

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 30, 1881,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,
1880—1881.

ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXIII.

BEING No. 1 OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

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AND MACMILLAN AND CO.
GEORGE BELL AND SONS, LONDON.

1883

Price Twelve Shillings.

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May 30, 1882.

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REPORT

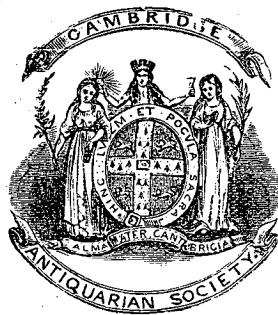
PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

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MAY 30, 1881.

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,
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1883

Cambridge:

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

RE P O R T

PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
AT ITS FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,
MAY 30, 1881.

THE Council begs leave to congratulate the Members on the continued growth and activity of the Society which now has 223 members on its List : during the past year nine have retired and four have died ; forty-three new names have been enrolled.

Of those whom we have lost by death, two names deserve more than ordinary mention. Dr EDWIN GUEST, the late Master of Gonville and Caius College, had been a zealous member of our Society from its foundation, had served on the Council from 1853 to 1868, and during 1855 and 1856 had occupied the President's chair. His acquaintance with nearly every branch of archaeology was extensive and accurate ; but in connexion with the pursuits of this Society he will be chiefly remembered for his studies in the topography of Britain and in Early English. The Rev. S. BANKS, M.A., was elected into the Society in 1852, had served on the Council from 1871 to 1874, and contributed to our published Communications for 1865—66 an interesting Paper on the History of Cottenham,

the parish of which he was Rector for the last thirty years of his life. He frequently exhibited antiquities found in that locality.

The Report and Communications for 1878—79 has been circulated amongst our Members, and the corresponding issue for 1879—80 is now passing through the Press, and will be issued, it is hoped, in a few days. The new editions of Dr RAVEN'S *Bells of Cambridgeshire* and of Professor BABINGTON'S *Ancient Cambridgeshire* are in the Press, and will probably be ready before the end of this year.

The Archaeological Collections and the Library have been placed in the gallery of the Hall in the New Museums, and are being arranged by Mr LIONEL H. CUST, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, who has been appointed Curator and Librarian.

The following Societies have been admitted to an exchange of publications with our own Society :

The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
The St Paul's Ecclesiastical Society.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENSES.	£ s. d.
Balance, Christmas, 1879	87 1 2	Messrs Cowell (Anastatic Press)	1 15 0
Subscriptions received	195 6 0	Messrs Sayer and Wilson (for binding)	0 18 6
Rev. J. W. Pieters (publications)	2 6 0	Hills and Saunders (for photographs, Hailstone)	18 8 0
		Subscriptions returned (paid in error)	1 1 0
			22 2 6
		Balance in Bank	262 10 8
	<u>£284 13 2</u>		<u>£284 13 2</u>

Examined and found correct March 3rd, 1881.

JOHN B. PEARSON }
F. C. WACE } Auditors.

C O U N C I L.

May 30, 1881.

President.

Rev. ROBERT BURN, M.A., Trinity College, *Trinity Praelector in Roman Literature and Archaeology.*

Vice-Presidents.

HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., King's College, *University Librarian.*
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LIST OF PRESENTS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 30, 1881.

ANTIQUITIES.

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

A flint axe, two flint arrow-heads, and a terra-cotta whorl from the valley of the Delaware.

From G. W. Prothero, Esq. and F. J. H. Jenkinson, Esq.:

A cinerary earthen vessel of an unusual shape, nine smaller vessels and five lamps in terra-cotta, which formed part of the contents of a Roman grave at Port Mahon in the island of Minorca.

BOOKS.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. VIII. Nos. 3 and 4, 8vo. London, 1880 and 1881.

List of the Society on the 3rd of June, 1880.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :

The Archaeological Journal, Nos. 61 to 150 inclusive, 8vo. London, 1860 to 1881.

From the St Paul's Ecclesiastical Society :

Architectural Papers, 1879.

Transactions, Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society:

Proceedings, Vol. VII. Nos. 3, 4, 5; Vol. VIII. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. IX. No. 1, 8vo. Norwich, 1866 to 1879.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology:

Proceedings, Vol. v. No. 2, 8vo. Bury St Edmund's, 1880.

From the Kent Archaeological Society:

Archaeologia Cantiana, Vol. XIII. 8vo. London, 1880.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society:

Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. XXXI. 8vo. Lewes, 1881.

From the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society:

Transactions, Vol. v. Parts 2 and 3, 8vo. Leicester, 1880 and 1881.

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

Reports and Papers for 1879, 8vo. Lincoln, 1880.

Index to Vols. IX. to XIV. (1867 to 1878) of Reports and Papers, 8vo. Lincoln, 1881.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association:

Journal, Vols. I. II. III. 8vo. Derby, 1879, 1880, 1881.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:

Transactions, Vol. XXXII. (Third Series, Vol. VIII.) 8vo. Liverpool, 1880.

From the Liverpool Numismatic Society:

Journal, Nos. I. II. III. 8vo. Liverpool, 1873 and 1874.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society:

Archaeologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series, Parts 43, 44, 45, 8vo. London, 1880 and 1881.

From the Powys-Land Club:

Montgomeryshire Collections. Vol. XIII. Parts 2 and 3; Vol. XIV. Part 1, 8vo. London, 1880 and 1881.

From the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland:

Journal, Vol. v. Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 8vo. Dublin, 1880 and 1881.

From the Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France:

Mémoires. Tome XL. (4^{me} Série, Tome x.), 8vo. Paris, 1881.

From the Archaeological Society of Athens:

Πρακτικά. 8vo. Athens, 1879 and 1880.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:

Report for 1878. 8vo. Washington, 1880.

From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:

Reports for 1878, 1879, 1880. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1879—81.

Act and Bull: On the True Anniversary of the First Landing of William Penn at Philadelphia. By L. A. Scott.

Old and New Style, Fixed Dates, Calendars and the Principles and Results of their Emendation. By J. R. Baker.

Report on the Date of William Penn's Landing.

Notes upon a Denarius of Augustus Cæsar. By H. Phillips, Junior, Ph. D.

Description of the Remains of an Aboriginal Encampment at Rehoboth, Delaware. By the same Author.

From the University of Tokio, Japan:

The Shell Mounds of Omori. By Professor E. S. Morse. 8vo. Salem (Mass.), 1879.

From E. S. Morse, Esq., Professor of Zoology in the University of Tokio:

Some Recent Publications on Japanese Archaeology, pp. 12. 8vo. Salem (Mass.), 1880.

From H. Phillips, Esq., Junior, Ph.D.:

A Collection of Early American Ballads, in broadsheets.

A Memoir on some recent Discoveries of Stone Implements

in Africa and Asia (from the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society). By the Donor. 8vo. 1880.

Address delivered before the New York Historical Society on its 75th Anniversary (November 18, 1879). By J. de Peyster, LL.D.

Memoir of C. B. Wood, M.D., LL.D. By Henry Hartshorne, A.M.

Special Report on Public Free Libraries in the United States. Part II. 8vo. Washington, 1876.

Obituary Notice of Peter McCall.

From the Rev. C. A. Swainson, D.D., Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity:

The History and Constitution of a Cathedral of the Old Foundation, illustrated from Documents in the Archives of Chichester Cathedral. 8vo. Chichester, 1880.

From Mr W. White:

The Report of the Borough Rate Committee to the Town Council of Cambridge, dated October 3, 1850. Folio.

Memorials of the Vicarage House and Garden in South Lynn. 12mo. Lynn, 1851.

Extracts from the Household Charges and other Payments laid out by the Lord North. 4to. (from *Archaeologia*, Vol. XIX.).

Antiquities of the Abbey of Durham. By P. Sanderson. 12mo. 1767.

The History and Antiquities of Rochester. 12mo. Rochester, 1833.

King Edward VI. on the Supremacy: the French Original and an English Translation. Edited by R. Potts, M.A. 12mo. Cambridge, 1874.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE
YEAR ENDING MAY 30, 1881.

November 15, 1880. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in
the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

Rev. W. Amos, M.A., Trinity College.
Rev. E. T. S. Carr, M.A., St Catharine's College.
R. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.D., Scroope Terrace.
T. M. Francis, Esq., M.A., 17 Emmanuel Lane.
J. L. Ffytche, Esq., M.A., Thorpe Hall, Louth.
A. G. Hill, Esq., B.A., Jesus College.
H. E. Ryle, Esq., B.A., King's College.
J. R. Cely-Trevilian, Esq., Debden Hall.
J. E. C. Welldon, Esq., B.A., King's College.
Rev. R. Winkfield, M.A., Ely.

Professor Hughes exhibited some objects of Roman age, the property of the Dean of St Asaph, which were found in August, 1824 under a stone known as Bwrddygwylltiaid in Cwmllch near Blaencwmppennantmoelangell in Denbighshire. They consisted of an intaglio in sardonyx with the device of a lion *passant*, set in an ornamental gold ring with a torque-like cable border, and two gold ornaments, which in form resemble the ends of a torque, but which from their being hollow are considered by Mr King to be Roman, and to have been appendages to an article of dress or to some trappings of leather or textile fabric. Two coins, which unfortunately had been separated from the rest of the find, were not forthcoming. But in an old letter from Mr W. Allen Jones, which was also exhibited, they were mentioned as Roman brass coins:

- (1) Of GAIUS VICTORINUS PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS (268 A.D.).
- (2) Of GALLIENUS PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS (260—268 A.D.).

Professor Hughes pointed out that there was evidence in several places of the Romans having advanced far into the Eastern valleys of the Berwyns, as might be seen in the concrete and tiles of Ffrith near Wrexham, to be mentioned again in connexion with Offa's Dyke, and in what were probably Roman remains at Llanrhaidrymnochnant.

Professor Hughes exhibited a small token found in excavating for foundations at Trinity Hall, bearing on the obverse a stag passant and the name WILLIAM LI[M]BER; on the reverse L over WD and the legend IN CHERESTON.

Mr Walter K. Foster, F.S.A., read a paper on his recent excavations in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Barrington in this county. (See Communications, Vol. V. No. II.)

Mr Griffith exhibited a number of objects found in the cemetery by the workmen before Mr Foster began his excavations, including a beautiful electrum pendant of twisted filigree work, a silver finger-ring of the snake pattern, &c.

He pointed out that as by far the greater part of the fragments of Roman pottery had occurred in the pits and fosse, whilst in the graves themselves, amongst a considerable number of Saxon sherds, only a very few were found of Roman manufacture, there was little doubt that the pits and fosse were of Roman age; the angular shape of the fosse also favoured this supposition. For what purpose the pits had been made was only a matter of conjecture; the care with which they had been dug and drained forbade the supposition that they were intended for rubbish-holes, although they had evidently been used as such subsequently.

Mr Conybeare, vicar of Barrington, laid before the Society additional specimens from the same locality, together with a large map of the parish, from which it appeared that all the objects came from one of three spots, lying respectively N.W., N.E., and S.E. of the present village. The first of these was the Anglo-Saxon cemetery explored by Mr Foster, and shewn by him to have been the site of an earlier Romano-British dwelling-place, which the last appeared to have been also, many ash-pits and kitchen-middens having been found there. Besides these there were traces of a fight having taken place at the passage of the river, many arms and bones of men and horses (with the bit in one case still in the mouth) having been dug up there. Amongst the objects which he exhibited, he called special attention to this bit, and to some large knives of curious form, scientifically designed to give them greater power as weapons; also to a standard-rest, and to a circular brooch which he considered to be of Danish origin, bearing a raven engraved on the green glass centre. Mr C. W. King however pronounced this to be Roman and the bird to be an eagle.

Professor Skeat offered the following remarks on the discoveries at Barrington: "We should be careful to see if any scratches are found on any

of the objects, which can be interpreted as inscriptions. Sometimes runic inscriptions are found, which at first sight would seem not to be inscriptions at all, but mere parallel scratches. It is also important to look out for any specimens of the interlaced ribbon-pattern. If wood is found attached to a boss or to a spear, it would be interesting if it could occasionally be ascertained what kind of wood it is, that we may see whether the shields were of *linden*-wood, and the spears of *ash*, as they are usually said to be in poetry. The specimens of ale-vats are peculiarly interesting, as we find frequent allusions to them."

Mr W. B. Redfern exhibited an Early English terra-cotta lamp, of a very unusual form, which had been recently dug up, together with a Roman bone pin, some medieval pottery, &c., at the back of Mr Pryor's house in Petty Cury.

Mr Lewis remarked that the lamp was in shape not unlike some of those Kabyle lamps, with which the imitations in Vallauris ware have made us familiar.

Mr T. H. Naylor sent for exhibition a piece of a medieval book-clasp of brass, which appears to have been richly gilt. It bears the engraved figure of the Virgin, having a lily above her head, distorted so as almost to form a cross. The clasp was found during the progress of excavations in the road leading to Chesterton Church.

For want of time Mr King's Memoir on two early Christian gems was taken as read. (See Communications, Vol. V. No. I.)

November 29, 1880. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare, M.A., Barrington Vicarage.

V. E. H. Corbett, Esq., Trinity College.

Percy Gardner, Esq., M.A., Christ's College, Disney Professor of Archaeology.

Rev. J. J. R. Leigh Knipe, M.A., St George's Rectory, Hatley.

Rev. J. C. Lambert, M.A., Downing College.

J. C. Priestley, Esq., Pembroke College.

W. F. White Cooper, Esq., Pembroke College.

Professor Hughes (after a short review of the literature of the subject) gave the result of some enquiries and excavations that he had made along the line of Wat's and Offa's Dykes, with a view to comparing them with the somewhat similar earth-works in East Anglia known as *Devil's Ditch*, *Balsham Dyke*, and *Fleam Dyke*.

First he observed that the Western dykes did not run along the most easily defended positions or those most exposed to attack, but in a nearly

straight line, often obliquely down the slope of one side of the valley and obliquely up the other, in a manner that rendered it extremely improbable that they were meant for defence, as in one part they were commanded from the West and in the other from the East. Again, the fosse was often omitted, where the material for constructing the dyke could be obtained as easily by cutting away the hill top up to the vallum.

Thinking that the fosse might have been filled up, he had excavated in several places above Brymbo Hall with the kind assistance lent him by Mr Osborne Morgan, but he had been unable to find that any fosse had ever existed along that part of the dyke. On the low ground there was frequently a fosse on the West side and the steeper slope of the vallum was, as far as he had observed, always on that side.

The only objects that he learnt had been found in the earth of the vallum were a Roman altar and some Roman coins and pottery. The explanation then offered of their occurrence in the dyke was that they had been thrown up in Saxon times with the earth from a ruined Roman residence which lay in the line of the dyke. But these remains were now scattered and most of them lost, and the record as to their mode of occurrence imperfect. He thought the evidence relating to the age and purpose of the dykes on the borders of Wales as well as of those in East Anglia was very scanty and unsatisfactory, and called for more careful search and observation whenever opportunities were afforded.

Professor C. C. Babington expressed his agreement with Professor Hughes in most of what he had said. He thought that the ditches were not meant for a defended line, but rather as a means of delaying the retreat of marauding parties from a hostile tribe. The steep slopes and depth would much delay them in driving off a spoil of cattle. The highest side and the bank would be towards the tribe most desirous of stopping these raids, and therefore they were the makers of the ditch. The ditches in Cambridgeshire did this for the people of East Anglia against the Mercians. The ditch at Pampisford is different, as it has a bank on each side : it may be pre-Roman, the others post-Roman.

Mr Swann Hurrell remarked upon the existence of *Offa's Bridge* near Foxton and *Offa's Brook*, which is still the boundary between Foxton and Harston parishes.

Mr Lewis called attention to the fact that a street in Bedford, which in the last century bore the appropriate name of *Offal Lane*, is now known as *Offa's Lane*; local pride has ever had a tendency to corruption of this kind, which should teach us to beware of too hasty identification.

The Rev. Dr Hooppell exhibited several articles of great interest found on a fenny piece of land in the parish of Littleport in this county. One was a curved knife of flint, about six inches long, exceedingly perfect,

wanting only the handle. It was stated that these knives are of rare occurrence in England, only one, found in Britain, being in the British Museum, and a few in the hands of private collectors. They are found somewhat more frequently in Denmark. Another object was a stone mace, or club, for use in warfare. It is a thick disc of hard stone, of circular form, with a sharp edge all round, and a hole drilled through the centre, for the insertion of a stout oaken, or other hard wood, staff. It must evidently have been a most formidable weapon. Such weapons are manufactured and used at the present day by the savages of New Guinea. Specimens have been found in Denmark, but none in all respects like the one exhibited are known to have been found hitherto in England. Another object shown was a bronze celt of fine workmanship and early type. An object found at the same place, and which may have been used as a sling stone, turned out (as was remarked by Mr A. C. Haddon) to be the worn internal cast of a chamber of a Neocomian ammonite. Another object shown was a medieval jug, pierced at the bottom with four holes, the use of which was the subject of much speculation. Dr Hooppell suggested that the holes were made at a date subsequent to the original manufacture of the jug, and that they were intended to adapt it to use as a water sprinkler. Along with these articles was shown a stone-grinder from the Roman station of Vinovium, which was a British town before it was captured and occupied by the Romans, near Bishop Auckland in the county of Durham. This implement is a large pebble about four inches long and three inches thick, hollowed into a deep channel in which the original possessors ground pointed implements of stone, horn, or bone. The flutings caused by repeated use were very visible on the sides and at the bottom of the channel.

Mr Pigot exhibited three sepulchral urns, on which he commented as follows : "These three urns, together with a smaller one, which I have left at home, were found about three years ago on the eastern side of the old West River, in the parish of Wicken, opposite to Dimock's Cote in the parish of Stretham. A parishioner of mine brought one into my village, which he was recommended to show me, and through him I was led to visit the coprolite diggings, where it and others were discovered. Many such urns were found, but most of them were broken, when the earth was thrown down in search of coprolites. They were found, I believe, at various levels, and most of them contained calcined bones. These the workmen insisted on turning out of the urns, in the hope of finding something more valuable. In one of the urns a smaller vessel was placed in the mouth and an iron ring in it. In another a somewhat larger one was found. At the same spot were found the two glass bottles, one very perfect ; the other, though broken, capable of being recognised, as all the parts are in existence. The latter is of a rather larger size than usual,

There are also two of Samian ware. A friend who was with me unfortunately rubbed one of these while still wet, and so obliterated the name of the maker. Another of a more elegant shape bears the inscription ALBVCI.OF. The name of this potter is met with not unfrequently, and appears, I believe, on some Roman pottery which was found at Chesterford some years ago.

"The site of this discovery appears to have been an old Roman burial-place, and the soil was sandy; a few months before some Roman pewter dishes were found in Streatham parish, about a mile distant from this spot, which I shall be happy to show at some future time. Some similar dishes were found a few years ago at Sutton in the Isle, and there are others in the museum at Ely."

Prof. Babington said that the Roman remains exhibited by Mr Pigot were very interesting to him, as they strongly confirmed his idea that a Roman way went along the ridge by Wicken to Barway, and then crossed the river to Thetford in the Isle of Ely.

A paper written by Mr J. Rickard on a large number of Palaeolithic implements collected by the writer in South Africa, was read by Mr Griffith, and a fine selection of the implements exhibited. (The publication of this paper is unavoidably deferred.)

Mr W. White read a paper entitled 'Suggestions as to the origin of the so-called *Rubbish Pits*, which are commonly found associated with Roman remains'. He endeavoured to show by the size and shape of the pits, and the care there had evidently been in forming them, the great depth of some of them and the nearness to one another, as also from the similarity of the earth in them wherever situated; and their contents being of the same character, that they were not rubbish pits.

He next showed that the Greeks after burning the body on the funeral pyre, collected the bones in urns, and then raised mounds of earth over the *debris* of the pyre, and that the Romans after the time of Sulla followed the Greek fashion, burning the body with great pomp, casting on the pyre dishes of meats, cups of oil, &c. They also carefully collected the bones. But what, he asked, became of the ashes, &c., of the funeral pyre? He suggested that these pits were the receptacles of the *debris* of the funeral pyre, and thus we found in them all things that were cast upon the fire. In this way he believed the Samian dishes and bowls came into these pits, together with the various ornaments used both by men and by women. He thought it not improbable that the dishes, bowls, and other ware having been once offered to the gods, were broken that they might not be used for secular purposes. The few coins that were found were, in his opinion, the coins placed in the mouths of the corpses to pay old Charon his fare, whilst the various bones of animals were all such as might have been offered to

one or other of the gods; and what he thought tended to confirm his opinion was, that all these things showed, more or less, the marks of fire.

Mr White thought it very probable that after the introduction of Christianity and the consequent disuse of the rite of cremation, these pits, which up to that time had been held sacred, were no longer considered so, and were used for secular purposes.

February 28, 1881. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

J. B. Allen, Esq., M.A., St John's College.
 J. Bonnett, Esq., M.A., St John's College.
 A: G. Dew-Smith, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
 S. Gedge, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College.
 J. W. Leader, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College.
 H. C. Monro, Esq., Clare College.
 Rev. H. E. Savage, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
 H. B. Shaw, Esq., B.A., Sidney Sussex College.
 Captain S. Stanley, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

The meeting was then made special for the consideration of the Revised Laws of the Society, which were adopted with a few verbal alterations.

Professor Hughes exhibited and described some felstone implements which he had recently found in a cave in the valley of the Elwy, North Wales, where they were associated with the remains of Rhinoceros hemitoechus, Ursus spelaeus, Hyaena spelaea, &c. The point to which he called attention as of chief interest was that the felsites and compact felspathic ash, of which the implements were formed, did not occur in the basin of the Elwy, but were common in the drift which had travelled from the west over the watershed. The character of the undressed portions of the implements confirmed the view that they were procured from the drift or the gravel derived from the drift, and therefore were *post-glacial*.

Professor Hughes, after a short review of what is known of the ancient tribes of North Wales, in which he suggested that the men of Ardudwy might be the *Ordovices* (mentioned by Tacitus in the *Annals* and *Agricola*), and pointed out the district which local names assign to the Gwyddelod, gave a sketch of the various kinds of hill forts which occur on the borders of North Wales. These, he said, fell into two groups :

A. Stone-works. B. Earth-works.

A. There was no masonry in the proper sense of the word in any of the hill forts referred to : that is to say, there was no mortar or cement of

any kind, nor any walling of stones dressed so as to fit together. But there was in some cases :

i. A rude wall formed by building up rough stones. These walls have generally been demolished either on purpose or by the accidents of time, so that they present the appearance of long continuous lines of rough stones heaped up as if thrown by hand to get the stones out of the way. But sometimes the loose stones of the upper part have preserved some of the rude walling near the base, and it is seen to vary according to the forms into which the rock used naturally breaks.

ii. A still more common kind of stone rampart formed by placing two rows of slabs on edge about 4 to 6 feet apart, and filling the interval with rubble of smaller stones.

B. The earth-works consisted of one or more lines of fosse and vallum, always conforming to the shape of the ground and ceasing where a precipice or other natural defence rendered them unnecessary.

Sometimes there was a combination of the second class of stone-works with the earth-works, and the author offered some remarks as to the probable relative age of the several works. He further pointed out the geographical distribution and local names of the principal camps on the borders.

Mr Lewis exhibited on behalf of Mr Naylor, who was unavoidably absent, a chalice, which he had lately purchased in Norwich : it had belonged to the parish of Rockland in that neighbourhood (the church has long been in ruins), and bears the legend

* SENT × TANDROVS × OF × ROCKLAND ×

It was considered to be of foreign (perhaps German) manufacture, and of the sixteenth century. The curious form TANDROVS (for Andrew) was illustrated by such words as *tawdry*, *Tibbs* and *Tooley*, which are derived from *St Etheldreda*, *St Ebbe* and *St Olave* respectively. By the kind permission of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of St Andrew the Great in Cambridge, their similar, but much more highly ornamented, chalice was also exhibited ; it bears the legend :

* THIS * FOR * SENT * TANDROS * PARES *
KAMBREGE.

On the top of the cover is the date, 1569.

A paper by Mr C. W. King upon the Roman method of striking medallions was communicated by Mr Lewis, and ordered to be printed. (See Communications, Vol. V. No. III.)

March 14, 1881. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- A. Beverley, Esq., St John's College.
- Rev. E. W. Blore, M.A., Trinity College.
- G. W. Fitch, Esq., Regent Street.
- A. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., King's College.

Mr Griffith communicated notes on a series of neoliths collected in Cape Colony and the Diamond Fields by Mr J. Rickard, now resident in Cambridge, who exhibited a large and valuable collection of them. (The publication of this paper is unavoidably deferred.)

Mr W. W. Cordeaux exhibited an Anglo-Saxon fibula-mould, which had been found at Lincoln during the latter end of last year; it seems to have been formed from a concretionary nodule found in the Kimmeridge clay.

The shape of the mould seems to suggest that it was used for the purpose of embossing and not for casting; this was tried with tin-foil and succeeded perfectly.

The design consists of a central box divided into four portions by a raised and beaded cross decorated with a circular ornament at the junction of the arms. Each of the four spaces between the cross arms is filled up by lines bisecting them with other lines projecting at an acute angle from them. Round the box is a beaded circle, then comes another circle with dog-tooth ornamentation, and lastly an outer beaded circle.

Mr Lewis exhibited an unpublished small bronze coin of Nicaea in Bithynia bearing on the reverse the portrait of Homer. (See Communications, Vol. V. No. IV.)

Mr Lewis exhibited a drawing also, which Mr Redfern had kindly made from photographs to the size of the original (4 ft. 5 in. high) of the statue of ATHENA Nikephoros, which was discovered on the 30th of December, 1880, at Athens in the ruins of an old Roman house on the northern side of the Βαρβάκειον Lyceum,—and thus close to the northern boundary of the ancient city. The figure is of white marble from the northern side of Pentelikos, and is armed with helmet, shield and aegis; it was found lying on its face at the depth of about 2 ft. 6 in., and had been covered by a vaulting of tiles, which had doubtless been so arranged when it was first buried. Traces of colour are still visible on the helmet's plume, on the eyes of the serpent which serves the goddess as a girdle, on the wings of the Gorgon-head, on her shield and elsewhere. There is nothing to indicate a lance; but from the exact coincidence in nearly every other detail with the account given by Pausanias it may be fairly inferred that we have in this

statue a reduction from the great chryselephantine statue of the Virgin Goddess by Pheidias, which was the chief glory of the Parthenon. The offer of 500 drachmae on the part of the municipality has still failed to bring to light the only missing part of this noble sculpture,—the head of the Victory which, with wings half folded, alights on the goddess's right hand and offers a garland, doubtless to the city of Athens. The whole group may probably be attributed to the first century of our era.

May 16, 1881. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

Rev. A. J. C. Allen, B.A., Peterhouse.
 Rev. Prebendary G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
 W. W. Boreham, Esq., F.R.A.S., Haverhill.
 Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, M.A., Trinity College.
 F. C. Chambers, Esq., Trinity College.
 Sir Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C., St John's College.
 A. Gray, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.
 T. C. Hughes, Esq., Pembroke College.
 Rev. P. H. Mason, M.A., St John's College.
 Rev. J. Sedgwick, D.D., Birdbrook Rectory, Halstead.

Mr Jenkinson gave a preliminary notice of excavations in the Roman and Saxon cemetery at Girton College, and exhibited specimens of the objects discovered.

The Saxon remains consisted chiefly of sepulchral urns, which were generally highly ornamented with bosses and cord-like patterns in relief, and the usual annular, decussate, stellate, etc., marks produced by stamps. In the urns were found burnt human bones, with fibulae, beads, etc., much injured by fire, and bone combs or pieces of comb which, as well as the bronze tweezers which sometimes occurred with them, showed no signs of burning.

About forty graves had been explored; the objects found were mostly of the usual character. Sixteen fibulae had occurred; three graves had yielded three apiece. Beads of glass, mostly blue, of amber, and of pottery more or less vitreous occurred numerously in five graves; scantily in a few others. Bronze clasps of bracelets were on the wrists of three skeletons, and in one case the gilt metal ornaments and tag of a girdle were found. A bronze pin, a bronze ring, bronze tweezers and ear-pick, a spiral bronze finger-ring, and a bronze-hooped wooden bucket were the other things found, to which must be added a dozen iron knives and one or two iron buckles. Three bodies had spear-heads at the right shoulder; one had a

small axe-head in the same position. A layer of stones often covered the grave; the rectangular outline of many of these stones, as well as the fact that they were oolite and must have been brought from a distance, suggested that some Roman building had furnished the materials; and a mass of cement with a Roman brick imbedded in it, which lay at the head of one grave, gave further confirmation of this theory. The urns were often covered with pieces of similar stone, and occasionally with a piece of Roman tile.

It was clear that cremation and inhumation were practised to some extent at least simultaneously; for while in some cases urns had been broken in digging a grave, they were more than once found lying undisturbed in the soil immediately over a skeleton, which must accordingly have been buried at an earlier time.

The Roman remains consisted principally of the contents of two square wooden boxes, the form of which was clearly traced by the nails and the pieces of wood adhering to them. Each contained a glass cinerary vessel: of these one was square, the other hexagonal.

Each contained an iron lamp with hooked rod for suspension, and other vessels of glass and of Samian and other ware. The marks on the Samian were all of known potters (PAVLLI·M, PAVLI·F (*sic*), BORILLI·M, PATERATI·OF); a glass bottle bore on its flat bottom the circular legend C·LVCRETI·FESTIVI, and an undeciphered mark in the centre.

A glass patera showed impressed on the under side the figure of a swan displayed above an expanded flower. The most interesting vase was one with brown vitreous glaze, ornamented with vertical raised yellow lines. There was also what appears to have been a large circular wooden object covered with thin bronze, along one side of which were rings and large hollow bosses of the same metal.

Two cases had occurred of Roman interment by inhumation: at least, two bodies were found with a Roman vase against the feet of each; and the heads in both cases lay to S.S.W., which there seems reason to believe was the orthodox Romano-British position.

Referring to a diagram which illustrated the topography of the graveyard, he pointed out that the Saxon graves seemed to have been made without regard either to direction or to symmetrical arrangement. One definite area of Saxon urns had been noticed, forming a belt about three yards wide running N.N.E. and S.S.W.: other parallel belts were suspected but not recorded in detail. The Roman remains were not numerous enough to indicate certainly any method in their disposition: but the two cinerary interments found were in a line running W.N.W. and E.S.E., or approximately parallel to the supposed direction of the Roman road.

In reply to a question by Professor Babington, Mr Jenkinson stated that in one place within ten yards of the interments the ground was full of fragments of stone which seemed to bear no relation to urns or graves.

Dr Babington gave some details to prove the great similarity between these Roman antiquities from Girton and those found in 1843 and 1844 at Rougham in Suffolk, of which he had himself written a description for the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology (see *Proceedings of Suff. Inst. Arch.*, Vol. IV. pages 257—281).

Dr Pearson exhibited to the Society and commented on a view of the earthen rampart or lines of Perekop, at the isthmus leading into the Crimea, taken from Pallas's *Travels in Southern Russia*. (See Communications, Vol. V. No. V.)

Dr Pearson also exhibited a rubbing of a monumental brass, recording the demise of a certain lady on the xxix day of February, MDCXXIX. He showed that such a day never existed, the leap-year being the year Jan. to Dec. 1628, even though the portion of it from Jan. 1 to March 24 was in England still called 1627. He referred to the Journals of the Houses of Parliament to confirm his statement that the intercalated day fell in February 1627-28, not in 1628-29. From the register of the parish it appears that the lady in question was interred on February 23 in that year; from which it may be probably inferred that she died on the 19th of the same month, and that the date in the inscription should have been xix, not xxix.

May 30, 1881. Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following Officers were unanimously elected :

President.

Rev. R. Burn, M.A., Trinity College, Trinity Praelector in Roman Literature and Archaeology.

Vice-President.

Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., Christ's College, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

Treasurer.

W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A. Jesus College.

Secretary.

Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

Ordinary Members of Council.

Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., Trinity College, University Registrar.

G. M. Humphry, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College, Professor of Anatomy.
T. M^cK. Hughes, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

F. J. H. Jenkinson, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Auditors.

F. C. Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College
Swann Hurrell, Esq.

Lionel H. Cust, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, has been appointed *Curator*
and *Librarian*.

The Annual Report mentioned the continuous growth of the Society, which now numbers 223 members, and referred to the loss recently sustained by the deaths of Dr Guest and of the Rev. S. Banks, M.A., the former of whom had been an active member of the Society from its foundation.

The Treasurer reported that the Society has a balance in hand of £262. 10s. 8d., which is however fully required to meet the expense of the new editions of Dr Raven's *Bells of Cambridgeshire* and Professor Babington's work on *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, and other books which will soon be issued to Members.

The following new Members were elected :

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College.

G. O. Read, Esq., Thetford, Norfolk.

Rev. A. Fowler Smith, M.A., LL.D., St Mary's Vicarage, Theiford, Norfolk.

A communication was read from Sir P. Colquhoun on the true site of Dodona.

Mr Browning made the following remarks on a Keltiberian Inscription :

"When visiting the theatre of Saguntum on April 16, 1881, I found imbedded in the proscenium a number of stone tablets with Roman inscriptions. Among them was a stone carved carefully and exactly with strange characters, which at first reminded me of the Cyprian Syllabary described about ten years ago by Brandis and others. I took a careful tracing of the letters, and my companion drew a rough sketch of the inscription. From these two sources Mr W. Thomas has made the facsimile sketch which I now exhibit. Returning to England I sent the inscription to my friend Professor Sayce, who wrote to me from Oxford, 'The inscription is in the character of the so-called Keltiberian alphabet, only partially deciphered as yet by the help of a few bilingual coins. The last conclusions on the subject are found in Heiss. According to the alphabet at present accepted the inscription would read

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | a | o | e | t |
| 2. | i | u | e | |
| 3. | e | i | l | ? |

The *i*, *u* and *l* are certain, but I feel very doubtful about the two *e*'s. We do not know whether the words are to be read from left to right, or from right to left, nor do we know the language in which they are written.

Several of these inscriptions have been published in the *Academia*, a journal that appeared at Madrid three or four years; a good many others I have myself copied in Spain. But this Saguntum one is new to me, and the place where it is found makes it very interesting.'

I may say that I hardly share Mr Sayce's doubts about the two e's. The most interesting letter in the inscription is the last, which is generally rendered OV, but which may be O, and which occurs too seldom upon coins to be certainly identified. The language is supposed to be Basque. The character is a form of Phoenician, and resembles both the monetary Jewish alphabet and the Greek. I have only brought this inscription before the Antiquarian Society in the hope of stimulating Cambridge travellers in Spain to look out for similar inscriptions, which cannot fail to be of interest in a subject of which so little is at present known.

I may add that a congress of Keltiberian antiquaries is to be held at Madrid next autumn."

Mr W. B. Redfern exhibited and described a collection of medieval spurs:—

No. 1. A fine iron spur, with six-pointed rowel, the neck measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One very similar to this, but about one inch longer, in the Londesborough Collection (No. 938), is dated "Richard II, 1377."

No. 2. Iron spur, similar to the above, but having lost the rowel, and generally not in such good preservation.

No. 3. Iron spur, about same date as Nos. 1 and 2, and having also lost the rowel.

No. 4. An elegant iron spur with the remains of an eight-pointed rowel; 15th century.

No. 5. Iron spur, late 15th century, with an eight-pointed rowel.

No. 6. A bronze spur, middle of 15th century, having a seven-pointed rowel. This spur was dug up in Emmanuel Street in 1879.

No. 7. Two bright steel spurs, with five-pointed rowels, both in perfect preservation; 17th century.

No. 8. A pair of cavalier "jingle" spurs in brass, with ten-pointed steel rowels. The two pendent lobes of steel by striking against the rowel cause the "jingle" and give the name to the spur. 17th century.

No. 9. A very fine bright steel spur, with a flat five-pointed rowel. Early 17th century. It is quite perfect and has a most elegant buckle attached to it.

No. 10. Two rusty 17th century spurs, one of which, with buckle attached, was found (with a bandolier) in an old house, recently removed, which stood at the corner of Green Street and Trinity Street.

No. 11. A pair of 17th century perforated spurs, jointed and hinged, one having its original buckle and strap attached to it.

No. 12. An iron spur, with very large eight-pointed rowel, retaining the original ornamented and saddle-shaped leather. This kind of spur was worn with the enormous top- or jack-boots at the end of the 17th century.

Mr Redfern also exhibited a 15th century solleret, "à la poulaine," for the left foot, well articulated and in good preservation; three stirrups in chased and perforated iron, probably for a mule, 16th century; and a curious antique horse-shoe recently dug up near Park Side.

Mr O. Browning exhibited a 16th century Italian spur from Scurgola, which is hinged and jointed in a similar manner to those numbered 11 in the above collection.

Mr Beck exhibited and described

(i) Four specimens of copper ring-money, used by the Liverpool merchants in trading with the natives on the West Coast of Africa, and observed that similar rings of solid gold have been found in Ireland and in various parts of Scandinavia.

(ii) Sixteen silver-gilt studs of Gothic work, forming parts of various medieval belts worn in Iceland.

(iii) Three antique silver-gilt filagree ball pendants, from which are suspended representations of the Crucifixion and of St George and the Dragon.

Mr Bidwell exhibited a red Romano-British terra cotta vase, and a fragment of a *patera* in Samian ware, and of a *mortarium*, all which had lately been found in St Mary's parish, Ely, about one mile north-west from the Cathedral, and at a depth of one foot below the surface.

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 ballotted 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.

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."

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I. ON TWO REMARKABLE ENGRAVED GEMS OF EARLY
CHRISTIAN WORK. Communicated by the Rev.
C. W. KING, M.A., Trinity College.

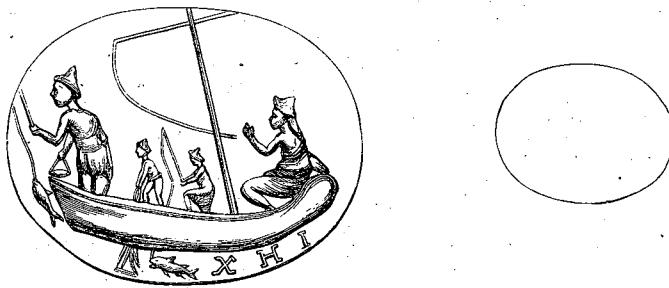
[November 15, 1880.]

EARLY Christian art has only of late years obtained the attention that on so many accounts its remaining monuments deserve. The elaborate publications of Didron, De Rossi, and Garucci have made the world acquainted with those of Sculpture and Painting which carried over the tradition of the expiring schools, across the chaos of barbarism into the congenial region of the new era : and all archaeologists are suddenly wakened up to the importance of memorials so long neglected or despised. A similar fortune has befallen the minor relics of the primitive Church, its terra-cottas, seals and engraved gems : these, even forty years ago, were thrown by the Italian *antiquario* into the same case with the Gnostic talismans, stigmatised as *roba di bassi tempi*, and sold at the lowest possible price to the few who then had sufficient courage to purchase things not in themselves "objects of High Art." A change is come over the spirit of the dream, and collectors have learnt to prize the glyptic works of the Lower and Byzantine Empires as objects valuable not for their intrinsic beauty, but for the associations with which they are connected. The poverty of their style is not the fault of their *nature*, but of their *date*, yet their designs frequently retain the antique elegance in their compo-

sition, and always, however rude in execution, delight the intelligent or devotional mind by the touching ingenuity of their symbolism.

The simple devices to which Clemens Alexandrinus restricts the choice of the Christians of the second century for employment in their signets are the Dove, the Fish, the Ship, the Lyre of Polycrates, the Anchor of Seleucus, and the Fisherman (*Paedagogus*, III. 11). Of two of these types an unusually elaborate and equally elegant combination is presented upon a large agate ring-stone, lately brought to London from Alexandria.

In this composition, we have the *ship* manned by four persons: one of whom, figured on a much larger scale than the others (according to the artless rule of antiquity for expressing superior dignity), with right hand upraised in the gesture of command or oratory, must be the Saviour himself; a second figure angling from the prow with rod and line has just hooked the mystic Fish; of the two figures amidships, one has caught a fish, the other is handling a net.



In the exergue the letters I H X joined with the figure of a large fish swimming, probably express the Saviour's name and his regular title I. X. Θ. Τ. Σ. (Ιησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Τίος Σωτήρ). A flake from the surface has impaired the outline of

the sail, which, when combined with the mast, would have presented an image of the cross. The design of this picture is good, and doubtless taken from one belonging to a more flourishing state of the arts; but the execution is unskilful and the cutting of the intaglio coarse in the extreme, strongly reminding the numismatist of the style of the reverses on the copper coins (of Honorius) struck at Alexandria; to whose times this interesting gem may with much probability be referred.

The second gem to be noticed emanates from a yet lower period of the glyptic art; but acquires much greater importance from the unique character of the subject. The *Crucifixion*, all writers upon Christian iconography are agreed, does not appear upon any monuments anterior to the tenth century; nevertheless an engraved gem has lately come to light from the same region as the one above described, which from style and certain *indicia* of its own, may perhaps claim its origin from the period of Justinian, and the foundation of Santa Sophia.



It is a black haematite, in form a rounded oval, bearing the Saviour, clothed in a long dalmatic, extended upon the cross, with the hands *tied*¹ as well as nailed, and the feet almost touch-

¹ It is stated (but on what authority I know not) that in some cases the criminal was *bound*, not *nailed*, to the cross, and left to perish by starvation. The most ancient form of ἀνασκολοπισμός, as represented in Assyrian sculptures, was the driving a sharp stake under the breast-bone, and planting it in the ground with the victim hanging over the point.

ing the ground : at each side stands the usual attendant, one bearing a spear—the Longinus of the story : in the field above are two monograms, apparently made up of the letters IC, XC. The technical execution of the engraving is totally dissimilar to the mediaeval attempts in the art, but on the other hand resembles in all points that of the later Gnostic talismans. Scriptural scenes are found on gems known to belong to the Carlovingian school, but their taste and execution have nothing in common with the one we are considering, which is the sole example of its kind that has ever come under my notice.

Some slight clue, however, towards fixing the date of the work is supplied by the fact that the face of Christ is *beardless*, as it is invariably represented in the earliest Christian sculptures. Now Mauricius (582—602 A.D.) is the last of the emperors who appears close-shaven in his portraits ; after his reign all dignitaries began “sapientem pascere barbam”—the badge of a philosopher by profession—and wore that appendage at fullest length.

As a necessary consequence, when Justinian II. (685—711 A.D.) puts the bust of Christ, for the first time, upon his coinage, the face is invested with that same mark of dignity, and so continues in the stereotyped practice of succeeding Byzantine art. If there be, therefore, any weight in this one consideration, the close of the sixth century may be taken for the inferior limit of the date of this very curious and interesting work, but how much higher it may remount, cannot be ascertained from the total absence of analogous productions.

NOTE. Both the gems described in this paper are now in the collection of the Rev. S. S. Lewis.

II. ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATION OF AN ANGLO-SAXON
CEMETERY AT BARRINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Com-
municated by WALTER K. FOSTER, Esq., F.S.A.
(With 12 Plates.)

[November 15, 1880.]

THE neighbourhood of Barrington has for some time been the scene of those coprolite diggings to which we owe the discovery and the destruction of so many objects of antiquarian interest. Last spring the workmen began finding Saxon graves ; and, according to their usual custom, over each grave there was a scramble for the contents : so that, although many of the robuster objects found their way singly into various collections, no evidence was preserved of their position and association ; while delicate things were almost invariably destroyed.

A more careful and systematic excavation appeared desirable ; and at the suggestion of my cousin, Mr Arthur Griffith, who had already secured some *fibulae* and other relics from the graves, I obtained the necessary permission from the landlords (the Master and Fellows of Trinity College) and the tenant, Mrs Wallis, all of whom I must take this opportunity of thanking for their kindness, and proceeded at once to trench the undisturbed part of the ground, with what success the objects laid before the Society this evening will show.

Unfortunately, the larger part of the cemetery had been opened by the workmen before my arrival ; and owing to the haste with which I was obliged to work to keep in front of their line of operations, it was impossible to conduct the exca-

vations as systematically as could be wished, or even to make a general plan of the cemetery.

My work extended from April 20 to June 26, during which time I opened 114 graves. These graves were situated on the south slope of some rising ground in a field which goes by the name of Hooper's Field, at the west end of the village of Barrington in this county. There were no signs of tumuli or anything to denote the presence of the graves. The interments lay chiefly E. and W. with the feet towards the E., seventy-two being thus placed. Of the remainder, thirteen lay N.E. to S.W. and the same number N. to S. The bones of the other interments were so much disturbed that it was impossible to ascertain their position.

The graves were placed irregularly, and there seems to have been no feeling about disturbing previous interments. Their depth varied from 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. The results of a comparison between the depths of interments lying N. and S. with those lying E. and W. do not seem to bear out in this instance the theory Professor Rolleston has advanced¹, that the former are shallower than the others, and therefore possibly of an earlier Pagan age.

With one exception I could detect no signs of a coffin, but in that one case the decayed remains of the wood of which it had been composed were plainly visible, but fell to dust at the touch, and I was unable to preserve any.

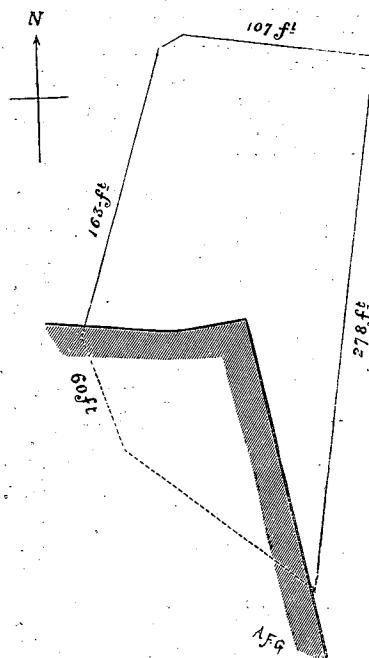
As is usually the case in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries there were numerous shards of pottery in most of the graves which had been evidently broken at or before the time of the interment. Carbonaceous matter and bones of animals were also plentiful.

The skeletons were, considering the time that had elapsed since their interment, in good condition, except indeed that the skulls were often crushed by the weight of earth above. The

¹ *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII. p. 442.

teeth were in a wonderful state of preservation, very few missing and no signs of decay apparent. The grinding surface of those of the adults was generally worn perfectly level, as is usual amongst Anglo-Saxons¹.

On the same site as the cemetery are the remains of a rectilinear fosse of irregular shape, a rough plan of which, kindly made for me by Mr Griffith, is annexed. It was filled up to the level of the field and so undistinguishable on the surface.



PLAN OF FOSSE ON SITE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT BARRINGTON,
CAMBS. Scale 100 ft. to the inch.

The dotted lines indicate the part of the fosse already obliterated by the coprolite diggers; the shaded portion represents the position of the pit at the time of my arrival.

¹ This fact has been commented upon by Messrs Thurnam and Davis. See *Crania Britannica*, Decade II. 20. 7.

At least one side had already been destroyed by the coprolite diggings, but the dotted line gives the direction which the workmen assured me it took. They also stated that no break occurred which could have served for an entrance, nor was I able to discover any in the remaining portion. At one point where I took the dimensions it was 14 ft. wide and 8 ft. 4 in. deep, but the coprolite men told me that in many parts over which they had previously worked it had been much wider and deeper.

I at first thought this had surrounded the cemetery and served as its boundary, but this idea was dispelled by finding graves outside the enclosure, and in one part in the fosse itself, thus shewing it must have been filled up at the date of those interments. A friend visiting the spot suggested that this may have been caused by the cemetery becoming crowded and overflowing its boundaries; but this was certainly not the case, as a large portion of the ground surrounded by the fosse held no graves.

Within the area enclosed by this fosse I also found numerous pits of various dimensions, whose positions appeared to bear no relation to those of the graves, which often indeed lay across them. I opened several of these pits, some of which were as much as 13 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. deep, but in general they were smaller and shallower.

They were filled with a black greasy earth interspersed with occasional shards of pottery, bones, and teeth of animals. Many of the bones had been split for the sake of extracting the marrow. In one case I found the skeleton of the Celtic Short-horn (*bos longifrons*). Among the other bones and teeth were those of the same animal, horse, sheep and pig. Some of the pottery is certainly Romano-British. The rest I believe to be of the same period, but it is of so rude a character that I am unable to speak with certainty.

Running from several of the pits were drains neatly cut out

of the solid clunch to a depth often of 3 ft. 5 in. from the surface; they were about 2 ft. in width at the top, diminishing to 3 in. at the bottom. Their general direction lay down the slope of the hill, where, after a few yards, the coprolite works destroyed them and thus prevented my tracing them to a termination, but one which started from one of the largest of the pits ran diagonally along the slope of the hill for some yards and terminated abruptly.

The question again arises as to whether these pits have any connection with the graves, or, like the fosse, are relics of a former age; and I can have but little doubt that their position among the graves is merely accidental, and that they have been used as rubbish pits by a Romano-British population; but whether they were originally dug for this purpose, and the fosse which was filled in a similar manner served as a boundary to the settlement, or whether they are both to be referred to an earlier date, I am quite unable to decide. That they are not of Saxon origin is clear, although it is not uncommon to find Roman pottery among the shards in Anglo-Saxon graves.

My reasons for coming to this conclusion are that, supposing them to have been dwellings, no race possessing such culture as, to judge from their relics, the Anglo-Saxons must have had, would have lived in so barbarous a manner, and it is against all precedent for a people to live among their dead; while their size and depth preclude their having served for purposes of cremation or as cooking places for the burial feast. Indeed in this cemetery cremation seems to have been quite the exception, very few cinerary urns having been found.

Again, if they had served for any such purposes, similar pits would be likely to have been noticed elsewhere, but in none of the best and most trustworthy accounts, such as Faussett's and Neville's, do we find any mention of them. The only similar case that I can find recorded was observed by Mr Stephen

Stone at Standlake, in Oxfordshire¹. On the same site as the cemetery in Mr Gibson's grounds at Saffron Walden, similar pits occur, but I have not been able to discover any account of these last excavations.

The objects found are for the most part similar to those from other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries which have been excavated in this neighbourhood, as described and figured in Neville's *Saxon Obsequies*, and the 6th volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. Judging from the number and richness of the specimens from the same spot which Mr Conybeare and Mr Griffith have laid before the Society this evening, I should consider that by far the larger part of the cemetery must have been opened before my arrival. The comparative poverty of the whole collection suggests that the cemetery must have belonged to a poorer tribe than that at Little Wilbraham.

Of the total number of one hundred and fourteen graves opened no less than thirty-one contained no deposit. The others yielded fifty-five fibulae from twenty-nine graves. In only one instance (grave No. 82) were three found, four graves contained one each, and the remaining twenty-four two each. Of these fifty-five fibulae fourteen were of the cruciform type, eighteen square headed, fourteen flat circular, four pair saucer-shaped, and one pair annular.

The saucer-shaped fibulae present a peculiarity of structure which may be mentioned here; unlike the ordinary type, which are solid, they are formed of three pieces: a thin bronze plate thickly gilt resting on a bronze back and surrounded by a neatly ornamented gilt rim. On one pair of these (grave No. 61, see Pl. III, Fig. 1) may be seen the profile view of the human face instead of the full face which usually occurs.

One pair (No. 83, see Pl. IV, Fig. 1) have blue glass centres,

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Series 1, pp. 92 and 113.

which are replaced in two others (Nos. 61 and 108, see Pl. III) by raised bronze studs.

The thin bronze plates mentioned above have probably not been stamped but hammered out by hand, since, closely as they resemble one another, each specimen shews some slight difference.

Another rare specimen is the Bird Fibula (No. 13, see Pl. IV, Fig. 3). One somewhat similar has been figured in *Fairford Graves*, Pl. 3.

Of the large cruciform type there was only one specimen (No. 82, see Pl. I, Fig. 1). Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This was not found, as I believe is usually the case, on the hip, but across the small fibula on the right shoulder. Another form (No. 47, see Pl. V, Fig. 3) is peculiar as being of a distinctly Roman type: the pin alone is bronze and the body iron, a feature which is very uncommon. The shape of another (No. 9, see Pl. II, Fig. 1) is also noticeable.

Of the clasps may be noticed a bronze gilt pair (see Pl. IV, Fig. 4) from grave No. 75, which in form are believed to be quite unique, combining as they do the oblong shape of the ordinary clasp with the ornamental triangular end of a very usual type of Anglo-Saxon buckle. The style of ornamentation is also noteworthy, consisting of the figure of the conventional elongated bird terminating in interlaced curves¹.

Two pairs (No. 61) are exactly similar to those found by Neville at Little Wilbraham, and figured in his *Saxon Observies* Pl. 12, Fig. 4.

The beads number 895 from 36 graves. They present but little variation from the ordinary well-known types, those from No. 82 being chiefly remarkable for their minute size, which hardly exceeds that of a pin's head. The two pairs of cylindrical bronze tubes from graves 28 and 55 formed part of the actual necklaces.

¹ See Owen Jones's *Grammar of Ornament*, ch. xv.

Only four coins were found. These are all pierced for suspension, and from their position had evidently been strung with the beads.

Three are the common Roman third brass: the fourth, from grave No. 7, is of more interest as being a Burgundian imitation of a coin of Valentinian struck at Treves about the end of the 4th or beginning of the 5th century.

Of the two pails, one, from grave No. 13, is of the ordinary form, composed of bronze hoops with wooden staves and a bronze handle, and is only noticeable from its perfect condition. The other (see Pl. VII, Fig. 1), from grave No. 60, although not so ornamental and in a very imperfect state, is perhaps rarer, iron hoops being substituted for bronze: unfortunately nothing remained of the wooden staves.

Amongst other tokens of Roman civilization is the bronze handle of a key (grave No. 82) which is undoubtedly of their manufacture. This, when discovered, lay on a large and massive bronze ring, possibly of the same period. The two were placed on the left hip of the skeleton, and surrounded by decayed fragments of cloth, the ordinary iron knife and other fragments of iron. I am unable to assign any use to the ring, neither can I give any clue to the use of the bronze object from No. 7. It was discovered lying with beads at the neck. A similar one in the Gibbs bequest at the South Kensington Museum is described as a sword chape. This I think must be an error.

The weapons present nothing worthy of remark. There are fifteen spears and javelins from the same number of graves, two swords and eight umbos, all of which are of the ordinary Anglo-Saxon type:

The urns, of which there were 13, were always found, like the two pails, close to the head. They are all with one exception (No. 45) small, holding from about a pint to a pint and a half apiece. Two of them (Nos. 81 and 84) are remarkable from the extreme rudeness of their manufacture. One of these is figured in Pl. VII, Fig. 3.

Four human skulls, which I succeeded in getting out unbroken, have been placed, with the kind permission of Prof. Humphry, in the collection at the Anatomical Museum, and are numbered 283, A, B, C, and D, respectively.. They were all obtained from undoubted Saxon graves.

The examples figured in the Plates' numbered VIII to XII, which were found in the previous excavations for coprolites in this cemetery by the workmen, were kindly lent by their owners, the Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare and Mr A. F. Griffith, for illustration in this paper.

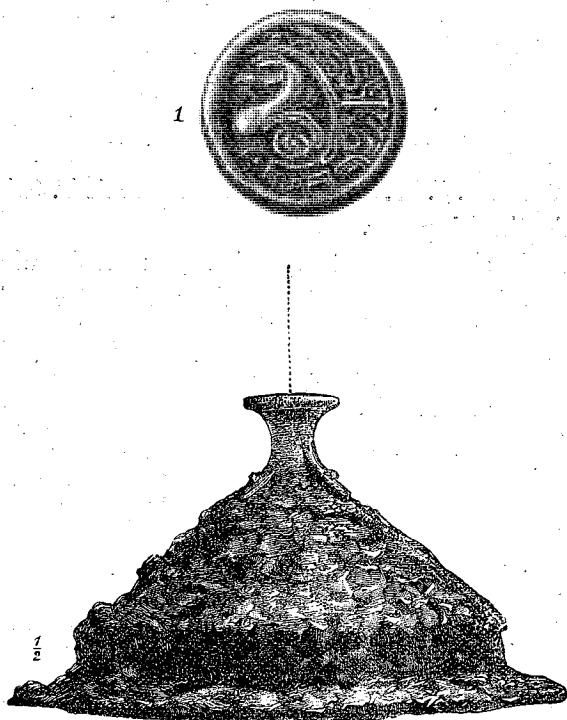
Since the above account was written, Mr Ready, who kindly undertook the somewhat disagreeable task of cleaning and preparing the iron objects found in the excavations, has made an interesting discovery connected with one of the umbos—that from grave No. 103.

As is well known, these umbos usually have a stud in the centre raised on a short stem, and are made throughout of iron, though the flat button-like top is sometimes covered with a thin plate of either bronze or tin.

In this specimen, however, the top of which was covered with a mass of rust, the process of cleaning disclosed that the whole stud and stem were made of bronze-gilt fastened on to the body of the umbo by three claw-feet, and having the button deeply embossed in the same manner as the solid saucer-shaped fibulae.

The rim, which is rounded off and somewhat irregular in thickness, encloses a space about the size of a shilling, a part of which, on the left side, rather more than a third of the whole, is divided off from the rest by a double line, and contains what appears to be the conventional representation of a mythical creature having the head and neck of a swan or some similar bird. Above and rather to the right of the head is a short piece of a chain-like pattern, and to the extreme right may be noticed a couple of the well-known S-shaped characters, the

rest of the space being filled up with crescents, chevrons, and straight lines.



Umbo described above, to one-half of the actual size. The boss above it
is of the true size.

The annexed woodcut will however convey a far clearer notion of this curious, and I believe I may say, unique object than any verbal description.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GRAVES.

April 20th, 1880.

Head to west. Length of skeleton 3 ft. Child. Legs crossed. No deposit. SKELETON
No. 1.

Head to west. Left hand crossed on to hip. Right hand straight. Legs crossed left over right. Twenty-nine beads left side of neck. With them a thin bronze plate, length $1\frac{1}{16}$ in., lozenge-shaped and perforated with eight holes in the form of a cross. One somewhat similar figured in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 116. Bronze pendant composed of quiver-shaped bronze tube $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, on small bronze ring with sliding knot. Bronze pin with spiral head.

In same grave as No. 2. Bones much disturbed. Square-headed fibula on left shoulder. Cruciform one on right. Amber bead on left ribs.

Bones much disturbed. No deposit. No. 4.

April 21st.

Depth 18 in. Child. Body much contorted. No deposit. No. 5.

Head to west. Length 5 ft. 1 in. Spear left of head. No. 6.
Knife on left hip.

Head to west. Lying at foot of No. 6. Bones much disturbed and many missing. Fifty-two beads and perforated silver coin on neck, and with these a tinned bronze fibula. A flat bronze tube (see Pl. v, Fig. 2) at neck with beads. Circlet of ivory broken and fragments scattered about. Iron buckle.

SKELETON
No. 8. Head to south. Bones much disturbed. Leg bones at right angles to body. No deposit.

No. 9. Head to west. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 5 in. Body lying on left side with both hands clasped level with head. Legs slightly bent. Fibula on each shoulder; one square-headed, for the other see Pl. II, Fig. 1. A pair of bronze-gilt clasps on each wrist. Iron buckle on hip. Knife to left of thigh. Thirteen beads at neck, one being composed of chalk.

April 22nd.

No. 10. Head to south-west. Lying under No. 9. Depth 3 ft. 3½ in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 9 in. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed. Fragments of urn right of head, urn left of head. A hundred and twenty beads at neck, including one of blue glass, faceted, see Pl. VI, Fig. 3. Circular bronze fibula with rim on each shoulder. Iron shroud-pin on chest. Iron knife. Large glass bead, see Pl. VI, Fig. 1, on spine just below ribs. Iron buckle at right hip. On left hip fragments of the bronze binding of a purse; a similar one figured and described in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, p. 123. Some decomposed substance, which doubtless formed the pouch itself, was also visible.

No. 11. Head to west. Depth 4 ft. 2 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 2½ in. Left hand crossed on breast. Legs uncrossed. Two round stones close to head. No other deposit.

No. 12. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length 5 ft. 9 in. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed. No deposit.

No. 13. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 1 in. Hands crossed over one another on breast. Legs uncrossed. Situla at right of head, 4 in. diameter, 3¾ in. high, bronze hoops and handle and wooden staves; a similar one is figured by Neville in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 17. Twelve beads on right collar-bone. Two amber beads, which had been strung

on iron wire, on right breast. Small bronze gilt bird fibula, see SKELETON Pl. IV, Fig. 3. Knife between hips with other fragments of iron.

April 23rd.

Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Skull detached from body, which lay No. 14. quite doubled up, arm and leg bones together. Small fragment of iron on left hip.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. No. 15. 7 in. Left hand crossed on breast. Right hand straight. Legs uncrossed. Bodkin on right breast with its point resting on small bronze ring, see Pl. I, Fig. 2. Seventy-six beads between elbow of right arm and spine.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. No. 16. Legs uncrossed. Fragment of iron on left shoulder, which crumbled away at a touch.

Depth 2 ft. 4 in. Right arm crossed on breast, left straight. No. 17. Legs bent to left at an angle of 45°. No deposit.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 4 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. No. 18. 3 in. Both arms crossed on breast. Legs uncrossed. No deposit.

Head to west. Child. No deposit.

No. 19.

April 24th.

Head to south. Depth 1 ft. 7 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. No. 20. 6 in. Left hand crossed under hip, right straight. Small knife with left hand. Fragments of iron buckle on right hip.

Head to west. Lying under No. 20. Depth 2 ft. 2 in. No. 21. Length of skeleton doubtful, part of skull missing. Left hand crossed on breast, right hand straight. Square-headed bronze gilt fibula on each shoulder, see Pl. IV, Fig. 2.

Head to south. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. No. 22. 4 in. Left hand crossed over and right hand under hip. Infant's skeleton lying at the head of this. Between the two, small bronze pin, its head flattened on two opposite sides,

SKELETON rather to the right of principal interment; a similar one figured *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 43.

April 26th.

- No. 23. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 2 in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 10 in. Head on left side. Left hand crossed on breast, right hand straight. Twenty-eight amber and three crystal beads at neck, one of the latter being faceted. Square-headed fibula on each shoulder, tinned bronze, see Pl. II, Fig. 3.
- No. 24. Head to south. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. Head on left side. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed. No deposit. A second skull lay at the head of, but a little nearer the surface than, this interment.
- No. 25. Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 9½ in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 10 in. Right arm crossed over breast, left arm straight. Legs uncrossed. Six beads at neck. Square-headed fibula with them. Knife under right arm at hip. Iron pin.
- No. 26. Head to west. Body on left side, with legs drawn up. No deposit.

April 27th.

- No. 27. Head to south. Under No. 26. Bones much disturbed. Fragment of iron and small knife.
- No. 28. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 2 in. Under No. 27. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 5½ in. Body lying on left side, with right arm crossed over on to neck, the fingers being on left shoulder. Left arm crossed under hip. Seventy beads and two bronze cylindrical tubes, 1¼ in. long, ½ in. diameter, on breast. Bronze tweezers with fingers of right hand. Small disk-shaped fibula with fragment of cloth attached to its upper surface with beads. A larger one on right hip, see Pl. V, Fig. 1.
- No. 29. Skull missing. Bones much disturbed. No deposit.
- No. 30. Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 7 in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 5 in. Head, arms, and legs straight. No deposit.
- No. 31. Head to west. Child. No deposit.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 4 in. SKELETON
No. 32.
Head straight. Right arm bent outwards. Left arm straight.
No deposit.

Bones much disturbed. Two pairs of bronze clasps and head No. 33.
of a broken bronze fibula of fine cruciform type.

April 28th.

Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 2 in. Length of skeleton No. 34.
5 ft. 1 in. Head and arms straight. Legs uncrossed. No
deposit.

Bones much disturbed. Six beads. Cruciform fibula on No. 35.
each shoulder.

Head to south. Depth 1 ft. 4 in. Body on left side. No. 36.
Arms straight. Leg bones missing. One bead under skull.
Iron girdle-hanger at hip; a similar one figured, *Saxon
Obsequies*, top of Pl. 39.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. No. 37.
9 in. Right hand crossed at hip. Legs uncrossed. Ivory
bead, see Pl. vi, Fig. 6, at right hip, together with small
knife.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. Length of skeleton No. 38.
5 ft. 8 in. Head on right side. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed.
Urn at right of head.

April 29th.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 3 in. Length of skeleton No. 39.
4 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Head and arms straight. No deposit.

Head to south. Depth 2 ft. 2 in. Head and arms straight. No. 40.
Leg bones missing. Two bronze rings with sliding knot
similar to that figured in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, Pl. 11,
Fig. 21, on first and second ribs on right side: three stone
beads with them, see Pl. vi, Fig. 5. Small knife at right
hip.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 3 in. Length of skeleton No. 41.

SKELETON 5 ft. 1 in. Head on left side. Both arms crossed. Fragment of iron on breast.

No. 42. Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 10 in. Body on left side. Hands raised and joined on left side level with head. Legs drawn up. Tinned bronze disc-shaped fibula on each shoulder. One with fragment of cloth on upper surface.

No. 43. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 10 in. Head on left side. Arms and legs straight. No deposit.

April 30th.

No. 44. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 5 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 9 in. Skull much crushed. Arms and legs straight. Two fragments of bronze binding at left of head. Knife, bronze tweezers and iron buckle at hip.

No. 45. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 11 in. Skull much crushed. Body contorted. Legs drawn up. Rough, unornamented urn of black earth at back of head. Square-headed bronze fibula on each shoulder. Iron shroud-pin lying across fibula on right shoulder.

No. 46. Head at north. Depth 1 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Body on left side. Right arm crossed, and the forearm raised level with head. Body bent and legs crossed. Knife and small bronze buckle and shank on right hip. A similar one figured *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 12, Fig. 28. Underneath this skeleton lay that of a child. Head to north. A bead and two small bronze pins, one with round flattened head, at head. For a similar one see Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 43.

No. 47. Opened by a friend in my enforced absence. No particulars of position. Fibulae on shoulders, one bronze, cruciform, the other iron with bronze pin, Roman type, see Pl. v, Fig. 3. Stone bead (spindle whorl?) surrounded by two iron rings much broken, with other fragments of iron. Two bronze rings on left breast, with minute fragments of glass (probably a bead).

May 3rd.

SKELETON

Head to south-west. Depth 2 ft. 10 in. Length of No. 48. skeleton 4 ft. 6 in. Right hand crossed on hip. Left straight. Legs uncrossed. Spear at left of head. Knife on left hip. Iron buckle on right hip.

Head to west. Depth 3 ft. Head on left side. Cruciform No. 49. fibula on each shoulder. Knife on hip.

Head to west. In same grave as No. 49; the head lying on the hip of No. 49, and the bones being much mixed. Square-headed fibula on each shoulder with fragment of cloth attached to one of them. No. 50.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 3 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. No. 51. Skull much crushed. Arms and legs straight. No deposit.

Head to west. Depth 3 ft. Skull much crushed. Left No. 52. hand crossed under hip. Right arm straight. No deposit.

Head to west. Depth 3 ft. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 7 in. No. 53. Head straight. Urn and spear at right side of head. For similar urn see *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 32, centre fig. Iron buckle on right hip. Umbo on pelvis.

May 4th.

This and the next skeleton were found by the coprolite No. 54. diggers and their position somewhat disturbed before they called me. Depth of both graves about 2 ft. 6 in. Spear at right of head.

Square-headed bronze fibula on each shoulder. A similar No. 55. one figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 2, No. 53. Five beads and two cylindrical bronze tubes respectively $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 1 in. in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter (see Pl. vi, Fig. 7) on hip; and part of a thin bronze plate $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{13}{16}$ in. broad. See No. 2.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. No. 56. 11 in. Skull much crushed. Both arms straight. Legs uncrossed. No deposit.

SKELETON No. 57. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 4 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Head straight. Right arm crossed. Left straight. Legs uncrossed. No deposit.

No. 58. Head to south-west. Depth 2 ft. 2 in. Head straight. Right arm crossed. Left straight. A few fragments of human bones, evidently the remains of another skeleton, lay over this one. No deposit.

No. 59. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 9 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 4 in. Head on right side. Right arm crossed. Umbo in angle of right arm. Fragment of bronze binding under umbo. Small bronze stud.

May 5th.

No. 60. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 9 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 9 in. Hands crossed on breast. Legs uncrossed. Situla with iron hoops at left of head, the woodwork of which had entirely disappeared. See Pl. VII, Fig. 1. Spear at right of head. Umbo on pelvis. Sword at left of body. Total length 3 ft., the blade being 2 ft. 7 in. long and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; portions of its wooden scabbard adhering to it, and fragment of bronze binding 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, still containing wood, lying separate. Fragments of iron on both hips. Fragment of bronze binding at right knee. Infant's bones 6 inches above this skeleton, close to left leg.

No. 61. Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. Many bones missing. Saucer-shaped bronze gilt fibula on each shoulder, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, with raised stud in centre. See Pl. III, Fig. 1. Eleven beads at neck. Pair of bronze clasps on each wrist. A similar pair figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 12, Fig. 4.

No. 62. Head to south. Depth 10 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 1 in. Head straight and much crushed. Left arm crossed over hip. Right arm straight. Legs uncrossed. Very bandy-legged. Two knives on right elbow. Small bronze buckle with iron

tongue and shank on right hip. Small bronze buckle just inside SKELETON left knee.

May 6th.

Head to south. Depth 1 ft. 6 in. Head on left side. Right arm straight, left crossed. Small bronze buckle with shank, and knife on left hip. No. 63.

Head to west. Depth 11 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 4 in. Head straight. Right arm straight. Left arm crossed. Legs uncrossed. Knife on left hip. No. 64.

Head to south. Depth 7 in. Length of skeleton 3 ft. 6 in. Head straight. Both arms crossed. Legs uncrossed. Pair of clasps on each wrist, with double S-shaped ornament on each clasp. No. 65.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 5 in. Body on left side. Urn left side of head, see Pl. VII, Fig. 5. Flat circular fibula on each shoulder. Forty-three beads round neck and small iron shroud-pin with them, also third brass Roman coin perforated. No. 66.

May 7th.

Head to west. Feet to east. Depth 1 ft. Skull and many other bones missing, remainder much disturbed. Sword, total length 3 ft., on left side, with fingers of both hands clasping it, and small piece of iron close to hilt. No. 67.

Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 2 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 6 in. Head straight. Both arms straight. Legs uncrossed. No deposit. No. 68.

May 17th.

Head to west. Depth 1 ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 1 in. Head on left side. Right hand crossed under hip. Left arm straight. Legs bowed and uncrossed. Spear at right of head. Knife on left hip. No. 69.

SKELETON

May 19th.

- No. 70. Head to west. Depth 6 in. Bones disturbed. No deposit.
- No. 71. Head to west. Depth of soil 2 ft. 5 in. Body on right side in contracted position. Knife on hip.
- No. 72. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 5 in. In same grave with 71, the legs of which were crossed under it. Body on left side. arms straight. Five amber beads under head at neck. Pair of bronze gilt clasps on each wrist. Three fragments of iron close to clasps. Iron ring on finger of left hand. Iron buckle with bronze shank on hip. Two small bronze tubes.

May 20th.

- No. 73. Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 2 in. Lower part of body lying under tramway, impossible to give exact position. Urn at back of head, see Pl. VII, Fig. 4.

May 21st.

- No. 74. Head to west. Depth 7 in. Left arm crossed. Right arm straight. Lower limbs under tramway. Knife on left hip. Bronze buckle and shank on right hip. The iron clasp of a purse, similar to that figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. 6, p. 153 a. Three small bronze buckles, one with shank entire.

May 22nd.

- No. 75. Head to west. Depth 4 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 8 in. This and following grave lay in the fosse. Both hands clasped on hip. Bronze gilt saucer-shaped circular fibula on each shoulder, of similar size and design to that figured, Pl. IV, Fig. 1, but without the glass centre. One hundred and thirty beads (one crystal) on right ribs. Two fragments of iron girdle-hangers. Pair of bronze gilt clasps on each wrist, see Pl. IV, Fig. 4. Between the legs and partly beneath the hips lay four rings inside one another, the outer one of ivory, measuring $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter; the second of iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the

third also of iron, in fragments; and the fourth of bronze, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. SKELETON in diameter. Under all lay a knife. See *Archaeologia*, Vol. 38, p. 89, No. 49.

May 25th.

Head to south-west. Depth 4 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton No. 76. 5 ft. 4 in. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed. Knife and other fragments of iron on right hip and arm.

May 26th.

Head to south-west. Depth 2 ft. 10 in. Length of skeleton No. 77. 5 ft. 5 in. Both arms straight. Legs uncrossed. Iron buckle on left hip. Knife on right hip. The skeleton of an infant above this grave.

Head to south-west. This and the following grave lay in No. 78. the fosse. Depth 3 ft. 6 in. Length doubtful. The head displaced. Left arm doubled up to head. Right arm crossed on hip. Legs crossed. Close to this lay fragments of the skeleton of an infant, and with them a bronze bracelet with sliding knot $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter. See *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 11, No. 38.

Head at south-west. Lying under No. 78. Depth 4 ft. No. 79. 1 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Head on right side. Both arms crossed on hip. Legs uncrossed. Seven beads at neck. Square-headed fibula on each shoulder. See Pl. II, Fig. 2.

May 27th.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. No. 80. 11 in. Both arms crossed on hip. Legs uncrossed. Cruciform fibula on left shoulder. Flat circular one on right shoulder. Bronze ring with sliding knot with ear- and two other picks attached. For a similar set see *Fairford Graves*, Pl. 9, Fig. 10. Bronze pin with spiral head.

SKELETON

May 28th.

- No. 81. Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 10 in. Many bones missing. Urn at back of head, see Pl. vii, Fig. 3. Six beads, two perforated third brass Roman coins, small bronze tube, and fragment of bronze at neck.
- No. 82. Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 3 in. Length 5 ft. 4 in. In the fosse. Head straight. Arms crossed on hip. Legs uncrossed. Cruciform fibula on each shoulder, similar to the one figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 6, Fig. 54, but without the cross-bar in the centre. A third large cruciform fibula crossing that on right shoulder. Fourteen amber and twenty-six very small earthen beads. A similar small bead is figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 20, to the right of and a little above centre bead. Ninety-six beads on right ribs. Small bronze ring just above left wrist. Pair of bronze clasps on each wrist. Bronze handle of key lying on ring on left hip, with knife and other fragments of iron surrounded by remains of cloth.
- No. 83. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 2 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. Skull on left side. Right arm crossed, left straight. Bronze gilt circular saucer-shaped fibula with blue glass centre on each shoulder. See Pl. iv, Fig. 1.

May 29th.

- No. 84. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 4 in. Head straight. Arms straight. Urn at right of head, similar to that figured Pl. vii, Fig. 3. Spear left of head. Knife at right elbow. Small tube, bronze tinned, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, at right elbow, close to knife. Umbo between hips.

May 31st.

- No. 85. Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 4 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 4 in. Head on left side. Right arm crossed, left straight. Legs uncrossed. Square-headed fibula on each shoulder, a similar one figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 5, No. 173. Ten

beads at neck, also two bronze rings with sliding knot, to one SKELETON of which is attached an ear-pick, and to the other two tooth-picks.

Head to west. Depth 4 ft. 2 in. Length 5 ft. 4 in. No. 86.
Head straight. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed. Two bronze tinned circular flat fibulae $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, one on right shoulder, the other above left collar-bone, and partially under head, with which three beads. Above this skeleton were the fragments of that of an infant.

June 1st.

Head to west. Bones much decayed and many missing. No. 87.
Small fragments of iron about hip.

Infant's skeleton; most of bones missing. Urn left of No. 88. head.

June 3rd.

In the fosse. Leg bones only remaining. Spear. Bronze No. 89. buckle with iron tongue and fragment of iron.

Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 10 in. Many bones missing. No. 90.
Fragments of two iron buckles with bronze shanks at neck.
Seventeen beads on breast. With them two small triangular plates of bronze fastened together with an iron rivet.

Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 3 in. In the fosse. Length of No. 91.
skeleton 5 ft. 6 in. Skull crushed. Arms and legs straight.
Knife and iron buckle on left hip.

June 4th.

Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 7 in. In the fosse. Length of No. 92.
skeleton 4 ft. Arms and legs straight. No deposit.

June 10th.

Head to south-west. Depth 3 ft. 4 in. In the fosse. Length No. 93.
of skeleton 4 ft. 1 in. Many bones missing. Iron buckles
on each shoulder. Fifteen beads at neck. Fragment of iron on
left hip.

SKELETON No. 94. Head to west. In the fosse. Child. Skull crushed. Legs missing. No deposit.

No. 95. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 8 in. In the fosse. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 6 in. Head on right side. Right arm crossed, left straight. Legs uncrossed. Fragments of bronze clasps on left side.

June 11th.

No. 96. Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 1 in. In the fosse. Child's skeleton. Small spear-head at left shoulder.

No. 97. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 9 in. Bones much decayed. Fibula on each shoulder; one square-headed, the other cruciform. Close to head one bead and fragment of bronze, perforated for suspension. Fragments of iron at left hip.

No. 98. Head to south-west. Depth 1 ft. 10 in. Length of skeleton 3 ft. 5 in. Body on left side. Legs contracted. Knife at left of head. Iron buckle on right hip. This skeleton lay close to No. 96, and above No. 99. A spear in the same grave near the feet.

No. 99. Head to south-west. Depth 3 ft. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 6 in. Head straight. Right-arm crossed. Left straight. Spear at right of head. Fragments of iron just above left hip. Knife under right hip. Umbo between legs above the knees: this body had been enclosed in a wooden coffin of which distinct vestiges remained, but their preservation was impossible as they crumbled at a touch.

June 12th.

No. 100. Head to south-east. Depth 1 ft. 11 in. Length of skeleton 4 ft. 11 in. Head on right side. Right arm crossed. Left straight. Legs uncrossed. No deposit.

June 14th.

No. 101. Head to south-west. Depth 2 ft. 3 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 6 in. Both arms crossed. Legs uncrossed. Spear left

of head. Umbo on right arm just above the elbow. Knife SKELETON on right hip. Iron buckle on left hip. Tinned bronze buckle with iron tongue.

Head to south. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Head on right side. No. 102. Right arm straight, left crossed. Legs contracted. Fragment of iron on right hip.

Head to south-west. Depth 1 ft. 4 in. Length of skeleton No. 103. 5 ft. 7 in. Right arm straight; left crossed. Spear right of head. Umbo on left arm above elbow (*see p. 14*), with two studs 3 in. from edge of umbo. Knife and iron buckle on left hip.

Head to south. Depth 3 ft. 1 in. Length of skeleton No. 104. 3 ft. 10 in. Both arms crossed. No deposit.

June 16th.

Head to south-west. Depth 3 ft. 2 in. In the fosse. Length No. 105. of skeleton 3 ft. 7 in. Arms straight. Legs uncrossed. Knife at right hip. Iron buckle on left hip.

Bones much disturbed. No deposit.

No. 106.

June 17th.

Head to south. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Skull on left side. No. 107. Arms straight. Legs bent. Annular fibula on each shoulder. A similar one is figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 3, Fig. 145, but in this case we have the ornament of concentric circles instead of the zigzag pattern there shewn. Small bronze ring at neck. A similar one figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 13, Fig. 100: Pair of clasps on each wrist. Knife on right hip. Iron buckle on left.

June 18th.

Head to south. Depth 2 ft. Length 5 ft. 6 in. Arms No. 108. straight. Legs uncrossed. Twenty beads at neck. Fragment of bronze with hook. Bronze gilt saucer-shaped fibula on each shoulder, see Pl. III, Fig. 2.

SKELETON

June 24th.

- No. 109. Head to west. Depth 1 ft. 3 in. Child's skeleton. No deposit.
- No. 110. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 8 in. Length 5 ft. 4 in. Right arm crossed. Left straight. Legs uncrossed. Bronze cruciform fibula on each shoulder; a similar one figured in *Saxon Obsequies*, Pl. 7, Fig. 87, but in this case the cross-bar in the centre is larger and slightly different in shape, and the ornamentation of concentric circles instead of dots. Fragment of bronze ring with sliding knot just below neck: forty-five beads scattered about neck and breast. One clasp on left arm above elbow: one clasp on right arm below elbow. Pair of clasps on left wrist, one much broken and part missing. Iron buckle with bronze shank on right hip. Fragments of iron close to buckle and partly under right leg. Bronze pin $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.
- No. 111. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 6 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 10 in. Head on left side. Right arm crossed on hip; left on breast. Legs uncrossed. Spear right of right arm.
- No. 112. Head to west. Body on right side. Legs bent. Knife and iron ring in bend of knee.

June 26th.

- No. 113. Head to west. Depth 3 ft. 1 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 8 in. Head on left side. Left arm straight. Right arm crossed on to hip. Legs uncrossed. Spear right of head. Umbo on left arm and hip. Knife under spine, just above hip. Fragment of iron close to it.
- No. 114. Head to west. Depth 2 ft. 3 in. Length of skeleton 5 ft. 1 in. Right arm straight; left crossed on hip. Legs bowed and crossed at angles. Flat circular fibula on each shoulder. Three beads at neck. Pair of clasps on each wrist. Knife on left hip.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

(All the figures are of the actual size, unless otherwise stated.)

PLATE I.

	GRAVE
1. Large cruciform fibula. <i>Bronze</i>	82
2. Bodkin ? <i>Bronze</i>	15

PLATE II.

1. Fibula. <i>Bronze</i> , shewing some threads of the cloth to which it was fastened, preserved by the iron of the pin	9
2. " " <i>plated with tin</i>	79
3. " " "	23
4. " " "	7
5. Buckle, with tang in position. <i>Very white bronze?</i>	101
6. Pair of tangs found with No. 5.	

PLATE III.

1. Saucer-shaped fibula. <i>Bronze gilt</i> , with silvered stud raised on a stem in the centre. The device derived from that in No. 2	61
2. Saucer-shaped fibula. <i>Bronze gilt</i> , with silvered stud raised on a stem in the centre. The device derived from the human profile	108

PLATE IV.

1. Saucer-shaped fibula. <i>Bronze gilt</i> , with glass bead in the centre	83
2. Cruciform fibula. <i>Bronze gilt</i>	21
3. Bird-shaped " "	13
4. Pair of clasps "	75

PLATE V.

1. Circular fibula. <i>Bronze</i>	28
2. Flattened tube. "	7
2a. Back view of end of same.	
3. Bow-shaped fibula. <i>Iron</i> , with bronze pin	47
4. Ring. <i>Bronze</i> }	82
5. Key handle. "	

PLATE VI.

	GRAVE
1. Bead, green glass with white pattern	10
2. " glass, perfectly colourless, with gold leaf inserted	28
3. " blue glass	10
4. " bone	108
5. " stone	40
6. " ivory; view from above }	108
6a. " " view from below }	
7. A series of three beads of yellow, red, and green pottery, and two tubes of bronze	55

PLATE VII.

1. Hoops of a situla. <i>Iron.</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ of actual size)	60
2. Urn, black pottery	"
3. " dirty yellow pottery	81
4. " black pottery	73
5. " "	66

PLATE VIII.

Fine cruciform fibula. *Bronze gilt.* Found with the two pairs of clasps, one of which is figured in Plate XI. 2.

PLATE IX.

1. Ivory object (possibly lid of a small box).
2. Necklet of beads, with bronze ring ends.
3. Pair of clasps. *Bronze, tinned.*

PLATE X.

1. Pendant with twisted filigree work. *Electrum,* with raised white composition centre.
2. Knife. *Iron,* with bronze fitted handle. ($\frac{3}{8}$ of actual size.)

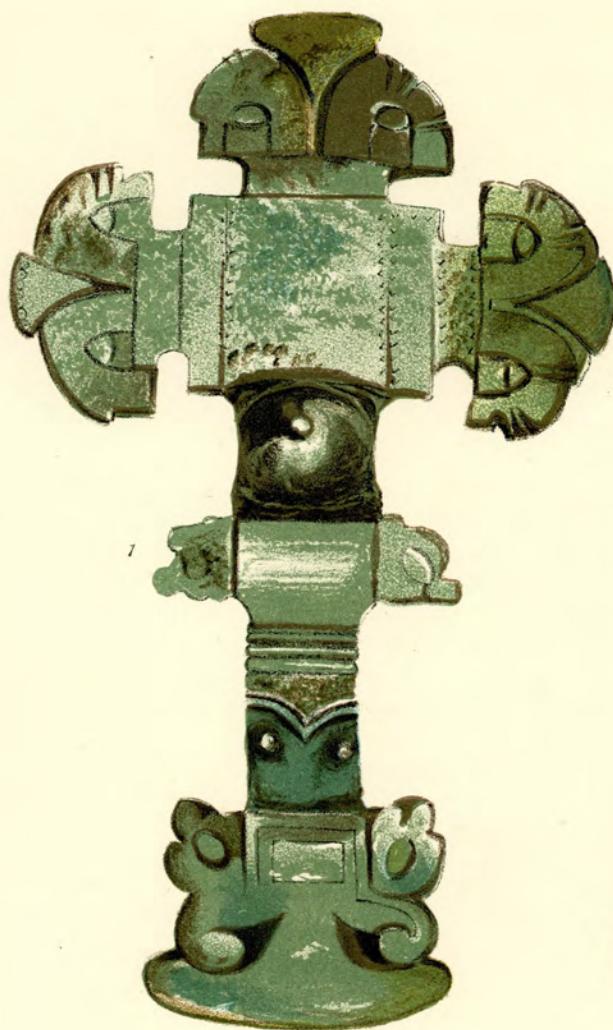
PLATE XI.

1. Solid saucer-shaped fibula. *Bronze gilt.*
2. Pair of clasps, with ornament. *Bronze gilt.* One of two pairs found with the fibula figured in Plate VIII.
3. Solid saucer-shaped fibula. *Bronze gilt,* with enamelled centre.

PLATE XII.

1. Flat ring. *Bronze,* rudely ornamented about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way round. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of actual size.)
2. Large cruciform fibula, with an eye at the lower end. *Bronze.*

Plates VIII, IX, X. 2, and XI. 1 are from the collection of the Rev. J. W. E. Congreve; the remainder of Plates X and XI, and Plates XII and VII. 2 from the collection of A. F. Griffith, Esq.



G. del.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.
from Barrington.

Hanhart imp.

2



3



5



6

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.
from Barrington.

Hanhart imp.

G. del.

1



2

*Hanhart imp.*

A decorative monogram or signature, possibly belonging to the artist or publisher.

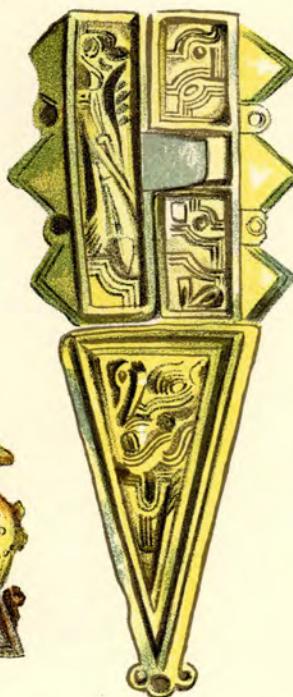
ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

from Barrington.

1



4



2



3



*Hanhart imp.*

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.
From Barrington.

G. del.



ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

*Hannart. lith.**from Barrington.*

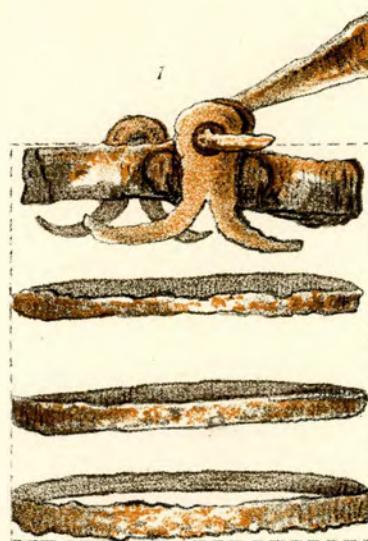
G. del.



2



3



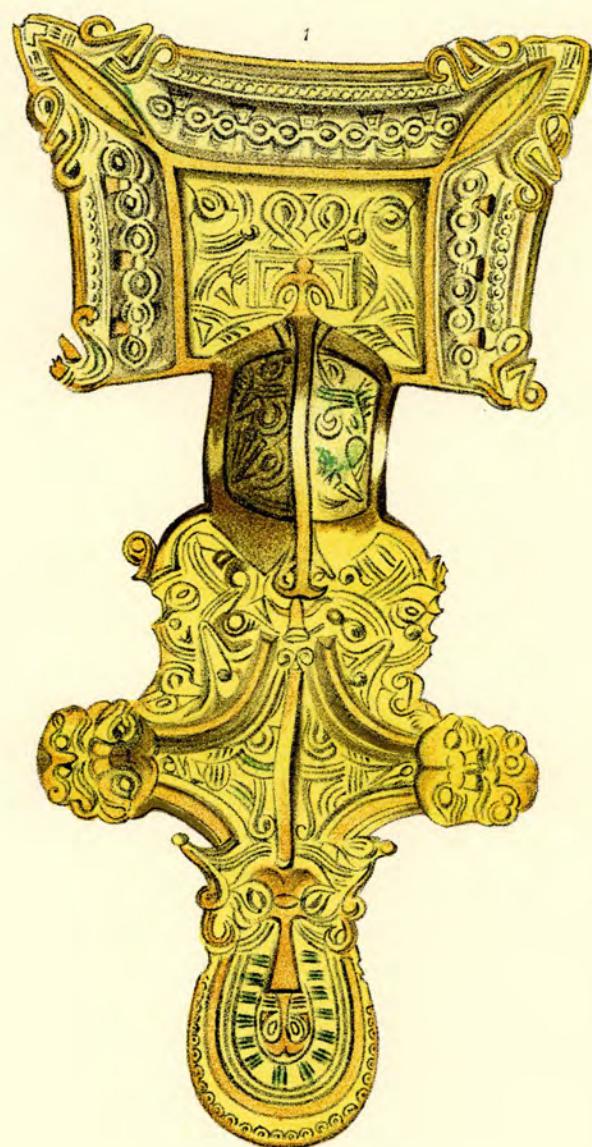
1



4

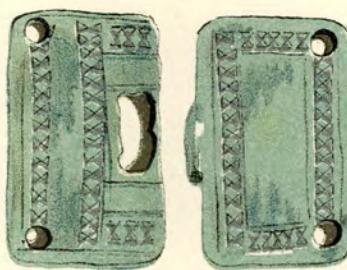
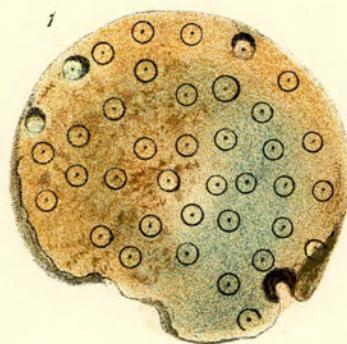


5

*Hannhart imp.*
G
del.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

From Barrington.



ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

Hannart lith.

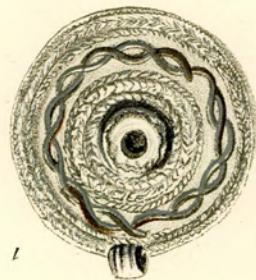
from Barrington.

G. del.

PLATE X.

PLATE X.

Camb. Ant. Soc. Comm. Vol. V No. II.



1



2 (reduced)

from Barnewall.
ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

Hilted short sword



2



3



Hanhart lith.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

from Barrington.

G. del.

1 (reduced one half).



2



Hanhart imp.

G
J. del.

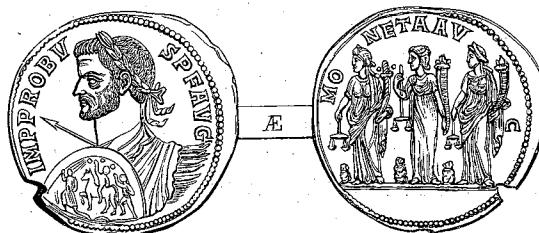
ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

From Barrington.

III. "STAMPARE A CONIO." HOW DID THE ROMANS STRIKE THEIR MEDALLIONS? Communicated by the Rev. C. W. KING, M.A., Trinity College.

[February 28, 1881.]

EVERY intelligent numismatist must often have asked himself the question, "How did the Romans manage without the aid of the coin-press to strike pieces (often in hard bronze), of the dimensions of their so-called medallions, varying from two to



MEDALLION OF PROBUS.

Ov. Bust of Probus, laureated and wearing a cuirass: on his right side is seen a lance, on the left a shield ornamented with an equestrian figure of the Emperor, preceded by a Victory and followed by a soldier. IMP(erator) PROBVS P(ius) F(elix) AVG(ustus).

Rev. The three Monetae, standing erect and looking to the left; each one holds in her right hand a balance and in the left hand a cornucopiae; at the feet of each is a money-bag full of coin. MONETA • AVG.

three and a half inches in diameter? Their dies, as many existing specimens attest, were of no better material than a brittle mixed metal, something like fusible brass, which, though

available for the small surface of the current coin, would be certain, as any one acquainted with the process will admit, to fly into fragments under any blow of sufficient force to bring up the relief upon blanks so extensive as those required by the medallions. Besides, examination of the field of the latter clearly proves that the impression of the die was produced by some power that acted evenly and steadily upon the whole surface at once, thus forcing the metal into the most delicate lines of the engraving, not by the violent impact of a single blow given with a heavy hammer; of which latter method all so-called "hammered money" always presents unmistakeable evidence in the unevenness of the relief, the shifting of the letters, and the general irregularity of circumference, resulting from the difficulty of applying such momentary pressure upon the head of a die (*the tressel*) held in the left hand of the monetarius. In coins made by this primitive and expeditious process, the two circumferences of the upper and the lower die seldom exactly coincide, and frequently the one has so far overlain the other, that even where much care has evidently been taken with the mintage, part of the legend on one side is driven, as collectors call it, "off the field." No such failure as this ever disfigures the medallion of the same period; the dies fit as exactly, and the field and edge come forth in almost as true a circle, as are seen in the productions of the modern coining-press.

The latest writer upon the subject, Lenormant¹, has devoted much space to the consideration of the various explanations which have been offered of this difficult problem, but with no better success, it seems to me, than those who have preceded him. He finds his solution of the difficulty in the oft-repeated story about a wall-painting discovered in a crypt at Posilipo representing the interior of a mint, where a great stone suspended over the dies did the duty of a "monkey" by its sudden

¹ *La Monnaie dans l'antiquité*, vol. I. pp. 251—255.

fall. But it must be borne in mind that the violent and momentary impact of the "monkey," although available and actually often employed for striking current coin in flat relief, would not produce the effect of the operation to which the medallions are due, even if it did not destroy the dies themselves by the sudden jar. But as no copy is forthcoming of this picture, invaluable as it would be to every student of numismatics, and as there is great possibility of mistake on the part of the ignorant artist who tells the story, no certain argument can be based upon the tradition.

Having said thus much to express my dissatisfaction with the explanation of the eminent French archaeologist, I shall proceed in my turn to propose another, which seems to me at least to meet all the exigencies of the case. It was suggested to me, some time ago, in reading a highly valuable work, very little known to archaeologists; otherwise, I make no doubt, I should have been anticipated in my application of its rules to the present emergency. Cellini in his treatise *Oreficeria*, cap. ix., describes with great minuteness the "old" method of striking medals (as distinguished from current coin), which he calls "*stampare a conio*," "striking by wedge"; at that time (1560) nearly superseded by the coining-press, "*la vite*." The apparatus consisted of an oblong iron frame, called *staffa*, "stirrup," 10½ in. high, 3 in. broad, and 1½ in. thick¹: within which were placed the dies, which were cut square, and exactly fitted into the frame, so as to prevent all possibility of shifting during the operation. This left a vacancy of 2½ in. between the top of the upper die and the inside of the *staffa*, into which were driven, from opposite sides, two great iron wedges, each 15 in. long, and half as thick again at the head as at the point, so as to come well over the top of the dies in the frame. The whole machine was then lifted up, and placed with the head of one

¹ Cellini gives these sizes in *dita*, parts of the Tuscan *braccio* = 21 inches; but I have reduced them to English measure for the sake of clearness.

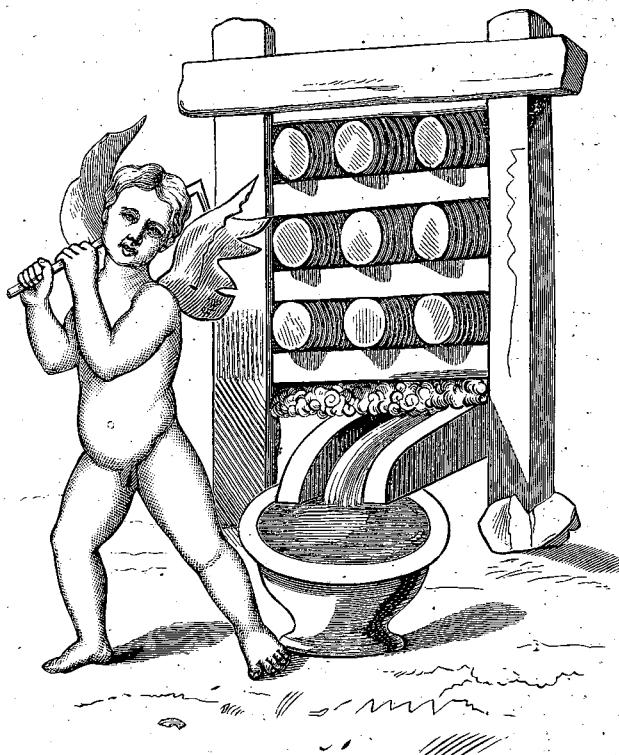
wedge resting upon a great stone, and struck upon the other head with a sledge-hammer, *mazzetto*, wielded with both hands; care being taken to turn each head down alternately, in order to secure uniform pressure upon the metal within the dies. The reason for using a stone instead of an anvil for the support of the machine, seems to be that its more yielding nature would obviate the rebound after each blow that would have necessarily resulted from impact upon an unyielding surface. After every five or six blows it was necessary to take out the blank, and anneal it well in the fire in order to restore its softness. Now it is a very singular coincidence that Lenormant remarks that the famous twenty-stater¹ piece of Eucratidas, the largest of Grecian make yet discovered, bears unequivocal traces not merely of having been frequently removed from the dies, but even of the repairing of damages sustained by the dies during the progress of its striking. In addition to all these precautions, Cellini advises that to "ease the dies" by preventing too great strain upon their hollow parts, the blank should first of all be roughly formed to the proposed design by casting in a clay mould made upon the wax impression from the dies.

This simple, effectual, though tedious method (for Cellini observes that a couple of turns of the press does more work than a hundred blows with the hammer) seems to me to have been the very one used by the Romans for striking their great medallions, and to have been preserved by tradition in the practice of the Italian mint. The principle was in reality only that of the oil-press (*trapes*), in which the bags of olives were squeezed under thick beams, laid horizontally, one above the other, in a strong wooden frame, and tightened by wedges driven in successively with a heavy mallet; as is clearly shown in a wall-painting from Herculaneum, representing sportive Cupids at the work. To transfer the method to an operation of another art, but one equally requiring great pressure uniformly

¹ Now in the French National Collection.

applied, was so obvious a thing, that it could hardly escape the notice of any ingenious mechanic seeking after improvement in monetary instruments.

The previous formation of the blank in a mould will at the same time account for the roundness and uniform thickness of the Roman medallions and for the exact way in which the obverse



Trapez from a painting at Herculaneum.

fits the reverse die; so strongly contrasting with the faultiness in all these particulars that offends the eye in the current coin of the same period. Lastly, it may be added that the strongest evidence in favour of the employment of the *stampare a conio*

in the Roman mint is furnished by the widespread and thin medallions that commence with Constantine. It is precisely in works of this nature, where the blank is very broad, and its thickness very small, that the defects of the unassisted hammer show themselves most conspicuously, in the double-striking of parts of the relief and the confusion of the lettering, arising from the rebound of the dies after the blow; abundant proofs of which may be seen in all mediaeval gold and silver coins, equal or inferior in circumference to the imperial medallions just quoted. But it will be found that these late medallions are as evenly and truly struck as any of their thick and more contracted predecessors: a fact which renders it incontestable that some mechanical contrivance answering the purpose of the modern coining-press must have been used in their manufacture.

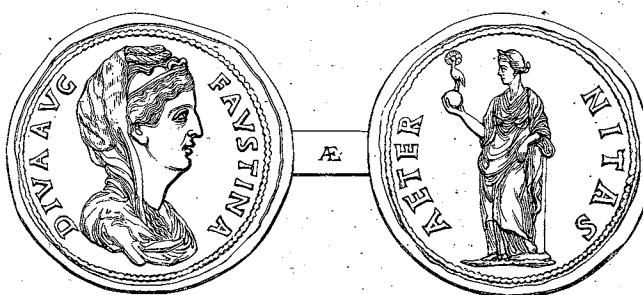
Before quitting the subject of medallions in general, I cannot help adverting to a most singular recent opinion, which Lenormant also endorses, as to the purpose for which they were intended at the time they were issued. The only argument advanced in its favour is based on the circumstance that bronze medallions are sometimes found let into moulded frames of the same metal, which adjunct is supposed to show that several connected together in a vertical row by means of solder constituted the "imagines imperatoriae," known to have been carried on the Roman standards, and often represented on monuments and coins. But nothing can be more ill-considered than such an identification: for, in the first place, the size of these framed medallions is far below that of the circular decorations affixed to the standard poles as estimated by their relative proportions to their bearers; and again, a moment's reflection will convince us that a row of such disks merely united by soldering the edges, would be liable to break with its own weight; not to speak of the heavy ensign carried on its summit. Besides, the evident exertion of strength by the stout *signifer* in the bas-

reliefs on Trajan's Column is a sure evidence that the standard, however constructed, was a very weighty affair.

But what these *imagines* really were, has recently been made known through a discovery in the ruins of the Praetorian Camp in Rome of a circular bronze disk, seven inches in diameter, bearing the radiated head of Caracalla in front face, and in half-relief. It is admirably done; the face wearing a more than usually truculent expression, befitting the destination to which I assign it, is absolutely full of life. There is every reason to believe that this plaque was the *imago* of a Praetorian ensign, for its dimensions agree well with those of the disks on the standard poles in sculpture, as measured by their relative proportions; and, what is more, the margin is hammered to an edge for the purpose of mounting it in a frame. Now, the usual representation of the *signum militare* shows it as constructed of as many as three strong circular frames, inclosing something in relief, fastened together by their circumference, and mounted on the top of a thick staff terminating in a spear-head for the purpose of fixing it in the ground. (The plaque is admirably figured to the actual size in the *Archäologische Zeitung* for 1878, Pl. 6.)

By no other method of coining can we explain the use of that very remarkable die published by Caylus, *Recueil d'antiquités*, Vol. II. pl. LXXXIII. no. 2; and which he was inclined to suppose the instrument of a modern forger, had it not been for its material—hardened copper. This is a perfectly flat disk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{7}{12}$ inch in thickness; engraved with the obverse of a medallion of Claudius, surrounded by a carefully sunk groove, which was evidently intended, as Caylus himself perceived, to fit upon a corresponding moulding in the rim of the other die. From the side projects a "tail," 2 inches long, for the greater convenience in handling the die—a convincing evidence that the pair, when adjusted together, were placed *within* some contrivance resembling in nature Cellini's

"stirrup"; and therefore not easily accessible from the sides; although the dies required frequent removal from the machine during the process of striking. It is obvious that a die so extensive in surface and so thin in substance as this could not receive the direct blows of the hammer without speedy destruction, but that it must have been made to yield its impression by means of some steadily applied force like that exerted by the wedges in the operation already described. Another curious particular remarked by Caylus is that the deeper cavities of the engraving still retain particles of gold, showing upon what material the die had anciently been employed; and yet from its extraordinary magnitude it could only have served for medallions of the largest size known to the Romans, of which no specimens are extant of so early a date.



MEDALLION OF FAVSTINA I.

Obv. Bust of Faustina Senior wearing a veil: DIVA · AVG(usta) FAVSTINA.

Rev. Portrait statue of Faustina as Immortality, standing erect and looking to the left; in her right hand she holds a globe on which stands a phoenix; the left arm rests upon a cippus (the emblem of stability): AETERNITAS.

IV. ON THE PORTRAIT OF HOMER UPON AN UNPUBLISHED
COIN OF NICAEA IN BITHYNIA. Communicated
by the Rev. S. S. LEWIS, M.A., Corpus Christi
College.

[March 14, 1881.]

PLINY remarks, in his pithy way, '*Pariunt desideria non traditos vultus, sicut in Homero evenit*'¹: 'Our longings give birth to fancy-portraits where no real ones are preserved, as is the case with regard to Homer's.' Not to trouble ourselves about the problem whether there ever was a living Homer at all, we may safely assert that he lived long before portrait-painting was known. According to Pliny² it was Pemonios³, brother of Pheidias, who inaugurated the style by introducing into his picture of the Battle of Marathon the actual likenesses of Miltiades, Kallimachos and Kynaigeiros on the side of the Greeks, and of Datis and Artaphernes on that of the Persians: another brother, Kolotes, did the same for statuary, and heads the long catalogue of artists who devoted themselves to this particular branch of the art. And yet it must be owned that the type of Homer's features was very early established by some high authority, and received with unanimous consent; for we see it reproduced without the least variation from the best times of Roman sculpture—perhaps even earlier—down to its latest degradation in the Contorniate medals of the Lower Em-

¹ Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxv. cap. 2.

² *Ibid.* xxxv. cap. 34.

³ Some editors conjecture *Panainos*.

pire, for which the head of Homer forms a popular obverse. The extant busts in marble, which the industrious Visconti has published in his '*Iconographie Grecque*', are no doubt Roman copies from some original of established reputation; they are the offspring of the fashion of decorating libraries with authors' likenesses, an easy method of gaining the reputation of a connoisseur:

nam perfectissimus horum est,
Si quis Aristotelem similem vel Pittacon emit,
Et jubet archetypos pluteum servare Cleanthis.

JUVENAL, *Sat.* II. 5—7.

The prototype, being a Grecian work, was necessarily in bronze, the exclusive material of the *statuarius*; marble being appropriated to architectural decorations.

It is not impossible that this original was to be found in the celebrated bronze figure so copiously lauded by the Byzantine, Christodorus, in his Description of the *antique* statues decorating the Gymnasium of Zeuxippus at Constantinople, which he addressed to the emperor Anastasius; where it stands fifty-fifth in the list. They were eighty-six in all, the spoils of ancient temples and gymnasia. They were equally divided between ideal and portrait figures. All perished in the great fire raised during the "Nika" sedition in the 5th year of Justinian (532 A.D.).

"The bronze that bears the mighty *Homer's* form,
With soul replete, with living spirit warm,
(Voice only wanting) human skill surpassed,
For sure some god that life-like statue cast:
No earthly artist with conception bold
From earthly furnace filled that wondrous mould.
But Pallas' self, with her own hand divine
Modelled that image of her human shrine,
For she with Phoebus, thrôned in Homer's brain,
Co-partners there, rolled forth the sounding strain.

And there, a mortal equal to a god,
Homer divine, our sacred father stood.
Aged his look, but age had added grace,
And lent a sweetness to his reverend face:

A friendly air with modesty combines ;
 And majesty from every feature shines.
 His neck with age was bowed, but o'er it hung
 His clustering locks in massy tresses flung ;
 Wound drooping past his ears, in rounded rows,
 The spreading beard in soft luxuriance flows,
 Not pointed ; to his face, as it descends
 Down his bare breast, an added charm it lends :
 On his bald forehead Virtue sits enthroned ;
 His jutting brows the sculptor's forethought owned :
 Though to his eyes denied Sol's cheering beam,
 Far other than the blind's his features seem.
 And beauteous still the orbs, though sightless, roll,
 Type of the inner day that lights the soul.
 The slightly sunken cheeks, a furrowed page,
 Bespeak the progress of advancing age :
 But Majesty, deep stamped on every line,
 Dwells with the Graces in one common shrine,
 The Bee Pierian, hovering round his lips,
 Their honey-dropping treasure ever sips.
 With both hands crossed, as in his life, he's seen
 Bent forward on his trusty staff to lean.
 With right ear turned Apollo's voice to hear,
 Or else the whispers of his Muses dear ;
 Buried in thought, with pinions unconfined
 Through boundless space high soars the poet-mind,
 From her deep sanctuary borne along,
 Weaving as she flies the Muses' syren song.”¹

The Greeks (but unfortunately at too late a period in their history) invented a most effectual method of perpetuating the likenesses of the ancient heroes of literature or science, by placing their heads, or occasionally their full figures, upon the current coin of the cities which had either given them birth, or were inseparably connected with their history. But of this they only bethought themselves, when, having been reduced to servitude by the Romans, they no longer had a political existence, but lived solely on the memories of the Past : being deprived of the right of coining the precious metals (the exclusive privilege of the Caesars) they were only allowed to strike small

¹ From C. W. King's *Handbook of Engraved Gems*, pp. 352—3.

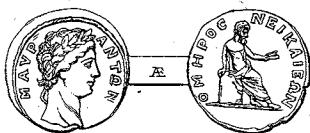
change for local circulation; exactly as our own trading cities did at the beginning of this century; and in a style of art not many degrees superior to theirs. The material, too, was of the worst possible kind for durability, *lead* being substituted for the too expensive *tin* in the composition of the bronze, rendering the alloy extremely susceptible of oxidation; the whole strongly attesting both the poverty and the dishonesty of the times. What an invaluable portrait-gallery we should now possess, had the practice been introduced when higher skill and a nobler material were at the command of the Hellenic mint-master, may be estimated from the following list of portraits to be found rudely attempted upon the small brass of Greece under the Empire. Besides Homer upon the currency of several of the towns that claim the honour of his birth, we possess Sappho and Alkaios upon that of Mytilene, Herodotus on that of Halicarnassus; with Anakreon, Stesichoros and Aratos in their respective countries. The philosophers thus cheaply immortalised are Bias, Chrysippus, Anaxagoras, Apollonios of Tyana, Pittakos, Pythagoras, Euclid, Herakleitos, Theophanes, Hipparchos, Hippokrates, and his disciple, Xenophon of Cos.

Sparta exhibits the traditional features of Lykourgos; Byzantium, the actual likeness of its restorer, Themistokles; and of more recent celebrities we meet with Sextus Empiricus, and with Nausicaa and Julia Procla, two poetesses, doubtless held by their own Lesbian fellow-citizens of the Antonine age to be rivals of Sappho, but of whom no record survives but these little coins.

And lastly, to show that fame of any kind was held a sufficient passport to this sort of immortality, Corinth gives the head of her notorious Lais, done in a style not totally unworthy of her beauty, and with a most interesting reverse of her monument, a Doric column supporting the very appropriate device of a lioness slaughtering a calf.

These coin-portraits, be it remembered, were derived from the most authentic sources. Not to speak of the famous men who were honoured with statues by the vote of great republics, the smallest town, in the remotest region of the civilised world, was zealous to pay the same compliment to the ephemeral celebrity of which it boasted.

A single instance will suffice. Alexander upon entering Phaselis in Pamphylia, on his Persian campaign, was delighted to find the newly-erected statue of his favourite tragic poet Theodektes¹, then lately deceased. The coinage of free Hellas, despite the matchless beauty of its *ideal* heads of deities and mythic heroes, certainly falls short of the living interest of this, the puny offspring of the period of her decrepitude.



The coin, which suggested these remarks (figured above to the actual size), I bought from M. Lambros at Athens, in January, 1881; it is believed to be unique, or at least hitherto unpublished, and may be described as follows:

- obv.* Youthful bust of Marcus Aurelius, laureated : M · AYP · ANTON.
- rev.* Homer, bearded and laureated, seated on a rock, and looking at a scroll which he holds in his left hand : OMHPOC · NEIKAIQN.

The portrait may in this case be considered with great probability to be a reduced copy from the statue, which (as we learn from Aelian²) was set up by Ptolemy Philopator in the temple that he had erected in honour of Homer. It is remarkable that of the seven cities mentioned in the familiar

¹ Plutarch, *Alexander*, cap. 17.

² *Var. Hist.* xiv. 22.

distich as disputing the honour of being Homer's birth-place, and inscribed by Varro beneath Homer's bust—

Ἐπτὰ πόλεις διερίζουσιν περὶ βίζαν Ὄμήρον
Σμύρνα, Ρόδος, Κολοφῶν, Σαλαμῖν, Ἰος, Ἀργος, Ἀθῆναι—

only three—Smyrna, Kolophon, and Ios—have left us extant coins that preserve the memory of their hero; while he is frequently found commemorated also on the bronze coinage of Amastris, Chios, Kyme, Laodicea ad Maeandrum, Larissa, Troadis, Melos, Myrina, Prusias ad Hypium: and now an earlier one than was hitherto known of Nicaea¹ (the city of the great Council) is added to the list.

The position of all these cities, either in Asia Minor or on the eastern side of the Aegaeian Sea, seems to suggest an Ionian, or at least an Asiatic, origin for the Homeric poems. But it was at Smyrna ('The Queen of Anatolia') that the cult of Homer had taken the deepest root. Here, even in the silvery days of Asiatic independence, money, called 'Ὀμήρειον', was struck in his especial honour; and the same name was given to a temple in a quadrangular cloister², which the Smyrniotes had built on the right bank of the Meles. From Plutarch and Lucian we learn that the enthusiasm of a later age saluted him as Μελησιγενής, and Philostratos even calls him the son of Meles.

For very substantial aid in compiling this notice, I hereby express my hearty gratitude to the Rev. C. W. King, of Trinity College.

¹ Leake (*Numismata Hellenica*, As. Greece, p. 90) had already quoted a large brass coin of this Nicaea, bearing on the *obverse* the busts 'regardant' of Valerian and Gallienus, but on the *reverse* a design and legend similar to the one under consideration.

² στοὰ τετράγωνος ἔχουσα νεῶν Ὄμήρου καὶ ξόανον κ.τ.λ.

STRABO, *Geograph.* XIV. page 646 B.

V. ON THE EARTHEN RAMPART AT PEREKOP, AT
THE ENTRANCE TO THE CRIMEA. Communicated
by the Rev. J. B. PEARSON, D.D., Emmanuel
College.

[May 16, 1881.]

THE recent discussion on Offa's Dyke, at the meeting of this Society (November 29, 1880), has induced me to offer a paper on the large rampart stretching across the Isthmus of Perekop at the entrance to the Crimea. Allowing for the uncertainty which surrounds the determination of its age upon such historical *data* as can be adduced respecting it, and admitting that its claims to be pre-historic are not conclusively made out, we still have in it an example of a work of defence to which, so far as I know, the Newmarket Dyke is in respect of dimensions the nearest parallel. Of the latter work, Lysons¹ says that "it is nowhere so perfect as for the space of about a mile, beginning at Reach; the works here consist of a deep ditch, with an elevated vallum, the slope of which measures 52 feet on the west, and 26 feet on the east side: the whole of the works are about 100 feet in width." It is fortunate that while the subject of my paper is so remote, its rival is so completely within reach of most of our members. Not having visited Perekop myself, I felt some hesitation in writing on the subject: but on consideration, I have thought it best to offer in a collected form all that I can find in various writers or travellers respecting it, leaving my readers to draw their own

¹ *Cambridgeshire*, 1810, 4to. p. 74.

inference as to its probable origin. It will be observed that I have not arranged my authorities in chronological order, but rather in such a way as seems to me best to present the facts of the case.

(1) From Clarke, about 1800.

"By the appearance which Perekop makes in all the maps, it might be expected that a tolerable fortress would be found there to guard the passage of the isthmus: yet nothing more wretched can be imagined than the hamlet which supplies a few worn-out invalids with quarters. A very inconsiderable rampart extends from sea to sea, the distance across the isthmus in the narrowest part scarcely exceeding five miles; the water being visible from the middle of the passage on either side. On the north side of this rampart is a fosse twelve fathoms wide and twenty-five feet deep; but it is dry, and destitute of any means by which it may be inundated. The rest of the fortification, which was originally a Turkish work, is in a state of neglect and ruin." Vol. I. p. 581¹.

(2) From Heber.

"At Perekop are only one or two houses, inhabited by the Postmaster and Custom House Officers, and a little barrack. The famous wall is of earth, very lofty, with an immense ditch. It stretches in a straight line from sea to sea, without any remains of bastions or flanking towers that I could discover. The Golden Gate is narrow, and too low for an English waggon."—Heber, MS. *Journal of Travels*: quoted by Clarke.

(3) From Broniovius, ambassador from Transylvania to the Tartars, A.D. 1600.

"Et quoniam per universum ut Strabo Isthmum dicit qui inter paludem et mare dimidii milliaris tantum spatio ferè

¹ The references are to the edition printed at Cambridge, 1810, 4to. A biographical dictionary says of Clarke that "neither his observations nor his conclusions can always be relied on."

continetur, fossa profundissima et lata facta est, oppidum fossae appellationem sortitum est: quod in hodiernam usque diem a Tartaris ac ipsis pariter Turcis sermone illorum retinet." Later on he says, "tresses 17 in ea [fossa] excitatae sunt," viz. at the defeat of the Nogay Tartars by Sachiberg. When this occurred, I do not know.

Marco Polo mentions nothing on the road between Soudak, near Aloupka, on the southern coast of the Crimea, and Bolgar, on the Volga, where the Tartar Khan then lived.

(4) But Rubruquis, in the year 1253 (*Hakluyt*, Vol. I. p. 81, ed. 1809), has the following passage :

"Sunt autem alta promontoria super mare a Kersovâ usque ad orificium Tanais: et post illa Montana versus Aquilonem est pulcherrima sylva in planicie plena fontibus et rivulis: et post illam sylvam est planicies maxima quae durat per quinque dietas usque ad extremitatem illius provinciae ad aquilonem, quae coarctatur habens mare ad Orientem et Occidentem: ita quod est unum fossatum magnum ab uno mari usque ad aliud."

Kersova is probably the Chersonese, near Sebastopol: *orificium Tanais* must be, I think, the Straits of Kertch.

A recent French translator turns the end of the passage, "La mer enserre cette terre à l'est et à l'ouest, et la fait ressembler à un large fossé," I think no doubt erroneously. I take it to mean: "The result is that there is a large trench from one sea to the other."

(5) From Pallas.

"The present narrow isthmus was fortified in old times, in order to secure the whole peninsula from inroads of the Scythians. This fortification consisted originally of a wall at some time provided with towers, whence the place has derived its Grecian name *Neon Teichos* or New Wall. The present fortification of the isthmus dates from the Turks, and consists

of a strong wall or rather rampart running from the Black Sea to the Siwasch (or Putrid Sea), and a deep ditch furnished with groins of quarried stone, and still in good condition. If we observe that the stone employed here must have been brought at least 50 wersts, the nature of the work will excite surprise. The ditch is about 12 fathoms broad and 25 feet deep: the wall has lost something of its height in course of time. From the thoroughfare westwards to the Black Sea, the length of the line amounts to five wersts and a half, and on this side were three batteries, the strongest of which lies close to the sea. Eastward to the Siwasch it is three wersts' distance, with only two batteries, one of which lies actually on the Siwasch. This breadth of nine wersts and a half agrees pretty closely with that given by Strabo, of forty stades, reckoning about five stades to the werst: and is an example of the astonishing accuracy which this old geographer has exhibited in his description of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, including the Crimean Peninsula.

"While *Perekop*, the Russian name of the fortress, signifies a trench across or a fortification of the Isthmus, the Tartar name *Or-kapi* indicates the gate of the line or fortification. As a matter of fact, close to the fortress, a bridge with a stone arched gateway leads into the Crimea. Close to the eastern side of the gateway, within and close to the trench, lies the fortress Perekop properly so called, an irregular specimen of fortification..."

"A very clear view of the fortress, lines and gateway of Perekop, giving the usually lively summer traffic, and taken from the side of the Crimea, is exhibited on Plate I."—Pallas, *Travels*, 1792.

(6) Abstract of Manstein's *Memoirs*, p. 140.

The night march of the Russian forces under Marshal Munich is described. One day near the end of May 1736 they

arrived near the lines, early in the morning, and, surprising the Tartars who were defending them, and aided by artillery, they had no difficulty in becoming masters of them. They are described by Manstein, who was with the Russian army and promoted for his bravery on this occasion. He was afterwards employed by Frederick the Great, in whose service he was killed in a skirmish, shortly after the battle of Kolin, in 1757. He says that the lines were about seven wersts or two French leagues in length, with only one passage through them near the town of Perekop. He says they had six towers of stone, armed with cannon. The ditch was twelve toises by seven, or seventy by forty feet, the height from the bottom of the ditch to the parapet being seventy feet, the parapet being thick in proportion. Five thousand men had been employed on the lines for some years, and the Tartars believed them impregnable; and so, Manstein says, they would have been with any other soldiers. In the year 1738, according to Manstein (p. 276), the lowness of the water in the part of the sea of Azoph, or Siwasch, adjoining the lines, was such that the Russians were able to outflank the lines, and enter the Crimea dry-shod.

Von Hammer (*History of the Ottoman Empire*, XIV. p. 361) compares the lines with those of the Hexamilon on the Isthmus of Corinth, which he says might have protected the Morea against the invasions of the Turks; his description seems in the main to have been borrowed from that of Manstein.

Baron de Toll, about 1780, gives a similar account of them.

Démidoff¹, writing in the year 1839, says;

“Or-Gapy, Porte Royale. C'est ainsi que les Tatars désignaient l'entrée assez mesquine d'un retranchement qui

¹ *Voyage dans la Russie Méridionale*, p. 367; the second edition was published at Paris in 1854.

coupaît l'Isthme et qui joignait les deux mers. Lorsque on a passé sur un pont traversant le fossé assez profond, mais très dégradé, qui subsiste encore, on est à Pérécop...Son nom actuel, tiré d'un mot russe dont le sens signifie un fossé creusé entre deux mers, peint tout à fait son rôle dans la géographie taurique...steppes salins qui portent encore l'empreinte d'une ancienne submersion. Hérodote, Strabon, Pline ont émis l'opinion que des âges antiques avaient vu la Tauride séparée du grand continent: la nature des terrains de l'isthme ne dément pas cette hypothèse. Son niveau est si peu élevé que du milieu du passage qui a cependant sept verstes d'étendue, on pourrait se croire plus bas que les deux mers."

I do not know of any other modern traveller who has examined the ditch. Mr Russell states that after the close of the war in 1856 four English officers travelled through the northern part of the Crimea, and reached the bridge at Chongar near Genitchi, where they were surprised at the strong stream of water flowing westward under the bridge there. They also visited Perekop, where they are said to have observed an old wall and parapet, as well as a Tartar citadel; but though they speak of the defences there as facing northwards, they do not seem to have examined them from an antiquarian point of view. The seizure of Kinburn, as will be remembered, was not followed up, so that the place itself never came into the hands of the allies.

Having now obtained a clear notion of the present aspect of this great earthwork, we will proceed to investigate its claims to be considered prehistoric. These claims are founded in great measure upon the identification of it with ramparts mentioned by classical writers.

Herodotus, IV. 3, 20, 28, mentions a trench which he says was made by the sons of the slaves of the Scythians who invaded Asia in pursuit of the Cimmerians; and adds that on

their return they recovered the Crimea. But when he says that the trench extended from the Tauric Mountains to the Palus Maeotis, he appears at first sight to be describing the trench from Theodosia (Caffa) to Arabat (formed about B.C. 50 by Asander, and mentioned by Strabo). It may be added that Herodotus had been at a place, Hexampaei, on the peninsula between the Bug and Dnieper, and so close to Perekop.

Strabo does not mention the trench at Perekop. Perhaps he speaks of a locality named *Taφpol*, but the MS. reading in this place is *Taφlōt*. Whether he had visited the Crimea is not quite certain. He says of himself: "Westwards I have travelled from Armenia to the parts of Tyrrhenia adjacent to Sardinia: towards the south from the Euxine to the borders of Ethiopia." and also he compares the Crimea and the Morea as nearly equal in size. Now the former extends over $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of long. by $1\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ of lat.; and the latter, over $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ long. by $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ lat., which is not a very close resemblance.

Pliny speaks of a place named Taphrae, "in ipsis angustiis paeninsulae."

Pomponius Mela also speaks of a place of that name.

Ptolemy, in his Geography, also gives a *Taφpōs*, and its latitude and longitude compared with those of Eupatoria pretty well agree. But none of these four speak distinctly of a trench, or rampart.

Of the modern geographers:

D'Anville (*Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscr.* xxxv. p. 581), identifies Herodotus's trench with that now existing at Perekop.

Mannert IV. 281 (a most careful writer) will not have Perekop, but the ditch from Theodosia to Arabat, to represent Herodotus's trench.

Niebuhr, *V.M.* Vol. I. p. 157, says: "Herodotus does not know of the Crimea as a peninsula: he is quite aware that the promontory runs into the Pontus, but he looks on the land as a promontory like Iapygia or Attica. Consequently, as the

Maeotis, running N. and S., forms the eastern boundary of Scythia, we are to look for the wall which the slaves threw up, in the Crimea: not however at Perekop, but at the Bosporus, across which the Cimmerians previously fled."

Bähr inclines to the view that the isthmus of Perekop is not the site of Herodotus's trench.

It will be seen that the opinions of the best authorities who have written on the subject support the view that the rampart or trench spoken of by Herodotus is not the one now existing at Perekop.

I am still of opinion that the satisfactory evidence we have as to the alternative site of Herodotus's rampart, viz. the isthmus of Arabat or Kertch, excludes the possibility that it was situated there. We possess published narratives by three travellers, viz., Pallas, about the year 1794; E. D. Clarke, about 1800; and a Frenchman named Dubois, about 1833; all of whom traversed this isthmus; and they entirely agree as to the ramparts of which traces or remains are now to be seen upon it; while they uniformly represent any ditch or trench adjoining either of these ramparts as being on the western side, i.e. that nearest the Crimea. I do not myself see how any of them can be the rampart spoken of by Herodotus.

I have thought it best to print extracts from each of the travellers whom I have named.

- (1) Pallas, *Travels in Southern Russia*, II. p. 264 (abstract):
"On the road from Kaffa (or Theodosia) to Kertch (at 22 wersts = 14 miles), near a hamlet named Schibon, we discerned an elevated line with heaps of stone or earth at intervals. It is said to reach northwards to the sea of Azof: at this point it runs E. and W. but farther south seems to turn towards the bay of Kaffa. It is also said to run towards the hills adjoining that place. At intervals of 180 paces are hillocks with remains of stone walls enclosing them, sixty to eighty paces

in diameter. Here and there on the *West* side, are traces of a ditch : and hollows, from which perhaps clay was obtained to build the wall."

pp. 269—270. "Four wersts from the Station Argin (some distance from Kertch), one sees clearly above the undulating plain the strong line consisting of wall and ditch which at one time unquestionably formed the boundary between the kingdom of the Bosphorus and the dominions of the inhabitants of the Chersonese. This enormous wall is at the base about 40 archines (= 90 feet) in thickness, and the ditch on its *west* side about twenty. Near the road are apparently the remains of a gateway." This ditch may certainly be taken to be mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenitus¹.

(2) Dubois, *Voyage au Caucase*, v. 239—241, specifies the three walls: and at p. 192 we see that the ditch was to the *west* in the third as well as in the two other walls, as he says: "within the rampart, 150 paces to the east of the Mont d'Or:" having previously informed us that the Mont d'Or was at the point of union of the two branches of the long earthen rampart extending from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azof.

(3) Clarke, *Travels*, I. 425.

The tomb of Mithradates, as it is called, "stands exactly upon the vallum which formed the inner barrier of the Bosporian Empire. This work still exists in an entire state, having a fosse in front, and passing across this part of the peninsula in a northerly direction from Altyn Obo to the Sea of Azof....Beyond the vallum to the west there are no tumuli,

¹ *De administr. imp.* c. 53. He mentions the erection by the Chersonites of two successive ὁροθεσίαι, one (*ἐν τοῖς τοῦ λεγομένου Καφᾶ τόποις*) in the second generation after Diocletian, the other (which left the Bosporians only 40 miles of land) somewhat later.

although they are so numerous on its eastern side, that is to say on the Bosporian territory."

p. 436. "After the second station [towards Kaffa] we passed another ancient boundary or vallum like that which has been described before, on which may be discerned the traces of turrets which were placed along this second barrier of the Bosporians."

p. 442. "In the last stage to Kaffa we passed the third, that is to say the outer, vallum or boundary of the Bosporians. Its remains, as well as those of the towers placed thereon, were very visible."

There is evidently no trace, on the peninsula of Kertch, of any rampart with the fosse on the eastern or, speaking with reference to the Crimea, the exterior side, as is required by the narrative of Herodotus.

Negatively therefore the evidence leads us back to Perekop: and as there is no evidence that the Tartars or Turks during the times of the Lower Empire executed any other works of the kind, we have some grounds for assigning it to an earlier period. And if we could be sure that the existing rampart was there in the time of Herodotus, whom we know to have been once not more than a hundred miles away from the spot, it would be reasonable to suppose that he was likely to mention so conspicuous a structure.

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