

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

AT ITS FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 24, 1880.

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY  
(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORT XL),  
1879—1880.

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ALSO

**Communications**  
MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXII.

BEING THE FOURTH AND CONCLUDING NUMBER  
OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

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1881

*Price Four Shillings.*

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.  
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May 30, 1881.

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# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 24, 1880.

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,  
1879—1880.



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PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

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G. BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

1881

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.,  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

# REPORT,

PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
MAY 24, 1880.

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IN presenting the Annual Report for the past year the Council would draw attention to the great success, which has attended the excavations conducted by our learned and enthusiastic President and others of our members at Great Chesterford in the adjoining county of Essex and at Barrington in this county. Of the former, three successive reports have been already submitted by the PRESIDENT and Mr JENKINSON: upon the latter a communication is expected from Mr W. KIDMAN FOSTER.

One member, Mr CLEMENT FRANCIS, elected May, 1879, has been removed by death, and four members have retired; but on the other hand fifty-nine new members have been added to our List, which now numbers 197 names.

JOSSELIN'S *Historiola Collegii Corporis Christi* has been issued to members: the Report and Communications for 1878—1879 is far advanced, and only waits for final revision from some of the authors of Communications. Mr SEARLE'S *List*

*of Pamphlets relating to the History of this University* is still in the Press, and the continuation of the same writer's *History of Queens' College* is in preparation. A new edition has been undertaken by our Society of Dr RAVEN's *History of the Bells of Cambridgeshire*; the first edition was printed by subscription in 1869 in a very limited number of copies, and the work is now nearly doubled in size.

The following have been added to the List of Societies in union with our own for the exchange of publications :

The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Kent Archæological Society.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING CHRISTMAS, 1879.

\* \* By order of the Council, the accounts of the Society are from this time to be made up to the end of the civil year.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in hand May 26, 1879 . . . . .	120 14 7	Messrs Sayer and Wilson for Bookbinding . . . . .	4 5 0
Subscriptions received . . . . .	28 7 0	University Press . . . . .	69 8 6
Messrs Deighton, Bell and Co. . . . .	0 12 8	Messrs Cowell and Co. Anastatic Printing . . . . .	1 6 3
Messrs Macmillan and Co. . . . .	12 6 8		
	<hr/>	Balance in the Bank . . . . .	87 1 2
	£162 0 11		<hr/>
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Examined and found correct,

C. C. BABINGTON }  
 J. E. FOSTER }  
*Auditors.*

May 6, 1880.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.  
COUNCIL.

May 24, 1880.

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*Woodwardian Professor of Geology.*

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College, *Professor of Botany.*

Rev. ROBERT BURN, M.A., Trinity College.

FREDERICK WHITING, Esq., M.A., King's College.

## LIST OF PRESENTS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 24, 1880.

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### ANTIQUITIES.

*From H. Phillips, Esq., Junior (of Philadelphia):*

Nine flint arrow-heads found in Pennsylvania.

A bronze medal struck by the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia to commemorate the 21st anniversary of its foundation.

*From the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D.:*

Two third brass coins (of Victorinus and of Tetricus), found at Bartlow in 1879.

*From S. Witt, Esq.:*

Two upper mill-stones of Hertfordshire conglomerate, found at Lakenheath about 1850, and a pair of horns of *bos primigenius* from Swaffham Prior.

*From the Rev. F. A. Walker, B.D.:*

Twelve specimens of South American pottery.

### BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. VII. No. 6 and Vol. VIII. Nos. 1 and 2, 8vo. London, 1879 and 1880.

*From the Essex Archæological Society:*

Transactions of the Society. New Series, Vol. II. Part I, 8vo. Colchester, 1879.

*From the Kent Archæological Society :*

Archæologia Cantiana, Vols. III. v. and VI—XII. 8vo. London, 1860—1878.

*From the Sussex Archæological Society :*

Sussex Archæological Collections, Vols. XXIX. and XXX. 8vo. Lewes, 1879—1880.

*From the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society :*

Transactions of the Society, Vol. IV. and Vol. V. Part I, 8vo. Leicester, 1875—79.

*From the Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, &c. :*

Reports and Papers for 1878. 8vo. Lincoln, 1879.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :*

Transactions of the Society. Vol. XXXI. (3rd Series, Vol. VII.), 8vo. Liverpool, 1879.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne :*

Archæologia Æliana, Vols. III. and IV. 4to. 1844—1855.  
do. do. Vols. I—VIII. 8vo. 1857—1880, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

*From the Cambrian Archæological Society :*

Archæologia Cambrensis. 4th Series, Parts 39—42, 8vo. London, 1879—1880.

*From the Powys-Land Club :*

Montgomeryshire Collections. Vol. XII. Parts 2 and 3, and Vol. XIII. Part 1, 8vo. London, 1879—1880.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :*

Journal of the Society. 4th Series, Vol. V. Nos. 38, 39 and 40, 8vo. Dublin, 1879—1880.

*From the Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France :*

Mémoires de la Société. Tome xxxix. (4<sup>me</sup> Série, Tome ix.), 8vo. Paris, 1878.

*From the Académie Impériale des Sciences, St Petersburg :*

Rapport sur l'activité de la Commission Archéologique pour l'année 1877. Folio. St Pétersbourg, 1880.

*From the Archæological Society of Athens :*

'Αρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς. 4to. 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874. Πρακτικά. 8vo. 1872—1874 and 1876—1879.

*From the Peabody Museum of American Archæology :*

Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1880.

*From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia :*

Some modern monetary questions viewed by the light of Antiquity, by R. N. Toppan. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1880.

Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, March 20th, 1879, on the presentation of a Silver Medal to the Hon. Eli K. Price, President. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1879.

*From G. Buckler, Esq. :*

Colchester Castle, a Roman Building, 3rd Section. By the Donor. 8vo. Colchester, 1879.

*From H. Phillips, Esq., Junior (of Philadelphia) :*

Additional Notes upon the Coins and Medals now exhibited in the Pennsylvania Museum. By the Donor. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1879.

The Worship of the Sun. By the Donor. 4to. pp. 8. Philadelphia, 1880.

Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum for 1879. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1880.

An Historical Sketch of the Paper-Money issued by Pennsylvania. By the Donor. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1862.

A Catalogue of the New Jersey Bills of Credit from 1723—1786. By the Donor. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1863.

An Account of Two Maps of America published in the years 1550 and 1555. By the Donor. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1880.

Proceedings at the Dinner commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the American Philosophical Society, March 15th, 1880. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1880.

*From the Rev. W. G. F. Pigott :*

A rubbing of a brass in the Parish Church at Abington Pigott's.

*From the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D. :*

The Annual Commemoration Sermon preached in Emmanuel College Chapel, November 23, 1879. By the Donor. 8vo. Cambridge, 1880.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING MAY 24, 1880.

November 17, 1879. Professor Hughes, President, in the  
chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- G. Nugent Bankes, Esq., King's College.
- Rev. R. Bendyshe, M.A., Barrington Hall.
- Rev. R. Burn, M.A. (Trinity College), St Chad's, Newnham.
- E. Carver, Esq., M.B., St John's College.
- W. W. Cordeaux, Esq., St John's College.
- C. F. Crowder, Esq., King's College.
- H. W. Dumergue, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
- Rev. J. W. Green, M.A., March Rectory.
- A. C. Haddon, Esq., B.A., Christ's College.
- N. C. Hardcastle, Esq., Downing College.
- G. J. T. Harker, Esq., St John's College.
- R. C. Jebb, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
- F. J. H. Jenkinson, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
- A. J. Maclean, Esq., King's College.
- Rev. J. W. Maitland, M.A., Loughton Rectory, Essex.
- S. Rumboll, Esq., Corpus Christi College.
- G. Rust, Esq., Alconbury Hill, Hunts.
- Rev. J. C. Saunders, M.A., Downing College.
- Rev. Professor Swainson, D.D. (Christ's College), Springfield, Newnham.
- E. Towgood, Esq., Junior, Sawston.
- Ven. Archdeacon Vesey, LL.D., Huntingdon.
- Rev. F. A. Walker, B.D., Drayton Rectory.
- A. J. Wallis, Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College.
- W. White, Esq., Trinity College Library.

The Rev. J. Barton, Vicar of Holy Trinity, read some notes illustrative of the past history of Trinity Church, and exhibited a stone effigy of a Bishop which had been discovered in a niche in the North Transept in the course of the recent alterations. (See Communications, Vol. IV., No. XXIV.)

Dr Grove exhibited and commented on a black Romano-British cinerary vase 7 in. high, which he had lately acquired from Haddenham Fen.

Mr Bendall made some observations on the monumental brass in the church at Weston Colville, inferring from an examination of details of costume, &c. depicted, that its date was about 1430, and offering some suggestions as to the artist and persons represented: and proceeded to draw the attention of the Society to the singular and objectionable treatment to which the brass has been subjected for some years owing to the placing thereon of a large stove.

Mr Floyer exhibited an ancient sickle found last summer by coprolite-diggers at Trumpington: it is somewhat smaller than those of the present century, and is furnished with a ring on the handle.

Mr Redfarn exhibited a bronze ring, bearing a head of Jupiter; the whole appeared to have been cast from one of antique Celtic type.

Mr Lewis exhibited (by favour of the Rev. E. Cheere) a triangular fragment of alabaster (5 inches high by  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. broad) found in a buttress at the north-eastern end of the chancel of Papworth Everard Church last autumn: it represents a figure kneeling on one knee, but the motive is difficult to determine. The workmanship is probably of the fourteenth century.

Mr Lewis exhibited also (by favour of the Rev. T. J. Sanderson) a skull and three vases found last month in a cemetery behind the clunch-pit at Steeple Morden: one of these a black Romano-British *olla*, is figured and described in the Communications, Vol. IV. No. XXV.

December 1, 1879. Professor Hughes, M.A., F.S.A., President,  
in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, D.D.  
W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, Esq., Didlington Hall.  
T. Brooks Bumpsted, Esq., Petty Cury.  
R. C. Hope, Esq., Peterhouse.  
F. L. Lucas, Esq., Trinity College.  
C. E. McLeod, Esq., Trinity Hall.  
W. Metcalfe, Esq., Park Terrace.  
R. W. Taylor, Esq., Trinity.  
Rev. L. Woodard, M.A., Thriplow Vicarage.

Professor Skeat made the following remarks:—

In the old account-book belonging to Trinity Church, Cambridge, exhibited at the previous meeting on November 17th, the effigy of the bishop lately discovered there appears to be alluded to twice; once, by the name *Rosamour* (not *Erasmus*, as has been stated), and secondly by the name of *Jerome*. I submit that the name of *Jerome* was given to the effigy, when *Rosamour* was no longer understood. I explain *Rosamour* as *Rochamour* a French version of the Provençal *Rocamadour* (*Rupes Amatoria*), where there was a shrine once very famous and much resorted to by English pilgrims; see my notes to *Piers Plowman*. There were seventeen shrines in the rock there; the chief one being that of St Amator, bishop of Auxerre, from whom the place took its name. It is situated in Guienne. In the *Romance of the Rose* we have mention of William of Saint Amour, a writer who may have been named from the same place. I explain the round body beside the effigy as representing a mass of rock, in reference to the word *Roche*. (See however Mr Barton's Paper, Communications, Vol. IV. No. XXIV.)

Mr J. W. Clark made a communication on the Church of S. John Baptist, Cambridge, in which he discussed the original position of the Church, which probably stood due west of the present Chapel of King's College. (See Communications, Vol. IV. No. XXVI.)

Mr W. Wareing Faulder read a paper describing eight antique swords which he exhibited. (See Communications, Vol. IV. No. XXVII.)

A Paper by Mr C. W. King was read on a Mummy's Treasures recently discovered in the Delta, wherein he inferred from the closely coinciding date and style of seventeen coins, and from a signet bearing the *cartouche* of Psammetichus, that the inmate of the mummy case must have been a Phoenician trader who had "furl'd the sails of life in the quiet harbour of the Catacombs" about 600 B.C. (See Communications, Vol. IV. No. XXVIII.)

Mr Griffith exhibited a fine palaeolithic flint implement, which probably came originally from the Chesterton gravel pits. It had been found a few days previously by Mr Whitby, of Christ's College, in a grass field by the side of Mill Road, close to the hedge dividing the field from the road. It must have been thrown over or through the hedge, when the road was being mended with new gravel. The road-surveyor assures him that this gravel came from the Chesterton pits. This specimen is of much the same type, but rather larger than that figured in the Communications to this Society for May 27, 1878, and described as having been found by the Rev. O. Fisher in gravel which came from these same pits. In form it still more nearly resembles the Barnwell implement figured in the same paper, though the present specimen is much smaller. It is left nearly in its natural state on one side, the other being worked rudely into shape in the ordinary manner by blows given from the edge; its point has been damaged in more recent

times. In common with the other Chesterton implement above mentioned, it is very considerably water-worn, while that found at Barnwell is scarcely so at all. This may perhaps be accounted for (as the President of the Society suggested) by the fact that the Barnwell deposit is older than that at Chesterton, which is in all probability largely formed from the waste of an earlier bed coeval with that at Barnwell. Any implement first deposited in the earlier gravels would naturally get considerably water-worn before reaching its final resting-place at Chesterton. The difference in age of the two deposits is however not very great. In each we find remains of extinct mammals, amongst them the gigantic mammoth, and it is only by its higher level that we can infer the greater age of the Barnwell bed.

As there exist accounts of less than half a dozen palaeolithic implements found in the Cambridge gravels, it is of importance that every fresh discovery should be carefully recorded. By this means it may be hoped that a greater interest may be aroused, resulting in more frequent finds.

The Rev. J. Beck exhibited a Bronze Gothic thurible 8 inches high, of early thirteenth century work, found in the ruins of Elingheims Church in the Island of Gothland: a very similar one was brought home by Col. Bray after the late Abyssinian Expedition.

February 16, 1880. Professor Hughes, President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- F. M. Balfour, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Trinity College.
- Rev. W. Cunningham, M.A., Trinity College.
- Rev. C. B. Drake, M.A., St John's College.
- H. W. Hurrell, Esq., Newton.
- Lieut.-General H. Nott, Harston.
- C. E. Peek, Esq., B.A., Pembroke College.
- Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., Great Yarmouth.
- J. F. Walker, Esq., M.A., Sidney Sussex College.
- I. H. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Upper Hare Park.

A bronze medal struck in 1879 by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was presented by the Treasurer of that Society, Mr H. Phillips, Ph.D.

Mr W. W. Cordeaux exhibited three British coins which he described as follows:—

All these coins were found in the northern division of the County of Lincoln in the immediate vicinity of Caistor, a small market town situated on the western slope of the wolds in a slight hollow, and flanked to the south by a great projecting spur of the range which shews traces of arti-

ficial escarpments and trenching; doubtless it was formerly one of the frontier fortresses of the Coritani. From its summit an extensive view is obtained of a large tract of what was once moor, covered with heather and gorse but now in a high state of cultivation. It is here that the two British coins were found which are exhibited at this meeting. The first is an example of that style known as the "Channel Islands Type;" this coin would not have been brought under the notice of the society, if it had not been for the fact that it was found in Nettleton, a small parish on the moor below Caistor.

According to Mr Hawkins it has never been found so far north before, and Mr Evans also doubts the occurrence so far north in England of this coinage. It originally belonged to a carpenter who was fond of collecting curiosities, and he parted with it to the person from whom I obtained it. Why should not this coin have travelled up to this wild spot on the wolds from the southern coast of the Island in the ordinary usage of trade? It is well known that coins are often in circulation in places very far removed from the spot where they are current. As an instance, not long since two coins belonging to the Moorish kingdom in Spain, were found while opening a street in London. And these coins had travelled over a far greater distance than the one in my possession, which only came from the southern coast to where it was found, while the others had to traverse the intervening countries and sea between Spain and England.

The second is a bronze piece, and according to Mr Evans is also found minted in gold, this was ploughed up on the moor at North Kelsey in the spring of 1879. Mr Evans says that it is a coin of the Brigantes, a tribe whose territory extended to the Northern shore of the Humber. On the Obverse there is a rude attempt at a head crowned with laurel. On the Reverse there is a device that might have been meant for a horse, but it is impossible to say with certainty what the artist intended. The Legend reads VEP CORF. After the British the Romans held possession of Caistor, which they fortified and surrounded with a wall. Their coins abound in the neighbourhood including issues of all kinds from Augustus to Valens. But the commonest are those of Carausius, Constantinus I and II, Constantius, Constans and Valens. Now in the vicinity of Caistor many barbarian copies more or less rude of the Roman coinage are found. They are generally copies of the issue of Constantius bearing on the Reverse the device of a foot-soldier spearing a horseman whose steed has fallen on its knees. In some the head is of superior design and rather resembling British workmanship. In one example exhibited the execution of both *obverse* and *reverse* closely resembles that usually found in the Early Saxon Sceattæ.

For instance the hair of the head is represented by straight stiff lines like the quills of a porcupine and dotted lines represent certain objects.

Another one has a rude head decorated with a rayed crown, and has perhaps been copied from an issue of Victorinus or Carausius, common in the neighbourhood. I hope in time to be able to gather together enough of these coins to be able to shew the gradual stages of debasement which the design of the Roman coin underwent, as each copy became further removed in style and execution from the original piece, till all similarity has been lost, and nothing can be discerned but rude unintelligible markings.

As to the bell, which was obtained at Newnham from a depth of four feet only, it is probably mediæval; the letter L can just be discerned on it.

The form is circular, and very much resembles the instrument of the same kind attached to sleigh-harness and bicycles.

In the absence of Dr W. R. Grove, Mr Lewis exhibited and commented on a bronze figure of Mercury  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, wearing a winged cap and sandals (*petasus* and *talaria*), and carrying in his left hand a purse (*crumena*): the right hand is extended, and doubtless once bore his herald's wand (*caduceus*); the right foot is broken off short, the remainder being probably on a pedestal which has been lost. This interesting figure—the third of the kind which this neighbourhood has yielded in the present century—was found about four years ago in a field between Fenstanton and Conington, and is probably of Gallic or even of Romano-British workmanship. It is now the property of Mr Arthur Bunting, of Fenstanton.

Dr Grove contributed also a small terra-cotta head, which had been dug up last year on Mr Osborn Daintree's land at Fenstanton, and is in the possession of Captain Daintree, of Hemingford Abbots.

Prof. Hughes and Mr Jenkinson offered a preliminary report on some recent explorations at Great Chesterford, and exhibited a few of the specimens discovered. Having described the position of the Roman station and of the area over which excavations had been made, they went on to say:—The workmen employed in the gravel pit near the mill at Great Chesterford, about the commencement of last Long Vacation, came upon what appears to have been a kiln. It consists of a circular chamber, the top of which was about 12 feet in diameter and which was sunk 18 ft. into the ground, tapering into a flat-bottomed basin. It was surrounded by a wall of large round or subangular stones selected from the gravel, reset with a calcareous mud, and the inside was plastered with the same. The walls were 1' 8" thick. At 4' 7" from the base was a ledge a little over a foot wide. The chamber was entered on the north side at the level of the ledge by a pathway which sloped gently from the surface of the ground. A few Roman bricks had been used in forming the doorway. There was a window-like opening about two feet in longest diameter, probably for draught, about nine feet from the base on the opposite side.

The top of the kiln had been broken away at an early period, and the burnt plaster and stones lay at various levels among the other rubbish that filled the chamber. From its contents it was clear that it had been used as a refuse-pit for bones, broken pottery, and used-up household things of various kinds during the Roman period. Other pits dug on purpose to receive refuse occur all along the slope down to the alluvium, but from their small size the variety of objects is not so great.

The great interest of the discovery lies in this, that we had an opportunity of investigating for ourselves all the objects associated together in one refuse-pit, and so probably referable to one period, and obviously belonging to one locality. We are apt to lose sight of the fact that the Roman occupation of the country extended over several centuries, and that therefore we may look for many changes in the fashion of the objects of every day life, but we are not aware of any systematic investigations having been carried on with a view to illustrate this point. Opportunities, such as will probably not recur, have been allowed to pass away. We have, however, got sufficient evidence to shew that this line of enquiry promises well.

First, as to the date of the pit. The Roman bricks built into the walls shew that it is not pre-Roman, and the rubbish cannot have been thrown into it earlier than the dates of the latest of the following coins, of which the first two were found by Mr Jenkinson, the third by Mr Digues La Touche, and the fourth by one of the workmen in our presence.

1. 2nd brass of Magnentius (A.D. 350—353).
2. 3rd brass of Valentinianus (A.D. 364—375).
3. Billon, Victorinus (A.D. 265).
4. A 1st brass, with a Roman head, legend worn out.

Among the bones we recognised the following animals :

Ox (*Bos longifrons*). It is interesting to note that among the large number of bones of ox which have been found with Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, we have yet found no evidence of *Bos primigenius*, although it occurred commonly in the fens in neolithic times. The horn-cores show considerable variation, beyond what might be attributed to difference of age and sex, and would suggest domestication. How easily the horn-core is modified will be understood by those who remember that the Galloway polled cattle dropped their horns in obedience to artificial selection in about half a century, the core going first.

Horse. The bones of the horse are broken, and occur scattered among the other bones, as if it had been used for food. It is a small breed. Possibly the ass is also represented.

Sheep. A small breed with horns like those of Welsh ewes. Whether the rams had curled horns we have no evidence to show.

Red deer. We have no evidence of the red deer having been used for food. We have recognised only portions of the antler, some of which seem to have been fashioned into instruments of various kinds.

Fig. Of various sizes, and probably all domesticated.

Dog. There are two breeds, which fairly represent forms pictured in relief on some Roman ware. A small strongish-jawed animal like a fox terrier, and a larger animal with a jaw between that of a wolf and a greyhound, but considerably smaller. There were also some bones of puppies or fox-cubs.

Cat. We have found the remains of two cats, but Prof. Boyd Dawkins has not been able to tell us whether wild or domestic. The domestic cat, well known in Egypt, is said to have been long kept by the Romans, but we believe there is no clear evidence of its introduction by them into this country. Of the marten cat we have never found any trace with Roman remains.

Poultry. The common fowl. Often with spurs, as we have found in many other Roman rubbish pits. Duck. Rare.

We have carefully preserved all the fragments of pottery in the hope that by recording all the varieties that occur at the different stations we may get some clue to the history of the progress of Roman occupation of the district.

The pottery may be grouped under many heads, but a full description of it and of the potter's marks we reserve for a future occasion.

There was a large coarse ware including *amphorae* and a multitude of smaller vessels, and a large thick-rimmed open-mouthed vessel often ornamented with fine lines. We have never seen an ornamented amphora.

There was a great variety of rough red or black or grey vessels, plain or with horizontal lines on the shoulder, probably a local ware.

Fragments of a fine close-textured black or grey ware were found, sometimes ornamented with lines traced on the unbaked clay. Perhaps this may have been imported from Upchurch, or imitated from Upchurch ware.

Very beautiful specimens of *Durobrivian* pottery occurred all through with floral devices and hunting scenes in relief.

Drinking cups with pinched-in sides and sometimes a metallic lustre and sometimes a pattern in relief were not uncommon.

There were several mortaria, some of them with the potter's mark stamped on the rim.

Of Samian ware none but a few plain cups and dishes are complete, or nearly so; but we have restored nearly half of a fine bowl with a pattern of vine leaves and birds beneath the usual loop and tassel border. Scattered

fragments exhibit figures of a lion, a boar, etc. Potters' names occur on all the plain ware.

Some fragments of yellow ware with coloured bands and lines suggest commerce with the islands of the Mediterranean.

Bricks and tiles. There were fragments of Roman bricks and flanged tiles built into the walls of the kiln or rarely scattered through the earth in the kiln and other pits at Chesterford. These would not form part of ordinary household rubbish; but it seemed to be the custom to cover the layers of bones and rejected portions of animals with earth and sand, and some of the curious and unexpected objects which occurred in the kiln may have been thrown in with this earth. We learn however that the *débris* of destroyed houses was lying about: whether they pulled down old buildings and erected better, or whether fire or sword had swept through the Romanized village, who can now tell? It seems probable that the village was extending in the direction of the kiln, for we found a human jaw thrown in with one of the layers of earth. This we explain on the supposition that the pits and kiln were dug on ground where, at an earlier period, interments had taken place.

Among the miscellaneous objects found we may enumerate,

A bone comb.

A bronze *ligula*.

A bronze bracelet.

Perforated discs of lead.

do. do. of pottery formed by chipping fragments of the flatter portions of broken vessels.

Unperforated discs of pottery.

Bone pins, perhaps for fastening the dress or hair.

Hones.

A roughly cut chalk box.

Fragments of glass, some highly ornamented.

A spindle-whorl.

Nails and charred wood and many small objects of unknown use.

We hope on a future occasion to offer a fuller report with illustrations of the pottery and various objects found in this and other Roman stations in the neighbourhood of Cambridge.

March 1, 1880. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

E. V. Arnold, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.

W. W. R. Ball, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

J. A. Bennion, Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College.

J. Cox, Esq., M.A., Warden of Cavendish College.

R. T. Glazebrook, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
 N. Goodman, Esq., M.A., Peterhouse.  
 W. P. Spalding, Esq., Sidney Street.

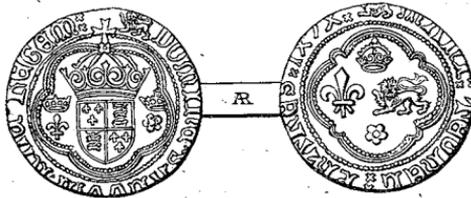
Mr Witt exhibited and kindly presented to the Society two upper mill-stones of a conglomerate belonging to the Lower Tertiary known as "Hertfordshire Pudding-stone;" they were found at Lakenheath about thirty years ago. Also a pair of horns of *bos primigenius* from Swaffham Prior.

Mr H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, presented nine barbed arrow-heads, some of them of the broad, some of the lanceolate type, consisting of flint, chert, and two varieties of silicio-felspathic rock, probably ancient lava; they had been all found in Pennsylvania.

Dr Raven presented two "third brass" coins found in 1879 at Bartlow: (1) Tetricus, rev. VIRTVS AVG, (2) Victorinus, rev. illegible.

A paper by Mr Walker was read on twelve specimens of South American pottery, which he exhibited and kindly presented to the Society; they were from the Tombs of the Incas, and from the history of the country could be approximately dated at from 1450 to 1520 A.D. One of the vessels appeared capable of being used as a musical instrument; two others were in the form of birds. Mr Lewis exhibited two terra-cotta vessels, of remarkable similarity in shape, which had been sent to him from Cyprus in 1872.

Mr Lewis exhibited also a rare groat of Perkin Warbeck engraved below: it was probably struck by Margaret of York, Dowager Duchess of



Burgundy, and bears on the obverse the Royal Shield—France modern quartering England—ensigned with a four-arched crown; on the dexter side a crowned fleur-de-lis, on the sinister a crowned rose: legend

DOMINE SALVVM FAC REGEM\*

the reverse bears a quatrefoil enclosing a Royal crown above a fleur-de-lis of France and a lion of England; in the base is a rose: legend

MANI\* TACHEL\* PHARES\* 1494

Mr Latham, of Trinity Hall, read an extract from the Trinity Hall MS. known as "Warren's Book," in which was recorded the discovery "about the year 1711 of several *paterae*, urns, and other Roman Antiquities," in a gravel-pit "on the right-hand side of the road, as we go from Cambridge to Trumpington, about a quarter of a mile off from the one-mile-stone, and not far from the willow-trees by the ditch and from the river."

Mr Latham pointed out the position of the ground known as *Dam Hill*, on which these remains were found, and explained the name by referring it to a dam, which he thought formerly existed between the river and the margin of the rising ground south-west of Bland's farm.

The description shews that the *paterae* were of Samian ware. The potter's marks are given, viz. OFLICINI OFNIRRAI MASCLERIS and DAMONI. In the last the writer of the book thought he saw an explanation of the name of the locality.

Professor Hughes and Mr Jenkinson communicated the results of their investigations carried on with the kind permission of the Master during excavations recently made for the foundations of new buildings in the Garden of Trinity Hall.

They first drew attention to the various localities on the east of the river Cam, where Roman remains had been discovered, shewing that there was evidence of almost continuous occupation from opposite the station at Grantchester to opposite the station on Castle Hill.

They then quoted from MSS. in the Archives of Trinity Hall extracts which recorded that the area over which the excavations had been made, which had previously to A.D. 1545 been a *laystowe* or *laystall* (i. e. a place where rubbish was deposited), was then made over to the College by the town and Michael House, and walled in. In 1569 a further enclosure was made, and in 1690 and 1726 mulberry trees were planted. They thought that the ground was probably levelled and portions of the surface-layers disturbed at these several dates.

The authors then went on to explain by reference to a diagram-section the arrangement of the deposits passed through in digging the foundations of the new buildings, which were as follows :

- a. Garden soil and recent *débris*, 1—2½ ft.
- b. Earth containing bones, pottery, &c., referred to a period dating back from the 17th century to earlier mediæval times, 2½—3½ ft.
- c. Pits with black earth, bones, pottery, &c., of Roman age—of irregular depth; some were bottomed at about 10 ft. from the surface.
- d. Low-river-terrace gravel.

In (b) some pottery had been identified as of the age of the Commonwealth, and some as Elizabethan. Some bone objects exhibited were supposed to have been used for games.

In (c), the Roman pits, there were the usual layers of oyster shells, mussels, the bones of animals that had been used for food, and broken pottery.

There were many fragments of a dark ware, differing in form from the commoner types found at Chesterford, and a few bits of Samian ware. One of these was a small saucer with the simple pointed leaf pattern around the margin. Another was a piece of a handsome basin with a winged figure and part of a hunting scene in relief. A nearly perfect mortarium and some bits of glass were also found. There were various iron objects, among which the most interesting was a curved knife with a notch on the back.

Owing to the difficulty of procuring room for laying out and comparing the fragments, they had been unable to restore many of the vessels.

Mr Cordeaux exhibited a bronze spear-head found last year at Walton-on-Thames and three coins which had been found at Caistor in Lincolnshire, one certainly of Saxon workmanship, and a copy of the issue of Constantius, known generally as "the horseman type;" it would be hard to classify the other two, either as of Saxon or Romano-British design. All that can be said is that they are barbarian copies of some Roman issue, one bearing on the obverse a head with a rayed crown, which on the later Roman brass almost supplanted the bay wreath.

Mr Wortham exhibited a volume of Churchwardens' accounts from Bassingbourn (exhibited previously by Mr Lumby, Feb. 24 and May 4, 1868), which he described as follows :

In the vestry at Bassingbourn, a parish about 13 miles from Cambridge, there is, for a parish church, a large and interesting Library. Among the books therein contained is the Book of the Churchwardens accounts, extending from 1498 to 1540. The Book itself is in good preservation, most of it well written, and legible. It contains an inventory of the furniture, Vestments, &c., commonly used for Divine Service in 1498 the year in which most of the inventory was made; and besides this the accounts for money received and expended, during the 40 years which the book covers.

The inventory of the Church furniture contains many curious and unusual words. A *cowcher* is mentioned; and this, from another part of the book, we find is the same thing as an *Antiphonar*. Professor Skeat very kindly wrote me a most interesting letter in answer to my queries as to what a *cowcher* meant, and he explained it to be a large book "that was always left couched or lying down in its place, not portable like the port-hors or breviary. Perhaps it was identical with the *Ligger*, *i. e.* *lier down*, a book too big to be carried. In modern days the big book in a merchant's office is called a ledger, *i. e.* a *ligger* or lying down book from its size." The word *quayere* occurs in the expression "in quayeres for the Masse of

Jhesu." 'Bolsteres' "Itm one Epistoll book...with two Bolsteres of lateync." A hallowed and an unhallowed superaltar is also referred to: and 'the Table standing on the Altar,' which according to Parker in his glossary of Architecture is equivalent to Reredos. An item in the inventory is 'ij smalle capis for Chylder of red sylke:' and one of the books belonging to the church appears to have been 'the bybull.'

By far the larger part of the book is taken up with the parish accounts. This consists of 140 pages of receipts and payments kept by the churchwardens from year to year. We find recorded in them the names of many persons belonging to families who flourished in the parish and neighbourhood in the 16th century. Among these the name Bolnest frequently occurs (some members of which were benefactors to the church as recorded in the inventory); 'Itm j chalys the gyft of Robt. Bolnest;' Turpin; Lynne, a family afterwards connected with the Cromwells, Oliver's mother being a widow of one of the Lynnes. Chichely of Wimpole is mentioned. "Mr Harre Chychely," who was great-nephew of the Archbishop and grandson of Sir Robert Chichely, twice Lord Mayor of London.

From the accounts we find considerable information as to the price of labour and materials. A man was paid 11*d.* for '3 days dryssing the church wall:' a bricklayer and his man were paid at the rate of 1*s.* a day for building the church wall; his 'server' was paid 2*s.* 8*d.* for 8 days work, and 'his boy,' was paid 12*d.* for 4 days wages. Besides this they are allowed 7*s.* for their board. Land, on the other hand, appears to have been comparatively cheap; letting for only 10*d.* an acre, an amount far below the proportionate value of land in the parish of Bassingbourn at the present time.

There is a curious article mentioned in this portion of the book called 'a tryndull' 'rec' of the gathering among the wyffes to the tryndull,' and in another place '12 lb. of wax bought for the tryndall.' Was this a wheel-shaped stand to hold tapers for burning before the images? There are also one or two items referring to the répair of the 'Organs.'

One whole page is devoted to an account of the expenses connected with an image of St George, which appears to have been made at Walden. The maker of the image was paid £10. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the painter received 30*s.* The carriage to Bassingbourn and incidental expenses appears to have come to 10*s.* 7*d.*

The most interesting part of the book, however, is that referring to the mystery play which was 'had on St Margarets day A.D. 1511, of the holy martir Seynt George...in bassingbourn west end.' A list is given of 27 neighbouring parishes, which contributed towards the play sums varying from 5*s.* to 6*d.* The play appears to have been held in a field in the West End of Bassingbourn, that part of the parish towards Litlington; since "Giles Ashewell paid 12*d.* for 'easement of his.croft. to play in.'" The car-

painter John Good received 16*d.* for 'workmanshippe of falchons and tormentoures,' and a certain John Bocher was paid 16*s.* for painting the falchons, tormenteres and axes. The item for fitting the Dragon, and expenses of carriage came to 8*d.*

May 10, 1880. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

- C. Bidwell, Esq., M.A. (Trinity College), Ely.  
 Captain P. Going, R.N., Traverston Lodge.  
 Rev. C. S. Harris, M.A., Mepal Rectory.  
 Rev. H. Latham, M.A., Trinity Hall.  
 G. Parker, Esq., M.A., St John's College.  
 F. W. Payne, Esq., Trinity Hall.  
 J. S. Reid, Esq., M.L., Caius College.  
 T. M. Vipian, Esq., Sutton House, Isle of Ely.

A Paper by Mr C. W. King was read upon an agate-onyx cameo (of which a photograph to size was exhibited), remarkable alike for its unusual size (6 in.  $\times$  4 in.), the beauty of its engraving, and the interesting subject which it represents. (See Communications, Vol. IV., No. XXVIII.)

Mr Wace exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab in the Dutch language in the nave of St Mary's Church, Haddiscoe, on which he remarked as follows :

The slab of which a rubbing is shewn is not referred to in any work on the subject, or in Blomefield's History of Norfolk. The number of brasses or slabs in this country in memory of foreigners is not large, and of these very few are in the vernacular. This is in Dutch, and appears to read, as has been suggested by Professor Skeat, "Hier liit begravē Barbele Ians Pier Piers dē Diickgrave wiif, &c., *i.e.*, Here lies buried Barbele Ians wife of Pier Piers the Dykegrave, died anno 1525, the 2d day of December." In the centre is a shield suspended: the arms (or merchants' marks) are not clear. Some of the words also are not very distinct. The *dykegrave* was thus probably one of the overseers of the embankment in the marshes of the district.

A rubbing was also shewn of an inscription of a much mutilated brass in the adjoining church of Toft Monks, which reads: "Orate *pro* animabus Iacobi Wadby et Mabelle confortis sue que obiit a° d' M° cccc l xxx iiii."

Professor Hughes and Mr Jenkinson described the results of further excavations in the gravel pit near the kiln at Great Chesterford, and also in the Rev. Lord Charles Hervey's grounds, by whose kind permission they were enabled to excavate some interesting pits on the south side of the road.

They find that there is a considerable difference in the group of pottery in the different pits, but the variation is such as to suggest that they were the rubbish pits of households of different wealth and position rather than that they belonged to different periods. In the pits near the kiln coarse kitchen-ware predominated; in the pits in Lord Charles Hervey's grounds there were more ornamented vessels of the kind usually known as drinking cups.

In one pit they found what seemed to be the *débris* of a house which had been destroyed by fire. At the bottom there was, as is commonly the case, a layer of sand, in and on which were bones, oysters and broken pottery. But after some two feet or so of this had accumulated the fire seems to have taken place, and the charred wood, the scorched plaster, and the fire-reddened clay was swept up and filled the rest of the pit to a depth of about seven feet.

From these fragments we learn that the house, or that part of it which we have here the remains, was made of a not very stout wattle, on which a mixture of clay, sand and straw or rough grass was laid, and the whole plastered over with a fine mortar. This was painted red, probably in large panels with surrounding bands of white; of all of which specimens were exhibited.

A door or large chest covered with strong crossbars of iron seems to have perished in the flames. The iron, much rusted, was found with portions of charred wood attached.

Mr Magnússon offered some remarks upon a *littera fraternitatis concessa* Wytfrido Juarii filio de Insula de Ysland. (See Communications, Vol. IV., No. XXX.)

May 24, 1880. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

- G. F. Cobb, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
- Rev. W. M. Gunson, M.A., Christ's College.
- Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., Trinity College.
- G. H. Rendall, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

The following officers were elected for next year :

*President.*

Professor T. McK. Hughes, M.A.

*Vice-President.*

J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A.

*Auditors.*

Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D.

F. C. Wace, Esq., M.A.

*New Members of Council.*

Professor C. C. Babington, M.A., F.R.S.

Rev. R. Burn, M.A.

F. Whitting, Esq., M.A.

Mr Fawcett and Mr Lewis were re-elected to the offices of Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

The Annual Report (see pages iii, iv) mentioned successful excavations by members of this Society at Great Chesterford and Barrington, and promised the issue of several books during the coming year.

Professor Hughes made the following remarks upon the present manufacture of pottery in the Pyrenees :

We have not many descriptions of the mode of manufacture of pottery among rude tribes or people where primitive modes are still kept up, and yet it is from such observations alone that we can hope to obtain any satisfactory evidence as to the conditions which we may infer prevailed among the makers of the primeval pottery we find in caves, in graves, or refuse heaps.

One such case I had an opportunity of examining with Sir Charles Lyell under the guidance of M. Vausennat some years ago.

At Ordizán, near Bagnères de Bigorre in the Pyrenees, there is a clay derived from the subaërial decomposition of various igneous and metamorphic rocks, which has been found by experience to be especially adapted for making pottery. The process is very simple. The clay is kneaded in small quantities at a time, and the potter, generally a woman, sets herself down by a lump of it, having in front of her a round piece of wood about 18 inches across, fastened by V-shaped braces to a peg which turns in a heavy wooden stand. A piece of clay is placed on this round moveable table, and while the table is turned with the left hand the clay is moulded with the right. Lump after lump is added, and the whole worked into form with the fingers, a simple wooden scraper about six inches long, and a wet rag. A hole about six feet across and two feet deep is dug in the ground. The vessels having been allowed to dry and harden in the air for a time are packed in dry fern in this hole, each vessel being also filled with fern. They are thus built up into a beehive-shaped mass rising about four feet above the ground, and the whole is covered with sods, leaving openings for draught here and there. The fern is fired, and when the fire is burnt out the vessels are finished.

In this way vessels resembling exactly those found in the caves and dolmens are now manufactured and used in the Pyrenees. The additions are made in lumps, and therefore when a spiral is seen, it is due to the fingers being withdrawn from the centre as the table is turned by the hand, and does not indicate the clay coil method described by Mr Hartt as so common in Brazil and the rest of South America.

Mr Neville Goodman exhibited and described some Burial Urns found near the mouth of the River Amazon. (See Communications, Vol. IV., No. XXXI.)

Mr Jenkinson exhibited four British coins, one of *Tinc(omnius)* from Farnham, and three of *Verica* (his brother) from near Alton.

1. Obv. TINC in an oblong tablet. Rev. A horseman.

2 and 3. Obv. a leaf; across it VIRI [the other (v)ERI].

Rev. A horseman with shield and (?) spear co. F (in one the F retrograde).

4. Obv. COM F

Rev. A horseman as in (2) and (3); above VIR, below REX.

Mr Griffith exhibited two urns from Peru, from the Tombs of the Incas, of similar pottery, and with coatings of fine clay, of red and light yellowish colour, exactly similar in this respect to those exhibited by Mr Goodman; they also had the human figure, in one case with the hands and arms held in the same position as on his, in the other with just a human face as it were carved on the stem of the Mandiora, the roots representing the body and legs. He suggested that the key pattern might have arisen from a repetition of lines representing in a conventional way the eyes, eyebrows and nose, comparing the Anglo-Saxon ornament springing from the same origin, passing through the Y (upsilon) on their coins and culminating in the Fleur-de-lis.

Mr Griffith exhibited a perforated flat sandstone pebble, lately found at Ditton, with two worked tynes of red deer. A number of Roman remains are found in the same spot, but these are apparently confined to holes filled with black earth, 'ash-pits,' which were dug into the clunchy soil underneath the surface soil. These three specimens, however, came from this clunchy soil, where it had not been disturbed, and were probably pre-Roman. The stone might have been used as a net-weight.

The President communicated the following letter, dated May 14, 1880, which he had received from Mr William White of Trinity College Library, respecting the Roman kiln at Great Chesterford (see above, pp. xvi and xxiv):

"In your Paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, on the 16th of February last, I understood you to state that the kiln in which the various objects you exhibited had been found, was a kiln used for burning or baking pottery. Pardon me if I presume to differ in opinion from you, and to suggest that the shape of your kiln is such that it would be impossible to load it with anything that would require careful handling; for the weight of things in the upper part of the kiln would crush those in

the lower. Again, how could it be loaded? Where could a man stand to do it? He could not reach down a depth of six feet or more.

Now, for the purpose for which I believe it was used, it is the correct shape, namely, for the burning of lime. A lime-kiln is loaded in the following manner: a fire is kindled at the bottom, and a layer of lime is put on the fire; on the top of that is placed a layer of cinders and small coals, when these are well burned, another layer of lime, and so on, until filled. The lime at the bottom being ready first, is raked out through a small doorway near to the bottom, when the whole mass, from the shape of the kiln, easily slips down; and more coals and lime are added at the top.

Now I find that potter's kilns were of a very different form. One was discovered in 1815, by Mr Layton, at Caistor, near Norwich, of which a sketch is given in Vol. xxii. of the *Archæologia*. Another was found by the Hon. R. C. Neville in a field called Oak Field, in the parish of Ashdon. I think that Mr Neville speaks doubtfully as to its use, when he says, "The building, which appeared to have been a kiln, used by the Romans for the burning of pottery, or more probably of bricks, stood," &c. The fact seems to me to be that Mr Neville had only discovered the flues of a kiln, and not the kiln itself. The accompanying sketch of this "kiln" is as given by Mr Neville in the 10th volume of the *Archæological Journal*. (See fig. 1.)

Now we will look at a potter's kiln, found by Mr George Joslin at Colchester: here you find the kiln built on the top of the flues, which are very similar to those discovered by Mr Neville. I have crept into these flues, (see fig. 2) and found the top of them vitrified by the intense heat, as shewn in the specimen before you. The top of these flues formed the bottom of the kiln, upon which the pottery was placed. It was pierced with a number of holes (see fig. 3) to allow the heat to pass more freely into the kiln. When loaded it was arched over with clay, which appears to have been removed, wholly or in part, when the vessels were sufficiently baked. There was a pit near the furnace where the potters threw their broken or spoilt vessels. Amongst the Roman remains at Castor in Northamptonshire, a round kiln was found with the bottom perforated in a similar manner to the one named above. This is figured in plate xl. of Mr Artis' *Durobriva of Antoninus, Identified and Illustrated*."

Mr White commented on some Roman graves discovered at Hunstanton in September 1879. (See Communications, Vol. IV., No. XXXII.)

Mr Redfarn exhibited an ancient tally-board, on which he made the following remarks:

In older times the tally, in some form or other, must have been in daily use in nearly every household, and even at this time, although almost a thing of the past, the tally-board may occasionally be found in use for keeping a milk score, or a reckoning at a village alehouse. In the second part of the play of "King Henry VI.," scene 7, *Jack Cade* says, "Our fore-

Fig. 1.

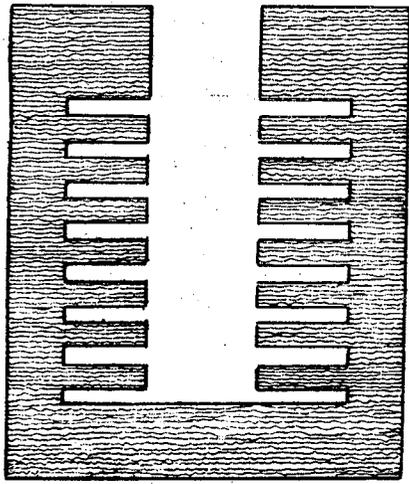


Fig. 2.

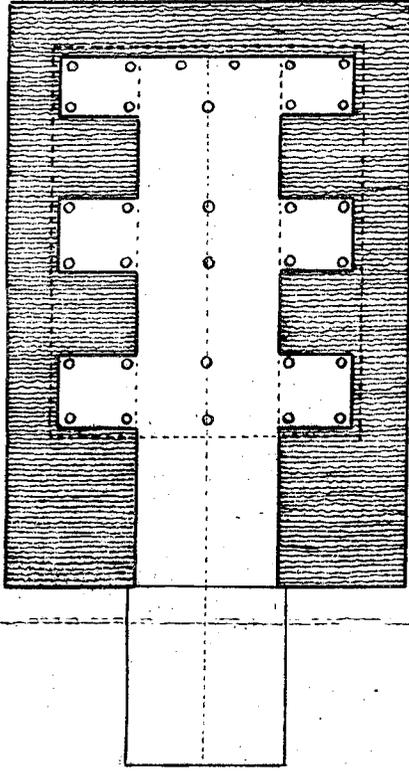
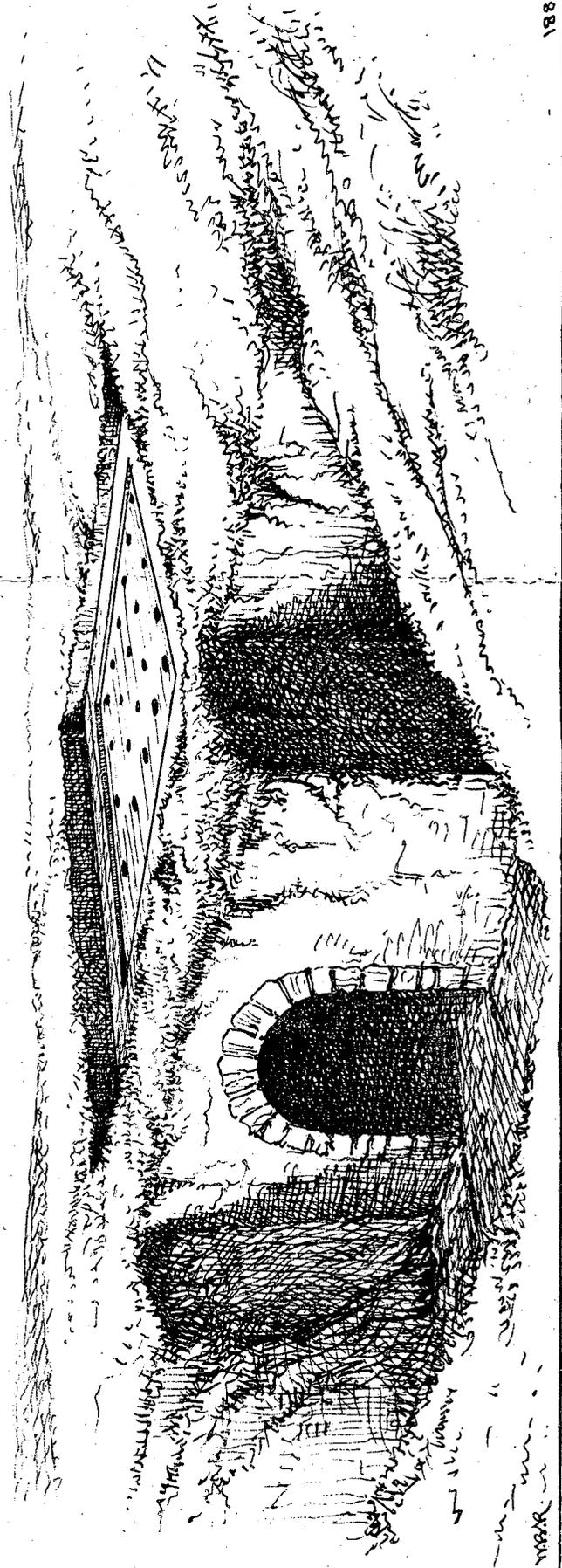
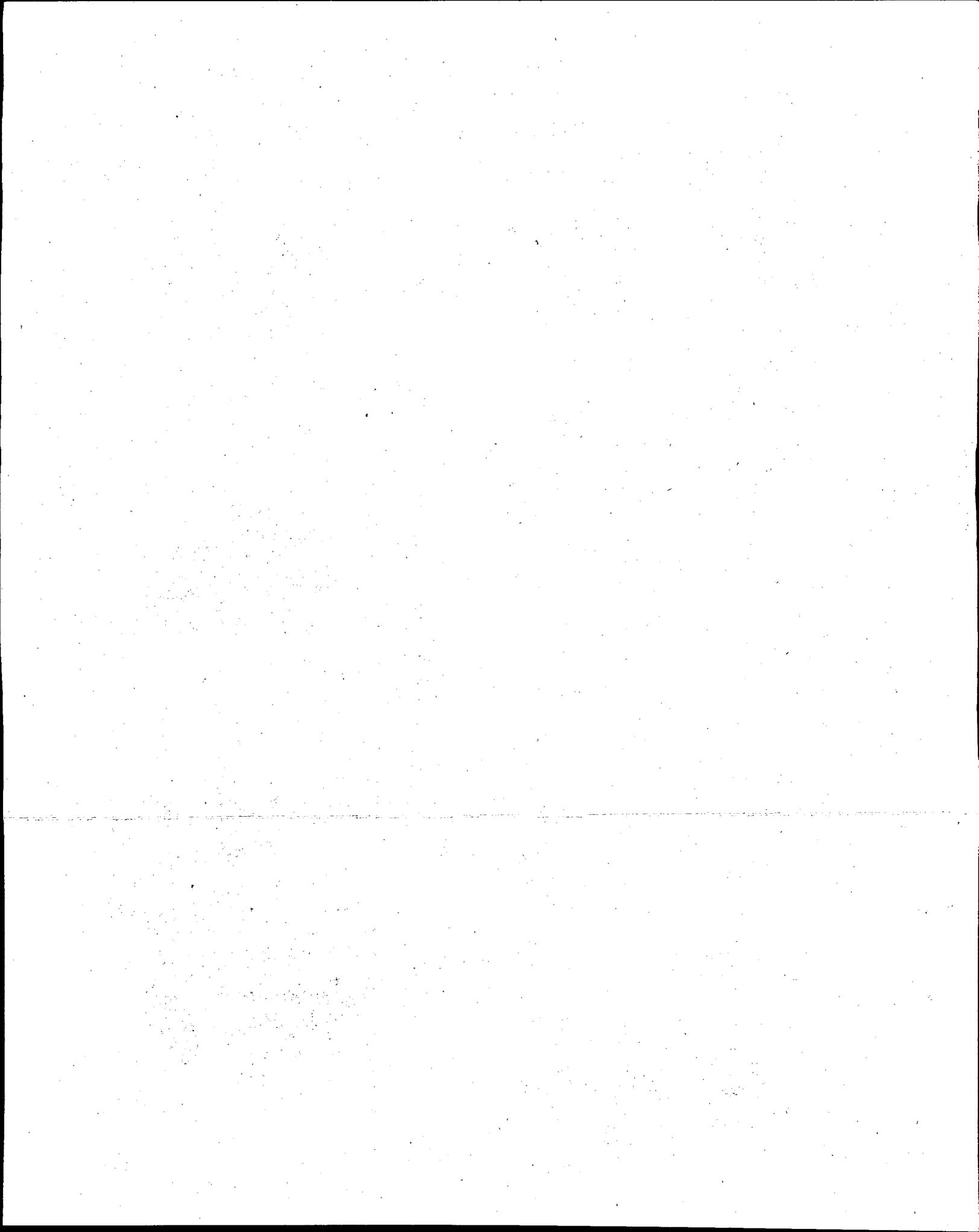


Fig. 3.





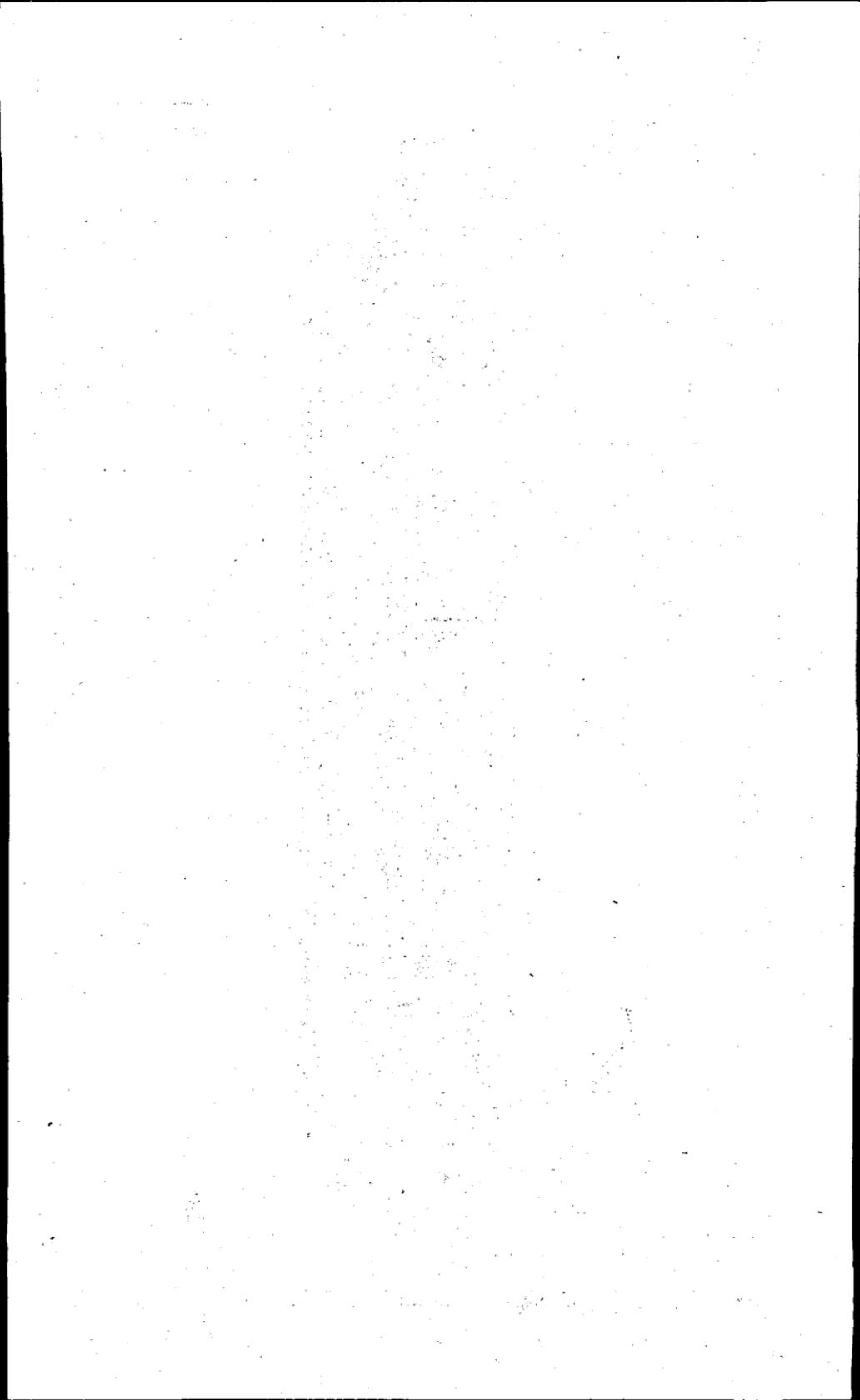
Drawn about one fifth  
the size of original



1880.

COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS,  
IPSWICH.

CARVED OAK TALLY BOARD IN THE COLLECTION OF MR. W. B. REDFARN.



fathers had no other books but the score and the tally," and in sonnet 122 line 10, Shakespeare writes, "Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score."

The tally-board exhibited is probably a late 16th or early 17th century tally, of dark oak, carved in relief and divided into small panels, each of which contains a representation of a peacock, a hooded-falcon, a swan or some other bird; the lower part of the board is formed as a shield, which has carved upon its face two other smaller shields suspended from a hunting-horn. One of these shields bears the arms of the Lucy family, the other, what appears to be, the arms of the city of Amsterdam.

The subjects of the carving give rise to the supposition that this tally-board may have been used for keeping a record of the game supply at some house of importance; the reckoning or score would be kept on the back of the board, which is quite plain and smooth.

It measures 31 inches in length,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and about half-an-inch in thickness, and is in very perfect preservation.

The tally-board is in the collection of Mr Redfarn.

Mr Lewis observed that the use of the tally in keeping the accounts of the nation is fully described by Sir John Lubbock in an article on Money in *The Nineteenth Century* for November, 1879.

## L A W S.

I. THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called "THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

II. That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III. That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV. That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and ballotted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be ballotted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V. That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) three Vice-Presidents (of whom the Senior shall retire at each annual meeting and be ineligible for re-election during the next two years), a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI. That the President, one Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII. That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX. That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X. That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI. That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII. That any member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII. That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV. That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV. That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI. That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer, 1, Silver Street, Cambridge.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

## SOCIETIES IN UNION

FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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1. The Society of Antiquaries of London. C. K. WATSON, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*, Burlington House, London, W.
2. The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. A. Hartshorne, Esq., *Secretary*, 16, New Burlington Street, London, W.
3. The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society. F. S. PULLING, Esq., M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, 69, Walton Street, Oxford.
4. The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Norwich.
5. The Suffolk Institute of Archæology. S. J. HARRISON, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Bury St Edmund's.
6. The Essex Archæological Society. H. W. KING, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.
7. The Kent Archæological Society. Rev. Canon W. A. Scott Robertson, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Whitehall, Sittingbourne.
8. The Sussex Archæological Society. R. CROSSKEY, Esq., *Hon. Librarian*, Lewes.
9. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. P. B. HAYWARD, Esq., *Curator*, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
10. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. W. F. FREER, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Stonygate, Leicester.
11. The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Bedford, Leicester, &c. Rev. Canon G. T. HARVEY, *General Secretary*, Vicar's Court, Lincoln.
12. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. C. T. Gatty, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, 18, Pelham Grove, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
13. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. W. DODD, Esq., *Curator*, 5, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
14. The Cambrian Archæological Society. Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, M.A., *Treasurer*, Melksham, Wilts.

15. The Powys-Land Club. M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Gungrog, Welshpool.
16. The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Rev. J. GRAVES, A.B., *Hon. Secretary*, Inisnag, Stonyford, Co. Kilkenny.
17. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. M. E. NICARD, *Archiviste*, Musée de Louvre, Paris.
18. The Norwegian Archæological Society. Antikvar N. NICOLAYSEN, *Sekretær*, Kristiania.
19. The Royal University of Christiania. Mr. C. HOLST, *Director of the Foreign Literary Exchange of Norway*.
20. The Commission Impériale Archéologique of Russia. M. le Comte Serge STROGANOFF, *President*, St Petersburg.
21. Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία. Mr. ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, *γραμματεὺς*, Athens.
22. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. F. W. PUTNAM, Esq., *Curator*.
23. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. SPENCER F. BAIRD, Esq., *Secretary*.
24. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. H. PHILLIPS, Jun., Esq., Ph.D., *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, 304, South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.

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