilden Morden and are frequently found with Romano-British burials. This burial, together with Nos. 4 and 5, may well belong to the same community as the people who worked the kiln and whose skeletons were found in Hughes's graves here. They may be shown later to have much in common with skeletons from the Romano-British burials at Guilden Morden. In this connexion Dr W. L. H. Duckworth's comments on both groups of burials may be noted.³

No. 2. Skull of adult with no lower jaw, apparently thrown in with the heavy chalk rubble.

No. 3. Remains of an infant in very friable condition almost directly beneath No. 1, and 3 ft. beneath it. The child lay on the humus layer between the primary silting and the heavy rubble, and two heavy slabs of chalk rested on it.

No. 4. Remains of a child about four years old. Very poor condition. Body had lain on right side with knees drawn up; 2 ft. deep, and 3 ft. from east lip of ditch. Probably Romano-British.

No. 5. Skeleton of a short middle-aged male (Plate XI *a*). Buried extended and on its face, in a grave cut down to 5 ft. 2 in. from the surface. Diseased teeth, as often noticed at Guilden Morden. Probably nearly contemporary with No. 1.

No. 6. Charred torso of adult (Plate XI *b*) mentioned above. It lay on its back in the humus layer between the primary silting and the chalk rubble. A burnt and shattered skull 2 ft. distant probably belonged to it.

No. 7. Skull of an adult female (?). No lower jaw. In similar situation to No. 6.

It will be interesting to know how the physical characteristics of Nos. 1 and 5 compare with those of Nos. 2, 6 and 7, if they can be reconstructed. They should differ in date by some centuries.

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. xx, No. 2, p. 236, Fig. 3, no.2.

² These have not yet been given more than a cursory examination.

³ *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vol. xxvii, p. 64.

BONES OF ANCIENT SHEEP IN THE CAMBRIDGE REGION

Numerous fragments of animal bone were found in the primary silting of the ditch. Most of these are sheep-bones. In common with the majority of bones found on any early habitation site, a very large proportion of the War-Ditches bones have been so badly gnawed by dogs that they are useless for comparative purposes. There are, however, quite a large number of astragali and other ankle-bones which are complete. These all belonged to sheep which were very small and light compared with modern beasts.

A single metatarsal bone is moderately well preserved. This certainly belonged to a very small specimen of the Soay or St Kilda type (*Ovis aries studeri*). I find on examination that this type of sheep with big curving horns and slight leg-bones was eaten by the Anglo-Saxons of the pagan period in the huts at West Row and Water-beach. Its bones are also present at Thetford in the houses of that part of the town which appears to have been destroyed by the Viking army in the wars of the early eleventh century. In the Viking Age this sheep was distributed from Eastern England to the Western Islands of Scotland, for I find several specimens of its bones among those of other domestic animals recovered from an earth-house on Kerrera which also contained a pin of about the year A.D. 1000.

When excavations were taking place at Denny Abbey in 1947 a remarkable deposit of sheep-bones was discovered just above the floor-level of the medieval chancel. These bones, which with a very few exceptions were metacarpals, must have represented the remains of some hundreds of sheep. They appear to have belonged to at least three breeds. One of these breeds, although very much bigger than the Viking, Anglo-Saxon or Bronze-Age sheep, was very long on the leg with very thin shafts to its bones, and I feel it must represent a breed evolved from the Soay type.

It would be of interest to know when this breed became extinct in Eastern England, but unfortunately it is not possible to say with any certainty when these Denny Abbey bones were buried. It seems possible that they were collected by children as toys (Icelandic children still collect them to represent toy horses). If this is the right explanation, then they were probably collected by children playing in the Abbey not long after the chancel was destroyed.

ADDENDUM

Since this excavation report was written, all the topsoil on the east side of the chalk pits has been removed to prepare for the extension of the Great Pit. The trace of a ditch apparently of no great depth is now clearly visible. The track of this ditch extends somewhat further to the eastward than the line indicated by Hughes. It is about twelve ft. wide, with an entrance on the east side, and is not continuous. There is therefore a strong suggestion that the earthwork was never completed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

VOLUME XLII
JANUARY 1948 TO DECEMBER 1948

21s. net.

CONTENTS

<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1948-1949</i>	page vii
<i>Officers and Council of the Society 1947-1948</i>	viii
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1946</i>	ix
<i>Report and Summary of Accounts for the Year 1947</i>	xi
<i>Editorial Note</i>	xiv
Railways to Cambridge, Actual and Projected: a Centenary Review By Canon R. B. FELLOWS, M.A., LL.M.	i
Andrew Doket and his Architect By ARTHUR OSWALD, M.A.	8
The Authorship of a Seventeenth-Century Harvests' Account Book from Fowlmere By W. P. BAKER, M.A.	27
The Cambridgeshire Properties of the Nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell By W. O. HASSALL, M.A., D.PHIL., F.S.A.	33
The Clergy of Sawston, 1197 to 1948 By F. J. BYWATERS, M.A.	41
<i>Iconomania</i> in Eighteenth-Century Cambridge. Notes on a newly-acquired Miniature of Dr Farmer and his interest in Historical Portraiture By PROFESSOR G. R. OWST, LITT.D., D.LIT., PH.D., F.S.A.	67
Combined Beaker and Iron Age Sites at Lakenheath, Suffolk By GRACE BRISCOE, M.B., B.S.	92
An Early Iron Age Site at Lakenheath, Suffolk By A. S. R. GELL	112
Further Excavations at the War Ditches By T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A.	117
Archaeological Notes By C. I. FELL, M.A., T. C. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., F.S.A., and G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.	128
<i>Index</i>	131