

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXVIII

1978

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON

1978

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXVIII

1978

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON

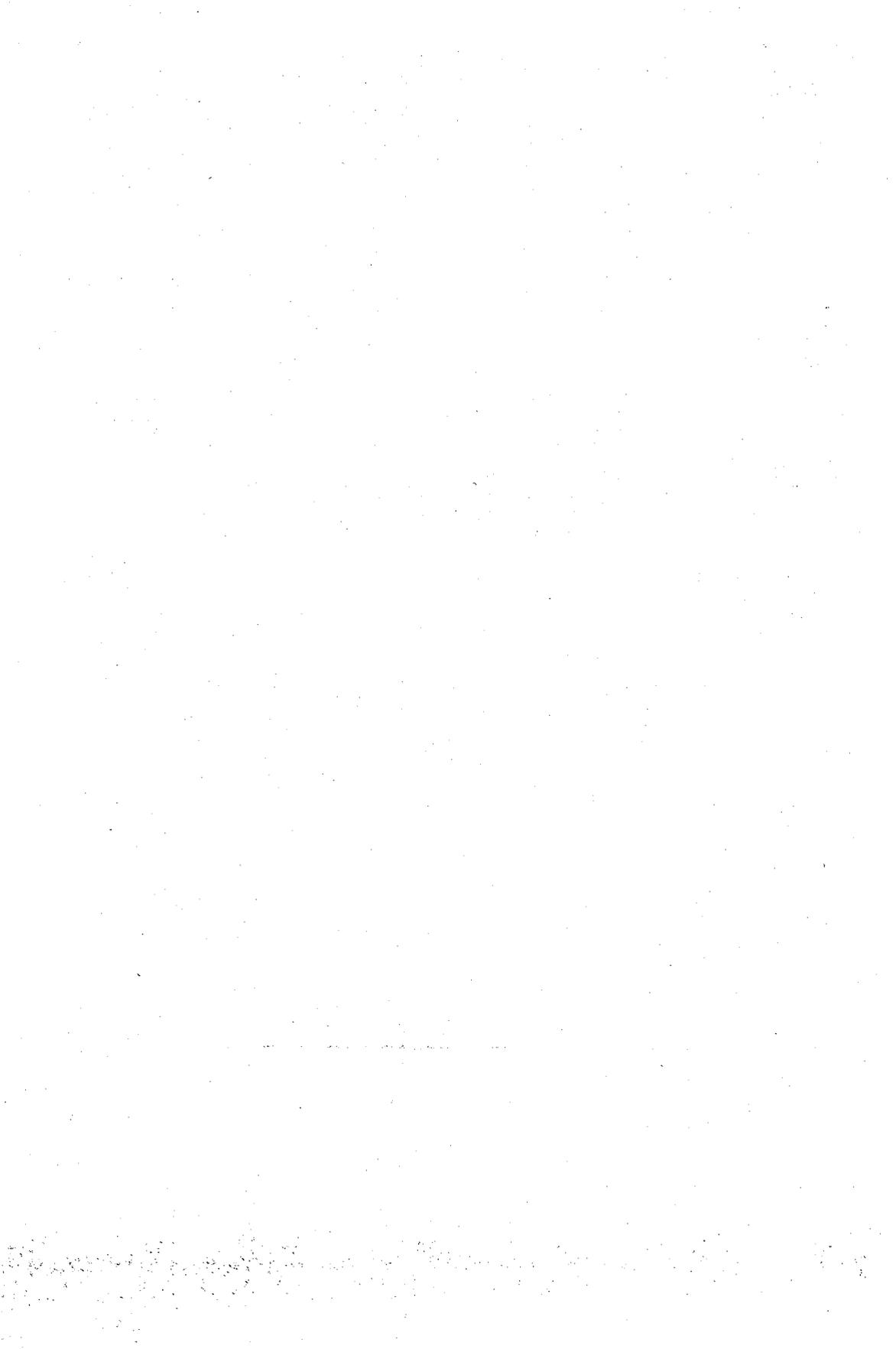
1978

Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (incorporating the Cambs and
Hunts Archaeological Society) by Imray Laurie Norie and Wilson Ltd, Wych House,
Saint Ives, Huntingdon

Printed at The Burlington Press (Cambridge) Ltd., Foxton, Royston, Herts. SG8 6SA

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
<i>Officers and Council of the Society, 1977 - 1978</i>	
The Society's Room and The Proceedings	viii
Field Officer's Report	ix
The Field Walking Group of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society First Report	xi
A Roman Lead Tank from Burwell, Cambridgeshire CHRISTOPHER J. GUY	1
The Roman Farm Settlement at Godmanchester, II W. H. C. FREND	5
A Fragment of Pre-Conquest Sculpture from Balsham, Cambridgeshire DOMINIC TWEDDLE	17
Elm - A Field Survey DAVID HALL <i>and</i> D. R. WILSON	21
An Investigation of Royston Cave SYLVIA P. BEAMON <i>and</i> LISA G. DONEL	47
Cambridgeshire Earthwork Surveys, III A. E. BROWN <i>and</i> C. C. TAYLOR	59
Benjamin Flower and the Politics of Dissent M. J. MURPHY	77
Coaching Routes of the Cambridge Region, 1820 - 1850 DAVID H. KENNETT	89
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society J. G. POLLARD	105
Book Reviews	117
Note on Four Anglo-Saxon Pots in Luton Museum T. BRISCOE	121
<i>Index</i>	



THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

J.G. Pollard

*(A revised version of a paper given before the Society, 14 March 1977)*¹

The Society has not, before this occasion, ever regarded itself. It was certainly aware of an impending centenary, but 1940 was not a proper time, and a projected publication for the birthday was postponed. We were content to invite Ellis Minns to address the 100th Annual General Meeting on 'The Illuminated books of Lindisfarne and Kells', and to attend a tea party for 140 guests given by Louis Clarke at his home. He spoke briefly on the history of the Society, and was presented by Minns with a letter from the Society's Council expressing their gratitude for all that Louis Clarke had done both for the Society and for the University Museum.

Today is no special anniversary, but we do deserve credit, and now is an opportunity to consider our history more fully than was done in 1940. Before looking at the genesis of the Society, I shall look at the sparse indications of a continuing interest in the University in antiquarian matters. The first and last King's Antiquary, John Leland, was appointed in 1533, and was a Christ's man. Both Universities amused themselves with the childish game of asserting primacy of foundation, and the Orator at Cambridge, inspired by John Caius, made such an assertion before Queen Elizabeth in 1564. The first serious antiquarianism here was however produced by the political process of justifying Tudor state and church through the discovery of precedents in pre-conquest England. Matthew Parker of Corpus, as Archbishop of Canterbury, led a team of historians and linguists who worked on pre-conquest history, religion, institutions, and law, and publications were made with a special Saxon type-face. Michael Henneage, Fellow of St John's College, should be mentioned, because he was one of the Assembly of Antiquaries that met in 1591. In the seventeenth century Cambridge has Martin Lister, also of St John's College, who was a medical man with a remarkable reputation as an antiquarian. Laurence Echard produced not only a reputable history of the middle ages, but also contributed the section on Cambridge-shire to Edmund Gibson's splendid edition of Camden's *Britannia* of 1695.

In the eighteenth century we have William Stukeley (1687-1765), a professional medical man and cleric, but who was also the most remarkable field archaeologist of the period. When an undergraduate here, Stukeley began to take a particular interest in antiquities, and he wrote "I frequently took a walk to sigh over the ruins of Barnwell Abbey, and made a draught of it, and used to cut pieces of the Ew trees into tobacco stoppers, lamenting the destruction of so noble a monument of the Piety and Magnificence of our Ancestors".²

The second half of the century has the Rev. William Cole and Thomas Gray the poet as serious students of medieval monuments. Cole has left to us, in the British Museum, the largest accumulation of miscellaneous antiquarian papers of any antiquary. Horace Walpole should be mentioned, for his enthusiastic medievalism was most important in the history of style, and he had serious antiquarian pretensions. It is amusing to find that Walpole resigned from the Society of Antiquaries because Robert Master, Fellow of Benet (Corpus Christi) College, read to the Society a devastating review of Walpole's book on Richard III.

These are small enough indications of a continuing concern from Cambridge men in antiquarian and archaeological matters. The only forum for such interests would have been the Society of Antiquaries in London³. There appear to have been very few Cambridge dons who were Fellows of the London Society, and there would have been little purpose in their being in such company, for by the end of the Napoleonic wars the Society of Antiquaries was practically moribund. This condition caused such complaint amongst antiquarians in general that a new national Society, the Archaeological Association, was formed in London in 1843. The ancient universities themselves were also generally somnolent. In Cambridge the professors seldom lectured, and were frequently absentees⁴. The low level of activity in the sciences caused the foundation of the Cambridge Philosophical Society⁵ in 1819, to provide a proper forum for scientific discussion, and to house an appropriate library. For students of antiquarianism or of archaeology there was no such forum, and the foundation of our society represents a university response to such a need. The response is gratifyingly early, for such a need was felt widely in England, as is shown by the spate of such societies founded in the 1840's⁶, but we are amongst the earliest. The Spalding Gentlemen's Society was founded in 1710, the London Antiquaries in 1717, the Edinburgh Antiquaries in 1780 and the Newcastle upon Tyne Antiquaries in 1813. The Yorkshire Philosophical Society⁷ was founded in 1822, out of the excitement generated by a discovery of fossil bones. Although the Society was scientific in origin, it almost immediately founded a museum for antiquities. The prospectus says "The Museum will be open to every subject of scientific curiosity, but it is chiefly designed to be a Repository of Antiquities in which the vicinity of the city abounds, and of geological specimens . . .". A few architectural societies preceded us. The Cambridge Camden Society and the Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic Architecture are both of 1839, and the Warwickshire Architectural and Natural History Society began in 1836. A spate of societies followed us — Norfolk and St Albans, both in 1845, Sussex, 1846, Bedfordshire, 1847, Buckinghamshire and the Lancashire and Cheshire, 1848, and the Somerset Society in 1849. I have already mentioned that a local excitement prompted the founding of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Similarly, the Sussex Society was founded from the excitement caused by archaeological discoveries made at Lewes during the building of the railway. The Cambridge Society had no such external event to prompt its foundation, for it seems to have been first proposed by a remarkable young man of 19 named J.O. Halliwell in 1839⁸, then an undergraduate at Jesus College. He had already published literary material in London

and was to mature into a remarkable lexicographer, editor, and Shakespearean scholar. The Society's letter books go back to 1840, but there is nothing in them concerning the genesis of the Society. The *Dictionary of National Biography* credits Halliwell with first proposing the society, and the idea was repeated by Arthur Gray in his Presidential Address to the Society in 1903. It can therefore be accepted as part of our folk wisdom. Halliwell went down in 1841 without taking a degree, but he continued to act as Secretary until May 1843. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Phillipps, against the father's wishes, and this marriage doubtless explains the publication in our *Proceedings* of a paper on Ely Cathedral by Phillipps.⁹

Our first President was Dr Tatham, Master of St John's College and vice-Chancellor at the time, and there was a committee of seven. Halliwell was secretary, and there were also the Rev. H. W. Cookson, fellow and tutor of Peterhouse, Rev. G.E. Corrie, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Sir Henry Dryden, the Rev. James Hildyard, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, the Rev. John Lodge, university librarian, the Rev. J. J. Smith of Caius, and the Rev. C. Hartshorne. Only one member of the committee was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Hartshorne, and he was to be one of the five dissident FSA's who formed the rival national society, the British Archaeological Association, in 1843.

The only members of the committee who had published, at that time, anything antiquarian, were Halliwell and the Rev. J.J. Smith. Smith had been editor of an excellent two-volume topographical work on Cambridge, published in 1840, and he contributed the second of our quarto series on a medieval chronicle, 1840, and a fascicule on College Plate in 1845.

The laws of the Society said that it existed for the study of the history and antiquities of the university, county, and town of Cambridge. The Report of the first Annual General Meeting shows that the Society's interests were principally historical, for the Report surveys the previous publications that existed on Cambridge, and then lists the various collections of manuscript materials concerning Cambridge which ought to be studied and published, such as Baker in the British Museum and the University Library, Cole in the British Museum, Hare in the Registry, and Bowtell at Downing College. This would suggest that the Society was formed out of an antiquarianism based on archival material, but there was, I think, another reason for our foundation and success — we were a temperate haven from the controversies centred on the Cambridge Camden Society¹⁰. The Camden had as objectives the study of gothic architecture and ecclesiastical antiquities. It was founded by Trinity undergraduates J.M. Neale and Benjamin Webb — 'vehement, tactless and arrogant young men, full of architectural rectitude and a hideous consciousness of their liturgical superiority'. Distinguished people in the Camden quickly resigned, to become Council members of the Antiquarian Society. For example, both Whewell and Robert Willis were vice-Presidents of the Camden Society, and both resigned in 1842. Willis was invited to be President of the Antiquarians in 1844, Whewell joined the Society in 1845 and served on Council from 1852 to 1854. Both Whewell and Willis were leading professionals in the study of medieval architecture, and Whewell had published an essay titled

“Architectural notes on German Churches” in 1830. He had stimulated Willis’s interest in the subject, and the election of Willis as President of the Antiquarians coincided with, and was probably prompted by, his having published in that year his pioneer work on “The Nomenclature of the Architecture of the Middle Ages”. Both Whewell and Willis had read papers on medieval architectural topics to the Cambridge Philosophical Society, so that, needing a platform, they could avoid with the Antiquarians the ecclesiological controversies of the Camden. An amusing example of controversy and a plain statement of the innocence of the Antiquarians in matters ecclesiological is afforded by the reaction to a lecture given to us by Willis in December 1848 on the excavations at Ickleton. The *Literary Gazette* of 1849 made the following attack on Willis’s opinions,

“We are informed that the Cambridge Antiquarian Society have joined in the opinion that the remains at Ickleton (which we have never viewed in any other possible light than Roman) are Saxon or maybe Norman! They had surely better stick to their church architecture and symbols than venture thus to expose themselves in the field of primeval antiquities”.

Churchill Babington replied to this criticism

“As the Society has always most carefully avoided symbolism, as church architecture is certainly not its primary object, and as primeval antiquities have received its special attention, the (latter part of the) attack falls to the ground”.¹¹

The Antiquarians were here quick to disassociate themselves from the activities of the Camden, which had moved to London in 1846. The Cambridge dissidents from the Camden formed in November 1846 the Cambridge Architectural Society, which lasted until 1870 when it formally amalgamated with the Antiquarians on equal terms. Law I of the Antiquarian Society had been modified in 1845 to read “Study of the history, architecture, and antiquities of the university, county and town of Cambridge”. These studies have remained our interests ever since.

Membership

Having dealt with the origins and aims of the Society, I wish now to look at our membership. The first group of subscribers, those who joined in 1840, numbered 19. By the end of 1841 there were 29, and in 1842 there were 40 paid-up members, with a total of 60 on the Treasurer’s books. The Society enjoyed a period of remarkable growth due to the energy of S.S. Lewis, Secretary from 1874 to 1891. We passed the 100 mark in 1879, 200 in 1881. The highest recorded membership in the last century was 333 in 1886. During the last fifteen years of the century there was a gradual decline in membership which alarmed Council. Between 1894 and 1900 subscribers fell from 196 to 165, the income falling by one third. In 1900 there were however 246 members, the difference in these figures representing compounded subscriptions. This meant that there was insufficient revenue for publications, and in 1909 our Auditors complained very sharply that with six publications in the press, Council had overcommitted the Society. Matters improved under F.G. Walker, Secretary from 1909 to 1914: in 1911 there were

456 members. The period between the wars, one of great activity, seems to have had a roughly regular membership of about 350, but there were many resignations in 1939, and in 1942 only 283 subscribers. We did not recover from these losses until 1952, and we have now 420 members. Such a figure is about one quarter of the number of private subscribers to such a national organisation as the Royal Archaeological Institute. It is an indication of post-war difficulties that we abolished Life Subscription in 1948, and that the Cambs. and Hunts. Archaeological Society, founded in 1900, amalgamated with us in 1952. The title page of our *Proceedings* continues to record this amalgamation. Most of the Society's income is spent on our publications. Not since 1846 has Council complained that the surplus was excessive, with two thirds of the revenue unused.

The rules for membership have been modified, but from the foundation the Society has been a mixture of Town and Gown. The admission of women was first proposed at the Annual General Meeting in 1880, and at a subsequent special meeting of the Society it was decided that wives and daughters could become associate members for a small subscription. A Presidential Address specially mentions the welcome given to women after the laws were modified to admit them as full members in 1894¹². Undergraduates were admitted as associates from 1908, and our present arrangements were first placed in our Laws in 1931. A.C. Haddon made an interesting proposal to Council in 1907. He offered to resign from the Council so that a citizen of Cambridge who was not a member of the University could take his place. Haddon argued that the Society was nominally as much a non-university as a university Society, and his purpose was to stimulate interest both in the Society and in the appeal for the new museum building. W.B. Redfern was duly elected to the vacancy. The first woman to serve on the Council was Miss Mary Bateson in 1906. She was a distinguished historian, having edited the University Grace Book B for the Society's Luard Series on university documents, and collaborated with Maitland to publish the town charters of Cambridge in a volume published jointly by the Society and the Town. Miss Bateson died within a year of her election to the Council.

Publications

The Society, having determined to publish materials, set about the task with admirable address. An energetic publication programme was a sign of life, and the runaway success of the Camden Society's myriad pamphlets a local stimulus. The Antiquarian Society was perhaps aware of the position of the Newcastle Antiquarians, who despite their relative wealth had published nothing between their foundation in 1813, and their commencement of *Archaeologia Aeliana* in 1822. Despite our small membership we produced from the foundation a series of slim quarto monographs, the first, by Prof. Corrie, being an account of the early library of St Catherine's College, in 1840. Between 1840 and 1853, eighteen such monographs and ten *Reports and*

Communications appeared. Between 1860 and 1880 there were only thirteen monographs, but between 1890 and 1893 no less than fifteen monographs were published. The subsequent 20 years, to 1914, saw twenty-one monographs, Mayor's *Cambridge under Queen Anne*, three Luard volumes, and the regular annual volume of *Proceedings*. Between the wars there were seven monographs, seventeen volumes of *Proceedings* and an index volume. Palmer's monograph on the monumental inscriptions and coats of arms of Cambridgeshire, 1932, published by Macmillan and Bowes, had almost one half of the cost paid by the Society, so that the rights in the book reverted to us. Since 1947 we have maintained an annual volume of *Proceedings*, and we produced in 1971 the third of our Indices¹³.

The close connection between the Society and the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is reflected in the extraordinary range of materials in the *Communications* and *Proceedings* and in papers presented as public lectures. Before 1914 the range was world-wide, concerned with both archaeology and anthropology. It is not for me to say how much of the early materials has survived in usefulness. I cannot believe that Professor Daniel has derived much profit from the article by our Secretary Bonney, 1866, which concluded that the megaliths of Brittany and Britain were possibly not post-Roman. It is at least clear, however, that the non-speculative publications, records of sites, coin finds, excavations, have survived. The importance of McKenny Hughes's work on shire archaeology was recently acknowledged by our dedicating 'The Cambridge Archaeological Gazetteer' to his memory. The topographical articles and the publications of historical documents are indispensable. Peter Gathercole tells me that the ethnographical and anthropological materials continue to be respected as pioneer field work. A.C. Haddon, in his address on retirement from the Presidency in 1906, said explicitly that he had regarded his election as a recognition of the special relationship here between archaeology and ethnology, and he made a charming observation concerning the photographic survey of the shire then being conducted by Dr F. J. Allen. Haddon admonished them to 'photograph everything of human interest that was photographable'.

There was an undercurrent of resentment against the breadth of our interests, however. The Presidential Address in 1908 examined the pattern shown in the papers of the previous year. Of twenty-four papers nine were on Cambridge, eleven on East Anglia, and only four dealt with materials outside Britain. A.H. Lloyd was quite clear on the matter. His Inaugural Address as President, 1931, suggested that the existence in the university of the teaching of Ethnology had removed from the Society any responsibility in that field. Lloyd mentioned, as a more proper concern, the prospective centenary of the Society, and he said that we should plan to complete the county history which we had once proposed. We were criticised outside Cambridge also, for the centenary volume of the Sussex Archaeological Society includes a complaint that we had once even listened to a paper on oriental magic. Surely our breadth of interests has been entirely laudable, for antiquarians would need to be told by an anthropologist, as by Haddon in 1906, that they should photograph, for example, the Cambridge May Day Ceremony of 1910, before the ceremony ceased for ever.

Venues

It may be of interest to record where the Society held its meetings. Initially both the general and the Council meetings took place in the college Lodge of the President. This arrangement lasted until the Philosophical Society provided a meeting room in its house, the building long known as the Hawks Club in All Saints Passage. The Philosophical society proved to have made a great mistake in building its own headquarters, for they proved too expensive to run and were first let, then sold at a substantial loss. The dispossessed Antiquarians took refuge in the rooms of the then Secretary in St John's College, 1866-7, and rooms were then hired in The Albert Institute in 1867 at £5 p.a. In 1870 the Optical and Astronomical lecture room on the New Museums site, north of Downing Street, was lent to the Society on the same terms as enjoyed by the Philosophical Society. The Museum of Classical Archaeology was built in 1883, and the regular meetings of the Society were held there in the lecture theatre for fifty years, until the University agreed to the use of the new Literary Lecture Rooms, Mill Lane, from 15 October 1934, where we still meet. Our Council had strong attachment to the lecture theatre in Little St Mary's Lane, for the Minute notes that the change of venue was 'carefully deliberated'.

Evening meetings were introduced in 1910, and are recorded as having doubled attendances. Special lectures needed a ticket system for admission, such as Vaughan Williams on East Anglian folk music with sung illustrations, or J.M. Dent on English music drama of the seventeenth century with chorus and orchestra, in 1915. A lecture on ancient Egypt by Flinders Petrie drew nearly 400 people. For one term lectures were held weekly, and Council noted a great increase in average attendances. A.C. Haddon was the first person to show cine film to the Society, in 1905, for a paper on the native dances of the Torres Straits. The most prolific contributor to our lecture list, as to our publications, was Professor McKenny Hughes, and justly he occupies more space in our indices of *Proceedings* than any other figure.

The regular programmes of public lectures, and the Society's summer excursions have been a most effective means for the recruitment of members. The Excursions have been a regular activity since 1879 when they were begun by Professor Bendall. The excursions even continued during the last war. The series of visits to Cambridge colleges began in 1886, and have also remained a regular part of our programme. The Society has occasionally acted as host to visiting societies, including both the Archaeological Association and the Archaeological Institute. In 1932 the International Congress of Prehistoric and Proto-historic Studies made a three-day visit from London, being guided by members and enjoying the hospitality of Louis Clarke.

Activities

The Society has accomplished a great deal of work through special committees of activists. The first such committee was formed in 1900 to prepare a monumental history of the shire, to be ordered parish by parish, and intended to cover archaeology,

history, and topography. A large working group was formed, chaired by the Bishop of Ely, and two of the parish surveys were completed. After two years of work the Society was asked to participate in the Victoria County History, and Council agreed, after interviewing the editor, to abandon our own project and to collaborate. The publication of historical documents I have already mentioned as the concern of our first Annual Report. This interest was reinforced by our having the university librarian, and the Registrary, J.W. Clark on the Council. In 1899 Clark proposed the formation of a committee to obtain copies of the university wills then at Peterborough, and he offered £50 p.a. for five years to pay for the work. In 1902 the university member of parliament was asked to help, but nothing more was done, and Clark withdrew his offer. Eventually he interested the Royal Historical Society in the matter. I have already mentioned the publication by the Society of the University Grace Books and of the town charters. In 1886 the Council noted a circular from the Antiquaries of London appealing for the preservation of manorial records. Council said 'it was resolved to call the attention of members to this point as many of them have a large number of such records'. The Society does not appear to have done anything itself, however, until 1929 when Dr W. M. Palmer formed a committee for the preservation of court rolls. In 1933 he reported that he and Bullock had inspected Wimpole, and found little, but had managed to arrange the immensely valuable collection at Sawston Hall. This responsibility was taken over by the County Council, and in 1934 we were invited to send representatives to the newly formed Records Committee.

A survey of the parish churches of Cambridgeshire was proposed in 1933, for members had discovered that many of the churches had never been systematically photographed nor had ground plans been prepared. Two committees were formed, one to deal with the documentation and one to perform the field work. Fortunately this labour has been taken from the Society by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, the Commission's publications on the shire making full use of the Society's extensive topographical accumulations. Other committees which deal with a photographic survey of the county and with the collecting of portraits will be mentioned in dealing with our collections.

The most remarkable of the activities in which the Society was involved was the Fenland Research Committee. The problem which the Committee set itself to solve had been once mentioned to the Society by McKenny Hughes in a Presidential Address of 1891, when he deplored the opportunities then being lost for recording stratified finds in the county. Cyril Fox had published his *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* in 1923, in which the distribution maps indicated that there had been favourable conditions for human occupation in the fens during the neolithic and bronze ages. Dr J.G.D. Clarke had just published his survey of mesolithic Britain and he saw in the fens the opportunity to set the British cultures into an environmental time scale, as had already been done in mesolithic studies in Scandinavia. The Committee was formed in 1932, jointly with the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, with Dr Clarke as secretary. There were several members of the Society on the Committee. Major Gordon Fowler of Ely, who knew more about the fenland sites than any other person,

was vice-Chairman, and Miles Burkitt, T.C. Lethbridge, and C.W. Phillips also served. It was in fact a Quaternary Committee, and what it achieved was to show the importance of stratigraphy to archaeology in giving evidence both of date and of the environmental circumstances under which materials were deposited. The excavation at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, produced a stratification of early bronze age, neolithic A and late mesolithic materials at levels ranging from 5¼ to 17 feet below sea level. It was the first such section in England, and the results were published in the *Antiquaries Journal* in 1935.

A secondary activity of the Committee was the survey and investigation of Romano-British farmsteads in the fenland. Gordon Fowler had lectured to the Society in May 1932 on the lost fenland waterways that he had discovered, and air survey work had revealed a far more extensive Romano-British settlement than had ever been suspected. An effective account of the Committee's work was published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* in 1938.

Excavations

Rescue-digs and properly conducted larger excavations had interested the Society from its foundation. The earliest publication of such work is Sir Henry Dryden's fascicule on Roman and Romano-British materials from Shefford, published in 1844. I believe that the first occasion of our funding an excavation was for that conducted by Baron von Hügel at St Johns' playing field in 1888. From 1893 the Society made annual grants of £25 each for local excavation work and for the purchase of antiquities for the Museum. A formal excavation committee was formed in 1901, of Gray, McKenny Hughes, Professor Ridgeway, and Haddon, 'to draw up a scheme for conducting systematic excavations', and £50 was voted to the Committee for work at Horningsea and Cherry Hinton. There are several other sums recorded in the Minutes as grants for excavation, and at last in 1909-10 a formal public appeal was made to create an excavation fund. The appeal document makes an interesting point in stating that the public interest was so great in the excavations at Barton and Lords Bridge conducted by the Society, that one hundred new members had joined. Our Secretary Walker must share some of the credit for this. The Appeal sets out a list of sites to be explored and the archaeological expectations from them. Much was still accomplished by individual gifts. Cyril Fox acknowledges in the preface to *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* that the field work for the book was largely paid for by Dr Palmer. The excavation at Snailwell, 1940, was paid for by J.M. de Navarro. Little wonder that the Director of Excavations from 1925 to 1957, T.C. Lethbridge, asked in 1937 for a new committee to be formed both to raise funds and guide policy. The air survey work on Romano-British farmsteads was continued by Mr John Bromwich in 1951, aided by a small grant from the Society. Lethbridge was succeeded as Director of Excavations from 1958 to 1965 by C.F. Tebbutt, and after a gap of nine years the office was filled by Dr John Alexander, in 1974.

Collections

My last remarks concern the Society's collections¹⁴. As early as 1844 the collection of antiquities and books was such that Council received permission from the vice-Chancellor to store the materials in the room at the Pitt Press building then used for the Mesman Bequest. The collections were offered as the Society's property. With the opening of the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1848 the Society asked if the collections could be housed there. Instead, it was agreed that everything should go to the rooms of the Philosophical Society, arranged in October that year at a cost of five guineas p.a. In 1875 our Secretary wrote to the Council of the Senate to suggest that if proper accommodation could be provided the Society might well present everything it owned to the University. The Minutes show that the collections were then scattered between the Fitzwilliam Museum, the University Library, and the rooms of the Secretary. The offer was repeated in 1879 with the suggestion that a Syndicate be formed concerned with ing the collections. This was done, and in 1881 the Archaeological Collections Syndicate reported that everything had been transferred to the main hall of the new museum building used by the Philosophical Society, arranged by Lionel Cust. Finally, in 1883, the collections were accepted by the University as a gift and placed in the Museum of Classical Archaeology, to be joined by ethnographical collections. Baron von Hügel was appointed Curator, at a salary of £150 p.a. of which one third was paid by the Society and continued so to be paid until 1893. The allotted space quickly filled, and Professor Ridgeway in his Presidential Address of 1897, adds an amusing comment on the consequences of crowding. He said that because of inadequate space and funding too many local antiquities "wandered off to the British Museum or to Sir John Evans". In 1899 a part of the Downing site was designated by the University for a new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and committee was formed to plan and cost the work. Progress was slow, through lack of money. The University provided £1000 and the Society a token £100. Most of the money was raised by von Hügel, building began in 1910 and the first block was finished in 1912. The general development of museum and Faculty are beyond my brief, but have been recently summarised by Professor Daniel in his Inaugural Lecture¹⁵. Mention should be made of some special collections. The Society has made several attempts to collect photographs of distinguished persons connected with Cambridge, and we have accumulated a fascinating collection of portrait photographs. We organised three exhibitions of portraits in the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1884, 1885 and 1908, with catalogues by members of the Society. We also arranged an exhibition of college plate in the Fitzwilliam in 1895, and in 1911 a loan exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian relics mounted in the Guildhall with a catalogue by the Secretary. The exhibition drew large numbers, but as it lasted only for five days the Society lost £60 in costs.

Several attempts were made by the Society to conduct systematic photographic surveys of the shire. The most productive Committee for this work was formed in 1925 and run jointly with the Cambridge Photographic Society. The product was housed in

the Museum, and the collection of shire photographs now numbers more than 8,000. The Committee remained active until 1939.

The Society has formed a celebrated collection of brass rubbings from a first gift made to us in 1847. A Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors was formed in 1887, and became the national Monumental Brass Society¹⁶.

We have now surveyed, I believe, the growth and the principal activities of this Society since its foundation. I might re-emphasise the importance of our collections in the University, for the collections preceded teaching, teaching preceded a museum, and the Museum preceded the Faculty. We were wise to disencumber ourselves of collections by presenting everything to the University, for the Society could not possibly have built and maintained a museum, and could see warnings in the difficulties of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and in the experience of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The Yorkshire Society built a beautiful museum and meeting place in the grounds of St Mary's Abbey, York in 1830. The next Annual Report said

"The Society is not insolvent but it is deeply embarrassed, for it labours under a weight of debt which is sufficient to depress its energy, and to stifle its exertions".

Our Society however has debts only to a remarkable succession of executive Officers. The University continues to provide us with a room and with facilities for meetings. Recently the value to the University of the one hundred journals that we receive by exchange for our *Proceedings* and which we present to the Haddon Library, has been acknowledged by a grant from the University towards our printing costs.

This address is neither valedictory nor exhortatory. It is not for me to divine our future, but I would offer a recent experience to give perhaps an indication of where we shall have to labour. A schoolboy in a radio programme was asked what are the Elgin marbles. He replied 'a sort of Scottish Stonehenge'.

NOTES

- 1 Past and present Officers of the Society have been most patient with my questioning during the preparation of this paper. I would also thank Peter Gathercole for conversations and Sir Harry Godwin for his kindness in lending me the manuscript in advance of publication of his *Fenland: its ancient past and uncertain future*, CUP 1978. My material on the Fenland Research Committee derives from his chapters five and six. The sources for this paper are the full series of General and Council Minute Books, the printed reports of the Society, and the Cambridge collections in the University Library. I have not dwelt on personalities as this might have appeared impertinent to the living. Past members of the Society are often graciously recorded by an obituary notice, easily located through the indices to our *Proceedings*.
- 2 Stuart Piggott, *William Stukeley: an eighteenth century antiquary*, Oxford 1950, p.25.

- 3 Joan Evans, *A history of the Society of Antiquaries*, Oxford 1956.
- 4 As at Oxford. Jowett's predecessor Thomas Gaisford (d. 1854) occupied the chair for forty-four years. "Dr Gaisford never lectured or took classes or demeaned himself to the level of a teacher" — G. Faber, *Jowett*, London 1957 p.222.
- 5 A.R. Hall, *The Cambridge Philosophical Society. A History, 1819-1969*, Cambridge 1969.
- 6 Stuart Piggott, "The origins of the English County Archaeological Societies", in *Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society Transactions*, 86, 1974, pp. 1-15; reprinted in *Ruins in a Landscape: Essays in Antiquarianism*, Edinburgh 1976, pp. 171-195.
- 7 A.D. Orange, *Philosophers and Provincials. The Yorkshire Philosophical Society from 1822 to 1844*, York 1973.
- 8 (1820-1889). The name was later changed to Halliwell-Phillipps. *Dictionary of National Biography* 24, 1890, pp. 115-120; Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigiensis*, part two, 3, 1947, p.208. During 1840-1 Halliwell had twenty three works in the press. The National Portrait Gallery has an anonymous silhouette of Halliwell dated 1839 (no. 3859), and there is a portrait of ca. 1845 reproduced in A. N. Munby, *Phillipps Studies*, 2, Cambridge 1952, Plate III. *The Illustrated London News*, vol. 94, 1889, p. 36, has a brief obituary notice with portrait.
- 9 For the relationship of Phillipps at this time with both Halliwell and Sir Henry Dryden see Munby *op.cit.* cap. IV.
- 10 J.F. White, *The Cambridge Movement*, CUP. 1962.
- 11 University Library, T477 b 9 l. Report of the AGM for 1848, in Annual Report 1849, p.7. Babington's reply quotes the comments made by Willis to the Society meeting of 5 December 1848.
- 12 Piggott, *Ruins* . . . pp. 188-190 comments on the social importance of allowing women membership of local archaeological societies. The formal teaching of women began at Cambridge in 1870.
- 13 The Society's publishers have produced a useful *List of Publications 1850-1971* which is both a stock-list and a convenient guide to the contents of our publications.
- 14 Some account of the collections is given by Louis Clarke, "The University Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge" in *The Antiquaries Journal* 1925, pp. 415-420.
- 15 *Cambridge and the Back-Looking Curiosity*, CUP 1976.
- 16 G.A.E. Ruck, "An account of the University collection of brass rubbings in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology", in *Proceedings* 44, 1950, pp. 33-46.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

VOLUME LXVIII

1978

Price £4.00 net for members, £5.50 for non-members

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
<i>Officers and Council of the Society, 1977 - 1978</i>	
The Society's Room and The Proceedings	viii
Field Officer's Report	ix
The Field Walking Group of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society First Report	xi
A Roman Lead Tank from Burwell, Cambridgeshire CHRISTOPHER J. GUY	1
The Roman Farm Settlement at Godmanchester, II W. H. C. FRENCH	5
A Fragment of Pre-Conquest Sculpture from Balsham, Cambridgeshire DOMINIC TWEDDLE	17
Elm - A Field Survey DAVID HALL <i>and</i> D. R. WILSON	21
An Investigation of Royston Cave SYLVIA P. BEAMON <i>and</i> LISA G. DONEL	47
Cambridgeshire Earthwork Surveys, III A. E. BROWN <i>and</i> C. C. TAYLOR	59
Benjamin Flower and the Politics of Dissent M. J. MURPHY	77
Coaching Routes of the Cambridge Region, 1820 - 1850 DAVID H. KENNETT	89
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society J. G. POLLARD	105
Book Reviews	117
Note on Four Anglo-Saxon Pots in Luton Museum T. BRISCOE	121
<i>Index</i>	