

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 7, 1883,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,
1882—1883.

ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

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WITH APPENDIX.



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

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 7, 1883.

November 6, 1882. Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

W. Bell, Esq., Huntingdon Road.

Rev. H. C. G. Moule, M.A., Principal of Ridley Hall.

M. Rule, Esq., M.A., Pembroke College.

A communication from Dr PEARSON was read in which he suggested that the 'Three Pigeons,' at the point where the road from Thame to Abingdon crosses that from London to Oxford, was probably the site where Goldsmith laid the scene of *She stoops to conquer*.

Mr Fox, of Barton Mills, exhibited a one-handled terra-cotta vase, 11 in. high, together with a water-colour sketch of the site of the discovery in West Row Fen, Mildenhall, and a well-preserved 'middle-brass' coin of Trajan (rev. FORTVNA · AVGVSTI) found in the same locality: the vase was turned up by the plough in 1867, and had been but very slightly injured: a very graceful pear-shaped ornamentation in white paint ran round it in its widest part.

Mr LEWIS exhibited two Etruscan bronze mirrors with engraved reverses, and read a paper upon them by Mr C. W. King (*Communications*, Vol. V, No. XIII.)

Professor SKEAT quoted a paragraph on Magic Mirrors by Warton in his History of English Poetry, in connexion with Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, the sole tale in which Chaucer seems to have drawn, ultimately, from an Arabian source; and added that the word *mirror* is of French origin; but the English had mirrors in early times. The Anglo-Saxon name was

scæwere, which in modern English would be "shew-er," that which shews, a word which might very well have been retained, instead of borrowing the name of *mirror* from the French. He remarked that the Latin form *equus* contrasts favourably with the Greek *ἵππος*, as being nearer to the Aryan form.

Mr A. H. SMITH enquired whether it was certain that the group on the mirror represented Apollo, Artemis and Ge or Themis, rather than a nameless group. Apollo and Artemis were completely unprovided with any distinctive attributes. The remaining figure had neither the matronly air nor the attributes of Ge or Themis. The Omphalos and the Tripod of Apollo were both absent. With respect to the Gorgoneion at the base of the handle, could it not be regarded rather as a subsidiary ornament, than as having any immediate bearing upon the main composition? Such ornamental additions were of frequent occurrence upon mirrors. Finally, with respect to the bee, supposed by Mr King to indicate the poetic power of Apollo, were there precedents for the use of this emblem in art? Was it not rather confined to literature, while the lyre would be naturally employed to denote the poetical gifts of the god?

Mr LEWIS drew attention in reply to the Delphic laurel and raven and pointed out that the Gorgoneion (indicative of death) beneath appropriately balanced the sun at the top of the column, a natural symbol of Apollo as Helios.

November 20, 1882. The President (the Rev. R. Burn, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

- Rev. G. W. Asplen, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
- C. L. Bell, Esq., Chesterton Road.
- G. H. Darwin, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Trinity College.
- A. de Putron, Esq., Peterhouse.
- W. Eardley, Esq., St John's College.
- E. A. Gardner, Esq., Caius College.

Mr A. G. WRIGHT, of Newmarket, exhibited a small terra-cotta head of Silenus in high relief, which had probably been affixed to horse-trappings as an amulet; and a bone dagger, 9 inches in length, made from the metatarsal of an ox. The former had been found on Warren Hill, Icklingham, in 1877, at the depth of two feet; the latter was from Burwell Fen. A similar object had been found in Swaffham Fen.

Mr LEWIS exhibited on the part of the Rev. C. B. Drake, Rector of Teversham, drawings of some wall-painting, at the back and sides of the easternmost of the three *sedilia* in Teversham Church. It appeared to

have been covered up in the so-called restoration of the Church some twenty years ago; and had been brought to light again a few weeks since. The patterns on the walls were repeated thrice, but were not precisely identical. The work was that of the 15th century. Between the *sedilia* were slender shafts, ending in capitals. On the capitals could be felt mortice holes indicating the existence at some time of small statues. Above and behind the canopies a curious piece of ornament of the nature of open screen-work. The width of the *sedilia* was not the same throughout, the westernmost one being 18 inches in width. The other two were $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The easternmost one appeared to have been surmounted by a lofty finial, of which only a portion of the shaft remained. There were other features of interest in the Church besides the *sedilia*. Mr Drake said that, although the Church was always open, he would be very pleased at any time to shew it himself to members of the Society, and that he would be very grateful for suggestions as to the date of the south-eastern pillar of the nave.

Mr G. F. BROWNE gave a lecture—illustrated by a number of drawings and tracings—upon sculptured stones and crosses of the Saxon period in the north of England (Bewcastle, Gosforth, Hexham, Ilkley, Lastingham, Leeds, Ruthwell, Whalley, &c.). His object was to bring home to the minds of Cambridge antiquaries more than had been done hitherto, the considerable number and very great importance of this group of sculptured stones. The great stones of Scotland, those of the Isle of Man and of Ireland, and those of Wales, had each important books to themselves. But the ancient stones of England had no book of their own, and yet, as far as he could make out from a comparative study of the subject, there was no group of stones that were so decidedly living stones as these, none which spoke in the way in which they could make these English stones speak. He first described the cross-shaft at Bewcastle, 14 ft. 6 in. high, with inscriptions stating that the column was put up in the reign of King Ecgfrith, in memory of a certain King Alchfrith. This was the patron of Wilfrid, who first established him in an ecclesiastical position by giving him Ripon, and who died in 664. He next noticed the cross, 17 feet 6 inches high, at Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire, no doubt an Anglian cross, put up when Dumfries was in the possession of the Anglians; remarking that the figure of our Lord in the attitude of blessing exactly resembled, in the glory and all other details, a great figure of Buddha in the Amaravati Tope (A.D. 200 or so), the feet of our Lord trampling on the heads of swine, those of Buddha resting on cushions. On this cross there was no interlacing work at all, and that suggested the question what could have been its origin; for almost all stones in the North had this interlacing work, which was a characteristic feature of the Irish crosses. There could be little doubt that this cross represented the Roman view of Christian

ornament, and that the interlacing work represented the Celtic view. It had been stated that Pope Gregory had no artists for illuminating the books sent over to England, and had to employ a Celtic scribe, a book thus illuminated being sent over to Augustine of Canterbury. But this was a mistake. Of the two MSS. in Corpus Library, the one ornamented with interlacing work was late in the 7th century. The undoubted Augustine Gospels had no interlacing work; it had a great illuminated page at the commencement of St Luke, with panels containing scenes from our Lord's life, and with scrolls at St Luke's feet. This book may have set the fashion for Roman ornament in early England. In connexion with this cross Mr Browne mentioned the account by William of Malmesbury of a magnificent obelisk 26 ft. high, standing in his time at the great church of Glastonbury, on which were five panels with human figures and inscriptions. He then shewed enlarged drawings of the cross at Gosforth—with regard to which it was not too much to say that that year had seen a revelation of the language of these stones which no one had dreamed of before. In the course of a recent examination of some of the Scotch stones, he had come to the conclusion that it was quite possible that scenes from the *sagas* might be represented on some of these stones. The two sides of the Gosforth cross which he shewed represented, as he believed, the one all that the Scandinavian gods could do for man, the other, what Christ could do. The one shewed Loke bound, with the serpent dropping venom on his head, and on the upper part of the cross great serpents with two heads. The other shewed the crucifixion, and the same serpents, but with only one head. A female figure below the cross, with long and abundant hair, was very remarkable, for the ointment box she was represented as holding was in the true shape of an *alabastron* or cucumber-shaped box, which was snapped across the middle when it was intended to use the ointment it contained. Mr Browne shewed a full-size drawing of a large stone dug up that year at Gosforth, with Thor and the giant in the boat, at the moment when the giant cut Thor's fishing-rope and released the Midgard snake. The details were exceedingly clear, and corresponded exactly with the story in the *Sagas*.

Mr Browne next shewed a facsimile of a cross entirely Roman in character. It had always been called "the cross of Paulinus," and had nothing on either side but scroll work, closely resembling that in the Augustine Gospels, a book which Paulinus must often have handled at Canterbury before he went north. This and two others are at Whalley. Referring to the Ilkléy stones, Mr Browne remarked that Wharfedale abounded in sculptured stones. Besides those at Ilkley, there were three or more at Burnsall, some very remarkable stones at Otley, of one of which he shewed an enlarged diagram, and at Collingham were portions of three beautiful crosses. He shewed a drawing of a stone dug up at Healaugh, near Tadcaster, on which were five equal circles within a sixth, two con-

centric circles, and one single circle, arranged like the head and shaft of a "wheel" cross, and connected by three vertical and three horizontal lines; there were also on it the thoroughly Celtic names Madug and Heiu. The circles represented no doubt the paten with the communicants' wafers, the priest's wafer on a separate paten, and the chalice, the Council of Tours (A.D. 567) having probably crystallised a local custom when it declared that at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper the wafers must be arranged in the form of a cross. The vertical and horizontal lines on the cross corresponded to the motions which must be imparted to the censer in swinging it during the incensation. If this were so, the light thrown upon the Celtic "use" was quite invaluable; it was not Greek and it was not Roman. Mr Browne next shewed a facsimile of one of the Saxon tomb-pillars at Thornhill near Dewsbury, with a Runic inscription and two interlacing dragons of whose symbolism he suggested an interpretation. He then shewed diagrams and one full-size panel of a very remarkable cross 14 feet high, now preserved in the chancel of Leeds parish church. Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, had heartily accepted his interpretation of the design upon the panel, that it represented Völund carrying off a "Swan-maiden;" such a panel did not exist elsewhere in the whole world. Mr Browne also gave large diagrams and descriptions of exquisite ornamentation on crosses at Hexham, probably the crosses *mirabili celatura* erected to Bishop Acca in 714. He shewed also, by the kindness of Mr Easterby, the vicar of Lastingham, facsimiles of very interesting stones from the remarkable crypt at that place. One of these had serpents as ornament, and Mr Browne pointed out that Bede in relating the gift of Lastingham to St Chad spoke of it as a place of dragons; as a yet further local coincidence, he shewed enlarged drawings of early cruciform stones built into the two neighbouring churches of Kirkdale and Sinnington, with snakes under the arms and by the side of Christ on the cross. He concluded by pointing out the great interest which attached to the question of the relation of the great manuscripts to the stones of the district in which they had resided, as the Rushworth Gospels at Harewood in Wharfedale and the Durham Gospels at Lindisfarne. He shewed the historical bearing of some of the stones by pointing out that a cross to the memory of Eadulf had been found at Alnmouth, on a straight line from Bamborough, which he had been besieging, to Edlingham (formerly Eadulfingham), on his flight to which he was slain. From Eadulf's hostile action towards S. Wilfrid and from other circumstances, Mr Browne shewed that Eadulf—who had usurped the kingdom—was certainly of the Celtic party and opposed to the Romans, and he pointed out that not only did the cross bear an ornament purely "Irish," but an inscription on it stated that it was made by Myredach, a purely Irish name. In conclusion, he urged that something should be done to record the description of these stones in a great book. They were being found in considerable numbers, and he mentioned four

important discoveries which had come under his own knowledge that year. He thought the University might very well undertake such a task. For purposes of comparison, everything in the way of Greek or Roman or mediæval art was at present unusually well represented in the University; and they had in this Society a great centre of enthusiasm. Such a work should not be undertaken in a mere archæological spirit, but in that broader spirit which thought no labour lost that bound them to the past with the cords of a man. These crosses and stones shewed that our Saxon ancestors possessed very early a patience and skill in execution and a fertility and beauty of design which might well make us proud to call them our fathers.

Professor SKEAT made some remarks upon the subject. He thought Mr Browne had contrived to tell them as much as one would be able to get into three or four lectures; and with all the varied knowledge of the subject which he possessed, he was clearly the man to do the proposed work.

Dr LUARD heartily agreed with the remarks of Professor Skeat; Mr Browne had thrown fresh light on the subject, especially all the matter connected with the Sagas, which was quite new.

Dr Luard also called attention to an act of vandalism which, according to the newspapers, was threatened at Sawston, by the utilization of a cross of Barnack stone standing in the middle of the village for the purposes of a lamp-post. He thought the Society might very properly interfere.

The CHAIRMAN assured Dr Luard that the Society had already done so, and that the monument had been saved.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr Browne for his lecture.

Mr J. W. CLARK was to have given a lecture upon the architectural history of Trinity College in the 17th and 18th centuries; but owing to the lateness of the hour it was postponed.

February 19, 1883. The President (the Rev. R. Burn, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

- Rev. F. H. Cox, M.A., Ditton Rectory.
- C. A. E. Pollock, Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College.
- Rev. H. R. Reynolds, M.A., Trinity College.
- W. A. Rhodes, Esq., 30 Trumpington Street.
- A. G. Wright, Esq., Newmarket.

Dr RAVEN presented to the Society three Roman bronze coins lately found at Undley, in Lakenheath parish:

1. Obv. D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG. Laureated head of Maximian to right.
Rev. GENIO POP ROM. Figure with cornucopiæ and patera (?) to left. In exergue PTR. Æ. 2.
2. Obv. VRBS ROMA. Helmeted head to left.
Rev. Wolf and twins. Above, a wreath between two stars. In exergue -RR (?) Æ. 3.
3. Obv. D N VALENS P F AVG. Head of Valens to right.
Rev. MANORVM. Figure holding the labarum (inscribed with the sacred monogram $\chi\rho$) and dragging a captive by the hair. In field N; in exergue S CON. Æ. 3.

They formed part of the contents of an urn, which was broken by the plough "not long ago." A pen-and-ink map, which Dr Raven sent with the coins, gave some idea of the distribution of Roman remains in the neighbourhood.

Mr C. E. HAMMOND, of Newmarket, presented a mediæval bottle of a bulbous form, found in 1874 at the depth of five feet in Main Street, Newmarket; no other objects were found near.

The Rev. E. K. BENNET, D.C.L., read some "Notes from a Norfolk Squire's Note-book, with some particulars of school and college expenses in the 16th and 17th centuries." (See *Communications*, Vol. V, No. XIV.)

Dr BENNET then exhibited (by permission of Sir Robert Buxton, M.P.) a collection of College bills of one of the Buxtons in 1736, upon which a further Communication to the Society was promised, when the arrangement of the family records is completed.

Mr JENKINSON exhibited what appeared to be the earliest account of the famous Mantuan Vase. Dr Pearson in a communication presented to the Society on May 10, 1875 (see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXX.), referred to the Leipzig *Acta Eruditorum*, 1683. The book now exhibited was published at Bremen in the previous year. It is in the form of a letter from J. H. Eggeling to Duke Ferdinand Albert, which contains (besides much learned but irrelevant matter) a fairly correct account of the scenes cut upon the vase. It is written in Latin and is accompanied by a plate*.

Mr JENKINSON read an account of Roman coins recently found at Willingham. (See *Communications*, Vol. V, No. XV.)

* This book is now in the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

March 5, 1883. The President (the Rev. R. Burn, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

A. J. Birkett, Esq., Trinity College.
 P. S. Knowles, Esq., 2 Pemberton Terrace.
 W. Peed, Esq., 11 Bene't Street.
 A. A. Tilley, Esq., M.A., King's College.
 F. P. Weber, Esq., Trinity College.

Mr LEWIS exhibited (on the part of the Rev. C. W. King) and described an onyx cameo, recently found at Caerleon-on-Usk. (See *Communications*, Vol. V, No. XVI.)

Mr G. F. BROWNE shewed a drawing of ornamental scrolls from the mausoleum of Galla Placidia at Ravenna, and pointed out their almost exact resemblance to the scrolls on "Paulinus's Cross" at Whalley, of which no other example is known in England. He gave reasons for thinking it probable that Paulinus had visited Ravenna before being sent to England (A.D. 601). He shewed also a drawing of continuous scrolls with birds, leaves, fruit, &c., from the tomb of S. Januarius in the Catacomb of S. Praetextatus at Rome, and pointed out their remarkable resemblance to the scrolls with birds, &c., on the great crosses at Ruthwell and Bewcastle, remarking that the date indicated on the Bewcastle cross, about A.D. 665, coincided with the time at which Wilfrid was making visits to Rome, and was not long prior to the date at which the Catacombs ceased to be places of pilgrimage, on the removal of the relics of Saints to the Churches in Rome. Mr Browne then shewed a drawing of a Saxon stone in the portico of the Fitzwilliam Museum, with rubbings of its four panels of interlacing work. It was one of ten stones found in 1810 at the foundations of the Castle of William I. at Cambridge. The stone is a grave-cover, divided into four panels by a rectangular cross, the head and foot of which terminate in a horse-shoe. Many of the Irish sculptured slabs and some of those found at Hartlepool and elsewhere in the north of England are divided into panels by crosses with arms ending in semicircles, the old symbol of the moon-deity in the north of Europe ; but the only instance quoted by Mr Browne of the use of the horse-shoe in this connexion is in the magnificent fly-leaf at the commencement of S. Matthew in the Lindisfarne Gospels. One of the horse-shoes on the Cambridge stone contains a Latin cross with the head in the form of a capital T with vertical returns, and across the shaft below the arms there is a similar figure. The fly-leaf at the commencement of S. Luke in the Lindisfarne Gospels has exactly this figure at the termination of the arms. A grave-cover closely resembling this had recently been found at Lincoln ; there was one in a

church wall at York; and there was a portion of one in the Guildhall Museum in London.

As illustrative of the interlacing patterns Mr Browne shewed drawings of some of the most archaic Celtic forms of this work, found at S. Bees, with dots at regular intervals among the interlacing bands; by the side of these he shewed a drawing of the ornament on the front of the altar of Baal in the Fitzwilliam Museum, worked to the same scale, and pointed out the remarkable similarity between them.

Professor HUGHES gave the following archaeological notes on the neighbourhood of Mentone:

"One might have expected to find the Riviera dotted with camps, streaked with roads, and bristling with ruins along its whole length. Italy on one side, Gaul on the other; mountain fastnesses behind, and the Mediterranean navigable close in to the shore in front; fertile valleys and rich patches of seaboard every here and there; a climate that forced no hurry on the traveller, waters full of fish for the primæval hunter.

But there are few antiquities to be seen except here and there where we may suppose there were easy landing-places; and in this remark I think I suggest the real explanation. For though it is generally possible to travel along the coast, there are occasional promontories and bluffs of rugged rock round which it must have been very difficult to pass except where a road had been made, and then the endless winding in and out so lengthened the journey that we must suppose that those who could would sail from point to point not far from shore, and would not carry with them a continuous belt of civilization along the whole sea-coast. It is known that there was a Roman Road—traces of it are seen near La Mortola—and it is believed that that was the only way along the coast through all mediæval times down to the quite recent making of the grand Cornice Road.

So in later times the small coast towns and the little mediæval fortresses, that crown a cliff here or command a pass there, are not the marks of the progress of a conquering nation or the outcome of a native race gathering their strength here and there for defence, but represent the places where the sea-rovers and adventurers of many different nationalities landed and settled, and drew round them the thinly scattered native population that gave what little there was of common character to the whole sea-board.

Such being the nature of the district, we are not surprised to find that the remains of antiquity are few and isolated, and that there is little but internal evidence to guide us in determining their age and object.

First I will call attention to the caves of Baoussé Roussé or the Rochers Rouges of which I exhibit a sketch-map and photograph. These caves occur somewhat irregularly at heights varying from 60 to 400 feet above

the sea in the cliffs which bound the east bay of Mentone. It had been known for some time, thanks to the researches of M. Bonfils, that these caves contained the remains of extinct mammalia and works of man. They were subsequently more fully explored and described by M. Rivière. He found among other things the entire skeleton of a man lying at full length at a considerable depth in the cave *débris*—in which he records the occurrence of the extinct mammalia. This would have been a discovery of immense importance, if it were certain that the man belonged to the period of the mammoth rhinoceros, &c. But unfortunately the evidence appears to me to point entirely the other way. First as to the condition of the skeleton. It was sent to Paris where I examined it some years ago with Sir Charles Lyell, and where I also saw some photographs taken at the time. The skeleton was whole, whereas all the other animals were in a fragmentary condition. It was laid out with ornaments of shell arranged on the head. In the photographs two flint implements were shewn lying beside it. But these were neolithic, and I ascertained at Mentone that they had not been found with it. So I infer that the skeleton was certainly *buried* and therefore may belong to any period and be later than palæolithic times. The neolithic implements being photographed with it shewed a want of knowledge or a want of care that destroyed the value of much of the evidence. In the caves which I examined I found no evidence of remains of the period of the mammoth, but saw in the collection of M. Bonfils molars of that species which were said to have been derived from a deep stony clay deposit through which the railway was cut, and which probably did extend into some of the caves. There were flakes and chips in abundance in the cave by the quarry and remains of sea-shells, small birds, oxen, deer, and others of the more recent groups of animals.

There are other remains about that district which have been referred to prehistoric times.

On the hills chiefly west of Mentone there are a number of rude stone-works. One of these I visited in company with Mr Andrews, who has paid a good deal of attention to this class of objects, and to whom I am indebted for much information. Immediately below the road from Roccabrunna to Turbia where it winds round one of the limestone bluffs that form such a marked feature on this part of the coast, there is a series of terraces built up with large stones such as occur all over the slope of the hill, broken off by the action of the weather from the crags. The uppermost terrace was about 10 feet high, the next below it about 7, the third about 4, and the lowest about 15 as shewn in the diagram. The average breadth of the terraces was about 20 feet. Stones were roughly arranged to form side walls, the most eastern of which was prolonged down the steep crest of the ridge and there were some indications of its having been continued to the end of the promontory. These have been compared to the walls of Tiryns in Argolis.

Now I saw no reason whatever for believing that these terraces were meant for defence. They were accessible and commanded from above and generally from both sides. The stones were not larger than are commonly seen in Ireland where the farmers often clear boulders up to four feet diameter off their land, and build with them boundary walls, one of which I have seen 10 high and 18 feet broad.

Nor did I see any evidence of antiquity in these so-called cyclopean walls and terraces. Fragments of pottery were found in the surface soil, which, though resembling the coarser Roman tiles and vessels, might easily have belonged to a much more recent date and have been carried on to the land in top-dressing. Besides, if there were no doubt about the age of the pottery there is nothing to connect them in any way with the building of the terraces, and we cannot refer cyclopean buildings to the Romans.

There are other stoneworks in the neighbourhood which, from the description which I received, may have been rude *primaeval* forts, but it is needful to be much on one's guard in a country where shepherds wander far from home, and where the wolf and the bear are still sometimes seen, and the flocks must be carefully protected in a fold at night. I have referred above to the existence of a Roman road along the coast. This was a privileged road down to late times. The Family of Orengo were the only persons allowed to bridge it over in that district. It was probably kept in repair till a comparatively recent date, and therefore we cannot feel sure that any particular bit uncovered from time to time should be referred to the Romans. It might seem curious that it is so seldom seen, but this may, it seems to me, be explained by the very thick wash of earth and stones that is continually being swept down the hill sides, which have generally bare earth exposed by cultivation on the terraces; while often the road has been covered by the process of cultivation itself.

In this way I think we must explain the very deep cut through which the road runs below the Palazzo Orengo. It is not that the Romans made a cutting, but that cultivation has been for ages heaping earth up along the road which in consequence had to be protected by rough stone walls.

On one other point I will offer a few remarks. Near Vintimiglia a small portion of a Roman theatre has been recently found in digging for sand, and the enlightened Government of Italy has taken charge of the exploration. The part opened out consists of an entrance low door and a portion of the lower stone benches. They are built of enormous slabs of a cream coloured limestone referred to the Lower Cretaceous, and all look as fresh as if the building were now being erected instead of being exhumed after many centuries. So also the smaller buildings close by, from which I was informed Roman sepulchral urns and funeral ornaments and offerings were procured, are marvellously fresh, even the plaster being sound.

These buildings are covered by a grey sand and ruin rubbish, the usual surface *débris* and growth of a waste place over which strong winds frequently swept, carrying sand and dust. Was it ever finished and if so what rough scenes did its walls witness before Roman luxury was driven away for ever? Where did the Romans and Romanized natives live who frequented it? To all the questions I have no answer to give, but we will ask where did they get those magnificent blocks of limestone. The rock does not occur close by, and does not always yield such splendid masses where it does occur. There is however near Turbia one ancient quarry which does yield just such blocks, and which seems to shew traces of ancient work. From this it seems on the whole most probable they did come, but what a work it must have been to transport them from the rocky heights of Turbia to the shore at Vintimiglia!"

Mr J. W. CLARK delivered a lecture on the Architectural History of Neville's Court (Trinity College), the substance of which will appear in his forthcoming book.

April 23, 1883. The President (the Rev. R. Burn, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

G. Kett, Esq., Brooklands Avenue.

H. Middleton, Esq., St John's College.

Rev. S. G. Phear, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College.

Mr W. WHITE exhibited the following objects.

1. A Roman Horse-shoe, which he said was one of ten found about the middle of last January, under four feet of clayey soil, by a man digging a ditch near to "the moats" at Caxton, in this county. They were found at unequal distances throughout the length of the ditch. Upon Mr White's making enquiries about the others, he found that two only were saved; and of those two one had been put into the blacksmith's forge to test the quality of the metal—so that in reality this was the only one preserved. Mr White supposed them to be Roman, because of their being found so near to the Ermine Street, which runs through Caxton; but he had not been able to find a single illustration of a Roman horse-shoe to compare them with. Mr White called the attention of the Society to the place called the "Moats." He believed it had never been examined by any body of Antiquaries, but thought that a work of such extent, covering an area of some 300 ft. by 250 ft., which might have taken 500 men at least sixteen days to work, and that too so close upon the Roman Road, well deserved close examination.

2. A brass finger-ring of the early part of the seventeenth century, with a spread eagle engraved upon it. This had been dug up very lately in a garden in Cambridge.

3. The upper portion of a Roman Millstone, found about 1868, by a Mr Strickland, whilst excavating a field adjoining the churchyard at Great Eversden, in this county.

4. A squeeze taken from a stone covered with a cuneiform inscription, surmounted by two human feet in alto-relievo.

Mr White said that the stone from which he took this squeeze was brought from Nineveh in 1838 by Commodore John Croft Hawkins, who was at that time in command of the East India Company's ship "Clive," on the Euphrates; it had been in the possession of the Commodore's family until last July, when it was presented by his nephew (B. R. J. Hawkins, Esq.) to the Colchester Castle Museum.

The stone was a fragment of an inscription recording the war of Sargon against Merodach-Baladan. Sargon reigned from B.C. 721 to B.C. 704, when he was succeeded by his son Sennacherib. His name occurs but once in the Sacred Writings, being mentioned by Isaiah (xx. 1). Besides being a mighty warrior, he was also the builder of many useful and magnificent works.

Merodach-Baladan, whose defeat Sargon here records, began to reign as King of Babylon in B.C. 721, the same year that Sargon ascended the throne of Assyria. He appears to have been the leader of a people unsuccessfully struggling for liberty, for whilst he held his court in his father's city of Bit-Yaklin, Tiglath-Pileser made him tributary to the Assyrian kings, and he appears quietly to have submitted during the remainder of his reign and that of his successor Shalmaneser IV; but in the first year of the usurpation of Sargon, the Chaldæans threw off the yoke, and placed themselves under the government of Merodach-Baladan. Sargon was too much occupied at that time to put down this revolt, and Merodach-Baladan was allowed to remain in quiet possession of his throne, for twelve years. But at last came the day of reckoning; and Sargon advanced against him with a great army. Although—to quote the words of Sargon in the inscription—"he (Merodach-Baladan) had strengthened his citadel," and made well-nigh impregnable "his great fortress," yet "I cut him off from the midst of Babylon." He did not wait for the arrival of Sargon, but took to flight, or, as Sargon expresses it, "he had gone round and gone." He had fled to his own city Bit-Yakin, near to the mouth of the Euphrates, where he prepared for a vigorous resistance, and awaited the advance of Sargon, who soon gained a complete victory over him, plundering his palace and burning his city, but sparing his life. Upon the death of Sargon, B.C. 704, the Babylonians revolted against his son and successor Sennacherib; and Merodach-Baladan, who had escaped from captivity,

having murdered Hagisa, reascended the throne, from which, in B.C. 702, Sennacherib finally expelled him.

This Merodach-Baladan is the same king of Babylon who sent letters and a present to Hezekiah when he had heard that he had been sick, and to whose ambassadors Hezekiah shewed all the treasures of his house.

By the kindness of Prof. Sayce, of Queen's College, Oxford, Mr White had been enabled to append the following translation of the fragment :

1. the disturbance I coerced and I
2. alone he trusted and to
3. he revolted and made war
4. and lord of the great, Merodach
5. I (?) cut him off (?) from the midst of Babylon ...
6. and he strengthened his citadel, the men ...
7. (from) before his great fortress he
8. his present he completed; the city, a place ...
9. the place of his camp, (his) fighting-men ...
10. his he had gone round and gone

Mr White ended by describing the process of making the squeeze, and remarked upon the simplicity and great usefulness of this method of preserving with accuracy any monuments in relief.

Dr BRYAN WALKER exhibited a reduced copy of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*: and explained the history of its discovery at Worms in 1507, the subsequent possession of it by Conrad Peutinger (whence its name); its loss or misplacement by Peutinger's son and grandson; its re-discovery by Welser in 1682; its purchase by Prince Eugène of Savoy in 1720, and his gift of it to the Emperor Charles IV., by whom it was lodged in the Imperial Library at Vienna, where it still remains. The map is probably the famous *mappa mundi* of the monk of Colmar, which he claims to have copied in 1265 from a Roman map: and this original of his would be a copy of the Imperial map first painted by M. Vipsanius Agrippa, with Augustus's approval, on his portico; and afterwards corrected from time to time (as Pliny informs us) to represent the changes of the roads. Dr Walker illustrated the pictorial symbolism of the relative importance of towns, by diagrams; and shewed that the nomenclature of these towns indicated that the original map must have been earlier than Constantine, and just after the reigns of the Antonines; also that the allocation of the Barbarian Tribes along the Rhine and Danube would suit that date and no other: and that there were remarkable indications of the Antonine period in the delineation of the Eastern boundaries and roads of the Empire.

Taking it therefore to be a map of the date A.D. 200 (with a few obvious interpolations by the 13th century copyist), he argued that it proved in the small portion of Britain which the ravages of time had spared to the outer-

most sheet of the map (originally 24 feet long and one broad, but now only 21½ feet in length) that

1. London was unimportant after its ruin by Boadicea, and the crossing of the Thames showed no mark of its existence;

2. That the Ermine Street did not then exist, and the Watling Street crossed the Thames higher up than London, at Coway Stakes or at Kingston;

3. That Richborough, Dover and Hythe were then Roman Stations, but the other forts of the Saxon shore, *Regulbium*, *Anderida*, *Othona*, *Portus Adurnus*, and perhaps *Garionium*, were not yet in existence.

4. That the Romans had a road from the Stour to Dunwich and a station there; but that Dunwich was not *Sitomagus*; which ought rather to be placed near Thetford; *Iciani* at Ixworth, near Bury St Edmund's, and *Villa Faustini* probably about Diss. (See *Communications*, Vol. V, No. XVII.)

May 7, 1883. Annual General Meeting. The Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D. (Vice-President), in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

H. T. Francis, Esq., M.A., Caius College.

Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton, M.A., Master of Selwyn College.

Rt Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.A., M.P., Trinity College.

The Annual Report was read.

Thanks were voted to the Syndics of the University Press for printing the text of the Report and Communications for 1880-81.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President:—J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A.

Vice-President:—Rev. R. Burn, M.A.

Treasurer:—W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Secretary:—Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A.

New Members of Council:

Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.

J. E. Foster, Esq., M.A.

A. P. Humphry, Esq., M.A.

N. C. Hardcastle, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Auditors:—Swann Hurrell, Esq.

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

Mr J. W. CLARK shewed, by extracts from the Audit-Books of S. John's College, and some papers recently found in the Muniment Room, that the tomb of the Lady Margaret in Westminster Abbey was unquestionably the work of Pietro Torrigiano, who is referred to in one of the documents that he quoted as "Master Peter," and in another as "the Florentine;" and moreover that the tomb was originally protected by a cage of gilt ironwork, the cost of which was defrayed by S. John's College. This, the work of Cornelis Symondson, probably a Fleming, who resided near Temple Bar in London, must have been an elaborate structure, for it cost £25, equal to at least £250 at the present value of money; the stone plinth on which it rested £2. 13s. 4d.; and the gilding £2. (See Communications, Vol. V, No. XVIII.)

Mr W. M. FAWCETT gave an account of some recent discoveries in the Chapel of Jesus College: after alluding to the history of the College and the general way in which Bishop Alcock worked when he transformed the old conventual buildings, he said that until lately the portion of the walls of which he shewed a diagram (viz. the Western wall of the North Transept and the Northern wall of the Nave) had been covered with plaster, and that this having been removed exposed the construction of the wall.

The North wall had every appearance of having been built entirely by Bishop Alcock out of the *débris* of the portions that he pulled down; but this was not the case, as but a short time ago two early arches were to be seen in this wall of the Nave, so that the main wall was of early date, and it had been thickened and made up with rough material by Bishop Alcock when he inserted his windows. The Western wall of the North Transept was treated rather differently, as it was evident that a considerable portion was of the early period. Bishop Alcock had cut ruthlessly through the triforium arcading, and the amount of destruction that he did was very evident. The space above the window was filled up by him in a rather curious and rough manner.

The North-West angle of the transept finished with a Norman buttress of the pilaster character. A portion of this at the top is of freestone, but all the rest is of clunch. The change takes place just where it seems probable that the roof of the aisle would come. The Nave-arches shewed that there undoubtedly was a North aisle; and this seemed from what we now saw to return along the West side of the transept.

The curious worked stones, broken up and inserted roughly into the wall to form a key for plaster, shew how much damage was done when so large a part of the church was pulled down to make it into a College Chapel.

Mr A. G. WRIGHT exhibited a small bronze fibula which shewed traces of enamel; it had been found near Diss. Also, from Exning, a denarius of Sabina, *rev.* IVNONI REGINAE, and a bronze coin of Constantine I., *rev.*

MARTI CONSERVATORI, in the *exergue* PLN, showing that it had been struck at the London mint.

MR RIDGEWAY exhibited two bronze Roman coins found last week near Fen Ditton in the works for the new line of railway to Thetford; the larger one, a *sestertius* of Antoninus Pius, bore on the reverse VOTA SVSCEPTA DEC III COS IIII SC, and could be dated to 160 A.D.; the other seemed to be of the same reign, but was not sufficiently well preserved for complete identification.

MR MIDDLETON read extracts from a paper in which he sought to prove that the legend of Atlantis was not entirely mythical, but had really some foundation of historical truth. He contended that at a remote time in the past there was an island or several islands of considerable area, situated in the Atlantic Ocean to the West of Africa, and inhabited by a highly civilized people, who sent colonies to the West Coast of Africa, to Spain, &c. These islands were almost entirely submerged (the Azores representing all that remains of them) in some great convulsion of nature which began as a volcanic outburst and ended by the islands sinking under the sea. A few of the inhabitants of the submerged islands saved themselves in ships, some of which reached the coasts of Central America. There the fugitives found established the old Empire of the Colhuas (whose origin is quite unknown). To this empire they were for a long period of time subject; but after a time by intermarriage, &c., the Nahuatl race became numerous enough to attempt to throw off the yoke of the old Empire of Xibalba. The revolt was unsuccessful and *some* of the rebels migrated northward into the Mississippi valley, where they constructed the fortresses, temples, towns, &c. &c. whose ruins are now said to be the remains of the civilization of the Mound-builders. That part of the Nahuatl race which remained in Mexico made a second effort to overthrow the dominion of the Colhuas, were successful, and founded the kingdom of the Nahuas. The Nahua rule does not, however, seem to have been of great duration.

At some date, at present only approximately fixed, the Scythians crossed over from Asia, coming over the *ice* (according to their legends); and moving southwards attacked and expelled the Nahuatl settlers from their Mississippi Valley homes. Traditions say that the war lasted thirteen years, at the end of which time two companies migrated to Mexico, one by way of the gulf and the other overland; while it seems probable that some of the Mound-builders remained in the Valley, intermarrying and losing both their national characteristics and ethnological peculiarities by union with their barbarous conquerors. The return of the two fugitive companies of Mound-builders to Mexico and Central America seems to have sowed the seeds of discord in the Nahua empire, and after long civil wars a Toltec kingdom was founded. Subsequently the Toltec kingdom fell to pieces and the Aztec monarchy was established on its ruins.

The Aztec supremacy was hardly established, when Cortez appeared in 1519 and ended these ancient civilizations.

These conclusions were supported by a large mass of evidence, which may be summarised as follows :

1. As proofs of the completeness of the *civilizations*, the remains of the *Mound-builders* in the Mississippi Valley and the temples, palaces, &c., in Mexico and Central America were cited.

2. As proofs of history, &c., the cosmogony and historical accounts which we find in the Popol-Vuh, Codex Chimalpopoca, Codex Vaticanus, Cakchiquel Manuscript, &c. and writings of the Spaniards were referred to.

3. As proofs of the Atlantis Cataclysm, the distinct account of the same in Plato's *Timæus*, with notices of Diodorus Siculus, Ælian and others as to belief in the existence of such islands, changes of African coast, cities there situated, &c., were brought forward.

4. As to the *possibility* of such a convulsion happening. It was observed that modern geological science had never stated that either the subsidence of islands, or the changes of level of large areas of the earth's surface, were impossible. Nay more, it *taught* that they were incessantly going on : and the writer but brought forward *proof* that the race of man was witness of some of these geological changes, which, for reasons too long to be here expounded, are generally held to have preceded his advent on the globe, or at any rate the Historic Epoch.

Mr J. W. CLARK mentioned, in connexion with what Mr Middleton had said of the monuments of Central America, that Mr Maudslay had been engaged in photographing many of them with excellent results, and that he was now gone there with materials for taking casts of some of the more remarkable. The turtle appeared to have been a special object of veneration, if we may judge from the colossal effigies of it that abound.

Professor HUGHES expressed a wish, that the very interesting account of the internal relation between primitive American civilizations had been kept distinct from speculations involving geological hypotheses which present appearances did not seem to warrant.

Mr RIDGEWAY, alluding to what Mr Clark had said as to the abundance of turtle monuments in Yucatan, pointed out that the turtle was a common totem among all the North American Indians ; and that in general the evidence was in favour of the conclusion that the former inhabitants of America, savage and civilized, had a common origin, and that they entered the country from the north-west.

Dr WALDSTEIN wished to insist upon the necessity of distinguishing, in these and similar investigations, between resemblances, structural and decorative, which would justify the presumption of a common origin, and

those elementary resemblances, which could be found in the works of races between whom no connexion was probable, and which appear to be the natural outcome of the human artistic impulse in its infancy.

Dr LUARD, in expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr Middleton for the interesting subject which he had introduced to them, wished to assure him of the deep interest which we in this country take in American archaeology, as well as in America and American progress; and to hope that the sympathy between the two countries might continue

As long as Atalantis shall be read.

The SECRETARY communicated a note from Mr William E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L., concerning the legend of the Chapman of Swaffham, about which Professor Cowell read a paper before the Society in 1875 (*Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxxii). Mr Axon quoted a version of the story from the *New Help to Discourse*, a very popular folk-book, which was often printed between 1619 and 1696. He also quoted from an Article on Dreams, which appeared in the *Saturday Review* (28 December, 1878), "A Dream told by Mr Whately in Oriel Common Room." In this account the scene is laid in Somersetshire, and the Latin inscription on the pot is read by the son, whom the first discovery had enabled his father to send to school: but the story is substantially the same.

II. LIST OF COUNCIL ELECTED MAY 7, 1883.

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 Praelector 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.

Ordinary Members of Council.

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., 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., Downing College.

III. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Subscriptions . . . . .	.	204 13 0	Due to Treasurer . . . . .	.	6 17 0
Life Members . . . . .	.	63 0 0	List of Members (University Press)	.	6 15 0
Sale of publications :			Miscellaneous Printing	8 1 0	
Messrs Deighton, Bell & Co.	2 9 0		" "	1 6 3	
J. W. Clark, Esq.	1 3 3				
Rev. S. S. Lewis	5 0 0		Glazed cases . . . . .	. . . . .	9 7 3
		8 12 3	Curator (L. H. Cust, Esq.) . . . . .	. . . . .	21 0 0
			Indexing (Octavo Publications, No. XVIII). . . . .	. . . . .	10 10 0
			Binding . . . . .	. . . . .	3 0 0
			Stationery, wages, carriage and postage . . . . .	. . . . .	1 5 0
			Balance in hand . . . . .	. . . . .	2 19 10
					214 11 2
					<u>£276 5 3</u>

Examined and found correct March 9, 1883.

F. C. WACE	}	<i>Auditors.</i>
SWANN HURRELL		

IV. LIST OF PRESENTS

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 7, 1883.

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

From Professor Wright, LL.D.:

A hemispherical bowl of terra-cotta with Madanitic inscriptions on the interior and exterior.

From several members of the Society:

Nine similar bowls, all inscribed.

From Herr A. G. Nordvi, Christiania:

A prop of the Viking's ship found in Norway, 1880.

From C. E. Hammond, Esq., Newmarket:

An ancient and very globular bottle, found in Newmarket.

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

Three Roman brass coins (see p. lxxvii).

BOOKS.

A. From various donors:

From His Grace the Duke of Northumberland (through the Rev. Dr J. Collingwood Bruce, Honorary Member of the Society):

Descriptive catalogue of Antiquities, chiefly British, preserved at Alnwick Castle. Privately printed, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1880. Folio.

From the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

Publication, no. 4.

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

Second and Third Annual Reports of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America.

From Hyde Clarke, Esq., F.R.S. :

The early history of the Mediterranean populations, etc. in their migrations and settlements illustrated from autonomous coins, etc. By the Donor. London, 1882. 8vo.

From G. Buckler, Esq. :

Colchester Castle a Roman building. Fourth section. 8vo.

Colchester Castle a Roman building. Colchester, 1879. 8vo.

From J. E. Foster, Esq. :

EIKON BASILIKH. London, 1649.

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 8, 1882. 8vo.

Proceedings of the Society, Vol. VIII, Nos. 5, 6. London, 1883. 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. XXXIX.), Nos. 154, 155, 156, 157.

3. The St Paul's Ecclesiological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, E. J. WELLS, Esq., Mallinson House, Wandsworth Common, S.W.):

Transactions of the Society, Vol. I, part iii.

4. The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (*Hon. Secretary*, F. S. PULLING, Esq., M.A., 69 Walton Street, Oxford):

Nothing received this year.

5. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, R. FITCH, Esq., Norwich):

Original Papers, Vol. IX, part iii.

6. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History (*Hon. Secretary*, J. MACHELL SMITH, Esq., Bury St Edmunds):

Nothing received this year.

7. The Essex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, H. W. KING, Esq., Leigh Hill, Essex):
Transactions of the Society, Vol. II, part II.
8. The Kent Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Canon W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., Whitehall, Sittingbourne):
Archaeologia Cantiana, Vol. XIV, London, 1882. 8vo.
9. The Sussex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Librarian*, R. CROSSKEY, Esq., Lewes):
Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. XXXII, Lewes, 1882. 8vo.
10. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (*Curator*, P. B. HAYWARD, Esq., Cathedral Yard, Exeter):
Transactions of the Society, Vol. IV, part II.
11. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, W. F. FREER, Esq., Stonygate, Leicester):
Transactions of the Society, Vol. V, part IV. Leicester, 1882. 8vo.
12. The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Bedford, Leicester, etc. (*General Secretary*, Rev. Canon G. T. HARVEY, Vicar's Court, Lincoln):
Nothing received this year.
13. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (*Hon. Secretary*, C. T. GATTY, Esq., 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):
Nothing received this year.
16. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (*Treasurer*, Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham, Wilts.):
Archaeologia Cambrensis, nos. 50, 51, 52. London, 1882. 8vo.
17. The Powys-Land Club (*Hon. Secretary*, M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool):
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. XV, nos. 2, 3 and Vol. XVI, part I.

18. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association
(*Hon. Secretary*, ARTHUR COX, Esq., Mill Hill, Derby):
Journal of the Society, Vol. v.
19. The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. F. GRAVES, A.B., Inisnag, Stonyford, co. Kilkenny):
Journal of the Association, Vol. v (Fourth Series), nos. 49, 50, 51,
52, 53. Dublin, 1882. 8vo.
20. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (*Archiviste*, M. E. NICARD, Musée de Louvre, Paris):
Memoires, Tomes xli, xlii.
21. The Norwegian Archaeological Society (Antiqvar N. NICOLAYSEN, *Sekretær*, Kristiania):
Nothing received this year.
22. Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale de Norvège à Christiania (*Bibliothécaire*, A. C. DROLSUM):
Nothing received this year.
23. La Commission Impériale Archéologique de la Russie (*Sécretaire*, M. TIESCHHAUSEN, à l'Hermitage, Pétersbourg):
Nothing received this year.
24. 'Η ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, γραμματεὺς, Athens):
Nothing received this year.
25. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (F. W. PUTNAM, Esq., *Curator*):
Fifteenth Annual Report of the Trustees.
26. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (Spencer F. BAIRD, Esq., *Secretary*):
Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1880.
List of the Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institute to January, 1882.
27. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia (H. PHILLIPS, Jun., Esq., Ph.D., *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, 304 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.):
Report of the Proceedings of the Society for 1882. 8vo.
Proceedings of the Society on its twenty-fifth anniversary, Jan. 4, 1883.

28. The Archaeological Institute of America (*Secretary*, E. H. GREENLEAF, Esq., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.):
First Annual Report of the Executive Committee, 1879-80.
Bulletin, no. 1, January, 1883.
29. The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington (W. J. HOFFMANN, Esq., M.D., *Secretary*):
Annual Report for 1879-80. Royal 8vo.
30. The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences (W. H. PRATT, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary and Curator*):
Proceedings, Vol. III, part ii.
31. La Société Jersiaise (*Secretary*, M. EUGÈNE DUPREY, Queen Street, St. Helier, Jersey).

V. LAWS.

(Revised Feb. 28, 1881.)

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.

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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