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OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

23 OCTOBER, 1893 TO 16 MAY, 1894,

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

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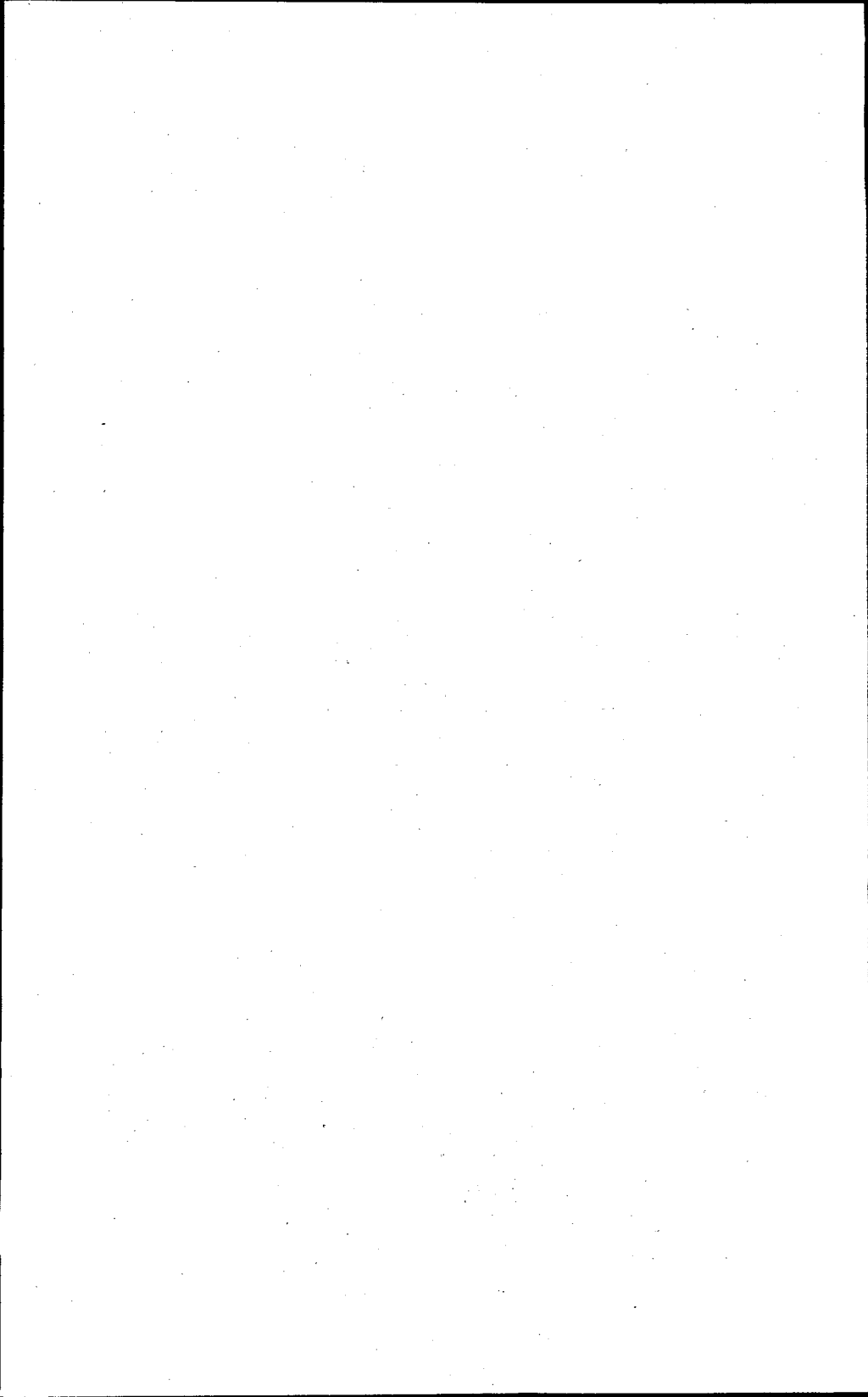
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CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF TEXAS,

COUNTY OF _____

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OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society,
WITH
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VOL. VIII.



NEW SERIES.

VOL. II.

1891—1894.

CAMBRIDGE:

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Baron A. VON HÜGEL compared some of the exhibits from Shetland and other places with articles in the South Sea Islands.

Professor CLARK remarked that Mr Acland's statement that the wool was *pulled* from lambs in Shetland for the finest weaving, instead of *shorn*, explained the passage in Marlow :

“A gown made of the finest wool
“Which from the pretty lambs we pull,”

which he had always regarded as a poetical license.

Mr W. BELL said that lamps very much like those exhibited were still used by bakers.

A visitor remembered that many years ago it had been the custom in Cambridge for the bargees on the Cam to dress themselves entirely in straw on Plough Monday and to parade the town dancing, until they had collected enough money to get drunk with. They were always called “Straw-men,” and their dress resembled that from Iceland (?) exhibited this evening, and which Baron von Hügel had said was like those seen in the South Seas.

The PRESIDENT suggested that an exhibition of primitive agricultural implements like those exhibited would make an interesting feature in the forthcoming Royal Agricultural Show.

MONDAY, *February 12th*, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

Professor HUGHES and Professor MACALISTER made the following communication :

ON A NEWLY DISCOVERED DYKE AT CHERRY HINTON.

In May, 1893, Mr Crawley informed us that various remains had been discovered in digging the new pit which he was opening on the north side of the reservoir above the great chalk quarry at Cherry Hinton. When making a road to this new pit, in the cutting, about twenty yards east of the road, above the large quarry, he crossed the end of a grave, in which lay a skeleton with the head to the north, and beside it an

ornamental basins and other fragments of pottery, which Mr Crawley kindly gave us, and which are now in the Museum of Archæology. The bones were, unfortunately, dispersed, and the head, having projected into the roadway, was first removed. Some of the pottery also had been taken away, and we have not been able to trace it. The writer of a letter which appeared in the *Cambridge Weekly News*, May 5th, 1893, might perhaps be able to help us in this matter.

The grave was six feet long and three feet deep, one foot of which was in solid chalk. A sort of ledge at the top of the solid chalk indicated that the grave had been left open for some time, and the subsoil had been undermined or crumbled in, the roots still holding the topsoil together.

The pottery was mostly of the same kind, differing only slightly in shape, and in the character of the ornamentation. The vessels were all basins, about six inches in diameter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in height, of a lead-coloured ware, very light and porous inside, but on the outside darker grey, smoothed, polished, and apparently baked in a not very hot smother-kiln. The best preserved specimen was ornamented on the outside with series of dots and half rings, as if described with a pair of compasses on the dot as a centre, with a radius of about half-an-inch.

We had here evidently an interment by inhumation, with food vessels, probably of late Roman or Romano-English age. It is important to have established the fact of interments over the area to help us to account for the large quantity of fragmentary Roman pottery in the earth used for filling the ditch.

On the south of this cutting a kiln was sunk into the ground to a depth of some 15 feet, the approach to which was down steps on the east. The sides of this pit stood by themselves, where the excavation was made in solid chalk; but, along the approach to the pit, a deep trench was crossed extending down to the depth of the kiln, and filled with loose chalk rubble and surface soil, so that it had to be bricked up on both sides. This walling now approximately marks the width and depth of the trench. A skeleton was found in digging

through it, but of the exact circumstances of this find we have no information.

When the cutting for the new chalk pit was made, further north-east and parallel to the approach to the kiln, the continuation of the ditch was touched, and by the courtesy of Mr Tebbutts, into whose hands the business had now passed, we were allowed to investigate the mode of occurrence of its contents, and to remove the skeletons ourselves. We were assisted in our excavations by our Secretary, Mr Atkinson, and by Mr R. A. S. Macalister.

The ditch extends about 18 inches below the floor of the cutting, that is, to a depth of about 14 ft. 6 in. or 15 ft. It tapers somewhat irregularly, but with increasing steepness towards the base. This is probably due to the breaking down of the upper part of the sides, rather than to the original plan of structure. It appears to have got gradually filled up by natural operations during more than one long period, judging by the growth of humus at successive levels, but it must also have been filled in artificially on at least two occasions by throwing back the chalk which had been dug out of it. The arrangement of the chalk fragments would indicate that the greater part had been thrown from the south-east, that is, that the largest agger formed by the material from the ditch was on the upper side, the fosse being nearest the brow of the hill. Some, however, appears to have been thrown from the lower side also. Most of the chalk fragments were perfectly clean and fresh, and show no signs of having been exposed to the weather. That is to say, they appear to have been heaped up together when dug out of the ditch, and are not the sweepings from a wide area of broken material. Yet every here and there intercalated with those layers of chalk rubble we found surface-soil and subsoil, with numerous fragments of Roman or Romano-English pottery, and bones of domestic animals, among which the most common were the small shorthorn ox, the horned sheep, and the pig. About half-way down were undisturbed human skeletons, which had not been buried in the soil which filled the ditch, because the continuity of the overlying

layers was nowhere disturbed, but it appeared that the bodies were laid in the ditch, and the material thrown in from either side. From their position it is a probable inference that the ditch was not then completely filled over them, as beds of humus, which appears to have grown where seen, occurred at higher levels. The skeletons, which were those of persons of both sexes, mostly young, were laid in the length of the ditch, and generally on their back with the legs extended, and the arms at the side of the body. In one, however, the head was turned over to the south-east, the legs were crossed, the left hand was under the pelvis, and the right extended along the side—not quite close—with the fingers bent on the palm. In this case, too, the head was to the south-west, in the others the heads were to the north-east. We cannot say for certain that any of the pottery occurred in the material which filled the *bottom* of the pit, but some of it had fallen into the ditch before the bodies were deposited in it.

From the fragmentary character of the pottery we know that it had long lain on the surface and been knocked about and trampled on. It was the scattered *débris* from a Romano-English settlement, and perhaps also a cemetery with disturbed graves and broken cinerary urns. From the abundance of fragments of the commoner types, such as could be made in the district, and the rarity of Samian and articles *de luxe* generally, we may infer with some probability that it belonged to a poor settlement of late date. But the skeletons in the ditch appear to have been deposited there at a much later date, and may belong to quite recent times, as far as we can judge from their mode of occurrence in the material in which they lie.

We get some suggestions also from topographical and historical considerations. If we refer to a map we see that the great dyke known as the Roman Road points directly for this spot. If, as we suppose, that earthwork was one of those drawn across the open ground between the Woodland and the Fenland, and interrupted where a patch of wood or a swamp already presented sufficient barrier, then we should expect to find it resting on some earthwork at its termination

on the brow of the hill above Cherry Hinton, where it will be noticed that a strip of swampy ground connects the springs with the fens. It may not have been continuous from the top of Worts Causeway to the reservoir, as the hollow running up from Coldham Common was densely wooded.

It is, moreover, very probable that the Romans occupied the ground protected by it, as they did at Reach, and that they availed themselves of the straight cleared route and used it as a road. The absence of any trace of the dyke along the line where we should expect to find it is, however, not sufficient proof that it did not exist, for it is remarkable how entirely every trace of the Cherry Hinton ditch had been obliterated over the ground where we dug in and found it, although in the adjoining field some ridges run in the same direction.

We also obtained some local information of interest. When the reservoir was made, ditches and hollow places, with human bones and other articles, were found, but it seemed probable that these were crossed nearer the road, when laying the pipes from the water-works to the reservoir. Richard Mason, of Cherry Hinton Hall, an old man 87 years of age, remembers these "ditches" being open, his use of the plural probably implying that parts of the ditch were filled, leaving parts of the same ditch still open at intervals.

They were known by the name of War Ditches, as mentioned by the writer in the *Cambridge Weekly News*.

To sum up. In the line of the Worsted Lodge dyke we have a strong earthwork, consisting of a fosse, and evidence of a bank having once existed. From the analogy of the other East Anglian dykes, we should refer this to the pre-Roman Britons. The Romans occupied the ground at the north-west end of it, and probably used it as a road as far as it went. They buried their dead near, and the occupation of the site continued long after the withdrawal of the legionaries. The inhabitants were exterminated or driven into the towns in early mediæval times, and the banks crumbled down, and vegetable mould grew over the surface of everything. At some unknown but much later time bodies were disposed of in the half-filled ditch, and a little

of the bank pushed in to cover them. Again nature covered all over with a carpet of vegetation, but there is no evidence of the whole of this area having been wooded. Within comparatively recent times, the hill top was levelled, and in the process the old surface soil, with its Roman and Romano-English remains, was disturbed and scraped into the ditch, and the dim tradition of its existence was only revived when the ancient fosse was accidentally exposed by the lime burners last year.

It would be most interesting to follow up this ditch both ways in order to ascertain how it is terminated, and whether it has any connection with other works. Enough has been found to show that it may throw light on the history of the great dykes, on the Roman occupation of this district, and who knows what later period of our history as represented by the skeletons.

We hope to return to it on some future occasion, and reserve our measured sections and illustrations till then.

Professor MACALISTER described the skeletons found in the dyke, two of which, mounted under his direction, were exhibited. They were those of East Anglians, and might have belonged to any age from the fifth century, but from the position in which they were buried it was probable that they belonged to the period before the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity. Some were skeletons of men, some of females. Two were those of old persons, the others were those of young or middle-aged people, and, as they showed no traces of violence, it is probable that they had died a natural death. The specimens are now in the Museum of Anatomy.

Sir GEORGE HUMPHRY commented on the skeletons, and pointed out that the man to whom the larger of the two had belonged had been a sufferer from rheumatism.

An anatomical description of some of the skeletons, by W. L. H. Duckworth, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, is appended.

The series comprises five nearly complete skeletons, with an isolated and imperfect skull. The state of preservation of the bones is good, but affords no clue as to their age. In the present account the chief characteristics of the crania and

skeletons are noted, and two tables record the principal dimensions of the skulls and bones.

Of the five skeletons two are of males, three of females. Of the former, one is that of a tall, strong man past the prime of life, the other that of a much younger and weaker man. Of the rest, two are skeletons of young females, one of an aged woman; of the two younger, the soundness and regularity of the teeth are conspicuous features, and in one case metopism is observed, the cranial capacity in this case being exceptionally large. The skeleton of the old woman is less perfect, so that the measurements are less valuable; the platycnemic condition of the tibiae might be remarked.

The tables of measurements indicate that the cranial capacity of these specimens is large; the absolute length of the skulls as a series, or individually, is considerable, and the breadth index shews that the series is dolichocephalic. All the specimens are dolichocephalic except two; of these one is just within the mesaticephalic group (75.1), the other at the upper limit of the same group (79.4). In each case the vertical or height index is lower than the breadth index, so that the series is tapeinocephalic.

All are orthognathic, the index in the case of one female skull being remarkably low. The series is leptorhine, though in two cases, the index (50) denotes a mesorrhine skull. In one case the nasal index is exceptionally low, but here posthumous deformation seems to have affected the shape of the facial bones. The other indices do not refer to more than one or two cases, and need not be noticed in detail.

The sacral indices place the males in the platyhieric division (as Europeans, this would be expected): In the corresponding indices for the females one is below 100, and so places this sacrum in the dolichohieric group (this sacrum is composed of 6 pieces).

As regards the breadth-height index of the pelvis, the mean for the two males places them in their proper position as Europeans, though the indices differ by 10 (83.8—73.7). The indices for the three females vary by very small amounts only:

the average is rather too high for European females, indicating that these pelves are rather higher than usual, in proportion to breadth.

The brim index of the pelvis, as regards the males, is much lower than usual; in one case where it is 65.4, the amount of damage sustained by the pelvis makes the index of very little value. The brim index of one female pelvis only is available: this agrees well with the average figure quoted by Professors Flower and Turner; and the actual dimensions of this pelvis reproduce almost exactly the average dimensions deduced from eleven female pelves measured by Professor Turner¹.

The dimensions of the segments of the limbs may be here considered. The radio-humeral index shews that all except one male are brachykerkic. The exception is the weakly male already referred to, and here the index of 80.8 denotes a dolichokerkic limb.

With regard to the corresponding relation in the lower limb, all are brachyknemic, though the females are relatively longer "legged" than the males (using the term "leg" to indicate the limb from the knee to ankle). These specimens do not depart far from the average of Europeans as regards the intermembral and femoro-humeral indices respectively.

The femora and tibiae were examined and measured in order to determine if the pilastered or platycnemic conditions are present; in one case, a young female, the femur is distinctly pilastered, and in one case, the aged female, the tibia is very distinctly platycnemic. The respective indices bear out this conclusion.

Finally, it must be admitted that it is hard to assign these skeletons to a definite race; but one may say with some confidence that they are post-Roman. By the process of exclusion, as they are not of the long barrow or round barrow races, nor of the broad-faced coffin-shaped type of the Saxons of Southern England, they must be either Belgic or Anglian, and hitherto there are no definite criteria upon which we can depend for distinguishing these.

¹ *Challenger Report*, ii. 34.

Details regarding the individual skeletons.

No. 1. The skeleton of an adult or aged male of considerable height, about 1690 mm. The skull has a somewhat prominent glabella, and marked bulging above the inion which is marked by a strong downwardly directed spine; other muscular crests and ridges are not so well marked; the massiveness of the hamular processes of the internal pterygoid plates may be noticed. The right jugular fossa has three compartments, and there are two on the left side. The upper molars have been lost and their sockets absorbed; they persist in the lower jaw. Synostosis in the cranial sutures is observed at several points. The bones of the lower extremity are large, the femur and tibia being massive, with strongly marked crests for muscular and ligamentous attachments; especially is this the case with the tibial eminence for the attachment of the ilio-tibial band. The right tibia bears an upwardly directed spur on its outer and anterior surface, about 20 mm. above the lower end. This spur is grooved on the inner side, probably for the long extensor tendon of the hallux.

The vertebral column deserves mention for the sharp spine surmounting the odontoid process of the axis vertebra, and also for the exostoses from the left side of the first lumbar vertebra, articulating with similar though smaller exostoses from the last dorsal and second lumbar vertebrae respectively.

The xiphoid cartilage is ossified almost completely, and is perforated centrally by an opening about 4 mm. in diameter.

No. 2. The skeleton of a young woman nearly 1580 mm. in height. The skull is long, and appears somewhat "coffin-shaped" in norma verticalis; there is pronounced bulging over the inion which is not well marked, other muscular and ligamentous attachments being but feebly developed. The apertura pyriformis of the nose is very narrow. All the teeth are sound, the third pair of upper molars have not long appeared. The mandible is strong with low angle.

The chief feature to be noticed in the skeleton is the inclusion of the 5th lumbar vertebra in the sacrum, which thus consists of 6 pieces, although the last lumbar vertebra is only joined to the lateral masses of the sacrum by bony tissue, the lumbo-sacral intervertebral disc persisting; the sacral index in this case is correspondingly low, as has already been noted. The dental index 41.4 may be noted as the only one available in this series; the skull being accordingly microdont.

Skeleton No. 3 is that of a young female about 1460 mm. in height. The skull, like others of this series, has suffered some posthumous deformation by pressure. It is long, narrow, metopic, and remarkably capacious;

the forehead is high and there is some tendency to approach the klinocephalic form, as a zone of flattening crosses the sagittal suture just behind the bregma. Bulging of the occipital region is marked. The occipital and sphenoid bones are not yet synostosed, so that the individual's age was about 20 years. The foramen magnum is large, the palate broad, and a perfect set of teeth present in upper and lower jaws. The nasal aperture is exceedingly compressed.

The limb bones in several cases have epiphyses still separate; the femur has a very wide and deep intercondylar notch; both femora are strongly pilastered. The pelvis has been much damaged; the epiphyses for the iliac crests have not yet joined those bones. The right hand, with the lower parts of radius and ulna, are missing.

Skeleton No. 4 is that of a young male; the bones of the lower limbs from the knee downwards are absent. The skull has the lowest altitudinal index and the highest naso-malar index of this series, so that it is a low skull with projecting nasal bones and nasal processes of superior maxillae.

The second upper pair of molar teeth have been lost, and their sockets obliterated, probably prematurely, to judge from the appearance of the other teeth. The skull is long and narrow, theinion marked by a sharp ridge, other crests for muscular or ligamentous attachments being but feebly developed. The sphenoidal spines however are large and sharp; the margin of the external pterygoid plate is serrated.

The bones of the upper limb are less massive proportionately than the femora, which are long and peculiarly wide and antero-posteriorly compressed, especially near the lesser trochanters, where there seems to be some sort of deposit on the exterior of the bones. The pelvis has been much damaged.

Skeleton No. 5 is that of an aged female, and is about 1470 mm. in height. The skull is microcephalic, 1305 c.c. in capacity; synostosis has progressed some way in the sagittal suture. The mastoid processes are very small, the zygomatic arches slender, the canine fossae deep.

The bones of the skeleton have been somewhat damaged, and the pelvis especially has suffered; the iliac crests have more than usually sinuous outlines. The other point to be noticed in this skeleton is the marked platycnemic condition of both tibiae (*index 69*).

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SIX HUMAN
SKELETONS FROM CHERRY HINTON.

I.

THE SKULL.

No. of Skull	1	4	6	2	3	5
Sex	Male	Male	Male?	Female	Female	Female
Age	Aged	Adult	Aged	Adult	Adult	Aged
Cubic capacity	1550	1615	1450?	1480?	1650	1305
Maximum length	193	187	189	188	195	180
Ophryo-occipital length	188	187	187	187	194	178
Ophryo-iniac length	183	184	175	180	192	176
Occipito-alveolar length	210	191	?	202?	196	189
Occipito-spinal length	200	188	?	198	199	183?
Maximum breadth	145	140	150	137	141	134
Bi-asterial breadth	117	109	102	110	113	107
Bi-auricular breadth	122	115	123	115	109	112
Bi-stephanic breadth	113	120	122	106	126?	114?
Minimum frontal breadth	100	95	99	96	107?	90
External bi-orbital breadth	107	98	103	105	109?	95?
Jugo-nasal breadth	98	92	?	96?	?	88
Minm. inter-orbital breadth	29	24	27	31	31?	20
Bi-malar breadth	115	112	?	?	113?	105
Bi-zygomatic breadth	137	128	?	?	?	118
Bi-maxillary breadth	91	94	?	84?	91	80
Ophryo-mental length	145	138	?	138	144	134
Ophryo-alveolar length	95	95	?	90	98	85?
Naso-mental length	126	112	?	118	117	111
Naso-alveolar length	73	70	?	71	71	60?
Basi-mental length	105	100	?	106?	110?	95
Basi-alveolar length	99	91	?	96	92	89?
Basi-nasal length	104	100	104	99	109	97
Basi-bregmatic length	136	130	143	133	136	130
Basion-obelion length	137	128	144?	126	133?	128
Basion-lambda length	121	114	127	113	117	118
Basi-iniac length	81	84	82	79	90	88
Basion-opisthion length	37	38	34	36	39	38
Breadth of foramen magnum	30	31	31	30?	28	30
Orbital height	33	32	?	39	37	32
Orbital breadth	41	38	?	39?	38	33?
Nasal height	48	51	?	52	53	42
Nasal breadth	24	23	?	23	19?	21
Palato-maxillary length	56	50	?	52	54?	52?
Palato-maxillary breadth	?	55?	?	61	52	52?
Horizontal circumference	535	531	530	520	540	505
Horizontal pre-auricular	235	282	280	220	250	220
Horizontal post-auricular	300	249	250	300	290	285
Supra-auricular arc	308	313	326	312	316	297
Oblique parietal arc	372	363	330	367	375	352
Frontal arc	132	137	134	127	130	123
Parietal arc	133	129	135	134	131	120
Occipital arc, superior	72	68	65	72	60	66

No. of Skull Sex Age	1 Male Aged	4 Male Adult	6 Male? Aged	2 Female Adult	3 Female Adult	5 Female Aged
Occipital arc, inferior	50	50	50	45	58	54
Jugo-nasal arc	115	113	?	106	?	98
Anterior palatine width	27	29	?	28	30	25
Posterior palatine width	?	40?	?	37	40	?
Lower jaw:						
Symphysial height	33	29	?	30	30	30
Coronoid height	67	67	?	63	62	54
Condylar height	64	55	?	59	51	56
Gonio-symphysial length	71	69	?	71	71	65
Intergonial width	109	101	?	104	97	82
Intercoronoid breadth	102	97	?	?	?	82
Intercondylar breadth external	125?	117	?	122?	110?	109?
Intercondylar breadth internal	85?	80	?	80?	85?	74?
Breadth of ascending ramus	34	39	?	35	39	30
Angle of ascending ramus	124°	113°	?	113°	124°	?
Additional measurements:						
Inter-pteriac breadth	115	112	101?	100?	122?	110
Choanal height	25	20	?	26	?	24
Choanal breadth	33	28	?	26	?	30?
Length, lac-ethml. suture, R.	?	?	?	?	?	?
Length, lac-ethml. suture, L.	12?	?	?	?	?	?
Length, sphen. parietal sut. R.	17?	14	?	?	?	9?
Length, sphen. parietal sut. L.	?	14	?	?	12	21?
Distance from ant. to post. nasal spine	56	53	?	52	58	50?
Least distance between tem- poral crests	94	121?	129	100?	?	?
Length of 3 molars combined	?	?	?	29	34	?
Length of molars and pre- molars	?	?	?	41	?	?
Indices:						
Cephalic	75.1	74.9	79.4	72.9	72.3	74.4
Vertical	70.5	69.5	75.7	70.7	69.7	72.2
Alveolar	95.2	91	?	97	84.4	91.8?
Orbital	80.5	84.2	?	100?	97.4	97?
Nasal	50	45.1	?	44.2	35.8?	50
Palato-maxillary	?	110	?	117.3	96.3?	100?
Facial, total	94.5	92.75	?	?	?	88
Facial, superior (Broca)	69.3	74.2	?	?	?	?
Facial, superior (Köllmann)	53.3	54.7	?	?	?	?
Stephano-zygomatic	82.5	93.75	?	?	?	?
Gonio-zygomatic	79.6	78.1	?	?	?	69.5
Naso-malar	117.3	122.8	?	110.4?	?	111.4

II.

AVERAGES OF INDEXES.

	Averages of		
	All	Males	Females
Cephalic Index	74.8	75	73.2
Vertical Index	71.3	70	70.8
Alveolar Index	91.9	93.1	90.7
Nasal Index	47.4	47.5	47.1

III.

THE BONES.

No. of Skeleton	Sex	Averages of				
		1	2	3	5	All
	Male	265	262	255	250	
Pelvic breadth	Female	210	206	200	195	
Pelvic height	Female	237	240	225	220?	
Width between Anterior Superior Spines	Female	52	53	85	173	
Width between Posterior Superior Spines	Female	143	150	90?	150?	
Width between Tubera Ischii	Female					
True Pelvis:	Female					
Transverse diameter of Brim	Female	128	137	124?	?	
Conjugate diameter of Brim	Female	90	85	97?	?	
Depth of Symphysis Pubis	Female	40	30	30?	?	
Sacrum:	Female					
Length	Female	121	120	98	107	
Breadth	Female	121	110	105	104?	
Index	Female	100	91?	107.1	97.2?	110
Breadth-Height Index of Pelvis	Female	83.8	78.6	78.4	78	78.75
Brim Index of Pelvis	Female	70.3	78.1	?	?	67.85
Other bones of the skeletons:	Female					
Scapula, Length	Female	165	151	?	?	
Breadth	Female	112	98	?	?	
Index	Female	67.9	70?	?	?	66.4
Humerus, Length	Female	331	310	298	289	67.9
Radius, Length	Female	247	223	214	213	
Femur, Length	Female	454	438	422	409	
Tibia, Length	Female	353	340	343	332	
Radio-Humeral Index	Female	74.6	71.9	71.8	73.7	77.7
Tibio-Femoral Index	Female	77.75	75	81.25	81.2	77.75
Femoro-Humeral Index	Female	72.9	68.9	70.6	70.7	72.9
Intermembral Index	Female	70.4	64.9	66.9	67.7	70.4

THE BONES (continued).

No. of Skeleton	Sex	Averages of					
		1	2	3	5	All	
	Male		Female	Female	Female	Males	Females
	Male	30	25	27	24		
	Female	32	24	21	23		
	?	31	29	23	29		
	?	24	22	23	20		
	89.3	104.2	128.6	104.3	91.5	112	81.6
	77.4	75.9	100	69	80.6	77.4	

Diameters at middle of shaft:

Femur, Antero-Posterior

Side to side

Tibia, Antero-Posterior

Side to side

Index of Femur

Index of Tibia

CONTENTS

OF PROCEEDINGS, No. XXXVI.

VOL. VIII. (NEW SERIES, VOL. II.) No. III.

	PAGE
On an Etruscan inscription at Perugia. By Professor CLARK	253
On some ancient ditches and medieval remains found in the course of recent excavations near the Pitt Press. By Professor HUGHES	255
On the assessments of Cambridgeshire, 1291—1889. By Rev. J. B. PEARSON, D.D.	283
On objects of antiquarian interest dug up in Trinity College. By W. WHITE, Esq.	292
Exhibition of a Welsh wooden half-penny. By Professor HUGHES	300
Revised Laws of the Society	301
On some twelfth century charters of the Priory of S. Radegund, Cambridge. By A. GRAY, M.A.	304
On the antiquities of the immediate past. By Rev. C. L. ACLAND, M.A.	314
On a newly discovered dyke at Cherryhinton. By Professor HUGHES, Professor MACALISTER, and W. H. L. DUCKWORTH, B.A.	317
On a British jar found at Haslingfield. By Professor CLARK	331
On a MS. kept by John Duckworth of S. John's College, about 1670. By G. C. M. SMITH, M.A.	333
On monuments to Cambridge men in the University of Padua. By Professor DARWIN	337
On the first and other early Cambridge Newspapers. By R. BOWES, Esq.	347
On ancient Libraries: (1) Christ Church, Carterbury; (2) Citeaux, Clairvaux; (3) Zutphen, Enkhuizen. By J. W. CLARK, M.A.	359
Report of the Society for 1893—94	389
Exhibition, with description, of a crystal wyvern, and an English ring dial. By Professor HUGHES	390
List of presents received during the year ending 16 May, 1894	393
Treasurer's report for the year ending 31 December, 1893	399
List of Council, elected 16 May, 1894	400
Index	401