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REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 22, 1882,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,  
1881—1882.

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ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXIV.

BEING No. 2 OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

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1884

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WITH APPENDIX.



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DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.  
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# APPENDIX.

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I. AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 22, 1882.

Nov. 14, 1881. The President (Rev. R. Burn) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

- W. Austen Leigh, Esq., M.A., King's College.
- Rev. E. J. Beck, M.A. (Clare Coll.), Rotherhithe Rectory.
- W. M<sup>c</sup> Oran Campbell, Esq., Bottisham Hall.
- A. Deck, Esq., King's Parade.
- A. N. Disney, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.
- F. N. Fordham, Esq., Royston, Herts.
- E. Freshfield, Esq., M.A. (Trinity Coll.), 5 Bank Buildings, London.
- Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Deanery, Chester.
- W. Lloyd, Esq., Myvod, Wednesbury.
- G. T. Molecey, Esq., St Martin's, Stamford.
- S. H. Vines, Esq., M.A., Christ's College.
- Rev. C. Allix Wilkinson, M.A. (King's Coll.), Boxworth Rectory.

Mr Lewis read a paper by Mr C. W. King on two early Christian *intagli* of lapis lazuli, which had lately come from Alexandria, and passed into the cabinet of Mr Lewis. (See Communications, Vol. V, No. VIII.)

Prof. Hughes exhibited a bronze helmeted bust\* from the Banks collection, upon which he offered the following remarks :

"It consists of the bust proper, seven inches high, the helmet, two inches high, and the crest, which stood one inch above the helmet. They were all separated, most likely owing to the decomposition of the solder which had originally held them together, as the ragged edge of the metal within the bust makes it improbable that the helmet was intended to be lifted off.

\* Since bought by the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The crest was found among some odds and ends in a sepulchral urn in the collection, but I feel sure that it belonged to the helmet. The pin on the under surface was not inserted into a hole in the helmet, but simply soldered on, and was intended to keep the crest raised above the helmet, as is common in many similar cases in the British Museum. The mark of the soldering can be detected on the helmet. The bust is that of a Roman Emperor; Mr King suggested that it represented Marcus Aurelius.

“The chief interest of the specimen is however in the helmet, which represents the face of a Gaul or Briton. The same character of face, the same lips and moustache may be seen in the statue of the Gaul in the Villa Ludovisi, on the Dying Gaul of the Capitol, or the earlier Pergamene sculpture. On the forehead is an ornament like the ring money of ancient Ireland or modern Africa; and behind that on either side above the ears are two snake-like figures. As it would not do to represent the hair in strong relief on a casque, it is merely indicated by a rough etching, which seems also used for shading on other parts of the face. The specimen is said to have been found near Cottenham, but unfortunately I am not in possession of the exact circumstances of the find. From the same district came the Earith bronze now in the British Museum, and various less important bronze objects in the Banks collection and elsewhere. It seems not improbable, therefore, unless these were spoil carried away from the Romans, that we may find by and by that there were stations and villas of considerable importance and wealth on the gently rising grounds that run into the Fen lands north of Cambridge. But as there is no place in the district where the public and market-folk can see what has been already found, we cannot expect to learn, except by accident, of any discoveries that may be made.”

Dr Bacon shewed two vases or jugs of mediæval manufacture dug out recently at Ditton. One was unbroken, and had remains of a dark bluish colour, and was glazed. It was  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, the mouth had a diameter of 4 inches, and the greatest circumference was 23 inches. The other was of a light red colour and glazed, and had some yellow lines of ornamental tracery: the measurements of this were very nearly the same as the last. The capacity of each would be about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints. They were found in an old well which was being excavated, and at a depth of 18 feet. The red one was broken by the pick of the excavator. The vases belong to Mr Roe, of Cambridge, who kindly lent them for exhibition.

Mr Wilkinson exhibited a silver-gilt vase 25 inches high, enriched with repoussé work of the close of the 16th century. A shield on the inside of the cover bears the arms of the Austrian family of Müllich. Figures in relief representing Faith, Wisdom, and Justice adorn the lower part of the bowl: the cover is decorated with oval medallions, and surmounted by a Minerva in full armour.

Mr J. E. Foster drew attention to the similarity between this vase and one in the South Kensington Museum, that had been attributed to Wentzel Jamnitzer of Nürnberg, and dated about 1534.

Mr T. H. Naylor exhibited and kindly presented to the Society a case containing six engravings, two bronze medals, a reprint of *Eikon Basilike*, and other memorials of the Stuarts. (See p. lvii.)

Mr Foster remarked that the portrait of Charles I. now in the vestry of S. Michael's Church in this town appeared to have been copied from the same original as one of those now given by Mr Naylor.

Mr F. N. Fordham exhibited two gold coins of James I, the one dating before, the other after his accession to the throne of England; they had been recently found near Royston.

Nov. 28, 1881. The President (Rev. R. Burn) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- J. J. Brigg, Esq., Trinity College.
- L. Copeland, Esq., King's College.
- G. M. Edwards, Esq., B.A., Sidney Sussex College.
- Marshall Fisher, Esq., Lynn Road, Ely.
- G. S. Gibson, Esq., Saffron Walden.
- Rev. J. J. Halcombe, M.A., Balsham Rectory.
- Rev. R. E. Hooppell, LL.D., Byers Green Rectory.
- Rev. E. C. Ince, M.A., Sunbury House, Watford.
- J. P. Postgate, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
- R. Scriven, Esq., Trinity College.
- A. Hamilton Smith, Esq., Trinity College.
- Rev. K. A. Smith, The Cambridge Road, Ely.
- C. Turner, Esq., 5 Park Terrace.

Dr Bryan Walker read a Communication on the units of measurement in Domesday, and began by referring to the variety of opinions about the size of a Norman *Hide*, the principal being (1) that it was about 240 modern statute acres; (2) that it was 100 or 120; (3) that it was unconnected with acreage and a mere assessment unit. In each of these views, he believed, an element of truth is contained. He shewed by tabulation of the Hides assigned to the Manors in Cambridgeshire, that the *average* hide would be throughout this county the same as calculation has made it in Lincolnshire, Dorset, Somerset, Salop, Sussex and Leicester, from 240 to 250 acres: that, however, it varied greatly in different hundreds, from 135 acres in the well-cultivated hundred of Chesterton to 474 in the woodland and marsh of Staplehow. By comparison of entries the *virgate* appears to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Hide, and equal to 30 acres. This apparent discrepancy arises

from the fact that the virgate is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the *measured* part of the Hide, each Hide averaging 120 acres of measured land, *i. e.* of plough-land and enclosed meadow, and 120 acres more unmeasured but represented by its share in the common pasture. The hide was generally larger where woodland prevailed, the woodland being of little value; and the Hide was always an amount of land chargeable with six shillings of Danegeld.

He called attention to the two sorts of acres used in the survey, one five times as large as the other; to indications that the Jurics of different hundreds used different acres in their reckonings; to the number of oxen in a team (eight); the amount of meadow considered adequate to maintain a team (5 to 8 acres), and the amount of wood denoted by "sufficient for so many swine," probably some 12 acres for each hog. (See Communications, Vol. V, No. IX.)

Professor Skeat made the following remarks upon points which Dr Walker had raised:—

The use of *centum* in the sense of 120 is paralleled by the use of the English word *hundred* in the same sense. There is a good instance of this in Fitzherbert's Book on Husbandry, where he speaks of a hundred of herrings, clearly meaning 120 from the remarks on the price of them. Again *terra*, in the sense of *arable* land, may be paralleled by the use of *land* in English. There is a good example in *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*, where the term *land's end* has reference to the end of a field which is being ploughed. So also in the provincial English *headland* (also corrupted into *adland*), used of the end of a field where the horses turn, and which is last ploughed. The etymology of *hide* is given in my Etymological Dictionary, where I shew that it is connected with *hive*, in the old sense of "household," and has no connexion with *hide*, a *skin*, nor with the tale of queen Dido, who inclosed land with strips of skin.

Mr Bradshaw suggested that the variation in the amount understood by the term 'hide' might partly be accounted for by the fact, upon which Mr Frederic Seebohm laid great stress in his researches and discussions on this subject, that the hide was not a single piece of land, but a mass of often widely scattered pieces within the same manor. He mentioned a book which he had recently obtained from a collector at Liverpool on condition of its being placed in the University Library, which illustrated this. It was a *terrarium* or terrier of the *Campi occidentales Cantabrigiae*, and originally belonged to the University, though for some centuries in possession of Corpus Christi College. Here the actual holdings consisted of portions amounting to one or more *seliones*, a measurement which had been reduced to modern acreage by a later hand. The date of the book was about 1400; the date of the reduction to acreage was 1517. It appeared that, though a selion was, properly speaking, half an acre, there was no strict consistency, and five selions were by no means always five half-

acres. Going back from this point as certain, it would follow that a still greater variation would be found in attempting to reduce a hide to modern acreage, seeing that the hide was made up of a multitude of these small holdings.

Dr Walker agreed with Mr Bradshaw's remarks as to the scattered character of arable land in three fields, subdivided into *quarentenae*, and these into *seliones*, and referred to a terrier of Landbeach which had been drawn up by Abp. Parker, when Master of Corpus, in 1549.

Professor Hughes, after alluding to the difficulty that we find in this country when we attempt to assign an exact date to fictile objects of any period later than Roman, with the exception of the Saxon cinerary urns, went on to lay before the Society the results of his enquiry into the age of certain vessels and tobacco-pipes which were found under one of the two large elms known as "the Sisters," which were blown down in the gale of Oct. 14, 1881, in the grounds of St John's College.

He referred to a paper lately communicated to the *Cambridge Review*, in which Mr J. W. Clark gave 1630 as the probable date of the laying out and planting of the grounds at the back of St John's. It was not necessary to assume that there were no trees on any part of the area previous to that time, nor on the other hand was it likely that all the trees planted subsequently to that date were planted at exactly the same time; still, considering all the evidence, he thought it almost certain that there were no trees then standing there of earlier date than that assigned by Mr Clark.

From an examination of the trees themselves however, and of the associated objects, he was inclined to reduce their age somewhat. Elm-trees might be expected to arrive at their full growth in about two centuries, but they might continue to develop their large roots much longer. On trying to determine this from an examination of the rings of growth many difficulties were met with. He could not count exactly the same number on all sides, nor always trace a ring round from one side to the other. At the centre, perhaps partly owing to arrested growth when the tree was transplanted, it was not easy to make them out; and round the margin, where their smaller width marked the declining vigour of the plant, they ran together and often could hardly be detected at all.

Taking the direction where they appeared to be most clear, and always where there was a doubt deciding in favour of the smaller number, he made out 218 rings. If we allowed 15 years for the last almost stationary period, and 10 for rings missed in counting and 5 for the young tree not represented in the centre, we should get 248 years as the age of the tree. But if we considered that the rings were fully and fairly counted, and that there had been no long stationary period at the end, and that what was allowed for the early period of growth and not shewn in the centre, where now sawn across, was more than compensated for by the age of the tree when

transplanted to that spot, we might have to reduce the age of the tree's growth where it then lay within the 218 years, rather than extend it to 250. We were pretty safe, he thought, in referring them to the seventeenth century, but probably they belong to the latter half of it.

The soil on which the trees were planted was made ground consisting partly of clay, such as might have been thrown out in digging the adjoining ditch, and partly of rubbish from dwelling-houses. In this earth immediately under the trees various objects of domestic use had been found. Those to which he had been able to assign any approximate date from other sources agreed very well with the above estimate, and for the remaining more doubtful cases it was useful to have this record for future guidance. Several tobacco-pipes had been found, all belonging to the class with elongated bowls, constricted openings, and sometimes a milled margin. In one case there was a star or cruciform flower stamped on the spur. They were much like pipes referred to the time of Charles II. and approached in form those found in rubbish of the time of William III. It seemed probable that then, as in later times, it was usual to provide customers or guests with new clay pipes, and when these were at all blackened or broken to throw them away. He could not otherwise account for the great numbers of pipes found in old rubbish of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

There were several very different kinds of ware represented; among them the bottle-shaped jug known as a Bellarmine or grey beard, which would probably have reached this country from Cologne, or might possibly have been manufactured in Britain in the early part of the 17th century. Of the bright blue flowered stone ware, similar to that which was being so largely reproduced in recent times, he had not found any himself; and he felt that there was always a source of error in the possibility of there having been new earth dug in about the roots of the tree during its early period of growth.

There were several pans, pipkins and other vessels of different sizes and shapes, of red earthenware with a rough glaze. Vessels of this class range back to a very remote period, while they are also very like those used at the present day. They have all the common lead glaze. He did not feel sure that any of the objects had the salt glaze which came in during the last quarter of the 17th century. There were pieces of several gourd-shaped glass bottles with long necks, and one small piece of glass, which looked as if it had formed part of a stained glass window. On the whole it seemed to him that the objects probably belonged to the third quarter of the 17th century, and being an associated series with so much collateral evidence as to their date, he thought it would be interesting to keep them together for the present.

Professor Babington said that there is usually much difficulty in counting correctly the rings of annual growth in old trees, for many of the rings

are extremely thin. It is only by following them successively as far as they are clearly seen, and then tracing the last ring thus seen round the stem, until a spot is arrived at where the succeeding rings are manifest, that one can really count them. This change of position has often to be made several times in old trees as we advance from the centre to the circumference. Season, exposure, the existence of large branches, modify the quantity of wood deposited on the several parts of the circumference of trees. Often the rings are very thick in one part, and very thin, so as to be nearly undistinguishable, in another part. The roots do not in any way affect the amount of wood deposited.

Dr Hooppell gave an account of the exploration recently made of the Roman Station of Binchester, near Bishop Auckland, on the estate of the Bishop of Durham, who had taken the greatest interest in the work, as had also his predecessor, Bishop Baring. Dr Hooppell said that the Roman name of the Station was *Vinovium*, of which there could be no doubt, as the distances in Antonine's *Itinerary* decisively fixed it. The great Roman road from York to the border of Scotland, called in the neighbourhood the Watling Street, ran right through the centre of the Station. A trench had been dug for more than a hundred yards along one side of the street, exposing the fronts of numerous extensive buildings, standing in some cases ten courses of stones in height, and presenting some very remarkable features. One point of especial interest was the discovery, in every part of the Roman town, of three horizons, or different levels of building, indicating three successive occupations of the fortress by the Romans, with intervals of abandonment and desolation between. Dr Hooppell's address was illustrated by a large number of beautifully executed painted representations of the remains, in which this fact was very strikingly brought out. Another singular feature was in connexion with the massive rampart, which encircled the Station. At the north-east corner, where it was found to be in admirable preservation, the wall was eight feet six inches in breadth, and beneath it, at one point, was an excellently constructed arched culvert, paved at the bottom; it was furnished on the outside with a huge stone, partially closing the orifice, and communicated with a channel, which led to a square chamber in the bottom of the fosse, the use of which had remained, to the present time, an unsolved mystery. Dr Hooppell described also a very perfect hypocaust with a large chamber above it, in which the flue-tiles when found were all in position, with decorated plaster upon them. In this chamber a statue of Flora, or Fortuna according to some authorities, had been broken in Roman times, and put to an ignominious use as a building stone in the time of Constantine. A most interesting votive tablet, dedicated to Aesculapius and Salus by the medical officer attached to the *ala* of Vettonian Dragoons, was also found in this neighbourhood. At some distance from the bath mentioned

above, another bath was explored, of a circular shape. In this was found a very perfect strigil, and a number of coins of the earlier emperors.

The cost of the exploration had been borne by Mr John Proud, of Bishop Auckland, who had presented the whole of the small objects (and they formed a very fine collection) to the Durham University Museum. Among these objects was a small jasper intaglio, engraved with the heads of Bacchus and Silenus, Janus-wise, which was found on the spot, during the progress of the work, by the Rev. T. C. Tatham, B.A., of Trinity College; an engraving of it has been published in Mr Sandys's edition of the *Bacchae* of Euripides (Cambridge, 1880), at p. cxlviii.

Besides the coloured representations of the remains, Dr Hooppell exhibited very complete and carefully prepared plans of all the details of the Roman work discovered, which had been drawn by Mr J. W. Taylor, surveyor and architectural draughtsman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is expected that the finest portions of the remains will shortly be roofed over and permanently preserved.

Professor Hughes suggested that the water-way under the rampart may have been the outfall of the baths. From the minerals which Dr Hooppell had ascertained to occur in it he thought that the water must have been warm. In that case the open tank below might well have been for general use for washing clothes and so on.

Mr A. G. Wright, of Newmarket, exhibited a leaf-shaped arrow-head found on the training-grounds, and a celt (measuring  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  in.) from Icklingham, which had taken this shape from natural causes, being a water-worn mass of *serpulæ* from the Oxford clay.

Feb. 27, 1882. The President (Rev. R. Burn) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

- W. B. F. Blunt, Esq., King's College.
- J. Bryan, Esq., Thornles, Trumpington Road.
- Professor E. C. Clark, LL.D., Trinity College.
- Professor P. W. Latham, M.D., Downing College.
- Rev. H. E. Maddock, M.A., Clare College.

The President introduced to the meeting Dr J. Collingwood Bruce, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, observing that probably most of the members present were aware of the prolonged study which Dr Bruce had devoted to the Roman wall, and of the important and elaborate work he had published about it. This great fortification, extending across from Carlisle to Newcastle, presented one of the grandest archaeological problems which Englishmen could consider.

Dr BRUCE then proceeded to give a lecture, illustrated by numerous large coloured sketches, plans, and diagrams, upon the History and Present State of Hadrian's Wall in North Britain.

It was well known that Agricola came to Great Britain about A.D. 81 and advanced northward. Before proceeding to the conquest of Caledonia he established forts to secure his rear, in order that he might have supplies brought up. These forts were planted in the narrowest parts of the island between the Tyne and the Solway, where Hadrian afterwards built his wall. Remains of some of Agricola's camps were found in the line of Hadrian's wall. After Agricola was recalled, the country fell into disorder, and in the time of Hadrian that great emperor found it necessary to come to Britain himself, bringing his wife Sabina with him. His engineers seemed to be resolved on constructing a fortification stronger than that of Agricola. Hadrian not only planted forts between the two seas, but connected them together by a wall. Not that this wall was a mere defence to keep out the Caledonians; it was not. It was a line of military operation. In proof of this Dr Bruce referred to the numerous gateways leading northwards through the camps on the wall, and still further to the camps on the line of Roman road going into Caledonia.

Dr Bruce then showed a map of the course of the wall, and of the Tyne in relation to it, also of the river Eden, which joined the Tyne at the east end of the wall or "Wall's end," from which our best coal took its name at the present day. The river Eden was considered sufficiently strong as a means of fortification to render it unnecessary to extend the wall further in that direction. But at its mouth two forts were erected, and in their locality some very interesting results had been discovered. One of the forts was opposite Jarrow, the birthplace of the Venerable Bede. From this point the wall ran on to the high ground above and to the north of the Tyne valley, where agriculture could be most successfully conducted, and which, it seemed, the Romans wanted to secure. The wall was continued to Bowness, where the Solway ceased to be fordable.

The next subject to be considered was the plan of the wall. First of all, it was about eight feet thick. How high it had been was not known; it was now about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet in some places. Bede said it was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. He was probably speaking of it in his own neighbourhood. Camden said it was fifteen feet high; and another writer said twenty-one. The facing stones were of sandstone, very well squared to a uniform size and projecting well into the wall, so as to bind it well together. No tiles were needed. The mortar to this day was in some instances harder than the stone itself. To the north of the wall was a ditch, which in some places was about 6 feet deep and 15 feet across at the top. Stationary camps were planted at distances averaging four miles from one another, and varying in size from four to seven acres in extent. These camps usually had northern, southern, eastern and western gateways. The largest camps had two gateways on the

eastern and western ramparts. In addition to the camps, there were at distances of a Roman mile square enclosures measuring about 60 feet a side ; and now called "mile-castles." In all probability a number of soldiers were drafted off to occupy the spaces between the mile-castles for 24 hours, or for a week at a time. In addition to the mile-castles there were what were called 'turrets.' Dr Bruce himself called them stone sentry-boxes. These had been so much interfered with that he could not tell how many there had been. They were twelve feet square, and the walls were three feet thick ; the Romans making everything very substantial. Running alongside the wall, and always on the south side, was a military road. (A sectional view of the wall was here shewn with the accompanying earth-works.) The general opinion was that the whole of the wall and the earth-works formed part of one design, and that the whole was to be ascribed to Hadrian, and that Severus repaired it. The next drawing shewed in section the abutment of a bridge crossing the Tyne at Cilurnum, now called Chesters. [It might be interesting to explain how the Latin names of these places were known at the present day. A sort of army-list (*Notitia*) had come down to our time from the end of the 4th and 5th centuries, giving the names of the officers throughout the Roman world and where they were located. One chapter of this book related to the wall ; all the camps had been occupied by auxiliary troops commanded by Roman officers. Soldiers of different nationalities were never stationed together : on the other hand neighbouring stations were never occupied by troops of the same nationality.] In the river at Cilurnum could be seen, when the water was clear, the foundations of the piers of the bridge. The character of the masonry indicated that it had been constructed at two different periods of time. Drawing 2 shewed the remains of the gates of Cilurnum, with the holes in the stone still remaining in which the pivots of the gates used to turn. Drawing 3 gave an idea of the character of the ground over which the wall was carried in the central part of the district. A great basaltic dyke ran for 10 or 12 miles through the country in this neighbourhood. Here was part of an altar erected to Jupiter, and bearing the usual initials I. O. M. Near the station represented in this drawing was an amphitheatre, similar to those found at some other parts of the wall, and intended as a place of amusement for the soldiers. Drawing 4 shewed one of the great basaltic rocks over which the wall ran. Some people asked what could have been the use of carrying the wall over such a rock. The late Earl of Carlisle had remarked to him, whilst they were exploring the locality together, that he thought it was a kind of red-tapism that prompted the Romans to carry this wall on without a break, whether wanted or not. Drawing 5 shewed "The Nine Nicks of Thurlow." These were nicks in the mountainous chain of rocks, the wall running pertinaciously over each of them. The interior of the wall was well made of rubble, but the facing was always freestone. Drawing 7 represented the northern fosse of the wall. Some

of the enormous stones lying about had been split by wedges inserted into where the veins of quartz ran through the stone. Three of the stones shewn in the picture had originally been one, and the whole mass must have weighed 13 tons. In another stone the holes had been made, ready for the insertion of the wedges, but it had not been split. In some of the mile-castles the level of the floor had been raised, and in making excavations traces of devastation were found, and marks of fire. It seemed as if the soldiers had been driven out for a time, and that the invaders had burnt everything combustible; and that, when the soldiers regained possession, they did not trouble themselves to clear out the ashes and *débris*, but laid down a second floor on the top. At one place had been found a lady's ear-drop, a gentleman's finger ring, and a coin of Commodus. They knew that in the reign of Commodus (180—192 A.D.) the Caledonians made an irruption on the wall, sacked one of the Roman stations, and killed one of the commanders. They fancied that the commander had been retreating with his wife when he was killed, and hence the discovery of the jewellery. Dr Bruce next showed some drawings of altars found at different stations on the wall, some gravestones, and some other stone objects. On one slab of stone was carved a representation of Ceres, and some ladies had remarked that the goddess was dressed in the fashion of the present day, or rather in a fashion which was now just going out. Here was a figure of Victory, a female careering over the earth with outstretched wings, her garments flying behind her; she bore in one hand a palm, and in the other a laurel wreath. In concluding, Dr Bruce incidentally observed that the little Lady who held the sceptre of England at the present day, commanded a world much larger than any of the Cæsars ever did.

The Chairman remarked that they had been almost surprised at the extremely wide and accurate knowledge of the Roman wall possessed by Dr Bruce. He seemed to know every stone of it by heart.

Dr Bruce called attention to a number of drawings of coins referring to Biblical History, which had been taken by photography. The first process was to make a copy of the coin in plaster of Paris. The coins themselves could not easily be photographed in consequence of the glinting of the light and the dark specks which appeared here and there. The plaster copy was photographed, and then a strong light was passed through the negative, by which the image of the coin was magnified and projected on to a screen and again photographed.

Professor Babington rose to say a few words to express his thanks and those of the meeting to Dr Bruce for his extreme kindness in bringing all these carefully executed diagrams to illustrate his lecture. They all knew that Dr Bruce's knowledge of the wall was beyond that of any person living, that he had studied it with the utmost care, and had published a work which had as great a reputation as any person could wish for, a work

which might be said to be a complete, final and conclusive monograph of the subject. No doubt other things would be exposed by further excavations, but he could not help believing that up to the present time no very essential point had been discovered, which was not laid down already in the beautiful map, that had been prepared by Dr Bruce, and published at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland. It was remarkable that in this country we should have such a work as the Wall. Possibly some persons present had for the first time been made aware of its immense extent and bulk by the vivid description that they had just listened to. It was certainly a work such as not many countries could boast of possessing. There were a few similar walls elsewhere, but he was not aware that any one of them had been examined in such perfect detail as this one. Dr Bruce did not mention that there was a wall, not exactly similar to Hadrian's, but a line of fortifications, drawn across the narrow part of Scotland. There was no masonry in it, but it had been a very strong fortification. The theories which had been started about the wall were undoubtedly numerous, and it had been stated by many antiquaries, before Dr Bruce's researches were undertaken, that the earthwork was a work separate from the wall. But that theory he thought had been shewn to be a mistake. In addition to the vote of thanks he had moved, he would also move that Dr Bruce be asked to honour the Society by allowing his name to be enrolled among its Honorary Members.

Dr Luard seconded the proposal, and said that it had always appeared to him a remarkable fact in the history of antiquity that we should know so little of the Roman occupation, which lasted for four centuries—a period as long as from the Wars of the Roses to the present time. They saw strikingly the power that the Romans had of adapting their work for whatever purpose it was intended.

Dr Pearson referred to the somewhat similar Roman wall in Southern Germany, and supported the resolution, which was cordially agreed to.

Dr Bruce briefly expressed his extreme obligation to those present for having listened to him so long, and said he felt very highly honoured by the proposal to record his name as one of the honorary members of this distinguished institution.

March 13, 1882. The President (Rev. R. Burn) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

- J. E. Sandys, Esq., M.A., St John's College, Public Orator.
- A. P. Allsopp, Esq., Trinity College.
- E. M. Beloe, Esq., St Ann's, Lynn Regis.
- G. F. Blake, Esq., Corpus Christi College,

- A. B. Bullock, Esq., Trinity College.  
 Edm. Foster, Esq., Junior, Lexham Gardens, London, S.W.  
 Major C. H. Gardner, Hills' Road.  
 S. R. Ginn, Esq., 64 St Andrew's Street.  
 H. Johnson, Esq., 18 Trumpington Street.  
 O. Johnson, Esq., University Library.  
 J. J. W. Livett, Esq., St John's College.  
 E. J. Mortlock, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
 O. Papworth, Esq., 9 St Andrew's Hill.  
 W. Ridgeway, Esq., B.A., Gonville and Caius College.  
 O. Salvin, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Trinity Hall.  
 Rev. E. C. Selwyn, M.A., King's College.  
 J. V. Smedley, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College.  
 H. T. Stearn, Esq., M.A., King's College.

Mr MARSHALL FISHER exhibited and described a vase of red terra-cotta, 6½ in. high, together with other Roman pottery in fragments and horse-bones, from Downham Field, about a mile and a half to the north of Ely Cathedral: the vase was discovered about 18 inches below the surface during drainage-operations on land in the occupation of Mr W. Pate.

Professor HUGHES described some fragments of Roman pottery and other objects exhibited by Mr W. W. CORDEAUX, who communicated the following remarks.

They had been found at the depth of three feet in Humber deposit at Great Cotes in North-East Lincolnshire by workmen, who were under-draining old pasture-land. Along with the pottery were sawn bones, pieces of glass, and some very curious tube-like formations in considerable masses, which Professor Hughes explained to have been produced by concretionary action around roots of plants, also shells of the common cockle. Beds of ashes were also passed through, but these may have been of more recent date. The field, known by the name of the Little Nooks Close, adjoins the bank of a very old drain, called the Old Fleet, which formerly, as now, received the drainage of some portion of the Lincolnshire Wolds. It is situated within an old embankment, erected as a barrier against the Humber, but now within the bounds of a more distant and recent earth-work, at a considerable distance from any house. At the time this pottery was in use, the drain must have been a large creek with sloping mud-banks bordered by "filtie" lands (local term for land beyond the sea-embankments overgrown with sea-living plants and occasionally flooded at high water), for such was once the condition of much of the lowlands in this district bordering the sea. The Romans no doubt used this creek as a convenient harbour up which to run and beach their vessels, and disembark their cargoes for transport to the nearest station at Stallingborough, distant as the crow flies a mile and a half, whence the goods could be further trans-

ported inland to the different settlements and camps on the wolds. The author did not think that the fragments discovered belong to pottery made on or near the spot, but they were probably the refuse of cargoes thrown overboard as rubbish. Stallingborough was a third-rate Roman station, Roman coins having been found there. We know that Offa there held his court, and that it was a place of importance in the palmy days of the Mercian kingdom, and if it was a place of importance in those days the probabilities are that it was a Roman station, since the old English preferred to occupy Roman settlements rather than to found fresh places for themselves. Pottery similar to this is found at Worlaby, South Kelsey, and many other places in North Lincolnshire, the style and kind almost if not quite peculiar to this part of the country; occasionally we find in conjunction with it fragments of rough sun-dried pottery, the clay of which has been mixed with pounded calc-spar.

Mr Reade said he had been disappointed in his hope of laying before the Society a complete monograph of the Minster-Church at Aachen, but such facts as he had been able to collect he would proceed to narrate. The church was in historical interest quite unrivalled by any building north of the Alps, and as an architectural landmark stood alone, having been completed in the year 804. Its prototype must be looked for in the churches of the Exarchate, and particularly in S. Vitale at Ravenna. There is no doubt that it was largely the work of Italian artists. The architect was probably Ansigis, Abbot of Fontenelle near Rouen. In general design it bears a considerable resemblance to S. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge, which was built 300 years later; but it is on a far larger scale. The whole of the interior was covered with mosaics, which were destroyed in the great fire in 1656. Mr Reade exhibited an interesting engraving made before the fire, and shewing the then disposition of the exterior. The tall 14th century choir was added by the Burgomaster Gerhard Chorus, and is a work of great lightness and bold design. The Octagon is surrounded by small chapels, and Mr Reade gave detailed information as to the original destination of these. He also exhibited "restorations" of the original work given to him by Mr Rhoen, architect, of Aachen; who had also presented him with some of the original mosaic cubes used by Charlemagne's artists, which he had the pleasure of shewing to the Society. The bronze doors and railings to the Triforium were at least as old as the building itself. The temples of Italy had been laid under contribution, and had supplied this church with many polished marble columns of beautiful workmanship. The church was formerly connected with the Palace by a vaulted arcade. The great emperor, Karl, who founded the church, was buried within its precincts, but the precise spot was unknown. In the year 1000 A.D. his tomb was opened by Otto III, but Mr Reade gave strong reasons for the belief that the poetical descrip-

tion of the opening of the tomb was incorrect. His bones were exhumed 352 years after his death. Much of the furniture of the cathedral was of extraordinary interest, particularly the marble throne, upon which thirty-seven Emperors were installed ; the pulpit, which was a gift of Henry II, and is one mass of gold, jewels, and antique ivory carvings ; and the corona, given by Frederic Barbarossa, which is richly gilded and enamelled. The whole church was deserving of far more careful study than it had yet received. (See Communications, Vol. V, No. X.)

Professor Clark observed that he could confirm Mr Reade's remarks as to the structural resemblance between this church and that of S. Vitale at Ravenna from his recent studies at both places.

Mr Fawcett mentioned that, when he was at Aachen some years ago, he had a better opportunity of looking at the beautiful vessels containing the reliques: they were then in a chapel on the northern side of the triforium, and could be seen on special application. A private inspection could not be obtained when Mr Reade was there, owing to the occurrence of the septennial festival.

March 20, 1882. The President (Rev. R. Burn) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- John Death, Esq., Mayor of Cambridge.
- R. Hall Grubbe, Esq., Trinity College.
- T. Harley Jones, Esq., M.A., St John's College.
- F. A. Russell, Esq., High School, Harlesden.

Mr J. W. Clark then proceeded to deliver a lecture on "The description and history of the site of Trinity College," illustrated by diagrams made by the late Professor Willis. The substance of this Lecture will be found in Professor Willis's Architectural History of the University, &c., Trinity College, Chapter I.

Alluding to Professor Willis's opinion, as stated by Mr Clark, that *Garyte* signified a high tower, and was the origin of our present word *garret*, Professor Skeat said he was able to confirm that opinion.

Professor Hughes asked the lecturer's opinion as to the old tradition of "Mutton hole" and its connection with "Merton hall."

Mr Clark said he did not believe that "Mutton hole" had anything to do with Merton College at all. It was called "Mutton hole" from the earliest times. Quite early after the foundation of the college there was a chamber called Mutton hall. It afterwards got corrupted into Merton hall, and afterwards further corrupted into Mutton hole.

After some further conversation, on the motion of Professor Babington a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Clark.

May 8, 1882. Professor Babington in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- T. H. Hills, Esq., 60 St Andrew's Street.
- S. L. Loney, Esq., B.A., Sidney Sussex College.
- G. A. Matthew, Esq., M.A., 7 Park Terrace.
- E. Nash, Esq., Royston.

Mr Lewis exhibited on behalf of the Mayor, Mr Death, two yellow vases ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. and  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. high) that had been found during excavations in King Street last July at the depth of nine feet; they probably belong to the latter part of the 15th century, and are notable for the unusual perfection of the glaze. The ground appeared to have remained undisturbed for many years.

Professor J. E. B. Mayor, in the course of some remarks on "A marsupial in Cambridge in 1700," said "In a note on Lucian's *Vera Historia* i. 24, Moïse Du Soul (Solanus, as he called himself; Soulius, as he is also called by Reitz and Gesner) tells us that a live marsupial was exhibited here in 1700. He also cites Aelian *De Natura Animalium* i. 17, where the 'sea-dog' *κίων θαλαττία* is said to give shelter to her whelps when danger approaches. Jacobs cites various authorities, the chief of which is Ambrose *hexaëmeron* v. § 7. These describe e. g. dolphins and seals as marsupial.

Passing from the spectacle to the spectator, Du Soul, I find that he is unknown to almost all biographers. Meagre notices in Haag *La France Protestante* and in Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* iv. 286 are the only voices of the *vates sacer* to do him justice. He was grandson of Paul du Soul of Tours, Rector of the Academy of Saumur in 1657 and 1661. He fled from persecution; was in Cambridge (possibly drawn by the fame of Bentley) in 1700; A. M. per regias litteras 1701 (the year when Bentley was Vice-Chancellor); in 1702 a dissertation from his pen on the style of the New Testament was inserted in the *syntagma* of Rhenferd; in February 1708 he published at Cambridge a specimen of an edition of Lucian; in 1720 he sent his collections for Lucian to the Wetsteins; in 1722-23 we find him at the Hague; in 1722 he published at Amsterdam a French translation of Prideaux' *Connexion*; after the death of Augustine Bryan of Trinity he was engaged by Tonson to complete his edition of Plutarch's lives (London 1724-29, 5 vols. 4to). At that time he was living in the country. He lived to 1733 or beyond that year.

He has many allusions to events and persons and manners of the day; the *dragonnades*; a learned Syrian traveller, Theochari Dadichi, at the Hague at the end of 1722; John Ernest Schotts, a soldier who had served under Charles Gustavus of Sweden (1654-60), was born 12 March 1608 and died in Febr. 1723, having been a pensioner for more than fifty years, and walking to the last from Riswijck to the Hague every Sunday to attend

the Lutheran church; John Laughton, librarian of Trinity; James Upton; Richard Mead; William Sherlock; John Law of Lauriston; John Asgill; Ezekiel Spanheim; William Lloyd, bishop of Worcester; Thomas Irson, the Maskelyne of the day, who contrived a wooden head that would answer questions put to it in any language; the custom of drinking healths, *à propos* of a scholion *προπίνω σοι τῆς θεοτόκου Μαρίας*; hour-glasses in pulpits; men employed as ladies' maids, a fashion introduced by 'that disgrace of our age, Christina of Sweden'; Swiss porters; pilgrims to the Holy Land tattooed with the Holy Sepulchre, the crucifix, etc.; dumb-bells used by leapers in Scotland; magical virtue ascribed to the fat of bodies hung on the gallows; a butterfly giving signs of life seven days after losing its head." (See Communications, Vol. V, No. XI.)

Mr Griffith exhibited a series of rude pottery rings of two distinct types, found near the river at Harston and Barrington, which appeared to belong to the Roman period, and which he suggested might have been intended for sinking nets. He compared them with rings of the same two types found in the Swiss Lake-Dwellings, which have been supposed to be stands for round-bottomed vessels: of these rings Mr Lewis exhibited four, which he had brought with other pottery fished up from the Lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel.

Mr Jenkinson gave some account of the further discoveries made at Girton in September last. The traces of the Roman period had culminated in a rubbish-pit, which contained below broken urns of Roman fabric several fragments of sculpture in oolite. He exhibited a lion's head<sup>1</sup>, about the size of life, which showed good work, and which in spite of pieces knocked off the nose still looked not unimposing; and the *torso* of a military figure that had stood about four feet high; the broad collar, the belt, the close-fitting coat, apparently of metal, and a short kilt-like garment peeping from under it were clearly visible: one arm had been raised.

Large numbers of Saxon urns had continued to occur, a diagram showing upwards of seventy in an area 50 feet square. One had been made with a square piece of thick glass in the bottom, for what purpose was not known: a similar one, but smaller, had been procured from Haslingfield by Mr Walter K. Foster. The glass when looked through had a granular appearance, which might be due to the changes of temperature it would have to undergo when the urn was being baked and again when the hot ashes were placed in contact with it. There was nothing remarkable in the position or contents of this urn, which had lost all the upper portion.

<sup>1</sup> Figured at p. 40 in the second edition of Professor Babington's *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, Cambridge, 1883. On p. 39 of the same work are shown the glass vessels found in two Roman graves at Girton (*Abstract of Proceedings*, 1880-81, p. xxi); but the vase shown on p. 38 came from Gravel Hill Farm and is the one mentioned on p. 36.

This was also the case with another especially interesting urn, upon which appeared the ubiquitous *swastika* stamped in plain cup-shaped punchmarks on the bottom externally: the singular position assigned to this mark, which had otherwise not been observed among the forms of ornamentation occurring on this pottery, seemed to show that it had some special significance<sup>1</sup>.

Three spindle-whorls had been found, one of stone and two of bone; two faceted crystal beads, shivered in the fire; and an implement of bone, consisting of two narrow pieces an inch and a half long, held parallel and six inches apart by a broad brace behind and two narrow ones in front, rigidity being secured by two rivets at either end<sup>2</sup>. The two pieces first mentioned had each two deep notches on their inner edge, the lower of which notches was continuous in outline with a shallow depression cut in the edge of the braces. More beads and brooches had been found; and also a bronze basin<sup>3</sup>, of the usual Saxon type, in company with a bronze-hooped pail: these lay on either side of a body.

The cemetery appeared now to have been completely explored; and, although a certain poverty was observable among the objects found as compared with those from graves at Barrington and other places in the county, what there was had been investigated under unusually favourable circumstances. Had it been necessary to carry away at the time all that was found, a comparatively small number of these interesting urns would have survived the journey.

It was impossible and undesirable to enumerate in detail the discoveries and the observations that had been made; but from the finding of the first grave on the 25th of March, 1881, a minute diary had been kept, in which the bearings of every grave were recorded, as well as the position of everything it contained; and as such a diary might be interesting and valuable for comparison with the results of excavations in similar cemeteries elsewhere, it would probably sooner or later be printed in full.

<sup>1</sup> There is in the Museum at Bury St Edmunds a large Saxon urn from Redgrave, of coarse workmanship; below the usual horizontal lines on the shoulder are five large equidistant bosses, between each of which are three *swastikas* in a horizontal row. They are about half an inch in diameter, remarkably larger than the other punch-marks, which are of two kinds, one plain cup-shaped, the other a circular depression containing a cross in relief.

<sup>2</sup> Pronounced by Mr A. W. Franks to be a comb-case; a similar one with the comb in it is exhibited in the new Anglo-Saxon room at the British Museum (1883).

<sup>3</sup> When this basin was lifted afterwards, a layer of bracken fern, on which it had been laid, was clearly visible, some of the fronds having been preserved by the superincumbent metal. A photograph was taken, but was not very successful.

May 22, 1882. Forty-second Annual General Meeting. The President (Rev. R. Burn) in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

*President* :—Rev. R. Burn, M.A.  
*Vice-President* :—Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D.  
*Treasurer* :—W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A.  
*Secretary* :—Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A.

*New Members of Council* :—

Rev. Bryan Walker, LL.D.  
 Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A.  
 F. C. Wace, Esq., M.A.  
 C. Bendall, Esq., M.A.

*Auditors* :—Swann Hurrell, Esq.  
 F. C. Wace, Esq.

The following were elected Honorary Members :

M. Alexandre Bertrand, Keeper of the Museum at St Germain.  
 Dr Emil Hübnér, Professor of Archæology at Berlin.  
 Commendatore G. B. de Rossi, Rome.

The Annual Report mentioned the excursions that had been organized since last October to Royston, Walden and St Ives, and enumerated several volumes recently issued or far advanced towards publication. Since last October fifty-nine new members had been elected into the Society, which had now 274 names on its roll. Allusion was made to recent discoveries of pottery, glass and other antiquities at Girton, and Great Chesterford, and especially of bronze implements<sup>1</sup> at Wilburton.

Mr Lewis read a paper by Mr C. W. King upon an antique cameo of agate-onyx (of which a cast was exhibited) measuring 8 in. × 7 in. : the bust engraved upon it was identified by the flowing and massy curls, by the *aegis*, and especially by the prominent forehead wreathed with chestnut-leaves, as Jupiter of Dodona, under which type it was added that a portrait of the emperor Antoninus Pius may possibly be adumbrated. (See Communications, Vol. V, No. XII.)

Dr Bryan Walker exhibited a Terrier of Landbeach drawn up in 1549 by order of Matthew Parker, who was then Master of Benet College and Rector of Landbeach.

<sup>1</sup> A paper on these implements was read to the Society of Antiquaries by Dr J. Evans (20 April, 1882) and will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Mr Jenkinson exhibited two Roman rings from Chesterford. One of these (fig. 1) was of brass ; and the device, a mask, was embossed upon a thin plate of metal, which had been soldered to the ring. The other



FIG. 1.

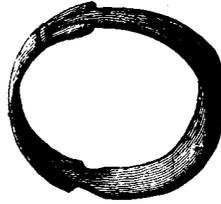


FIG. 2.

(fig. 2) was of iron, and exhibited in two places a simple form of decoration ; the metal being worked to resemble two ends meeting, one of which is forked to receive the other which tapers, and a few transverse lines convey the appearance of binding or lashing.

From a rubbish-pit recently encountered by the gravel-diggers several pieces of pottery were shown as specially interesting in form. A Samian saucer, having an upright inner rim and in addition to this another rim or horizontal ledge projecting outwards, was the first complete specimen of the kind that had been obtained ; and it was suggested that the outer rim was original to the design, the inner one being a development to increase the capacity. The potter's mark was *CONSTAS*. The bottom of a Samian saucer was also shown, which, after the upper part was gone, had had the fractured edges ground down, apparently to be inverted and used as a small cup. It showed a potter's name apparently unpublished, *SATINVS*. The only other vessel worthy of notice was of shining black ware, about six inches high. The upper part was concave in outline : there was a sharp angle between this curve and a short horizontal line inwards, from which the lower part springs with a convex outline to the base. As is usually the case in this type, the thinness of the lower part was remarkable when compared with the solidity of the upper part.

The rubbish-pit which furnished these objects had not yet been worked out, but its contents were singular. Three human skeletons occurred, whose position proved them to belong to the Roman time. The brass ring above described lay close to the head of one of them. A layer of burnt wood lined the whole width of the pit at a low level ; and the fragments of an *amphora* formed an adjacent layer almost as extensive.

## II. LIST OF COUNCIL ELECTED MAY 22, 1882.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

### President.

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

### Vice-Presidents.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

Rev. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, M.A., Christ's College, *Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon.*

Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Trinity College, *University Registrar.*

### Treasurer.

WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.

### Secretary, and Librarian.

Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.

### Ordinary Members of Council.

\*JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

\*ALFRED PAGET HUMPHRY, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Esquire Bedell.*

\*GEORGE MACKENZIE BACON, Esq., M.A., M.D.

\*CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, *Professor of Botany.*

\*FREDERICK WHITTING, Esq., M.A., King's College.

\*GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College, *Professor of Anatomy.*

\*THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College, *Woodwardian Professor of Geology.*

\*FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Corpus Christi College.

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

FREDERICK CHARLES WACE, Esq., M.A., St John's College, *Esquire Bedell.*

CECIL BENDALL, Esq., M.A., Gonville and Caius College.

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### Curator.

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

### Excursion Secretary.

N. C. HARDCASTLE, Esq., B.A., Downing College.

### Auditors.

F. C. WACE, Esq., M.A.

SWANN HURRELL, Esq.

# COUNCIL.

May 7, 1883.

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## President.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

## Vice-Presidents.

Rev. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, M.A., Christ's College, *Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon.*

Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Trinity College, *University Registrar.*

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

## Treasurer.

WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.

## Secretary and Librarian.

Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.

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CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, *Professor of Botany.*

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

GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College.

THOMAS M<sup>c</sup>KENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College, *Woodwardian Professor of Geology.*

FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

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

FREDERICK CHARLES WACE, Esq., M.A., LL.M., St John's College, *Esquire Bedell.*

Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College.

JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

ALFRED PAGET HUMPHRY, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Esquire Bedell.*

NORMAN CAPPER HARDCASTLE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Downing College.

## Auditors.

F. C. WACE, Esq., M.A.

SWANN HURRELL, Esq.

## Curator.

FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

## Excursion Secretary.

NORMAN CAPPER HARDCASTLE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Downing College.

### III. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Payments.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 1880			262 10 8	Octavo Publications, No. XVII :			
Subscriptions			171 3 0	University Press			30 3 3
Life Members			63 0 0	Octavo Publications, No. XVIII :			
Sale of publications :				University Press	108 17		4½
Messrs Deighton, Bell & Co.	4	2	0	Messrs Bonnewell	0 14		9
" Macmillan & Bowes	5	15	1				109 12 1½
Members	1	11	10	Report and Communications, No. XXI :			
			11 8 11	University Press			139 13 0
G. E. R. Deb. Stock interest			7 16 6	Report and Communications, No. XXII :			
" sale of Stock			220 17 6	University Press (for printing)	80 5		4½
Due to Treasurer			6 17 0	(illustrations)	112 17		3
				Messrs Cowell	3 10		0
				Indexing, etc.	1 18		6
							198 11 1½
				List of Members (University Press)			3 7 0
				Miscellaneous Printing			7 10 9
				Library, for binding and small purchases			8 12 0
				Fittings in temporary museum			12 0 6
				Stationery, wages, carriage and postage			4 3 4
				Purchase of Great Eastern Stock			230 0 6
							£743 13 7
			<u>£743 13 7</u>				<u>£743 13 7</u>

Examined and found correct April 8, 1882.

F. C. WACE  
 SWANN HURRELL } *Auditors.*

## IV. LIST OF PRESENTS

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 19, 1882.

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### ANTIQUITIES, &c.

From Marshall Fisher, Esq., Ely:

Photograph of a Roman red terra-cotta vase lately found in Downham Field, Ely.

From T. H. Naylor, Esq.:

A portfolio containing six photographs of ancient furniture in the possession of the Donor.

A glass case containing memorials of the Stuart family, as follows:

- (1) An engraved portrait, most extraordinary so far as costume is concerned, of the first King James, when king of Scotland only.
- (2) A contemporary portrait of the Earl of Strafford.
- (3) Portraits of Prince Rupert and Lord Falkland.
- (4) A celebrated engraving (by Faithorn) of a portrait of King Charles (by Vandyke).
- (5) A portrait of Prince Henry, painted in oil upon tortoise-shell, but of no great artistic value: the brass frame must have been carved by a first-rate worker in that metal.
- (6) A copy of the allegorical frontispiece by W. Marshall, from the first edition of *Eikon Basiliké*.

- (7) A portrait of King Charles, carved in tortoise-shell.  
 (8) A silver-gilt medal of King Charles.  
 (9) An enamelled portrait of the unfortunate Anne of Denmark.  
 (10) A silver medal of Oliver Cromwell, and two bronze medals, of Mary II, rev. EX NOCTE DIEM, and Anne, rev. COMPOSITIS VENERANTVR ARMIS. MDCCXIII.
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## BOOKS.

## A. From various donors:

From Daniel G. Brinton, Esq., M.D.:

The books of Chilan Balam, the prophetic and historic records of the Mayas of Yucatan. By the Donor.

From Lucien Carr, Esq., Assistant Curator of the Peabody Museum:

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On the Palaeolithic implements of the valley of the Delaware.

From Miss Dunkin, Dartford:

Notes on the Antient and Modern History of Springhead. Gravesend, 1851.

From T. Hughes, Esq., Chester:

Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological and Historic Society for the County and City of Chester. Parts x. and xi. 1876.

The Cheshire Sheaf. Parts 1—13, 1878—81. 4to.

From T. Kerslake, Esq., 14 West Park, Bristol:

Caer Pensauelcoit, a long lost un-romanized British Metropolis.

From H. Phillips, Esq., Ph.D., of Philadelphia, honorary member of the Society:

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Nine American Ballads (each on a loose sheet).

Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, tomo 11, entrega 2<sup>a</sup>.

Old-time Superstitions. By the Donor.

Remarks upon a coin of Sicyon.

- B. From Societies, etc., in union for the exchange of publications :
1. The Society of Antiquaries of London (C. K. WATSON, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*, Burlington House, London, W.):  
List of the Society, June 2, 1881. 8vo.
  2. The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (A. HARTSHORNE, Esq., *Secretary*, 16 New Burlington Street, London, W.):  
The Archaeological Journal (Vol. xxxviii.), Nos. 148 A, 151, 152, 153. 8vo.
  3. The St Paul's Ecclesiological Society (*Hon. Secretaries*, A. PAXON, Esq., 4 North Road, Surbiton, and E. J. WELLS, Esq., Sandown House, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.):  
Nothing received this year.
  4. The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (F. S. PULLING, Esq., M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, 69 Walton Street, Oxford):  
Nothing received this year.
  5. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society (R. FITCH, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Norwich):  
Original Papers, Vol. ix, part ii, with Visitation of Norfolk, Vol. II, 4th portion, and conclusion of *Pedes Finium*. 8vo.
  6. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology (S. J. HARRISON, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Bury St Edmunds):  
Nothing received this year.
  7. The Essex Archaeological Society (H. W. KING, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex):  
Nothing received this year.
  8. The Kent Archaeological Society (Rev. Canon W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Whitehall, Sittingbourne):  
Nothing received this year.
  9. The Sussex Archaeological Society (R. CROSSKEY, Esq., *Hon. Librarian*, Lewes):  
Nothing received this year.
  10. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (P. B. HAYWARD, Esq., *Curator*, Cathedral Yard, Exeter):  
Nothing received this year.
  11. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society (W. F. FREER, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Stonygate, Leicester):  
Nothing received this year.

12. The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Bedford, Leicester, etc. (Rev. Canon G. T. HARVEY, *General Secretary*, Vicar's Court, Lincoln):  
Reports and papers during the year 1880. Lincoln, 1881. 8vo.
13. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (C. T. GATTY, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, 18 Pelham Grove, Sefton Park, Liverpool):  
Nothing received this year.
14. The Liverpool Numismatic Society :  
Nothing received this year.
15. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (THE SECRETARIES. the Old Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne):  
Archaeologia Aeliana, part 25, vol. IX (new series), 1882. 8vo.
16. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, *Treasurer*, Melksham, Wilts):  
Archaeologia Cambrensis, nos. 46, 47, 48, 49. London, 1881-82. 8vo.
17. The Powys-Land Club (M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Gungrog, Welshpool):  
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. XIV, parts ii, iii, and Vol. xv, part i. (No. 30). London, 1881-82. 8vo.  
General Index to the first fourteen volumes of Montgomeryshire Collections. 8vo.
18. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association (ARTHUR COX, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, Mill Hill, Derby):  
Journal of the Society, Vol. iv. London, 1882. 8vo.
19. The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland (Rev. F. GRAVES, A.B., *Hon. Secretary*, Inisnag, Stonyford, co. Kilkenny):  
Journal. Vol. v (fourth series), Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 (1879-82). Dublin, 1882. 8vo.
20. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (M. E. NICARD, *Archiviste*, Musée de Louvre, Paris):  
Nothing received this year.
21. The Norwegian Archaeological Society (Antiqvar N. NICOLAYSEN, Sekretær, Kristiania):  
Nothing received this year.
22. The Royal University of Christiania (Mr C. HOLST, *Director of the Foreign Literary Exchange of Norway*):  
Nothing received this year.

23. La Commission Impériale Archéologique of Russia (M. le Comte Serge STROGANOFF, *President*, St Petersburg):  
Rapport sur l'activité de la commission impériale archéologique pour les années 1878 et 1879. 4to.
24. Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρεία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, *γραμματεὺς*, Athens):  
Πρακτικά, 1880 and 1881. 8vo.
25. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (F. W. PUTNAM, Esq., *Curator*):  
Fourteenth annual Report of the Trustees. 8vo.
26. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (Spencer F. BAIRD, Esq., *Secretary*):  
Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1879. 8vo.
27. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia (H. PHILIPS, Jun., Esq., Ph.D., *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, 304 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.):  
Report of the proceedings of the Society for 1881. 8vo.

## V. LAWS.

(Revised Feb. 28, 1881.)

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I. THIS Society shall be called THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

II. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study of History, Architecture and Antiquities, to meet for the discussion of these subjects, and to collect and print information relative thereto.

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

IV. A member shall be allowed to compound for his future annual subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*; or, after the payment of fifteen annual subscriptions, by the payment of five guineas.

V. If the annual subscription of any member be twelve months in arrear, the Treasurer shall make application for it, and if it be not paid within one month, a second application shall be made for it, and if that is not attended to within one month, a notice of the same shall be suspended in the Society's usual place of meeting, and the Secretary shall inform the member thereof: if the said subscription be still unpaid at the expiration of two years from the time when it became due, the name of such person shall be announced at the next Annual General Meeting as having been struck off the list of the Society.

VI. No Member whose subscription is in arrear, and has been applied for (according to Law V), shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society.

VII. Any person who is desirous of becoming a member of the Society shall be proposed by two members at any of the ordinary meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, Heads of Colleges, and Professors of this University shall be balloted for at the meeting at which they are proposed.

VIII. Honorary Members may be proposed with the sanction of the Council by at least two members of the Society at any of the usual meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next meeting. No person shall be so proposed who is either resident within the county of Cambridge or a member of the University. Honorary Members shall receive all the current publications of the Society.

IX. In the voting by ballot for the election of members and honorary members one black ball in four shall exclude.

X. The management of the affairs of the Society shall 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.

XI. 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.

XII. At the Meetings of the Society or of the Council the Chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the senior Vice-President, the Treasurer, or senior ordinary member of the Council then present. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in case of an equality of numbers, retaining also his own right to vote upon all questions submitted to the meeting.

XIII. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society shall be audited annually by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; an abstract of such accounts shall be printed for the use of the members.

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

XV. No alteration shall 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 sent to all the members at their last known place of abode: and one month's notice of any proposed alteration shall be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the members of the Society.

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

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

VI. LIST OF COMMUNICATIONS (No. XXIV)  
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