REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 26, 1884,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,
1883—1884.

ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXVI.

BEING THE FOURTH AND CONCLUDING NUMBER OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

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May 24, 1886.

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REPORT

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 26, 1884.

WITH APPENDIX.

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

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 26, 1884.

October 22, 1883. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

Rev. R. Black, 3 Mortimer Road.
J. B. Bradbury, Esq., M.D., Caius College.
W. O. Hewlett, Esq., 2 Raymond Buildings, W.C.
A. Jones, Esq., Trumpington House.
G. M. Sayle, Esq., Southery House.
Rev. J. D. Williams, M.A., Bottisham Vicarage.

Mr RIDGEWAY exhibited two Roman coins lately found in Cottenham Fen—a *middle brass* of Trajan and a *denarius* of Alexander Severus, *rev.* SPES • PVBLICA Hope advancing to left and holding the flower of immortality: also an unpublished Ely copper token, WILLIAM • GOTOBED. 1662 ELEY: on a shield ermine three Ely crowns in chief.

Mr LEWIS exhibited a plated *denarius* of Trajan (COS. VI. = 112 A.D.) found last July near the surface in a field opposite to Cavendish College; and also nine fragments of pre-historic Mexican pottery from Southern Utah, presented by Mr E. A. Barber, of Philadelphia.

The PRESIDENT then delivered the following address:

"In taking the chair for the first time as President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, I will crave your indulgence while I say a few words on one or two subjects of special interest to the Society at the present time.

Before entering upon them, however, I must thank you for your kindness in placing me in the responsible office of President. It is almost a waste of words to say that your selection of myself was most gratifying to me; for it shewed me that the body in this University which is most capable of forming a judgment upon antiquarian subjects did not regard me as such a trespasser upon ground where I had no business, as I was disposed to regard myself. In these days, when knowledge is so highly specialised, anybody who enters upon a new field of research late in life, and even then can devote only a small portion of his time to it, labours under very great disadvantages. My own special devotion to antiquarian research dates only from the period when it was forced upon me by the accident of inheriting the MS. of the work on the Architectural History of this University to which my uncle the late Professor Willis had devoted, first and last, some twenty years of his life, and to which it seems not improbable that I shall devote an equal number; and if that work (a *damnosa hereditas* as I am sometimes disposed to regard it) should ever see the light, it will be through the kind and energetic help which I have received from several members of this Society, and especially from one of our former Presidents, Mr Bradshaw. On the other hand the list of those who have preceded me in this office made me extremely diffident in venturing to succeed them. They have all been distinguished in special studies directly connected with the work of the Society. Our late President, whose severe illness must cause, I am sure, the greatest grief not only to us, but to the whole University, was widely known for his researches on the topography of Rome; and his predecessor, Professor Hughes, brought his geological acquirements to the elucidation of pre-historic and early historic periods, with a success which those who have attended our late meetings can appreciate in part, and which I hope will shortly be made known to the general public in the new Museum. It is not too much to say that he has brought to our knowledge a new department of our local antiquities; which, if we only exercise proper care and watchfulness, may be developed to an almost indefinite extent. With these two immediate predecessors, and with so many distinguished persons in the Society any one of whom would, I feel sure, have made a better President than myself, I might have hesitated before I accepted the very flattering offer of the Council of the Society, had it not been for one consideration. As I have spent rather more than twenty years of my life as Superintendent of a Museum, I thought that I might be of special use to the Society at a time when there is a reasonable prospect of seeing displayed in suitable rooms the collections which have been gradually accumulated since the first establishment of the Society in 1839. Negotiations are now in progress between the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate and ourselves, the object of which is to transfer our collections to the University, on the condition of rooms being assigned to them, and a specially qualified Curator appointed to take charge of them. If these

negotiations be carried to a successful issue, and if the University accept the joint proposal that will probably be made to it in the course of the present Term, a most important step will have been taken for the preservation and illustration of our local antiquities. You will remember that the first Law of the Society used to be "that the Society be for the encouragement of the study of the History and Antiquities of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge;" and though that Law has since been widened, the claims of our own immediate neighbourhood are still tacitly recognised as of primary importance; and I look forward to the time when the Antiquarian Museum will be accepted by those bodies as the natural home of all the antiquities which may be discovered, or which at present are lying hid in private collections. In Denmark there is a law that every antiquarian object, as soon as found, must be offered to the Government, who, if they care to possess it, give a fair price for it; and I hope that an unwritten enactment of a similar character may be sanctioned by custom here. The ridicule which used to be cast upon antiquarian research has now, I am glad to say, become a thing of the past; and it is allowed on all sides that fragments of pottery, worked flints, and ancient weapons are as indispensable to students of history, as the bones of extinct animals are to those who would understand the sequence of life on the globe. Those who have read Sir John Lubbock's fascinating work—"Prehistoric Times"—will remember the way in which he elucidates the use to which such objects as, for example, worked flints, were put by our forefathers, by comparison with the tools and weapons still employed by existing savage races. As these races are rapidly diminishing in number, or, through intercourse with white men, giving up their ancestral customs, it is important to form collections of their arms and implements without loss of time. Two such collections, of great extent and value, formed in Fiji and the South Sea generally, have lately been deposited in my charge by the Hon. Sir A. Gordon, M.A., of Trinity College, and A. P. Maudslay, M.A., of Trinity Hall, and will not improbably be increased by a third. These I propose to entrust to the safe keeping of the Society in the new rooms, where they will be joined by a collection of objects from the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland, presented by our Secretary. These collections—which will no doubt attract donations of a similar character—will form no inconsiderable portion of the Antiquarian Museum; and will serve as the nucleus of a collection specially illustrating the Natural History of Man, for which the University already possesses a rich store of material in the great series of crania formed by the late Dr Thurnam, and presented to the University some years ago by Professor Humphry. This series is displayed for the present in the Museum of Human Anatomy, and I am sometimes tempted to regret that the Society is about to move to a somewhat distant home; for it would have been desirable in my opinion, to keep all the collections which illustrate parts of the same subject either in the same Museum, or at least in adjoining

buildings; and if a Professor or Reader in the now popular science of Anthropology should eventually be appointed, it is from these collections that he will look for illustrations of his lectures.

I am glad to be able to congratulate the Society on the continued increase in the number of members, due in great measure to the zeal of our Secretary, and also, I feel sure, to the interest of our meetings, and the value of our publications. These, as you are aware, are divided into *Communications*, and *Octavo Publications*. The latter are of a somewhat miscellaneous character, consisting partly of original essays, partly of editions of works which had previously existed in manuscript only. Of works which fall under the later category, and directly illustrate the History of the University and Town, there are still a great number, which it is hardly creditable, in these days of historical research, to leave much longer unprinted. For instance, if the early Grace-Books and Account-books of the University, and the Accounts of King's Hall, were carefully printed, after the manner of the series published under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls, a flood of light would be thrown upon the early history of the University. Until the end of the seventeenth century it was the custom to enter accounts in detail, instead of in gross; and therefore Account-books are the most certain sources of knowledge of the manners and customs of early times. I may also mention that Dr Caius' Annals of his own College have never been printed; nor does there exist any special collection of the Wills of the Founders and Benefactors, and of the Members of the University in general. Without these original sources of information however, the history of University Institutions, and the accurate dates of special foundations, must remain in those regions of fable which are governed by tradition. I am aware that the publication of such a series as I should like to see issued would involve great labour, and great expense; but I am sanguine enough to hope that if a definite announcement were made by this Society that they were about to commence a special series of editions of works such as those I have mentioned, a large number of additional members would be at once obtained, and that many competent persons would offer their services as editors. These are, however, merely suggestions for future action which I respectfully submit to your consideration. I feel that I have already trespassed too long upon your forbearance, and am detaining you from the proper business of the evening."

The Rev. G. F. Browne, who described last year a number of the more famous of the sculptured stones in the north of England, proceeded to describe "some sculptured stones of Anglian character in Lothian (Abercorn, Morham, &c.), and some recently discovered sculptured stones in Durham and Yorkshire (Auckland, Cawthorne, Chester-le-Street, Filey, Gilling, Kirk-Levington, Northallerton, Ripon, Whitby, York, &c.)." His remarks were illustrated by a large number of outlined rubbings of the stone crosses

and other objects to which he alluded. He began with the stones in Lothian, because he believed it could be shewn that a certain character was impressed upon the best stones from the Forth to the Humber. And if that was so, it pointed to the conclusion that that character was impressed upon them at a time when the whole of that territory was one, ecclesiastically and politically. The stones in Scotland south of the Forth differed entirely from those north of the river, of which latter Mr Browne shewed very fine specimens from Pitfour and Dunfallandy. The stones north of the Forth were for the most part flat stones, with crosses and figures sculptured on them. The stones south of the Forth were entirely of the nature of pillar stones, with the four sides sculptured. With regard to ornamentation, the characteristic difference was that the finest stones from the Forth to the Humber bore upon them scrolls, of very great grace and beauty; while among the whole of the stones in the Pictish parts of Scotland there was only one instance of a decided scroll of the classical character, and that stone, curiously enough, was the only one in those parts which bore an inscription, in Roman minuscules. The time when the whole of the district was under one management, politically and ecclesiastically, was very well defined, and the dates of such monuments as were dated brought them to the earlier part of that period. The pillar at Bewcastle had beautiful scrolls on it, and it bore runes declaring that it was set up in memory of Alchfrid, who died in 664. But a case where perhaps the date was more clear was found at Hackness. He shewed rubbings of the various sides of the Hackness fragment, bearing scrolls of much beauty; also one of the numerous inscriptions on the stone, which were in Roman letters and in Anglian runes and in tree runes, shewing that Oedilburga was the person whom the stone commemorated. She was abbess of Hackness at King Aldfrid's death in 705. Mr Browne shewed other examples of these very graceful scrolls, on stones at York, Northallerton, and elsewhere. After shewing the various faces of the beautiful stone at Abercorn, the edges and back bearing scrolls of much elegance, he shewed the four faces of another stone in Lothian, of which two of the sides bore panels all but identical with panels in the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Book of Kells, while the other sides bore scrolls of very remarkable beauty. He shewed also an elegant scroll from a stone at Morham, near Haddington, and mentioned several other like stones in Lothian. Proceeding to Chester-le-Street he shewed a number of stones found this year. One was a shaft, bearing a man on horseback—a most unusual feature on an English stone—with two dragons bearing down upon him from above, and on them was inscribed, in Roman and Runic characters mixed, the word EADMVND. Edmund accompanied his brother Athelstane to Chester-le-Street, on his way to repel an inroad from the north, and on that occasion Athelstane made very rich offerings at the shrine of St Cuthbert. The other stones found were portions of the largest socket stones in which the shafts of the crosses had

been placed. They were sculptured on all sides with subjects. One of those subjects was a figure trampling on a dragon, with a figure on either side having a head not human. Mr Browne shewed a number of rubbings from stones of pairs of figures of this description; with heads one of which might be that of a fox and the other a cock. He thought they were not the heads of evangelists, but he shewed from the Ilkley stones beautifully wrought representations of the evangelists carrying books, the head of each surrounded by a glory, the heads themselves being those of a man, a leopard, a calf, and an eagle. Mr Browne shewed illustrations of the pair of figures from Gilling, Ilkley, and Kirk-Levington, from which last place he shewed rubbings of a large number of rude but interesting fragments found in the recent restoration of the church. He shewed a stone at Bishop Auckland bearing a continuous scroll, in the members of which were birds and animals feeding on fruit, and he pointed out various stages in the decadence of these scrolls. The first idea was that developed at Ruthwell and Bewcastle, the Christian tree of life in which birds and animals rested and fed in peace and plenty. He believed the early teachers meant to contrast this tree with the ash, which was the object of pagan worship, and he shewed a fragment of a fine shaft at York, on one side of which were two harts feeding on fruit, probably two of the four harts which the pagan Saxons represented as feeding on the ash tree, while on the other side was a beautiful series of scrolls with grapes and wheat-ears, representing the Christian vine and the true bread, that being the first idea of the scroll. The stone at Auckland, which was of later date, introduced the idea of sporting, and on it was represented a man lurking among the scrolls and taking aim with his bow and arrow at one of the animals. The head of the man was beautifully cut, and he wore a tight skull cap and a pair of very carefully trimmed moustaches, but no other hair about his face. That circumstance pointed to the later period of the Saxon Monarchy, up to which period the Saxons had worn beards. In the manuscript of Aldhelm's treatise *De Virginitate* were scrolls with beautifully wrought lions and other animals involved in them, but the animals were quite stiff, the scrolls were there merely for ornamentation, and not as representing life and peace and plenty. After the Norman Conquest a scroll of like character was to be found, at the west door of Lincoln Cathedral. But there the departure from the original was still greater, for not only was there a man below, attempting to slay one of the animals, but in the member above was another man engaged in a similar attempt. Mr Browne then shewed a group of rubbings from a remarkable cylindrical pillar at Masham. In the upper part were two tiers of Scripture subjects in romanesque arcades, and at the bottom was another tier which had been unearthed only a year or two. It contained a series of quadrupeds with proudly arched necks. The head of each animal was brought near to the breast, one fore paw was uplifted, and the animal was hampered by an halter winding in loops round and round its neck, and also

by similar bands twisting round its legs. He had found nothing like this on any other stone; but on the remarkable Runic casket in the museum at Brunswick, which Professor Stephens, in his great work on Runic monuments, shewed to be a casket of Northumbrian work, there were quadrupeds of almost exactly the same character and hampered in the same way. Mr Browne had looked through the coins of all the early kings of England, and only on the coins of one series of kings had he found quadrupeds holding up one fore paw; these were the kings of Northumbria from about 690 to 800. Mr Browne then shewed rubbings of two stones which he had found high up in a buttress of the north transept of Ripon minster, a portion of that cathedral which had remained almost untouched since it was built by Archbishop Roger in 1160. The two churches in Ripon were built in Wilfrid's time, were probably much damaged by the Danes, and finally destroyed about 948. Archbishop Odo of Canterbury did something to restore Ripon, but Archbishop Roger declared that he had to begin it *de novo*. There seemed then no period at which stones of such very beautiful and intricate design, and of such excellent workmanship, could have been wrought in Ripon between the palmy time of Christianity and Christian art introduced by Wilfrid, and the time of Roger, when apparently these stones were used as building stones and put out of sight. He believed that these were the imposts of an important door of one of the original Saxon stone churches in Ripon. He shewed a beautifully wrought impost of the same character which at the present time was *in situ* at Kirkby, near Borough Bridge. He next pointed to a strongly Hibernian impost still used for the spring of the chancel arch in the church at Hackness, markedly resembling the details of the Lindisfarne and other Hibernian manuscripts. By the kindness of the Dean of Ripon he was enabled to produce an actual stone which had been dug up a few weeks ago from a depth of seven feet in the churchyard of the Minster. It was a portion of the boss and of one arm of a very delicately carved Saxon cross, of the same family, he thought, as a much ruder fragment which was taken from Ripon to York forty years ago, and which bore the name "Adhuse," a name inscribed in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*. It had always been a question why no Anglian stones were found at Whitby, a place so full of interest in connexion with the earliest times of Christianity. His own answer had always been that the monastic buildings so very much more than covered the whole of the original ground, that the Anglian relics, as would be the case with those in immediate connexion with the Saxon cathedral at York, would be hidden under ground that might never be disturbed. But in the course of the last month or two he had heard of an Anglian stone at Whitby and had got a rubbing of it, which he now shewed. There had also been found at Whitby a stone prepared for the head of a cross, but entirely unfinished, apparently nothing more than the first shaping of a cross head out of a piece of flagstone. Across this there was engraved a name, of which he had got a rubbing, but upon the

reading of which he would not venture as he had not seen the stone itself. It was found in a quarry on the cliff near the sea, and was probably being made when the Danes came and destroyed everything; a similar explanation would account for the state of newness in which some of the sculptured fragments were unearthed or taken out of the foundations of the early walls of churches. Some of the later sculptures might perhaps have been wrought by the Danes themselves, after they settled down; but it should be remembered that the Danes were on the whole so pagan that apostacy became frequent among the Saxons in England.

Mr Browne then shewed four of the eight faces of two remarkable fonts of square shape which he had seen in the grounds of Mr Spencer Stanhope, at Cannon Hall, on his visit to a recently found cross head and shaft at Cawthorne. The Cawthorne cross bore several examples of an ornament which he had not seen elsewhere, resembling four segments less than semi-circles with their bases coinciding with portions of the sides of a square. The head of the cross was very large and bold, resembling four crosses displayed on stems on sides of the fonts. The main portion of the fragment of the shaft was occupied by the ape-like figure of a human being from the waist downwards, portions of the hands appearing just below the line of fracture. By the kindness of the Rev. C. T. Pratt, of Cawthorne, he was able to shew a plaster cast of this remarkable face of the stone and of one of the edges. The only known ornamentation at all like this consisted of four triangles similarly arranged, found on a cross at Brompton and in an 8th or 9th century MS. at Trèves, and elsewhere; but there was really no resemblance. Mr Browne shewed rubbings of two remarkable stones from Kirkdale church, and at the same time the well-known Saxon dedication stone of the church, which set forth that Orm, son of Gamal, bought St Gregorius' minster when it was "ael tobrocan & tofalan," and that he "hit let macan newan from grunde in Eadward dagum cyning and Tosti dagum eorl." The great interest of one of the stones, in itself very beautiful, was, that it bore in runes, now very fast disappearing[1], the words "Oethilwald cyning." Oethilwald was the son of Oswald, and gave Lastingham to St Chad. Mr Browne then proceeded to shew rubbings of a number of crosses in Yorkshire which still retain the whole or a portion of the head. One of the finest of these was at Stonegrave, where the head was in the form of a wheel cross and the shaft was completely covered on the face and back with very intricate tracery, and had also two figures and a cross, while the sides of the shaft were ornamented with various small panels of work of Celtic and Anglian types. Another stone of those at Stonegrave bore what might be a representation of a wolf and a raven. In connexion with the Stonegrave collection he suggested that the name itself might have a real significance. He next had to shew an almost perfect though smaller cross at

[1] Mr Browne was having these stones photographed before it was quite too late.

Brompton; a still smaller cross with a wheel head at Kirby Moorside; and a large number of heads of crosses, the largest of all being the boss and one arm of a cross at Lastingham, very intricately ornamented and larger than the head of the great cross at Iona, or, as far as he could determine, of any cross in Great Britain. He shewed the four faces of a shaft in this crypt, all the details of which were highly Celtic; among them was the well-known inverted Z pattern, and he found that pattern embossed on the only piece he had looked at of the prehistoric Mexican pottery shewn that evening. Another cross was one found some years ago at Bilton, near Tadcaster, the boss of which was placed in a quatrefoil formed by the arms of four men whose bodies were in the four arms of the cross while the hands of each were stretched out above his head grasping a hand of each of his neighbour's. The shaft of this cross was remarkable as bearing a man holding a large knife and a woman with a figure exactly resembling the "spectacle" ornament which was one of the three unique symbols of the Pictish stones in Scotland. In Scotland it was usually associated with a broken sceptre, but in the two instances which he had shewn at Dunfallandy the stones had no sceptre and were to all appearance identical with that on the Bilton stone. He suggested that this cross might have been set up in commemoration of the slaughter of Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria, who was killed in the presence of King Canute at an unidentified place called Wiheal. In all probability Canute came by the Wharfe and landed at Tadcaster, and Uhtred came from York to make his submission, and the next place between Bilton, the spot where the cross was found, and Tadcaster was Wighill. Another Earl of Northumbria was assassinated soon after, and in his case a *parvula crux* was set up. After shewing a number of other rubbings, and leaving undescribed a large number more, Mr Browne said his great desire was that some one should undertake to produce for the stones of England some work on the same scale of magnitude as that which Dr Stuart had produced for Scotland. He wished to impress upon the Society what a very large amount of material had been found and was being found every year. He thought that a book such as he suggested should take a general view of the stones of all districts, and he knew of no body but a great University that could undertake such a work. There was an idea in Durham that the local Societies of Antiquaries might produce a book upon the sculptured stones of the county of Durham only. Any work done under those auspices would be well done. But if, as he had said, there was a similarity of character among the sculptured stones from the Forth to the Humber, it would be a misfortune that the subject should not be treated scientifically as a whole. He felt sure that local Societies would give their help, and it was clear that their help would be necessary for such a great work. He should be very glad if in bringing the subject before this Society, he had done anything towards persuading the Pitt Press Syndicate to undertake some work of the kind.

The PRESIDENT said they ought to be most grateful to Mr Browne for having conducted his remarkable explorations, and come there on two occasions to tell the Society about them. The discoveries of which they had been told that evening seemed to furnish one more illustration of the saying that if one looked for a thing one would be sure to find it. He quite agreed with Mr Browne as to the desirability of having these things perpetuated, and he should certainly be very glad if the Pitt Press Syndicate thought proper to undertake the work. It was obvious that there was only one person who could write such a work as was proposed, and that person was Mr Browne himself.

Professor SKEAT said he thought something of the same kind was said on the last occasion on which Mr Browne addressed them on the subject. He much wished that something might render it practicable that the proposed great work should be begun without delay. He hoped it would not be lost sight of. Mr Browne had already proved that the book when begun should not be finished at once; it would be a pity to attempt to finish it too soon, seeing how much had been discovered even during the past year. It seemed to him that whoever undertook the work should undertake it in its entirety. The work must be done with the aid of a comparison of the largest number of facts obtainable. Mr Browne had shewn he was the right person to do it, and that it should be done thoroughly and as a whole. He only hoped that Cambridge would not lose such an opportunity.

November 12, 1883. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

Rev. G. Crabbe, B.A., Merton Rectory, Watton.
Rev. N. M. Ferrers, D.D., Master of Caius College.
J. Jennings, Esq., 21 St James's Street, S.W.
Prof. A. Macalister, M.A., F.R.S., St John's College.
J. B. Mullinger, Esq., M.A., St John's College.
C. L. Palmer, Esq., Emmanuel House.
Rev. S. G. Ponsonby, M.A., Trinity College.
M. Robertson, Esq., D.Sc. (Lond.), Minver House.
Rev. G. H. Sing, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
Prof. W. Robertson Smith, M.A., Trinity College.

The following communication was read from the Rev. J. W. E. CONYBEARE, Vicar of Barrington, on certain stones discovered in the river bed at Barrington during October, 1883:

During the past month one of the two water-mills mentioned in Doomsday as belonging to Barrington has been done away with, and

the foundations dug out from the river bed. Amongst these foundations were discovered 13 large blocks of clunch (18 × 12 × 6 inches) boldly carved on one face (18 × 6 in.) with egg and dark moulding. The blocks were laid flat with the moulding embedded in gault, part being in some cases cut away for the sake of making a closer fit to the adjoining stone. The preservation of the work is in several parts of exquisite clearness.

It seems most probable that we have here fragments of some large Roman building, as the foundations of the mill have not been renewed within living memory or tradition, which renders the only other possible explanation of the presence of such work in such a position—that it formed part of some eighteenth-century mansion—exceedingly unlikely. That some such large Roman building existed in the immediate neighbourhood may be conjectured from the very numerous ash-pits of that period found while digging the adjoining field for coprolites, and from an almost complete series of coins having been unearthed in the parish, covering the whole period of the Roman occupation. The ash-pits referred to contained the usual bones, with fragments of coarse pottery (in one instance of Samian bearing the mark CIRSTIO TITI), and seemed to belong to poor houses, perhaps slaves' quarters, indicating the neighourhood of some larger edifice of which they were dependencies. In this connexion it is interesting to find that the next field, sloping down to the river—the very ideal of a Roman site—has from time immemorial been called "The Brick Hall," and is mentioned by that name in documents of the 14th century.

That the lately destroyed mill stood on one of the sites mentioned in Doomsday may be considered fairly proved from the fact that a hollow way leads down to the river here; and that in digging the close above the mill the dimensions of the ancient mill-pond (of very large size) were traced, and fragments of mediæval pottery, some possibly Norman, found in it.

The stones in question are being carefully preserved by the owner, the Rev. R. Bendyshe of Barrington Hall, and are in the custody of his tenant, Mr F. Coote, Ivy Cottage, Barrington.

The SECRETARY read a paper by Mr C. W. King upon a silver statuette of *Fortuna Nemesis*, which he exhibited. (*Communications*, Vol. V, No. XIX.)

The PRESIDENT gave an account of the architectural development of the Schools quadrangle, Senate-house, &c., the substance of which will appear in Professor Willis's forthcoming work.

December 3, 1883. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected:

J. H. Flather, Esq., M.A., Cavendish College.
J. H. Fordham, Esq., Melbourn Bury.
Rev. H. Hall, M.A., St Paul's Vicarage.
T. Jones, Esq., Middle Temple.
W. Lovell, Esq., 13 Brunswick Walk.
C. Waldstein, Esq., M.A., King's College.

Mr Alfred P. MAUDSLAY, M.A., of Trinity Hall, gave an account of his recent explorations in Central America.

He began by reminding his hearers that a mystery had always hung round the early American Indian civilisation, that no one knew who were the builders of the many ruined cities now hidden away in the depths of a tropical forest, and that no one could read a word of the inscriptions which cover many of the monuments and are engraved on the walls of the temples.

After pointing out on the map the part of Central America between the south of Mexico and the north of Honduras, over which his own travels had extended, and making some remarks on the present distribution of population, Mr Maudslay went on to give a description of the ruins which he had himself visited known as Copan, Quirigua, Tikal and Menché, all of which lie within or on the borders of the republic of Guatemala.

Tikal was described as the ruin of a city of considerable size, containing a number of stone houses one and two stories high still in fair preservation. The roofs are all high-pitched stone gables, and no trace of an arch could be found. The lintels of the doorways were made of durable wood of the Sapote, and are often found shewing no signs of decay. The town is laid out on a rectangular plan, the ground being terraced, and when there is any difference of level, the slopes are faced with carefully-laid squared stones. The principal feature of the city is the five temples, each raised on pyramidal foundations, the height of the whole structure from the ground to the top of the temple measuring in one instance over 250 ft. The interesting carved wooden beams from the doorways of these temples are now preserved in a museum in Switzerland.

Menché is situated on the lowest point of the banks of the River Usumacinta ever reached with safety in a canoe, and stands in the centre of an almost unknown forest country called the "land of the Lacandones, or Independent Indians." The hill side from the water's edge to the height of 250 ft. is cut into a series of terraces, on which are built rows of

houses and temples, and the slopes are everywhere faced with well-laid masonry. The town is quite a small one, but the temples are of great interest, and shew traces of having been decorated externally with rows of seated plaster figures, sometimes of heroic size, and probably brilliantly coloured. The carving of the under-side of the lintels of the doorways, which in Menché are of stone, is particularly fine, and a cast from one of these sculptures is amongst the best specimens exhibited in the lecture-room.

Mr Maudslay then described the ruins of Quirigua, which he had twice previously visited, and to which, this year, he had devoted the whole of his time and attention. Having shipped a large amount of material from England, which included four tons of plaster and a large quantity of moulding paper, he arrived at Quirigua in February, accompanied by Mr Guintini, a skilled worker in plaster, and Mr Blockley, a qualified surveyor, and although somewhat delayed by the sickness and desertion of his Indian labourers, before the end of May he had succeeded in taking a complete set of moulds of the tables of hieroglyphics carved on the large monoliths, and Mr Guintini had finished a plaster mould in six hundred pieces of the great stone turtle, which is perhaps one of the most elaborate and beautiful monuments to be found in Central America.

After giving a detailed account of these ruins and referring to the complete set of photographs of the monuments found at Quirigua, which were exhibited on the walls of the lecture-room, Mr Maudslay discussed at some length the vexed question of the age of these ruins.

He dealt with this question only in regard to the ruins he had himself visited, and the often-described ruin at Palenque.

He traced with great care the journey of Cortez, as described in the celebrated 'Carta quinta,' and in the History of Bernal Diaz, and referred to an interesting map of Tobasco drawn by Melchior de Santa Cruz in the year 1579, which has lately been found in the archives of Seville by Dr Sebastian Marimon. Mr Maudslay is of opinion that after crossing the Usumacinta near Tenosique, Cortez must have marched to the River San Pedro, and that it is at the junction of the rivers Yachilan and San Pedro that the ruins of the townships of Aculá will be found. Mr Maudslay then referred to the conquest of Chiapa by Louis Marin, that of Guatemala by Pedro de Alvarado, and the missionary expeditions of Las Casas into Suzulutlan, then known as the Sierra de Guerra and afterwards as the Vera Paz, and shewed how from these accounts it was possible to draw a complete circle round the mysterious land of the Lacandones, without meeting with any reference to the important cities and the advanced civilisation which must once have existed there.

Mr Maudslay then referred to a visit he had recently made to Seville, and to the immense number of important documents stored away in

the archives of the Indies in that city, and dwelt on the kindness and generosity shewn to him by Dr Sebastian Marimon, who had supplied him with copies of some extremely interesting manuscripts, which in the course of a laborious search he had discovered amongst these archives.

Amongst these was an account of an expedition made by the Governor Barrios Leal in the year 1695 into the land of the Lacandones and letters from Fray Diego de Ribas and the Padre Magil, who were attached to his party. This and subsequent expeditions explored the river Lacandon as far as its junction with the Usumacinta. The country is described as a land of almost impenetrable forests and no traces of any existing Indian civilisation were met with. The Lacandones themselves are described as living in much the same state of barbarism as that in which Mr Maudslay found them when he visited them last year.

Mr Maudslay then summed up the evidence he has so far been able to collect as follows:—

We know that the first Europeans who entered the country passed close to Palenque without knowing of its existence.

We never find the land of the Lacandones mentioned by the early settlers as a rich or civilised country. It appears to have been undisturbed for 150 years, and when visited at the end of that period (1695) we know it to have been a land of almost impenetrable forests, and that the inhabitants were the same Lacandones whom Bernal Diaz mentions as being at war with the people of Acalá.

We have a carefully recorded statement of the condition of the Lacandones in 1695, which proves them to have been then living as they are now, in a state of barbarism, their arts not rising above the manufacture of very rude grotesque pottery, the weaving of a very rough fibre cloth, and the chipping of stone arrowheads.

Mr Maudslay therefore considered that the balance of evidence favoured the idea that Palenque and Menché had ceased to exist as living towns at the time of the Spanish Conquest.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which had been listened to with evident interest by a large audience, the PRESIDENT drew attention to the beauty of the photographs and casts which Mr Maudslay had been able to take, and expressed a hope that the University would associate itself with his explorations by making a liberal grant to him from the Worts Fund.

A discussion having been invited,

Professor HUGHES expressed his appreciation of the value of a communication like that which they had just received, where the author exhibited casts, almost as good as the objects themselves, and so clearly described the circumstances under which they were found. He recollected however, discussions that had arisen in the Society as to the mixture with

native forms in Central America of others which seemed as if they must point to a not very remote eastern origin, and he remembered that even the idea of a somewhat recent Atlantis had been suggested to account for it. Among the objects now exhibited with some Egyptian looking figures there were some having rather a mediæval European character. For instance, there was a mediæval bravo holding a large sort of *bâton de commandement* over a crouching native. There was a round ornament like an enlarged coin of Castile and a Laocoon-like group.

With regard to the hieroglyphics, he remembered how upon British imitations of the gold Philippus the quadriga in the hands of native workmen became more and more obscure until it was quite as like a head of Medusa as a four-horse chariot; and looking over one slab before them he noticed all kinds of conventional representations of the human head, the lines of which became more and more broken up until the figure looked like a compound hieroglyph. He would ask the author whether it was not common in these inscriptions to find a repetition of some single object. Also whether speaking generally the sculptures were such as could be evolved in the country with perhaps here and there a curious accidental approach to eastern forms, or whether the combination of eastern forms was so great as to render the theory of independent origin improbable, or whether the evidence he had collected would allow us to support the view that the makers, while going back to an unknown antiquity, lingered on till the mediæval invasion of eastern people, when native workmen began to introduce European forms among the old traditional types of sculptured ornament.

January 28, 1884. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

Rev. F. J. Foakes-Jackson, M.A., Jesus College.
Rev. A. C. Jennings, M.A. (Jesus College), Whittlesford.
A. P. Maudslay, Esq., Trinity Hall.
H. S. Rathbone, Esq., Manchester.
H. W. Underdown, Esq., Pembroke College.

Mr A. G. Wright, of Newmarket, exhibited a rough grey British terra-cotta vase, six inches high and five and a half inches wide at the top, with five flint flakes and some fragments of charcoal and of the bones of some ruminant, which had been found in the summer of 1882, a little to the west of Upper Hare Park: with the vase were exhibited a first brass of Hadrian, *rev.* ABUNDANTIA, and a middle brass of Maximianus, *rev.* GENIO · POPVLI ·

ROMANI, in the exergue TR; and a terra cotta fragment of a handle; found during the levelling of some mounds on Newmarket Heath in 1883.

Mr BOWES read a paper upon the University Printers from John Siberch in 1521, down to the end of the last century. (*Communications*, Vol. V, No. XX.)

Mr J. W. CLARK supplemented Mr Bowes's paper by exhibiting and explaining a plan of the district now occupied by the Senate House, Caius College, and adjacent buildings, upon which he shewed the positions of the houses of the earlier printers.

Mr BRADSHAW remarked upon the importance of carrying through the two wholly distinct processes of research, (1) examining the books, and (2) searching through all Registers which relate to the printers of them. Either, if carried on alone, often gave an erroneous idea to the worker. He suggested that all the Parish Registers and such books might be searched, and copies made of everything that concerns the Cambridge printers, as had been done at Bruges by Mr Weale, and that a systematic collection of Cambridge printed books should be made, as was being done to some extent at the Free Library, and as had been done for Oxford so thoroughly by Mr F. Madan, of the Bodleian library. Mr Bowes's paper was likely to give just such an impetus to the investigation, that we might hope to incite others to contribute to the work on this as a satisfactory basis.

Mr A. P. HUMPHRY suggested that Mr Bowes should further use the abundant materials collected by him, for a history of the University printing business with special regard to its exclusive privileges. Probably the first University printer, Siberch, had no peculiar privileges; but in 1534 Henry VIII. granted to the University a Charter enabling them to appoint three printers with the right to print "omnimodos libros." This privilege, from its not having been exercised so far as we know for about 50 years, would seem to have had at first but little commercial value. From 1583 onwards the existence of printed books, and records of quarrels with the London Stationers' Company, and between the University printers in partnership with each other, shew that the business had some value. Afterwards there came attacks by the King's Printers upon the right of the University, based upon the general terms of the Charter of Henry VIII., to print Bibles and Acts of Parliament, these attacks culminating in the suit Baskett *v.* Bentham, which, after lasting 15 years, ended decisively in favour of the University. He felt sure that Mr Bowes, with the materials at his disposal, would be able to fill in the details of such a history and make it of the greatest interest.

Mr MULLINGER brought under the attention of the meeting a volume (small quarto) from the library of St John's College (Gg. 6. 41), without date or either printer's or author's name, which he submitted was probably a production of the Cambridge Press during Thomas's time, but anterior to any of the volumes of 1584 bearing his imprint. The title of the book was, *An Abstract of certaine Acts of parliament: of certaine her Maiesties Iniunctions: of certaine Canons, Constitutions, and Synodalles prouinciall; established and in force, for the peaceable gouernment of the Church, within her Maiesties Dominions and Countries.* It was attributed by Baker, in a manuscript note, to Robert Beale, a diplomatist and author of the Elizabethan period, who, in the opinion of Cooper (*Athenae*, II. 311) was probably educated at Cambridge. The supposition that the volume was a production of the Cambridge Press was founded on the apparent identity (which had been pointed out by Mr Sinker, the librarian of Trinity College[1]) of several of the embellishments with those of volumes bearing Thomas's imprint: *e.g.* the ornament at the head of the title-page with that on the second leaf of *Two Treatises on the Lord's Supper*, by Rouspeau and De l'Espine, printed by Thomas in 1584; the ornament on p. 3 with that on the first page of signature A of James Pilkington's *Exposition of Nehemiah*, printed by Thomas in 1585, and also of an initial T with another in the same volume; and again, the very characteristic tail ornament at the end of the Preface, with one in Whitaker's book against Stapylton (Thomas, 1585). There was also an apparent identity in the type used with some of the type in Thomas's volumes.

The fact that the author spoke (p. 217) of twenty-four years having elapsed since the death of Mary, shewed that the treatise must have been written about 1582, and was probably printed in the early part of 1583, *i.e.* before the seizure of the Cambridge press and its printed sheets (May, 1583) among which, it is on record, was a work of the celebrated Whitaker, master of St John's. Cambridge was at that time a great centre of Puritanism; and the work itself, although entirely free from scurrility like that of the Marprelate Tracts, was evidently written by one who sympathised with the Puritans. The press had not, at this time, received its licence (which would have made it necessary to append the printer's name), and it accordingly seemed probable that Thomas, who was himself considered to belong to the Puritan party, published the work in its anonymous form.

Mr BRADSHAW pointed out the unusual character of the signatures in the book, which ran thus A, 2, 3, 4, and so on; an arrangement which ought to afford some help in tracing the printer. He also suggested that

[1] Mr Sinker has since found reasons for modifying this opinion. See his *Catalogue of English Books before* 1601 *in Trinity College Library*, p. 346.

as the licence to print was given in May, 1583, and in the following month the sheets of Whitaker's work were actually seized in the press, no evidence is wanted to shew that 1583, not 1584, is the first year of the University press. At the same time it would be most interesting to recover a specimen of work done in the earlier year.

February 18, 1884. The Vice-President (the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A. (Clare Coll.), Trinity College.
Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., Queens' College.
F. C. Searle, Esq., B.A., Selwyn College.
G. E. Wherry, Esq., M.A., M.B., &c., Downing College.

Mr Lewis exhibited:

(1) A denarius of Trajan which had been found in July of last year near the surface in a corn-field on the northern side of the Hills Road nearly opposite to Cavendish College: the legend is:

obv. IMP • TRAIANO • AVG • GER • DAC • PM • TRP • COSVI • PP

rev. PM • TRP • COSVI • PP • SPQR,

and the coin is probably an antique forgery, being evidently struck from two dies which do not belong to each other, as part of the inscription is given twice over.

(2) A medal $2\frac{13}{16}$ in. (=7″) in diameter, struck at Paris from the mixed metal (a kind of *Corinthian brass*) found in the ruins of the Tuileries after the palace had been burnt by the Communards:

obv. SOUVENIR • DES • TUILERIES. Bust of France, wearing the cap of Liberty.

rev. METAL • TROUVÉ • DANS • LES • RUINES • DU • PALAIS • DES • TUILERIES • FONDÉ • EN • L'AN 1564, ET • DETRUIT PAR L'INCENDIE LE 24 MAI 1871.

(3) An example in bronze of the medal, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, struck at Berlin to commemorate the silver wedding of the Crown-Prince Frederick William with our own Princess Royal:

obv. Bust of the Prince and Princess conjugated within a wreath of roses upheld by Cupids;

rev. FRIEDR • WILH • KRONPR • D • DEUTSCH • REICHES U • V • PREUSSEN VICTORIA KRONPR • D • DEUTSCH • REICHES U • V • PREUSSEN PR • V • GR • BRITT • U • IRL • ZUR SILBERNEN HOCHZEIT 25 JANUAR 1883.

Mr HESSELS read "Notes in aid of the study of Mediaeval Glossaries," and began by remarking that the object of his paper was to point out in a few graphic illustrations some of the difficulties in the deciphering of Manuscripts, and the consequent corruptions to which Glossaries had been subject. By doing so it was his wish to prepare the way for a more detailed study of all the symbols which have been used at different times and in different countries to express the vowels and consonants of the documentary and written languages (but chiefly Latin). In speaking of Glossaries, he referred more especially to *Latin*, but all that he was going to say was, in his opinion, equally applicable to English, French and other Glossaries.

The compilation of Glossaries may be said to have ceased about the 16th century, when Dictionaries, properly so called, begin to make their appearance. The sources of all those which originated before that time may be looked for, first of all in the comedians, grammarians, and some later Roman authors, some Fathers of the Church, and more especially in Isidore, the Bishop of Seville, who died in A.D. 636. After Isidore follow a great many more or less unknown Glossators, who either interpreted or corrupted Isidore's collections, while adding, at the same time, some new words to the old ones. In the 11th century Papias made his appearance with large importations of Greek and Hebrew words. Still better known than Papias are Ugucio or Hugutio, who wrote 200 years later, and Johannes de Janua (or Balbus), who flourished in the second half of the 13th century, and whose huge grammar and Lexicon, called *Catholicon*, was printed, for the first time, in 1460, at Mainz, shortly after the invention of printing.

Then there are the MSS. and different editions of the so-called *Vocabularius Ex quo*, printed in the 15th century, the various *Gemmae*, *Gemmae gemmarum*, *Gemmulae*, &c., mostly productions of Germany and the Netherlands. England also largely contributed to the Glossary literature. Every one knows the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, published by Mr Albert Way (1843–53) for the Camden Society. There are further the *Medulla Grammatices*, the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, and a variety of other word lists.

In 1881 the Early English Text Society issued a work entitled *Catholicon Anglicum, an. English-Latin Word-book.* It was published from a MS., dated 1483, in the possession of Lord Monson, and another MS. of about the same date, preserved in the British Museum, and closely agreeing with Lord Monson's MS., is stated to have been collated for the edition. The book has been badly edited, as the editor had not sufficiently trained himself for the difficulties which are rather more numerous in MSS. of the 15th century than in those of earlier periods. Moreover, the MSS. themselves are in a very corrupt condition. They present in the most bewildering manner all the errors to which Glossaries have been for centuries, and are still, so peculiarly liable on account of the insulated position of words

recorded in them. Glossaries contain names of all sorts of strange and uncommon plants, animals, drugs, tools, pieces of furniture, &c., &c., not usually learnt in the school-room. Very often one difficult word is explained by another no less puzzling than the one it is intended to explain. For generations these difficult words have been subjected, not only to the influences of the different pronunciations of copyists, but also to all the misreadings and transmutations which defective human eyes, deceived by the similarity of one letter with another, may bring about.

A close study of the Catholicon, published in 1881, shews that an editor of 1881 may fall into almost the same mistakes as the scribe of 1483; and the errors found in Lord Monson's MS. of 1483, and in that of the British Museum, may be discerned in hundreds of Glossaries besides. The Catholicon may, therefore, be said to contain the key to a great many of the errors found in Du Cange's and Diefenbach's records of glossarial words, which nearly all have arisen from a combination of peculiar *pronunciation*, *misreading* and *miswriting*, so systematic as it were, that forms and words, mutilated almost beyond recognition, can be traced back to the point from whence the corruption commenced, with almost incredible facility and certainty, as soon as you know the mysteries of pronunciation and the peculiarities of the handwriting.

For instance, the two strokes of *n* may be misread as *u* (=*v*), and a scribe, ignorant of the word he has before him, but fond of plain writing, may actually write the symbol *v*; the next transcriber of the word may turn this *v* into *b*; another scribe may turn this into *f* or *p*, and *f* may be turned into *ph*, or the *f*, resembling much the *s*, may actually be turned into *s*, the latter, by pronunciation into *c*, and this again by misreading into *t*. The greatest perplexity is sometimes caused by the strokes of *m*, *n*, *u*, *i*, which are nearly always written alike; *m* alone may be read in four different ways as: *in*, *ui*, *ni*, *iu*; so we have in the Catholicon printed: a*ui*seges, for a*m*seges, an hede land, and scores of other confusions. The very origin of our verb *to glean* is obscure on account of the misreadings to which the strokes of the Mediaeval forms connected with it have been subject. A Greek word, beginning with ξυ, may at last come to commence with *phi*. Thus we find in the Catholicon *filobalsamum*, and in Diefenbach *philobalsamum*, both corrupted from *xylobalsamum* (=Gr. ξυλοβάλσαμον), through *si*lobalsamum; *s* being misread as *f*, and the next scribe turning the latter into *ph*. In the same way *syllogisticus* is turned into *silogisticus*, this into *f*ilogisticus, and this into *ph*ilogisticus. The vowels *a*, *o* and *e* are very often written in such a manner that they cannot be distinguished from each other. Hence words in which one or more of these vowels is found by the side of an *f* or *s*, may become completely altered; so we have in the Catholicon *offatorium* for *assatorium*; *consarcire*, *consertire*, both for *confercire*. A misread *f* being changed into *s*, this may change, by pronunciation into *c*, and so we have *subcercinare* (through *subsercinare*)

from *subfarcinare*. An *id* may arise from misreading *ul*; hence *clientidus* for *clientulus*; *mod* may arise from a carelessly written *apt*; *ur*, *us* and *con* arose from a misread *a*; *c* and *t* are very often misread, hence *cerale* (itself corrupted from *cereale*), a baking oven, changed into *torale*; *b* may arise from a misread *l* or *l* from *b*; *j* from a misread *r*; *li* from a misread *b*; *l* from *t* and from *k*, and from *f*; *rpi* may come to stand for *rru*; *pi* for *ju*; *p* for *fr*; *r* for *v*, or *v* for *r*; *r* for *c*; *ri* for *u* or *n*; *rp* for *pp*; *u* for *a*, or *a* for *u*, &c.

Professor SKEAT, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr Hessels, made the following remarks:

The particular mistake of *l* for *k* is especially frequent where the *k* is double; thus *lk* occurs for *kk*. Similarly *r* for *p*, when the *p* is double; so that *rp* is for *pp*. With respect to the word *glean*, I would observe that the provincial English *yelm*, a handful, is still in use, so that the old spelling *gleme*, probably equivalent to *gelme* or *yelme*, leads us to connect *glean* with the A. S. *gilm*, a handful, as I have already suggested in my Dictionary. I have observed, in collating *Piers the Plowman*, an instance in which the scribe appears to have been writing from dictation, and to have misheard what was said; hence he wrote a line, which though in itself nonsensical, sounds very much like the true reading, when the words are read aloud with the old pronunciation.

The vote of thanks to Mr Hessels was briefly seconded by Mr Bradshaw, and carried unanimously.

March 3, 1884. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

H. C. Goodhart, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.
Baron A. von Hügel, Curator of the Museum of Local and General Archaeology.

Mr Giles, of Caxton, exhibited and presented to the Society a pair of mill-stones which had recently been found in this county: the upper one, of conglomerate, 10 inches in diameter, came from Caldecote; the nether, of Niedermendig lava, from Caxton.

The SECRETARY read a note by Mr C. W. King "On a Signet of Eros," which was exhibited. (*Communications*, Vol. V, No. XXI.)

The PRESIDENT exhibited some human bones from Burwell, in this county, which Mr Flatman, the proprietor of the clunch-pits in which they

were found, had been so kind as to present to the Museum of Anatomy. The remains comprised a skull with a considerable portion of the skeleton, evidently of a man of unusually lofty stature; and a second skull. Nothing had been found with the skeletons except some pieces of iron, which could not be referred to any particular period; and part of a *fibula*, consisting of a central circle of bone, surrounded by two rows of small squares of coloured glass in a bronze setting, the whole backed by a thin sheet of bronze.

Professor MACALISTER observed that the identification of the race-character in individual skulls was always a matter of difficulty, as the distinctions between Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon skulls are comparatively slight. As a rule, the *tapeino-cephalism* of the latter is less pronounced, and the lower jaws are smaller and lighter, while the skulls have generally wide orbits, and narrow nasal openings. The bones exhibited however had all the characteristics of Anglo-Saxon bones, and one of the skeletons belonged to a man decidedly above the ordinary stature: one of the skulls showed signs of posthumous deformation.

Professor HUMPHRY quite agreed with Professor Macalister that the race, whether Anglo-Saxon or not, to which that skull belonged must be determined rather by its surroundings than by its own special characters. Its good size and the dimensions of the other bones were an exemplification of the fact that our early progenitors had no reason to be ashamed of their physical conformation. The crania, in our own Anatomical Museum, of the earliest known inhabitants of this Island shew a cerebral capacity greater than that of the average Englishman of the present day. The same may be said of bones found in the caves of the south of France and elsewhere; and thus far no indications have been found of advance in the physical conformation of the human species from the earliest known periods to the present day.

The SECRETARY observed that the fibula closely resembled in its style several that had been found in Saxon cemeteries at Barrington and Haslingfield in this county.

Dr WALDSTEIN read "Notes on Pythagoras of Rhegion and the coins of Selinus." The publication of this paper is unavoidably deferred.

Dr WALDSTEIN read a note "On the coins of Macedonia as illustrating the gradual degeneracy in Athletic Games." The publication of this paper is unavoidably deferred.

May 12, 1884. The Society met for the first time in the new Museum of Classical and General Archaeology, the President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, LL D., Trinity College.
Rev. R. Appleton, M.A., Trinity College.
Rev. G. W. Collins, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
Rev. M. B. Cowell, M.A., Ash Bocking Vicarage, Needham Market.
W. Robinson, Esq., Fore Hill, Ely.
Rev. C. E. Searle, M.A., Master of Pembroke College.
H. Wayman, Esq., Wallington Hall, Downham.
Professor W. Wright, LL.D., Queens' College.

The PRESIDENT gave a brief description of the loan-collection of University and College portraits exhibited in the North Gallery of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and mentioned some of which the attribution is unknown or uncertain.

Mr STEAR, of Saffron Walden, exhibited and kindly presented to the Society a flint implement and a terra-cotta one-handled jug, six inches high and bearing traces of a yellow glaze, found at Fen Ditton in this county.

Mr A. G. WRIGHT, of Newmarket, exhibited a celt, a portion of a skull, with some fragments of Roman pottery, lately found in Swaffham Fen, near Reach, and found in making the new railway (to Mildenhall) between Swaffham and the Devil's Dyke.

Mr A. H. WILLIAMS exhibited and kindly presented to the Society some glass beads, an iron blade, and two bronze fibulae, which he had found at the depth of about two feet last October, in a chalk-pit in Londesborough Park, Yorkshire.

Mr SHUCKBURGH gave a brief account of the life of Dr Laurence Chaderton (or Chatterton), first Master of Emmanuel College, who died in 1640 in his 102nd year—if not aged the full 103 years stated on his grave-stone in the College Chapel. After noting the distinctively Puritan character of the College, which caused a rapid decline in the number of students on the accession of Charles II., he connected his hero's family with Chaderton Hall near Oldham, and mentioned his schooling under Laurance Vaux, the last Warden of the Collegiate establishment of Manchester before its dissolution in 1545. Entered at Christ's College, Chaderton at first distinguished himself chiefly in the Town and Gown rows of the period, once rescuing the future Archbishop Bancroft from a furious mob; but he soon threw himself heartily into the Puritan movement, even at the cost of being disinherited by his father. In 1567 he proceeded to the degree of B.A., became soon after Fellow and

Lecturer of his College, and was distinguished both in controversy and preaching.

Two curious instances of his success in this latter capacity are given by his biographer[1]:

Once in a church near Manchester which had been emptied by its regular minister, after a few sermons by Chaderton, it was found *that ten pints of wine were wanted for Communion instead of one.* And again on a certain occasion when he had preached for *two hours*, he said he had "tired his hearers' patience and would leave off," *upon which the whole congregation cried out,* "For God's sake, Sir, go on, we beg you, go on," and he went on for another hour, a story which shews a difference in the patience as well as the manners of congregations, almost worthy of the Antiquarian Society's investigation.

Such was the man whom Sir W. Mildmay (who had known him at Christ's) when he designed his College selected to be its first Master: and so bent upon it he is said to have been that when Chaderton hesitated (being offered better preferment) he said, "If you won't be Master, I won't be Founder."

Under Chaderton's Mastership the College sprang at once into vigorous life, and quickly outgrew the buildings adapted from the ruins of those of the Grey Friars. He himself lived at first in some rooms hastily repaired which stood apparently at the East end of the present Hall. But presently he removed to another house built on the site of the Old Hostel of S. Nicolas, which seems to have been on the site of the block of buildings on the North side of Emmanuel Street, within the walls of which, according to tradition, Greek was first taught in Cambridge.

The following is the account of the resignation of his Mastership 26 Oct. 1622, reported by one of the existing Fellows:

"We being all assembled he began thus: 'I cannot owing to my age do my duty. Some things there be that I have not attended to as they should be, for which I crave God's pardon.' [His voice at first was husky, his face red, his eyes swelling with tears.] 'What I am about to do is not the resolution of a single day or month or year. I have long deliberated upon it as for the good of the College.' He then began his formal resignation in the words 'In Dei nomine,' but here he was interrupted by the Senior Fellow beseeching him not to do it. 'Do not hinder me,' he replied, 'in doing what I am doing in the name of the Lord.' And so amidst the silent sorrow of the Fellows he completed his resignation and confirmed it *in nomine Dei et Domini Nostri Jesu Christi.* Then with tears running down his cheeks he exhorted the Fellows to remain at peace; affirming that pride was the beginning of all contention, though

[1] *Vita Laurentii Chadertoni...a Willelmo Dillingham S. T. P.* (ed. 2nda, Cantabrigiae, 1700. 8°), p. 29.

only those could see that whose eyes God opens. 'I know,' he added, 'that some will think me a foolish doting old man for acting in this novel and unprecedented way. But I have long ago digested such remarks.' Finally he handed over the keys to the Senior Fellow, and bade them farewell with mutual tears, praying God to be with us."

Professor MACALISTER exhibited a visceral or so-called Canopic jar of soft calcareous stone, bearing the following inscription in well-executed incised hieroglyphs arranged in two vertical rows:

"Says Nephthys, I throw my arms around Hapi who is within me
The Princess Ha-Nefer, justified, devoted to Hapi."

The jar had been one for holding the small intestines, and originally had a cynocephalus-head for a stopper. The Princess Ha-Nefer appears in Lepsius's *Königsbuch* as a King's daughter of the 20th dynasty. The same name appears in the *Denkmäler* (III. 25 *bis*); it was the name of the wife of Ra-mes and mother of Semnut, chamberlain of the Palace of Queen Hatasu.

Four similar vases from the Society's collection, and one belonging to the Rev. S. S. Lewis, were exhibited and explained.

May 26, 1884. Annual General Meeting. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

J. Peile, Esq., M.A., Litt. D., Christ's College.
E. B. Rouse, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College.
W. Wright Smith, Esq., 13 Trinity Street.
H. Stear, Esq., Saffron Walden.
The Rev. R. W. Stoddart, B.D., Jesus College, and
J. Winbolt, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

The following honorary members were elected:

Commendatore Guiseppe Fiorelli, Roma.
Professore Luigi Pigorini, Roma.
Professor Heinrich Brunn, München.
Professor Adolf Michaelis, Strasburg.
M. Léon Heuzey, museé du Louvre, Paris.
M. Ant. Héron de Villefosse, museé du Louvre, Paris.

The following officers were elected for the next year:

President:—Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.
Vice-President:—Professor G. M. Humphry, M.D., F.R.S.
Treasurer:—Mr W. M. Fawcett, M.A.
Secretary:—Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A.
Auditors:—Mr F. C. Wace, M.A. Mr Swann Hurrell.

New members of council:

Professor C. C. Babington, M.A., F.R.S.
Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, M.A.
Professor Macalister, M.A., F.R.S.

The Annual Report announced that the Society's collections had received a permanent habitation in the new Museum of Archaeology, to which they had been presented by the Society; that eight meetings and two excursions had taken place during the past year, that forty-seven new members had been elected, and that the first of a series of loan-exhibitions of University and College portraits under the auspices of this Society was now on view in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Professor HUGHES, in speaking of the so-called *Via Devana* running from the end of Worts' Causeway towards Horseheath, pointed out that there was little, if any, evidence of its Roman origin; and insisted that it was rather an entrenchment, to be referred to the same later age which has given us Offa's Dyke in the west, and the Devil's Dyke and so many other notable earthworks in East Anglia also.

So too in respect of the Castle Hill, he pointed out that the certainly Roman roads in the neighbourhood seem to converge to Grantchester rather than to Cambridge, and that the Roman pottery found here indicates rubbish-heaps rather than the site of a camp or permanent fortification; and from all available evidence he drew the conclusion that (though the rural population in this neighbourhood was probably thicker in Roman times than at present) the mound and all the earthworks about it are of Norman origin.

Mr BROWNE shewed outlined rubbings of two stones recently presented to the British Museum by Mr A. W. Franks, acquired some years ago from persons who described them as coming from the City; also of the remarkable rune-bearing stone from St Paul's Church Yard in the Guildhall Library, the case of which had been removed by the kindness of the Librarian in order that the rubbing might be made. Mr Browne shewed similarities in design and execution which rendered it highly probable that the Guildhall stone and the stone of which the British Museum stones are fragments were respectively the headstone and the body-stone of a Scandinavian grave. The headstone has an animal subject, while the other stones have only patterns of symmetrical ornament; the tombstone of the heathen king Gorm the Old has the two combined, with many details in striking resemblance to the three London stones. No other such stones were known to Mr Browne in these islands. The runes on the Guildhall stone, which had certainly been an upright stone, state that 'Kona caused *lay* this stone', instead of the proper phrase for a standing stone '*raised* this stone'. T. G. Repp remarked on this phrase, when the Guildhall

stone was found in 1854, that there must have been a large sculptured horizontal stone in front of the standing stone, "which in the course of eight centuries most likely has been broken into fragments". Mr Browne claimed to have found this body-stone. The fragments are the full breadth of the stone, and are together nearly three feet long.

The Guildhall runes add the words 'also Tuki'. Toga, or Toki, or Tokig, or Thokig, was a well-known *minister* of king Canute, mentioned in various documents dating from 1019 onwards. T. G. Repp remarked that the inscription 'Kona and Tuki caused lay this stone' made it fairly certain that the body-stone bore an inscription setting forth the name and so on of the person buried. In handling the heavy stones at the British Museum a few days ago, in company with Mr Franks, Mr Browne detected on the edge of one of them the final letters of an inscription, with an incised line running centrally as on the Guildhall stone. The last letter but one is an *i*, the portion left of the letter preceding is or may be half of a *k*, and the final letter is less unlike a *g* than any thing else. Thus both inscriptions may end with Tuki or Tokig. Mr Browne believed the whole to be a pagan memorial to some English Dane of great importance.

The Yorkshire stones shewn were those at Bilton and Kirkby Wharfe. At the former place, in addition to a unique cross-head previously described to the Society, there is a stone bearing three figures much resembling the frescoes in the Catacombs of the Three Jews, but with no indication of flames. On a large stone in the church yard, evidently a portion of a shaft of considerable magnitude, figures could still be discovered which might represent Adam and Eve with an unusually large serpent between them. On another fragment, a cast of which was sent some time since to the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh because of the appearance of the "spectacle ornament" on the front of a woman, Mr Browne found on close examination that the ground on which the woman stands, with a man by her side carrying a large knifelike implement horizontally across his body, is in reality a large dragon, with a narrow head rising between them. The shaft of the cross at Kirkby Wharfe has a subject which frequently occurs on Northumbrian stones, two figures grasping an upright stem standing between them; in this case the whole is complete, and the head of the stem is found to be a large "Maltese" cross, the arms of which form canopies for the man and woman. Mr Browne shewed various examples of stones illustrated by these points.

The Deerhurst font is an unusual and very fine example of spiral ornament. Mr Browne called attention to the unusually complicated arrangement of four spirals proceeding from the centre instead of three or two, and to a peculiarity in the method of carrying it out, two of the spirals at each centre uniting and thus forming continuous bands. For a

close examination into this detail he was indebted to Mr Henry Wilson of Malvern. He combated the argument for a comparatively late date of the font, derived from the presence of a well-designed scroll with flowers and leaves, by the presence of ornamental scrolls on stones which shewed intimate acquaintance with the Lindisfarne Gospels and other MSS. of Hibernian type, and expressed the opinion that the Deerhurst spirals were designed at an early date by some master of the art. There was a Saxon monastery at Deerhurst, and the font might possibly be a relic of its infancy. According to William of Malmesbury, Abbat Tika took to Glastonbury in the eighth century the relics of a large number of early Northumbrian Christians, Aidan, Bega, Hilda, &c., and his own tomb at Glastonbury was specially noted on account of the 'art of its sculpture'. Thus there was some evidence of a Northumbrian influence on the Christian art of the south west.

A fragment of an inscription in Roman capitals was found at Thornhill near Dewsbury several years ago. Two inscriptions in runes were found at the same place, and a third was found two or three years ago. The fragment in Roman capitals is as follows, the thick type shewing the letters which are certain, the thinner type those of which only a small portion has been preserved:

EAEFT
OSBER
TAEBEC
TBER

Mr D. H. Haigh completed this in thirteen lines, making it the memorial stone of Osberht of Northumbria, set up by his successor Ecgberht about the year 867:—

+ Ecgber|cht ðis se|ttae
aeft|aer Osber|chtae
bec|un Ecgber|chtaes
be|ornaes ae|ftaer cyn|ingae
bead|ohrorenum|.
Gibiddað ð|aer saulae|.

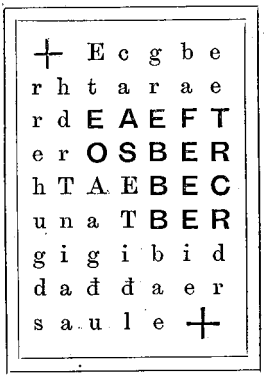
This introduces a great deal of unnecessary matter, and to call the stone the *becun* of the man who set it up is unusual, as also is the *æfter* into which the exigences of the fragment drove Mr Haigh.

Professor Stephens, in the third volume of his magnificent work, the Old Northern Runic Monuments, completes it in nine lines:—

+ Ecgbe|rcht ðis| sete
aeft|er Osber|chtae
bec|un Osber|chtaes.
Gi|biddað ða|er saule|.

The tautology *aefter Osberchtae becun Osberchtaes* is a strong argument against this, and the *becun* seems to render *đis* improbable.

Mr Browne preferred to follow the suggestion of the most recent discovery at Thornhill, + *Igilsuith araerde aefter Berchtsuithe becun at bergi gibiddađ đaer saule;* and adopting Mr Haigh's *Ecgbercht* or any name of similar length, and omitting the *c* throughout in accordance with local precedent, proposed the following alliterative couplet;—



+ *Ecgberht araerde aefter Osberhtae*
Becun at bergi gibiddađ đaer saule* +

At bergi occurs nowhere else than at Thornhill on English stones, and only three times in the 3000 Scandinavian runic inscriptions, two of the three Scandinavian cases being found together.

Mr WALDSTEIN made the following remarks:

(1) On two stones from the Via Appia, lately given to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Mr John Bateman, of St John's College and of Knypersley Hall in Staffordshire, was travelling in Italy in the year 1870. When in Rome he came across the workmen in the act of breaking up the stones from the ancient Appian Way for the purpose of macadamising the road. He thought that it would be a pity to destroy all traces of a road connected by such associations with the journey of St Paul. Accordingly he brought three of these ancient paving-stones to England, and kept them for some years at his residence in Staffordshire. Being driven from there by the furnaces of the coal-mines, he migrated to London and took these stones with him.

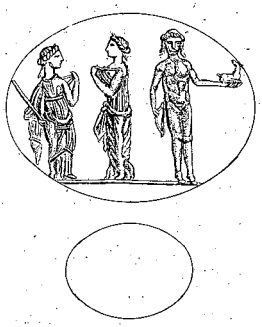
* Possibly meant for Thorn*hill*; conceivably a play upon a double meaning of *bergi*, 'hill' and 'grave-mound.'

He recommended to his son Mr J. F. Bateman, of St John's College, that two of them should be sent to his own University, while the third is to be built into the wall of a church in Suffolk with which he was connected.

(2) On a red jasper intaglio from Smyrna in the possession of the Rev. S. S. Lewis.

The red jasper intaglio in the possession of Mr Lewis has the one great advantage as far as the possibility of its identification is concerned, namely, that what is now technically called its provenance is known. It comes from Smyrna.

To an archæologist the place at once suggests the two Nemeses of Smyrna in the two female figures.



The other (male) figure of an archaic type, strangely archaic in contrast to the female figures, is evidently an Apollo with the bow in the one hand and the deer on the other, and recalls most distinctly the famous type of the Didymaean Apollo from his oracle of the Branchidae near Miletus.

It is well known that the famous sculptor, Kanachos of Sikyon, who marks the period of transition from archaic art to highest freedom, was the sculptor of the colossal bronze statue of Apollo in the temple of the Didymaean Apollo at Miletus. This statue was stolen (it is not quite certain whether by Darius in 493 B.C. or by Xerxes in 474 B.C.), and was returned to the oracle and temple by Seleukos Nikator. He held a bow and a stag, and by some ingenious mechanical contrivance the stag was moveable.

The next question is—what is the connexion between this archaic sacred image of Apollo and the figures of the Nemeses of Smyrna?

The history of Smyrna will give us the answer.

The foundation of Smyrna goes back to the earliest times of the Ionian migration, and was according to Strabo a part of an Ephesian settlement. Herodotus considers Smyrna an Aeolian settlement. The colonists had to struggle hard to maintain their independence, especially against the Lydians.

It was after Alexander the Great that the Smyrna whose ruins are still visible on the hill was founded, the inhabitants migrating from the ancient town to this site.

The cause of the migration is to be found in the story as related by Pausanias VII. v. 1.

"The city of Smyrna, which was among the Aeolian cities, and which *stood on the* site which even in our days is called the old town, was taken from the Aeolians by the Ionians of Kolophon. Some time after this the Ionians took the Smyrnaeans into their league. The new city was built by Alexander the son of Philip" (it was really begun by Antigonus, and completed by Lysimachus), "urged to this step by a dream. For as he was hunting on Mount Pagus, he is reported to have come to the temple of the Nemeses, where he found a spring of water, and a plane-tree before the temple, growing by the water's side. Here he fell asleep. In his dream there appeared to him the goddesses, who ordered him to build a town on that spot and bring thither the inhabitants of Smyrna. The Smyrnæans sent ambassadors to the oracle of Klaros to get counsel concerning this charge, and received this answer. 'Thrice and four times happy will those be who shall inhabit the Pagus beyond the river Meles.' They gladly changed their dwelling and have since worshipped two Nemeses instead of one. They consider them daughters of Night; while the Athenians say that the father of the goddess of Rhamnous is Okeanos."

The part which the oracular Apollo played is evident: but this is the type of the Klarian Apollo, while the gem seems to relate to a consultation of the Didymaean Apollo.

One possibility is that a union of two cities (Miletus and Smyrna) is represented. This I believe to be less probable, though it is possible.

A bronze coin of Smyrna, illustrating Alexander's dream, was exhibited, and several coins shewing two Nemeses.

Mr Reade's account of a Roman Villa near Yatton was postponed for want of time.

II. LIST OF COUNCIL ELECTED MAY 26, 1884.

President.

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

Vice-Presidents.

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

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

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

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.

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., M.A., LL.M., Downing College.

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

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

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, *Professor of Anatomy.*

Auditors.

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

Excursion Secretary.

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

III. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance				214	11	2
Subscriptions				250	19	0
Life Members				21	0	0
Sale of publications:						
Deighton, Bell & Co.	20	1	3			
Macmillan & Bowes	5	3	9			
				25	5	0
				£511	15	2

Payments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Octavo Publications, No. XIX				16	16	0
„ „ No. XX (University Press)				53	5	6
„ „ „ (Illustrations)				22	0	0
Communications (No. XXIII):						
Illustrations (chromolithographs)				106	9	3
Communications (No. XXIV):						
Illustrations (photolithographs)				6	12	0
List of Members (University Press)				5	5	6
Miscellaneous Printing				5	18	6
Stationery, wages, carriage and postage				5	2	6
Repairs to locks of cases				1	5	6
Secretary for small expenses, stamps, &c.				1	7	6
				224	2	3
Balance				287	12	11
				£511	15	2

IV. LIST OF PRESENTS

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 26, 1884.

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

From Edwin A. Barber, Esq., Philadelphia:

Nine specimens of Pueblo pottery found among the stone ruins of southern Utah.

From Mr J. Giles, Caxton:

Two mill-stones, upper and nether; the former (10 in. diameter) found at Caldicote, the latter (9 in. diameter) at Caxton.

From Mr H. Stear, Saffron Walden:

A flint implement (probably spurious), and a one-handled earthenware jug, six inches high, and bearing traces of a yellow glaze, found at Fen Ditton in this county.

From Mr A. H. Williams (St John's):

Some glass beads, an iron blade, and two bronze fibulae, which he had found last October (1883) at a depth of about two feet in a chalk-pit in Londesborough Park, Yorkshire.

BOOKS.

A. From various donors:

From the Indian Rights Association (Philadelphia, U.S.A.):

Report of a visit to the Great Sioux Reserve, by Herbert Welsh. 4to.

From the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta:

Catalogue and Hand-book of the Archaeological Collections in the Indian Museum.

From H. Phillips, Esq., Ph.D., Philadelphia, Honorary Member:

A packet of American Ballads.

Brief Account of the chief Archaeological Collections in the United States. By the Donor.

The Coinage of the United States of America. By the Donor.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, U.S.A., 1881. Washington, 1883. 8vo.

Catalogues of Coin sales (141) in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Pittsburgh (?).

Twenty-four miscellaneous tracts.

List of the Publications of the American Antiquarian Society, compiled by Nathaniel Paine. Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

Reports of the Trustees of the New York State Library. 1880, 1881, 1882.

Circulars of information from the Bureau of Education, Washington, 1, 4, 5, 6.

Three Tracts from the Bureau of Education, Washington.

From Edwin A. Barber, Esq., Philadelphia:

Catlinite; its Antiquity as a material for Tobacco-pipes. By the Donor.

Catalogue of a Collection of Tobacco-pipes deposited in the Pennsylvania Museum by E. A. Barber. By the Donor.

Mound Pipes. By the Donor. (From the American Naturalist, Vol. XVI.)

On the Antiquity of the Tobacco-pipe in Europe. By the Donor.

On Pueblo pottery. By the Donor. (From the American Naturalist, June 1881.)

From John Johnson, Esq., B.A. (Johns Hopkins University):

Old Maryland Manors with the records of a Court Leet, etc.

From F. W. Putnam, Esq. (Curator of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.):

Notes on Copper Implements from Mexico. By the Donor.

Iron from the Ohio Mounds. By the Donor.

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

The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley. By the Donor.

From Commander E. Y. McAuley, U.S.N.:

Dictionary of Egyptian Hieroglyphics. By the Donor. 4to.

From Professor Newton, F.R.S.:

La verité sur la date de la construction de la Basilique Saint Front de Perigueux, par M. L. C. Grellet-Balgueret. 12mo.

From John Evans, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.:

On a Hoard of Bronze objects found near Wilburton Fen (Ely), with a page of lithographs. By the Donor. (From the Archaeologia, Vol. XLVIII.)

From H. G. Fordham, Esq., Odsey Grange, Royston:

Report of the Local Scientific Societies Committee of the British Association.

From Isaac Smucker, Esq., Newark, Ohio, U.S.A.:
Mound-builders' Works near Newark, Ohio.

From the Rev. F. A. Walker, D.D.:
L'Orient: my Tour in the East. London, 1882. 8vo.

From E. M. Beloe, Esq., Lynn Regis:
On a Cemetery Cross of the Black Friars at Lynn (from the Proceedings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Vol. IX.).

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 7, 1883. 8vo.
Proceedings, Vol. IX, Nos. 1, 2. 8vo.

2. The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (R. H. GOSSELIN, Esq., *Secretary*, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Street, London, W.):
The Archaeological Journal (Vol. XXXIX.), Nos. 158, 159, 160, 161.

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

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 iv.

6. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History (*Hon. Secretary*, J. MACHELL SMITH, Esq., Bury St Edmunds):
Proceedings, Vol. VI, no. 1.

7. The Essex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, H. W. KING, Esq., Leigh Hill, Essex):
Transactions, Vol. II, parts iii and iv (New Series).

8. The Kent Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Canon W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., Throwley Vicarage, Faversham):
Archaeologia Cantiana, Vol. XV.

9. The Sussex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Librarian*, R. CROSSKEY, Esq., Lewes):
Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. XXXIII.

10. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (*Curator*, P. B. HAYWARD, Esq., Cathedral Yard, Exeter):

    Transactions, Vol. IV, part iii. (with plates).

11. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, W. F. FREER, Esq., Stonygate, Leicester):

    Nothing received this year.

12. The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Bedford, Leicester, etc. (*General Secretary*, Rev. Canon G. T. HARVEY, Vicar's Court, Lincoln):

    Reports and Papers for 1858, 1859, 1862–69, 1881, 1882.
    Index to first eight volumes of Reports and Papers.

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):

    Proceedings, Vol. I, nos. 1—19.
    Archaeologia Aeliana, Parts 26, 27. 8vo.
    Views of old Castles, Priories and Monasteries in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, by S. and N. Buck. Reprinted for the Society. Folio.
    Remnants of old Newcastle-upon-Tyne, part i.
    South-east view of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

16. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (*Treasurer*, Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham, Wilts.):

    Archaeologia Cambrensis (Fourth Series), nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, and Fifth Series, no. 1. London, 1883, &c. 8vo.
    The Land of Morgan, by G. T. Clark, F.S.A.

17. The Powys-Land Club (*Hon. Secretary*, M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool):

    Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. XVI, parts ii, iii, Vol. XVII, part i.

18. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association (*Hon. Secretary*, ARTHUR COX, Esq., Mill Hill, Derby):

    Journal of the Society, Vol. VI.

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. VI.), nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

20. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (*Archiviste*, M. E. NICARD, Musée de Louvre, Paris):

Mémoires, Tome XLIII.

21. The Norwegian Archaeological Society (Antiqvar N. NICOLAYSEN, *Sekretær*, Kristiania):

Foreningen til Norske Fortidmindersmerkers Bevaring: tarsberetning för 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.

Latinske Kildescrifter til Norges Historie in Middelalderen (Monumenta Historica Norvegiae) ved Dr Gustav Storm, 1880.

Myntfundet fra Graeslia i Thydalen, beskrevet af Dr L. B. Steversen, 1881.

Norske Bygninger fra Fortiden; med Text af N. Nicolaysen. Heft. 10, 11. 1879, 1880.

Kunst og Handwerk fra Norges Fortid ved N. Nicolaysen. Heft. 1, 2. 1880, 1882.

Hovestuen Faa Bygd af Dr Yngvar Nielsen. F°.

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 (*Secrétaire*, M. TIESCHHAUSEN, à l'Hermitage, Pétersbourg):

Nothing received this year.

24. Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, *γραμματεύς*, Athens):

Πρακτικά for the year 1882.

Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική, Vols. I, II, III. 1862—85. 4to.

25. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (F. W. PUTNAM, Esq., *Curator*):

Nothing received this year.

26. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (Spencer F. BAIRD, Esq., *Secretary*):

Annual Reports for 1863, 1866, 1881.

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.):

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, 1883.

28. The Archaeological Institute of America (*Secretary*, E. H. GREENLEAF, Esq., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.):

Second and Fourth Annual Reports, 1880–81 and 1882–83.

Bulletins of the School of Classical Studies at Athens, no. 1. Report of Professor W. W. Goodwin.

29. The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington (W. J. HOFFMANN, Esq., M.D., *Secretary*):

Nothing received this year.

30. The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences (W. H. PRATT, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary and Curator*):

Nothing received this year.

31. La Société Jersiaise (*Secretary*, M. EUGÈNE DUPREY, Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey).

Huitième Bulletin Annuel 1883.

Bulletin, nos. 1—6.

Publications 1—7.

Extente de l'Isle de Jersey, 1868.

32. The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society (John E. PRICE, Esq., *Secretary*, Albion Road, Stoke Newington). [28 Jan. 1884.]

Transactions of the Society (from 1855). Vols. I—VI, part i. 1860–1883.

Proceedings at the Evening Meetings, 1871–74 (4 parts).

Temple-Bar, or some account of the Marigold, by F. G. Hilton-Price, F.G.S.

Roman Antiquities found at Walbrook, 1873, by J. E. Price, F.S.A.

Description of a Roman Tessellated Pavement in Bucklersbury, by J. E. Price. 4to.

Description of Roman Antiquities found near the Mansion House, by J. E. Price. 4to.

On a Bastion of London Wall, by J. E. Price. 4to.

History of Monken Hadley, and of South Mimms, by the Rev. C. Cass, M.A., 2 vols. 4to.

33. The Surrey Archaeological Society (Thomas MILBOURN, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*, 8 Dane's Inn, London, W.C.). [18 Feb. 1884.]

34. The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (Wm. BIDGOOD, Esq., *Curator*, Taunton Castle). [12 May 1884.]

Proceedings (during the year 1882), New Series, Vol. VIII.

35. Die Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde (*President*, Dr Dietrich Schäfer, Jena). [12 May 1884.]

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."

VI. LIST OF COMMUNICATIONS (No. XXVI) ISSUED WITH THE PRESENT REPORT, BEING PART IV OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

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