

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 24, 1886,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,
1885—1886.

ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXVIII.

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C O U N C I L.

May 24, 1886.

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REPORT

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

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MAY 24, 1886.

WITH APPENDIX.



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APPENDIX.

C. A. S. 1886.

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I. AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR ENDING
MAY 24, 1886.

October 26, 1885. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :

H.R.H. Prince Edward of Wales, K.G., Trinity College.
Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, D.D., Trinity College.
W. Angerstein, Esq., Weeting Hall, Brandon.
Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A. (Caius College), Ayerst Hostel.
Dr G. Cunningham, B.A., Downing College.
C. H. Fison, Esq., Ford Place, Thetford.
Rev. Lord C. E. FitzRoy, M.A., Trinity College.
E. W. Gibson, Esq., Queen Anne Terrace.
N. McColl, Esq., M.A., Downing College.

In the course of some remarks made on taking the chair as President, Mr Browne mentioned the loss the Society had sustained in the death of Dr Corrie, the late Master of Jesus College. Few if any had done more for the progress of the Society in its earliest days than Dr Corrie, and his interest in its welfare continued to the end. The first of the quarto series of the publications of the Society, *A Catalogue of the original library in St Catharine's Hall*, 1475, was edited by him, in 1840, one of the many evidences of the interest he took in the College which owed so much to him. Another loss of a member who had more recently joined the Society, it was impossible not to mention, that of the Bishop who was then lying dead in the Palace at Ely.

The PRESIDENT exhibited and described a stone Cross-head presented by the Royal Architectural Museum, Westminster, to the Museum of General and Local Archaeology. In *Archaeologia*, Vol. xvii. p. 228, there is a letter from the Rev. T. Kerrich, Librarian of the University of Cambridge, dated March 29, 1813, describing a number of sculptured stones found in the course of demolishing Cambridge Castle in 1810. They were found under

part of the original ramparts, so that Mr Kerrich took them to be at least as early as the erection of the Castle by William I. The letter is accompanied by two Plates (xv, xvi), which shew, besides some small stones, five complete stones like coffin-lids, and portions of two others, all ornamented with interlacing work. Mr Cutts in his *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs* shews two of these stones, and states that one of them is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. His engraving (pl. xxxiv) however does not represent this stone, now in the portico of the Fitzwilliam Museum, but merely reproduces that one of Mr Kerrich's engravings which is most like it. The Fitzwilliam stone was found more recently¹, 10 or 12 feet from the foundation of the Castle, to the south. It lay outside the Castle, in gravel, about 6 feet deep, and north and south. Mr Way gives as its date "about tenth century." It deserves a more protected position, especially now that the discovery of like stones under the early work at Peterborough has shewn that the Cambridge stones are not isolated specimens in this district. One in particular of the stones shewn by Mr Kerrich must have been a remarkably handsome example.

In the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xi. p. 70, there is a woodcut and a description of the head of a stone cross found at the same time with the stones described by Mr Kerrich, i.e. in 1810. It had been in the possession of the Camden Society, and at the date of the description in the *Journal*, 1854, it was in the Royal Architectural Museum, Westminster. Mr Browne's attention was called to its existence there by Mr J. Romilly Allen, C.E., and he thereupon wrote to the Secretary of the Museum, Mr J. P. Seddon, setting forth the efforts the University was making in connexion with Archaeology, and the fitness of this cross-head being restored to its original home, now that Cambridge possessed a proper place in which to put it. The President of the Royal Architectural Museum is Mr Beresford Hope, and it will be seen from the following letter that we are indebted to him in this matter not only as President of the Museum but also as Trustee of the Camden Society.

Royal Architectural Museum and also School of Art, in connexion with the Science and Art Department, 18, Tufton Street, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

21 July, 1885.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by the Council of this Museum to thank you for your very kind communication of the 14th inst. and to say that they heartily welcome the good work which you describe as being in progress at Cambridge; and they learn with pleasure that Archaeology is now recognized and appreciated there.

¹ Mr Way, in the *Archaeological Journal*, xii. 202; a woodcut is given on page 201.

It will afford them pleasure to present to the Cambridge Museum (having the consent of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., the Trustee of the Camden Society, now dissolved, and to whom the cross belonged) the portion of the Stone Cross you name, now in this Museum.

* * * * *

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN P. SEDDON.

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

The Cross-head is about 18 inches high, 14 wide, and 6 thick. It is a simple but interesting and unusually perfect example of a "wheel-cross," probably the only one in all East Anglia. The upper limb and the two arms are of the same size; the lower limb expands into the shaft without any boundary line. The portion of the shaft which remains shews the commencement of simple interlacing bands, of the same character as those on the stone in the Fitzwilliam Museum. So far as style and material are concerned, there is no reason why this Cross-head, with its shaft, and the stone in the Fitzwilliam Museum or one of those shewn in Mr Kerrich's plates, should not have formed respectively the head-stone and body-stone of the grave of some East Anglian magnate a hundred or a hundred and fifty years before the Norman conquest. The account in the *Archaeological Journal* states that the Cross is plain on the back. That is not so, for the back, though somewhat damaged, is ornamented in the same way as the front. The edge, too, is ornamented, and in a very unusual manner, by a single band forming a rectangular scroll; this perhaps developed lower down the shaft into the key pattern so usual on the Anglian sculptured stones.

The Rev. W. F. CREENY (Vicar of St Michael's, Norwich) then proceeded to give a lecture upon foreign monumental Brasses. His remarks were illustrated by thirty magnificent rubbings, which were hung round the room and excited universal admiration. For a full account reference may be made to the folio volume which Mr Creeny has recently issued on this subject.

November 9, 1885. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :

- Rev. J. C. Ambrose, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
- A. M. Ellis, Esq., Newmarket.
- Rev. J. B. Lock, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.
- H. Nunn, Esq., St John's College.

- Rev. F. Wallis, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.
H. J. Whitehead, Esq., 43 Hills Road.
Rev. E. G. de Salis Wood, M.A., Emmanuel College.
S. L. Young, Esq., Petersfield Villa.

Mr E. W. GIBSON exhibited two mother-of-pearl beads lately found with several others at the depth of 4 ft. on Mr Gunnell's farm at Great Shelford by coprolite-diggers.

Mr O. JOHNSON exhibited and kindly presented to the Society a pewter spoon-bowl $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{11}{16}$ found on the surface at Horningsea, in a field called Lowlands, in March, 1884.

Professor T. M^cK. HUGHES described what he thought might be traces of a Roman village on the property of Mr Ingle Ellis near Shepreth, by whose kindness he had recently been able to carry on some explorations upon the site.

He pointed out the interest of the district lying between Barrington, Foxton and Shepreth, referring to the objects of interest of various dates which had been discovered there, and speculated upon the period of the conversion into a swamp of an area once occupied by Roman houses.

He remarked that the villas of the wealthy Romans had been frequently described, but that little was known of the dwellings of the artisan and the tiller of the soil.

Traces of three houses had been found at Shepreth; but so little had been opened up, that he thought we could not yet infer with any certainty whether they were the offices and less richly furnished rooms of a large country residence, or the greater part of some houses belonging to less well-to-do people.

There was a suggestion of better rooms near in the tessellae of white sandstone and the brightly painted wall plaster found within the walls. But he reminded the Society that similarly painted plaster had been found in the rubbish-pits of Chesterford, where it probably came not from a large country residence, but from some of the houses in a small Roman town. He referred to the villa found near Ickleton, and to that explored by Mr Seebold and Mr Ransom near Hitchin.

There was very little pottery found in and about the houses at Shepreth; but on the adjoining gravelly bank nearer Foxton Mr Walter Foster had collected a large quantity, of various types. Bones and oyster shells occurred, as is usual wherever the Romans had been; but there were not large quantities of such remains.

When the houses were dug into, it was found that there was in each a tiled passage, which in one case was traced round the corner of a room with a smooth concrete floor made of fine broken brick and mortar. There was frequently a considerable thickness of grey chalky clay, representing

the fallen plaster of the walls and the decayed concrete, on which the tiles had been set.

There were also some roof-ridge-tiles having a semi-circular section, and as these occurred at the lowest point reached, it raised hope that there might still be much buried up.

Prof. Hughes then drew the attention of the Society to some earth-works between the railway-station and Mr Ellis's house. From their size he thought they were not mere field enclosures; but he had not as yet any evidence to offer as to whether some of them might be the remains of a mediaeval moat or perhaps even the ramparts of a Roman Station. He thought they deserved investigation.

Further south there was a pit in a bed in the lower chalk known as the Burwell Rock, which from its hardness stands out in bosses here and there. This was a likely place for the Romans to have procured lime for their houses, and recent quarrying revealed pits of unknown age, which apparently had been sunk for the purpose of making lime, of which there was a considerable quantity found, now slaked of course by the percolation of rain-water.

At the southern end of the chalk hill the quarry cut across several shallow graves, sunk through the soil into the surface of the chalk. They lay like what elsewhere had been referred to the poorer class of Roman interments; but no relics had been found to indicate their age. On the whole he thought that the district suggested many interesting archaeological problems, and would well repay careful investigation.

Mr C. P. TEBBUTT read a communication "On the existence and cause of the crooked lands" found on clay soils in the eastern and midland counties of England. He stated that the high-backed lands found in so many fields round Cambridge and elsewhere had been evidently raised by ploughing for purposes of drainage: they were separate properties like the strips or "selions" described by Mr Seeböhm in *The English Village Community*. Mr Tebbutt claimed to have discovered the important fact that they are all curved in the form of the letter S reversed, and he was of opinion that this fact was one of great significance. He believed this form was caused by certain tendencies in the process of ploughing, and endeavoured to shew that the curved high-backed lands now to be seen must have assumed their present form in the *tribal* period, before ownership in strips of land existed. They are therefore among the oldest monuments of antiquity around us.

Mr F. SEEBOHM confirmed the facts mentioned by Mr Tebbutt both as to the wide prevalence of the high-backed lands and to the peculiar lines of the inverted S almost universally observed, and no doubt due to something connected with the ploughing. It was noticed in Germany as well as in England. He also stated that these "lands" belonged to the ancient

open-field system. The strips between turf balks and these "lands" were in fact the same thing treated in different ways according to the soil. The "lands" and strips were generally acres, half-acres or rods, and when the customary acres of various parts of the British Islands and other countries had been more carefully ascertained, their antiquity and importance for historical purposes would be more and more recognized. He referred to the recurrence of the same acre in the ancient district of Powys and in Brittany, and also of the Irish acre on both sides of the Irish Sea, as examples of this. But it would be premature to draw any wide generalization from the facts, till they had been more completely collected and examined.

November 30, 1885. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the chair.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a 15th century Italian casket in his possession, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{3}{8}$ in., and $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. high. The lid is mitred, with a sunk panel. There is a vertical plinth, with a slope at foot. The material is wood, probably sycamore. The whole has been coloured red with Armenian bole, and then gilded. On the gilt surface of the sides, ends, and lid there are a number of bas reliefs of men, women, horses, and winged lions with Arabesque tails, in a white composition of plaster chalk (gesso). The vertical plinth has 24 bas reliefs of the cornucopiae, 20 standing bouquets, and 42 single flowers. The margin of the lid has a plait of four interlacing bands in a cable edging, with 5-pointed stars in the free spaces. The sloping plinth and the eaves of the lid have the roll of two bands usual on Roman pavements, with a row of pellets on each band and a cluster of 5 pellets in each of the free spaces. A band of gesso work, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, runs round the sides and ends of the casket immediately above the plinth; it is *semé de fleurs* and forms the ground on which most of the figures stand. There are remaining 62 human figures from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, 4 horses, and 8 winged lions; several men and horses have been broken off. The men are almost entirely Roman soldiers. There is a representation of Mutius burning off his right hand, the towers of Rome in the distance with the label S. P. Q. R.; each end of the casket has a female figure standing on a pedestal, with a group of ten or twelve soldiers in the attitude of acclamation, possibly representing the statue erected to Cloelia for another achievement in the same war, though in that case it should have been an equestrian statie. There is a casket similarly ornamented in the South Kensington Museum, lent by Lord Zouche, and the authorities there only know of two others. Lord Zouche's casket is merely a rectangular box, but it is in much better preservation. It has on the top a bas relief of the arms of Gonzaga of Mantua, with the device of a fagot and the motto *Unitas*. The winged lions on the top, and several at least of

the human figures, are evidently from the same moulds as those on Mr Browne's casket, but the grouping does not seem to have any reference to historical scenes. Mr Browne urged that this effective style of ornament should be restored, its delicacy and the costlessness of the materials and the form of the casket entitling it to rank as pure art. The raised figures on the screen at Southwold Church are of gesso work, and it is said that the material was procured from the neighbouring cliffs.

Mr F. COPE WHITEHOUSE read a paper, illustrated by numerous diagrams, maps, surveys and photographs, on 'The Lake of Moeris.' (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. VI.)

Professor MACALISTER made some remarks (1) "On an inscription containing the name of Amasis."

Among the "Clarke Marbles" in the Fitzwilliam Museum there is a block of black basalt which originally formed the pedestal of a statue. It is referred to in the catalogue of these marbles printed in 1809, as No. 11, and is described as "The base of a statue supposed to be of that kind called by Herodotus 'Androsphinx,' from the ruins of the city of Saïs in Egypt. Larcher believed the Androsphinx to have been represented by the body of a lion with the face of a man. The remains of Egyptian sculpture, and particularly those found at Saïs, rather induce an opinion that it was the body of a man with the head of a lion.

"This monument exhibits an inscription perfectly entire in the Hieroglyphical Writing. A representation of the Ibis is given among the characters used in the inscription. If any inference may be drawn from the prototypes of the sculptured images or symbols the inscription commemorates victories in the sacred games. An account of the prototypes was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the author." The circumstances under which it was found are given in Clarke's *Travels*, vol. III, p. 220, where there is a copy of the inscription.

The block is about thirty-three inches in greatest length, by sixteen inches in breadth, and about six inches in thickness. The statue was that of a man, the right leg was broken off below the ankle, so the foot remains in place though much chipped: the left foot, which was advanced in front of the right, has been almost entirely destroyed. As each foot measures nearly twelve inches, I infer the statue was life size, or perhaps a little larger.

The inscription is enclosed in a rectangular border, and is placed at the right side of the upper surface of the stone. The characters are clearly cut, and but little damaged. They are arranged in vertical lines, which are consecutive from right to left, and being translated read:—"Give royal oblations Great God Neith in the Temple. Give oblation to all the Gods of the West, oblations to Isis, funeral meats, bread, beer, and wine, ducks and oxen, breezes. The opening year by year of the weekly Feast of

Thoth and Socharis, all the Great Festivals. The opening of the doors of the Temple, the Feasts of the two Gods. All the Feasts of the second of the months, the Feasts of the middle of the months, all annual Feasts for ever to the all-worthy one before the Great God, the good Horus the most exalted Pharaoh (Great House), the good God Chnum-ab-ra (Amasis), the worthy Psamtik."

The King thus referred to, Chnum-ab-ra, is better known by his Greek name Amasis. He was the fifth King of the Saïte dynasty, and succeeded Apries, the Biblical Hoiphra, whom he conquered and dethroned, as had been predicted by Jeremiah the prophet (xliv. 30). Although originally a plain man from Siuph, the modern Seffeh, he assumed, as we have seen, all the titles of royalty, and by his marriage with Anxnes, daughter of Psammis and of his Queen Nitocris, he thereby, in accordance with the old law of Binothris, claimed to be legitimate sovereign. Much of his history is recorded by Herodotus (ii. 162-182), as well as by Diodorus, and he reigned 44 years according to Herodotus (iii. 10), or 42 according to Manetho. As during his reign there was much intercourse with Greece, Pythagoras, Solon, and others sojourning in Egypt, so it is probable that the Greek writers may be trusted in their chronicles of his reign.

According to Herodotus he was a great patron of the Arts, and raised many buildings. There are many monuments of his reign extant, among others the sarcophagus of his wife, Anx nes ra nefer hat, in the British Museum. Several monuments of his age are in the Museums of Boulaq, Leyden, Florence, Stockholm, Rome, and Paris, and several tombs at Thebes bear inscriptions of his date; we read of statues of himself being given by him to temples (Herodotus ii. 182), this may have been one.

In the wording of the prayer there is not much requiring special comment. It is not easy identifying the specific feasts referred to, and the feast *ap ruu neter ha heb*, which begins the second column, is one I do not recollect meeting any reference to elsewhere.

The reference at the end to his son Psammetichus, the Psammenitus of Herodotus, is interesting. This ill-fated king, who only reigned six months, and with whom the Saïte dynasty ended, was general of his father's forces, and his history is recorded by Herodotus (iii. 10-16).

The name of Amasis is differently rendered in different monuments *Aahmes sa Neith* (Aahmes son of Neith) and *Se-men-mat*. In the Greek text of Eusebius as well as in Syncellus it is "Αμωσις", while Herodotus and Diodorus both render it "Αμασις". Here it is his throne name which is used. Psammenitus was also known as Anxkara during his short reign.

(2) "On a Fragment of a Statue bearing the name of Psammis."

The statue of black basalt to which I wish to call attention is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and formed a part of the Clarke Collection. It is

marked No. 9 in the printed catalogue (1809) and is described thus (p. 8): "Egyptian statue found among the ruins of the city of Saïs in the Delta after the expulsion of the French by the English army in 1801. It is exquisitely wrought in the substance called green Egyptian Basalt or Trap, one of the rarest materials of ancient art. The beautiful polish given to it by the ancient artist has resisted all the attacks to which it has been exposed.

"A zone with hieroglyphs fastens the drapery round its waist, which is believed to represent the leaf of some Egyptian plant. But that which particularly entitles it to the attention of historians of the Fine Arts is that behind the figure, the process used in carving the hieroglyphical symbols may be discerned, part of the figures there delineated being completely finished, and the rest sketched with great taste and correctness preparatory to their incision. This monument is made to turn on a pivot for the purpose of exhibiting that appearance with facility.

"Note—A remarkable circumstance characterizing hieroglyphical sculpture may be distinctly observed upon this figure. The characters, although all of them intaglios, are cameos as to their inferior surface." The account of the finding of this torso is given in Clarke's *Travels*, III. p. 226.

The fragment is 22 inches high and has lost its head, breast and left arm, its right wrist and hand, and all from the top of the thighs downward. The kilt of ribbed cloth is sustained by a belt of a pretty pattern. The front of the belt is marked out with a long elliptical enclosure inscribed from right to left. The translation reads:—"The good God Nefer-ab-ra, Son of the Sun, Psammetichus, eternal as the Sun."

A broad flat stripe passes vertically down the middle of the back, 4 inches wide and 20 inches high, included in an incised straight border. Of the hieroglyphs included herein in a vertical row, the first pair are completely carved, the succeeding are in more or less distinct outline, and there were probably other characters below which are untraced.

Monuments of this monarch are not very numerous, as his short reign of six years (from 596—591 B.C.) was comparatively uneventful, except for the loss, during it, of the last of Egypt's Asiatic possessions, scarcely counterbalanced by his successful Ethiopian campaign. He succeeded his illustrious father *Necho*, the conqueror of Josiah, married his aunt, Nitocris, daughter of Shep-en-Apt, and was succeeded by his better known, though ultimately more unfortunate son Apries or Pharaoh Hophra.

His name *Psamtik* and his throne name *Nefer-ab-ra* are those by which he is known on the monuments. He is also called the Horus *Men-ab-ra Useraa*, the name which is used in the back inscription on our monument. He is also called *Nefer-se-tau*. Herodotus names him Φάρμης and Eusebius in the Armenian version, Psamōtē, which becomes Φαμύθης in the Greek, as in Syncellus and Africanus.

There seems to be in the Chronicles a little confusion about this reign;

Eusebius quotes Manetho as giving two successors to Necho II, Psammuthis who with another Psammetichus reigned 17 years. This monument is that of a king ruling by himself.

February 8, 1886. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :

- W. G. Bell, Esq., M.A., Trinity Hall.
- R. U. P. Fitzgerald, Esq., LL.M., M.P., Trinity Hall.
- W. Fowler, Esq., Newport, Essex.
- F. Seeböhm, Esq., The Hermitage, Hitchin.
- C. P. Tebbutt, Esq., Bluntisham, St Ives, Hunts.

The PRESIDENT made the following communication upon "Some early sculptured stones and symbols in Ledsham Church, Yorkshire."

All Saints' Church at Ledsham, a few miles east of Leeds, was carefully restored some years ago. The original building was rectangular and lofty, with a Romanesque arch at either end, the one leading to an apse, the other to what is now the base of the tower, and was probably a *porticus ingressus*. The northern wall was pierced later, to form an arcade for the addition of the north aisle. The outlines of all the original Romanesque windows in the north and south sides are clearly visible. There is a similar opening above the western arch; as there is at Monkwearmouth. A low, narrow door-way on the south side of the base of the tower had been closed up. When it was opened out, the capitals of the jambs were found to be ornamented with interlacing work, the bands unusually narrow and in high relief; the patterns on the two capitals are different, and though the known varieties are counted by hundreds, both of the patterns are new to me. Up the sides and round the head of the door-way a band of ornament 7 inches wide is let into the wall. The original had perished so much that it was removed and restored, but the portions which have been protected by the accumulated soil remain, and they bear members of a singularly graceful scroll with flowers and fruit: there were probably 30 of such members, on 12 or 13 lengths of stone. In the more recent north wall of the aisle two beautiful fragments of a like band or of the shaft of a cross, 8 inches wide, are used as building materials. One of these has a pair of interlaced birds feeding on the fruit of two scrolls which spring from conventional roots; the other is a graceful and new variety of the continuous scroll, with four heart-shaped leaves meeting at the centre of one member, and four tendrils interlacing in the next. These ornaments have an interesting bearing on the question of sculptured mural ornament in the Romanesque churches of England, on pilasters, internal string-courses, jambs of arches, and so on. I shew rubbings of some examples from

Lastingham, Bishop Auckland, &c., part of the considerable amount of evidence that I am collecting. The capitals of the eastern arch have an ornament of circles intersected by semicircles, studded with bosses, which has a somewhat Norman look but is a reproduction from Roman pavements, two of the Leicester pavements having exactly this pattern. It is 6 inches wide and extends 4 ft. 6 in. with the east wall of the nave: On a stone in the apsidal wall, at the point where it leaves the east wall of the nave, is an almost perished incised symbol, which had escaped the keen eyes of the restorers, formed of a capital S three times repeated, the head of each hooking into the tail of another, forming a sort of triangle, with curved sides of 4 inches. It is startling and suggestive to find this symbol, cognate with the three legs of Man and of Greek shields, and found in Hibernian and "Pictish" work, in a Yorkshire Church on the borders of the ancient kingdom of Elmete. On a stone in the west wall of the nave, within the church, a weapon which is either a chopping-knife or the head of a one-barbed lance, is cut in bold relief. The blade is 6 inches long and the handle or socket three; on the stone next to it on the handle-side are deep and much worn incisions which may be S I C^s or S : T^s. In the former case it may be that *Sanctus Jacobus* is meant, with the executioner's knife which beheaded St James; in the latter *Sanctus Thomas*, with the lance-head. On another stone in the west wall of the nave, outside the church, there is a rectangular frame in bold relief 12 inches by 9. It is conceivable that the church had at one time the instruments of martyrdom of various Saints sculptured on its walls, and that this is the iron frame or bed to which St Lawrence was fastened. There are, however, no cross-bars.

Dr E. C. CLARK suggested that the knife shewn in the diagram greatly resembled the Roman sacrificial knife, and that the letters were of Roman character.

Mr W. M. FAWCETT had not seen any example of the three S's, and suggested the *ter Sanctus*. Nor had he seen scroll work in the position shewn; the work was certainly of a Romanesque character.

Mr RULE summed up a communication upon Eadmer's elaboration of the first four books of the *Historia Novorum* (see *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. VII.), by stating the following propositions:

- i. That the revised text of *Gesta Regum* v. was made known in or a little before the year 1135 A.D.
- ii. That in or a little after the year 1135 *Gesta Pontificum* i. was given to the world.
- iii. That the revised text of the second, third, and fourth books of the *Gesta Pontificum* was issued at intervals down to, say, 1140.
- iv. That the longer life of St Aldhelm, which in some manuscripts ranks as a fifth book, is an enlargement of the shorter life, which had been

written as far back as 1125: the opinion hitherto received makes the shorter life an abbreviation of the other.

v. That the successive instalments of the *Gesta Pontificum* gave occasion to the larger portion of Eadmer's editions to the *Historia Novorum*, and that the said portion was written after the death of Henry I. The foregoing propositions he claimed to have proved; the following also seemed probable:

vi. That William of Malmesbury's first or unrevised text of the books just named was not divulged in Henry's life-time.

vii. That Eadmer died not earlier than the January of 1144, but more probably in the January of 1145.

Mr C. C. MOORE SMITH exhibited five books, all of them in the handwriting of Mr John Hall of Kipping at Thornton-in-Craven, Yorkshire. The writing was remarkably clear, though for the most part very minute. Mr Hall was born about 1630, and lived some ten years into the next century. In religion he was a Presbyterian of the party of Baxter, but besides he had studied medicine and astrology, and he had acquired a system of short-hand. One of the books exhibited was a medical work completed 1661, and apparently ready for press, though as there is no copy in the British Museum, it seems not to have been printed. It is called 'A Compendium & Treasury of Physicke & Chirurgery . . . with An Epitomie of Anatomie and an Index of y^e English, Latin & Greeke names of medicinall materialls,' &c. The remedies prescribed seemed to have been borrowed from Leonardo Phioravaute, Philbert Guibert, Rhenodeus, Thomas Gale, &c. There are some curious astrological tables at the end of the book. The other four volumes shewn contained chiefly sermons apparently copied by Mr Hall as he heard them, chiefly during the years 1683—1686. Prefixed to most of the sermons are contemporaneous jottings on public affairs, (the persecution of Non-conformists, the Monmouth rebellion, &c.), at first written only in shorthand, afterwards in part transcribed by the author. When fully transcribed they seem likely to give an interesting picture of the agitations in a Non-conformist household under Charles II. and James II.

March 1, 1886. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected:

G. W. Blenkin, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.

J. Oakley Coles, Esq., Corpus Christi College.

E. M. Farrar, Esq., Pembroke College.

Rev. J. Watkins, M.A., Gamlingay Vicarage.

A communication by Mr W. L. DE GRUCHY upon the Land-measures mentioned in the early records of Jersey, was read in his absence by the Secretary. (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. VIII.)

Mr LEWIS exhibited and commented on one large and two small terra-cotta lamps discovered in a barrow at Kertch (the ancient *Panticapeum*) in November, 1885.

The Rev. W. GRAHAM F. PIGOTT gave an account of the site of a Roman veteran's holding at Abingdon Pigotts in the county of Cambridge, from observations made during the excavation of coprolite from 1879 to 1884. (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. IX.)

A sample of wheat and two remarkable pieces of sun-dried brick, mentioned in his paper, were kindly presented by Mr Pigott to the Society.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Sir Henry Dryden had informed him of the discovery of triangular bricks, exactly like those described by Mr Pigott, in a camp near Northampton; Sir H. Dryden had sent drawings of these bricks in all directions, but had received no guess as to their purpose which seemed satisfactory. Mr Browne thought it possible they were meant to have a wither rove through the three holes, which are run through the angular parts of the brick and parallel to the flat faces, and that when thus prepared they were used as missiles. Another suggestion was that they were loom-weights. One of them has signs of wearing by a rope. Mr Browne detected a + in each of the three angles of one face, a v on another brick, and xv on another, all rudely incised when the clay was moist.

March 15, 1886. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, D.D., Trinity College.

E. W. Bealey, Esq., Trinity College.

Rev. J. F. Bullock, B.A. (Peterhouse), Radwinter Rectory.

Mr FAWCETT gave the following account of his visit to a chained Library at Zutphen.

On arriving at Zutphen, we went to the Cathedral, which we found to be a large church, somewhat dismal, like most other Dutch churches; but it has two things worthy of note: one is a beautiful brazen font and cover, and the other a large Library of chained books.

The Library occupies the south aisle of the choir, and is continued partly round the apse: the desks are set at right angles to the walls, as in most libraries: they are 9 feet $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, and between every two desks there is a seat.

Ten of these desks are fairly finished with carved ends, which are however only $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The quaint finials, each formed by a couple of

dolphins with a pine-apple between, are effective, and there is a subject on each end immediately below the finial. These subjects are as follows:

The Trinity,	Female saint with Book
The Dove,	and Palm (doubtless St
Agnus Dei,	Katharine, as the Pre-
Head of our Saviour,	sident observed);
Pelican,	Grotesque head,
Head,	Rose.
Virgin and Child,	

The eight others were plain and had no carving,

The books were chained by a light chain, each link $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long and quite narrow, and made of $\frac{1}{8}$ " metal. The chain was attached at the top of the last cover of the book, and the upper end slid on a rod: this rod passed simply through the wall-stand, and finished at the outer standard with a hasp, which fitted on a lock-plate, and held the rod when locked, so that it could not be drawn forward.

It seems now to be nailed, so that the books cannot be taken away at all; but there was evidently a system of locking originally, so that books could be removed with special leave.

There are in all 316 books chained in this manner. Those I looked at were seventeenth-century books, and well bound, but in lamentable condition. I rubbed several of the bindings and exhibit them.

The whole place is damp and utterly uncared for, and I fear that there will not be many books left in a few years, unless more care is taken of them.

The desks are not unlike those in the Library at Trinity Hall, but there the rod is below the shelf, and the chain was attached to the book at the fore-edge of the cover. None of the old chaining remains at Trinity Hall; but the arrangement by which it was done is quite clear, and one or two books have been chained as examples.

Mr FAWCETT proceeded to give some extracts from a journal of a tour made by Mr Essex in Flanders. This journal has a good deal of interest in that it describes many buildings which perished in the troublous times which this century opened with, and is a valuable record of the changes that have taken place.

The PRESIDENT concurred in the strong wish expressed by Mr J. W. CLARK that the whole journal, from which these extracts had been taken, should be published by the Society¹.

Mr J. E. FOSTER read and commented on extracts (1662—1670) from Alderman S. Newton's diary, which he is engaged in editing for the Society.

¹ The *Journal*, edited by Mr Fawcett, forms No. xxiv. of the Society's Octavo Publications.

May 10, 1886. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

The Rev. the Master of Jesus College, M.A.
A. Hill, Esq., M.D., Downing College.
J. C. Watt, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.
Rev. R. S. Wilson, M.A., Girton Rectory.

Mr BIDWELL exhibited six large round horse-shoes of an early pattern, which had been lately found in Stuntney Fen; three of these he presented to the Society.

Dr BRYAN WALKER, continuing his paper on the British Camps in Wilts and the adjoining counties, read to the Society on December 1, 1884, said that in 1885 he visited thirty more camps in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Hants, in addition to the thirty-two or thirty-three which he had visited in 1883 in Berkshire, Wilts and Dorset. He considered he had clearly traced a line of Ligurian or Lloegrwyn forts from the Western border of Dorset into Cambridgeshire. This series of camps includes two forts on or near the Dorsetshire coast, Chalbury, near Weymouth, and Abbotsbury, near the commencement of the Chesil Bank; and an inland line, the members of which are Pillesdon, 7 miles from Axminster, Eggardon, near Poorstock, Maiden Bower, near Dorchester, Hamdon Hill and Hod Hill, near Blandford. The line goes on into Wiltshire, and there are Ligurian camps at Whichbury, 4 miles S. of Salisbury, Yarnbury towards the S. of Salisbury, Battlesbury and Scratchbury close to Warminster, Bratton Camp near Westbury, Broadbury and Casterley, overlooking the Vale of Pewsey; and on the other side of the Vale of Pewsey there are Martinsell Camp, Knap Hill Camp and Rybury near Devizes; Oldbury is the next in the series, overhanging Cherhill, which is close to Calne; Barbury, half-way between Marlborough and Swindon; then in Berkshire, Liddington and Uffington, looking down into the Vale of White Horse. The Ridgeway runs past Casterley, Rybury, Barbury, Liddington, Uffington; and possibly "the hollow with a low bank on each side of it" which runs behind Bratton, Battlesbury and Scratchbury is a continuation of it, going on to Yarnbury, and then to Vespasian's camp near Amesbury; which, I suppose, was the capital of the Ligurian Subri, being fortified like their other camps, but in the centre of their territory. There is a continuation of this road, called the Ackling Ditch; and this seems to go on to Maiden Bower, Eggardon and Pillesdon. The Ridgeway bifurcates as it goes through Berkshire and crosses the Thames at Streatley and Wallingford, and is defended by Sinodun in Berkshire. Thence it goes, under the name of the Ikenild

Way, through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Hertford, and Cambridge; still defended by camps at Kimble and Cholesbury in Buckinghamshire, at Totternhoe and Hexton in Bedfordshire, at Welbury and Arbury in Hertfordshire, and at Vandlebury in Cambridgeshire.

Dr Walker gave equally detailed accounts of the Gaelic forts raised to stop the advance of the Ligurians; and the line of forts enumerated above he considered to mark the ultimate limit of the Ligurian occupation in the South. He indicated the Eastern boundary of forts of the Subri; attempted to fix the boundaries of the various Ligurian tribes mentioned by Caesar, and made some remarks on the forts along the three successive boundaries of the Belgae; which, he thought, with all due deference to Dr Guest, ought to be resolved into four. He also gave an account of the forts of the Cotswold Hills, which he attributed to Caesar's Cassi, or the Catti, as they called themselves on their coins, or in popular speech, the Cassivellauni: the Cassi conquered the Dobuni a little while before Aulus Plautius' expedition, and probably made, or, at any rate, improved these forts as a barrier against the Silures. He also thought that Dio Cassius, who called the Dobuni *Boduni*, and told us about their conquest by the Cassi, was more correct in the spelling of their name than other authors, on the evidence of the coins found in the district which they occupied, and marked Bodvoc.

The PRESIDENT made the following remarks upon sculptured columns at Stapleford (Nottinghamshire) and Rothley (Leicestershire) in respect of their bearing on the question of the dedication of places as apart from that of churches:—

The column at Stapleford is a pillar nearly cylindrical, with the upper part cut into four plane faces. Unlike other cylindrical pillars in England (except those at Penrith), it is covered with ornament throughout its whole length, and the ornamentation on the cylindrical part is elaborate and skilful, consisting of various patterns of interlacing bands, some of them very intricate. On two of the four faces are similar interlacements; the third has a cornucopiae scroll; the fourth has what is known in the village as a Danish bird. It is in fact a winged creature, with the feet of a man and the head of an animal with ears and horns. This points to St Luke, but the dedication of the church is St Helen. The village feast is the last Sunday in October, or, if that be the last day of the month, the last Sunday but one. This rule of thumb replaces the original rule, of which an old inhabitant dead many years ago has left a record, that the village wake is governed by old St Luke: "we mun hae him i' t' wake week."

The pillar at Rothley is a rectangular shaft, 12 ft. high, and ornamented on the whole of its four faces with interlacing bands, and foliage scrolls of unusual character and much beauty. Three of the base panels

present the very uncommon feature of a broad border of interlacing bands, enclosing an inner panel of interlacements and scrolls. Besides these ornaments, there are three large panels of a different character, one of which contains a winged dragon with serpent-like body interlacing in an intricate manner with its legs, and the other has a winged figure, evidently a bird, greatly resembling the figure at Stapleford. The feet are bird's claws, and the head is the head of a large bird. This points to St John. The dedication of the Church is St Mary; but the village feast is St John Baptist; the wrong St John, but confusion between the two St Johns is not unknown.

Rude monoliths have been found in Scotland bearing an incised cross and the words *locus Sancti Nicolai*, *locus Sancti Petri Apostoli*. Mr Browne suggests that the early Christian missionaries took possession of each place in the name of some Saint, selecting the Saint so as to have his day as near as possible to the day of the chief pagan celebration of the place. When in the course of time a church was erected, two or three or more centuries later, the dedication of the church would not of necessity be in accordance with the original dedication of the place, but might be guided by other considerations, as for instance, the personal predilection of the founder, or the prevailing fashion regarding saints, or some local circumstance, as the ford at Stapleford connecting two geographical divisions, St Helen having to do with wells and water. Thus many of the puzzling anomalies connected with dedications may be explained in a manner simple, interesting, and new. A fresh light is thrown, too, on the use of the earliest sculptured stones. It has long been known or supposed that sculptured shafts or crosses were erected long before churches in many places; archaeologists may now look to them for indications of the original dedication of the place to Christ or an evangelist or a saint, indications as clear though not as direct as the simple Scottish method + *locus Sancti Petri Apostoli*.

May 24, 1886. Annual General Meeting. The President (the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :

R. M. Lewis, Esq., Downing College.

Prof. J. H. Middleton, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

Major-General E. W. S. Scott, 18, Brookside.

The following Officers were elected for the next year :

President :—the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., St Catharine's College.

New Vice-President :—Prof. C. C. Babington, M.A., F.R.S.

Treasurer :—W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

Secretary :—Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

New members of Council:

- J. E. Foster, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
Rev. Bryan Walker, LL.D., Corpus Christi College.
Rev. Prof. M. Creighton, M.A., Emmanuel College.
G. W. Prothero, Esq., M.A., King's College.
C. Waldstein, Esq., M.A. King's College.

The Annual report alluded with great regret to the loss that the Society had sustained by the death of Mr Bradshaw. (See p. liii.)

The PRESIDENT exhibited a triangular pierced brick (kindly presented to the Society by Mr Pickering Phipps, of Collingtree Manor, through Sir Henry Dryden), of the same character as the brick presented lately to the Society by the Rev. W. G. F. Piggott. The brick presented by Mr Phipps was found in the excavations at Hunsbury, or Danes' Camp, near Northampton; and those concerned in the excavations were completely unable to determine what the use of these triangular bricks was.

Professor E. C. CLARK gave an exhaustive history of the Law School from 1470 A.D. down to the present time; and exhibited and discussed several drawings illustrative of the successive changes in University costume.

After the meeting,

Baron A. von HÜGEL exhibited some antiquities found with Saxon skeletons at Girton in a field recently acquired by the College. The field, extending along the high road, lies to the east of the present buildings, and the skeletons were found within a stone's throw of the College. The collection included a pair of circular and five cross-shaped bronze fibulæ, strings of glass and amber beads, a bangle of Kimmeridge clay, a bronze girdle-hanger(?), a pair of tweezers, a buckle and two pairs of clasps. A large bone comb, two spear heads and several iron knives were also found. Besides the skeletons two rough, plain urns were exhumed, but it was impossible to get them entire out of the earth, and their contents yielded nothing worth preserving.

Mr Walter K. FOSTER, who in conjunction with Baron von Hügel, carried on the excavation, has most generously presented the entire "find" to the Museum of Archaeology. The best thanks of the Society are due to the authorities of Girton College for allowing these excavations to be made.

II. LIST OF COUNCIL ELECTED MAY 24, 1886.

President.

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

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., King's College,
Professor of Surgery.

THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Clare College,
Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

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

Treasurer.

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

Secretary.

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

Ordinary Members of Council.

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

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

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

*Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Trinity College, *Registry.*

*E. C. CLARK, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., St John's College, *Regius Professor of Civil Law.*

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

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

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

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

Rev. Canon MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A., Emmanuel College, *Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

G. W. PROTHERO, Esq., M.A., King's College, *University Lecturer in History.*

C. WALDSTEIN, Esq., M.A., King's College, *Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Reader in Classical Archaeology.*

Excursion-Secretary.

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

Auditors.

SWANN HURRELL, Esq., J.P.

F. C. WACE, Esq., M.A., *Esquire Bedell.*

* Remaining from the old Council.

III. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1885.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1884	145	16	5	Museum of Archaeology:			
Subscriptions	222	12	0	Part of Curator's salary (5 quarters)	62	10	0
Sale of Publications	7	7	4	Show-cases	34	18	3
Interest on G. E. R. stock	7	15	6	Lamps	0	10	0
				Library	2	15	0
	<u>£353 11 3</u>				100	13	3
				Printing			20 18 0
				Portrait Exhibition			11 19 6
				Miscellaneous Expenses			3 1 6
				Balance, Dec. 31, 1885			246 19 0
							<u>£353 11 3</u>

April 6, 1886.
F. C. WACE,
SWANN HURRELL,

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

IV. LIST OF PRESENTS

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 24, 1886.

ANTIQUITIES, &c.

From Mr O. Johnson :

The bowl of a spoon found at Horningsea in 1884.

From Mr Pickering Phipps, Collingtree Manor :

A triangular pierced brick, found at Hunsbury, Northamptonshire.

BOOKS.

A. From various donors:

From Messrs Mears and Stainbank :

Church Bells.

From the United States Department of the Interior :

Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. v.

From the United States Bureau of Education (Washington) :

Circulars of Information (1885), Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1883-84.

From F. W. Putnam, Esq., Curator of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge,
U.S.A.

Remarks upon chipped stone implements, &c.

On Jadeite ornaments from Central America.

lxxviii *Appendix to Report, 1885-86.*

From the Brookville Society of Natural History :

Bulletin of the Society, No. 1.

From the Author :

Handbook of Engraved Gems, by C. W. King, M.A., Trinity College; second edition, London, 1885.

From Mr T. Hughes, Chester :

The Cheshire Sheaf, parts 14—22.

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

Report presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at its First General Meeting, May 6, 1841.

From the St Alban's Architectural and Archaeological Society :

Transactions, 1884.

From Mr E. A. Barber, Philadelphia, U.S.A.:

The Museum, nos. 1—4 (May—August, 1885).

From Mr Walter Lovell :

The Archaeological Journal, nos. 5, 9.

From Dr W. J. Hoffman (Washington):

Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Vol. III.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1885.

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.):
Proceedings, Vol. ix, Index and Title-page, Vol. x, Nos. 2, 3. 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. XLII) Nos. 166, 167, 168, (Vol. XLIII) 169.
3. The St Paul's Ecclesiastical Society (*Hon. Secretary*, E. J. WELLS, Esq., Mallinson House, Wandsworth Common, S.W.):
Transactions, Vol. I, part v.
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):
Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. x, part ii.
6. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History (*Hon. Secretary*, J. MACHELL SMITH, Esq., Bury St Edmunds):
Proceedings, Vol. vi, part 2.
7. The Essex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, H. W. KING, Esq., Leigh Hill, Essex):
Transactions, Vol. III, part 1.
8. The Kent Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Canon W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., Throwley Vicarage, Faversham):
Nothing received this year.
9. The Sussex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Librarian*, R. CROSSKEY, Esq., Lewes):
Facsimile of Domesday Book in relation to the county of Sussex.
4to.
10. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (*Curator*, P. B. HAYWARD, Esq., Cathedral Yard, Exeter):
Nothing received this year.
11. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, W. F. FREER, Esq., Stonygate, Leicester):
Transactions, Vol. vi, part 2.
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 during the year 1884.
13. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (*Hon. Secretary*, C. T. GATTY, Esq., 18 Pelham Grove, Sefton Park, Liverpool):
Transactions, 1874-1882 (8 volumes).
14. The Liverpool Numismatic Society:
Nothing received this year.
15. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (THE SECRETARIES, The Old Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne):
Archaeologia Aeliana, Vol. xi, no. 1. 8vo.
Proceedings, Vol. II, nos. 5-20.

16. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (*Treasurer*, Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham, Wilts.):
Archaeologia Cambrensis (Fifth Series), nos. 6, 7, 8.
17. The Powys-Land Club (*Hon. Secretary*, M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool):
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. xviii, parts ii, iii, Vol. xix, part i.
18. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association (*Hon. Secretary*, ARTHUR COX, Esq., Mill Hill, Derby):
Journal of the Society, Vol. viii. 1886.
19. The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. F. GRAVES, A.B., Inisnag, Stonyford, co. Kilkenny):
Journal of the Association, nos. 60, 61, 62, 63.
20. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (*Archiviste*, M. E. NICARD, Musée de Louvre, Paris):
Mémoires, Tome xlv.
21. The Norwegian Archaeological Society (Antiqvar N. NICOLAYSEN, *Sekretær*, Kristiania):
Nothing received this year.
22. Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale de Norvège à Christiania (*Bibliothécaire*, A. C. DROLSUM):
Nothing received this year.
23. La Commission Impériale Archéologique de la Russie (*Secrétaire*, M. TIESCHHAUSEN, à l'Hermitage, Pétersbourg):
Nothing received this year.
24. Ή ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐταιρία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, γράμματεύς, Athens):
'Εφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογικὴ, Vol. III, parts 3, 4.
Πρακτικά, 1884.
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 Report for 1883.
27. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia (H. PHILIPS, Jun., Esq., Ph.D., *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, 304 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.):
Report of the Society for 1885.

28. The Archaeological Institute of America (*Secretary*, E. H. GREENLEAF, Esq., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.):
Sixth Annual Report, 1884-85. Cambridge, U.S.A.
29. The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington (W. J. HOFFMANN, Esq., M.D.; *Secretary*):
Annual Report, 1881-82.
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):
Dixième Bulletin Annuel.
32. The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society (JOHN E. PRICE, Esq., *Secretary*, Albion Road, Stoke Newington):
Transactions, Part xix (Vol. vi, part 2).
East Barnet, by the Rev. F. C. Cass, M.A. Part 1.
33. The Surrey Archaeological Society (THOMAS MILBOURN, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*, 8 Dane's Inn, London, W.C.):
Collections, Vol. ix, part 1.
34. The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (WM. BIDGOOD, Esq., *Curator*, Taunton Castle):
Proceedings, Vols. IV, VIII, IX, XII, XIII, XV, XVII, XIX—XXVIII, XXX.
35. Die Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde (*President*, Dr DIETRICH SCHÄFER, Jena):
Zeitschrift des Vereins, Band XII, heft 3, 4.
36. American Antiquarian Society: (*Foreign Secretary*, Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Hartford, Conn.):
Nothing received this year.
37. The Johns Hopkins University (N. MURRAY, Esq. *Publication Agency*, Baltimore, Maryland):
University Circulars, November, 1883—May, 1885, Vol. v, no. 43.
Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Annual Reports of the President of the University.
Studies from the Biological Laboratory, Vol. II, nos. 2, 3, 4, Vol. III, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Studies in Historical and Political Science, First Series, Second Series, Third Series, Fourth Series, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

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- New Testament Autographs, by J. Rendel Harris.
Annual Report of the Maryland Historical Society. 1884-85.
Proceedings of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund for the
Education of Freedmen, 1883 (Baltimore).
38. Die Historische Gesellschaft für die Provinz Posen (Dr EHRENBURG,
Sekretär, Posen, North Germany). [10 May 1886.]
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft, erster Jahrgang, heft 3, 4.
39. The British and American Archaeological Society of Rome (*Secretary*,
The Hon. A. J. STRUTT, 76 Via della Croce, Rome). [24 May 1886.]

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. XXVIII)
ISSUED WITH THE PRESENT REPORT,
BEING PART II OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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VI. The Lake of Mœris and the Patriarch Joseph. Communicated by F. COPE WHITEHOUSE, Esq.	177
VII. On Eadmer's Elaboration of the first four books of the <i>Historia Novorum in Anglia</i> . Communicated by MARTIN RULE, M.A., Pembroke College (with two facsimiles).	195
VIII. Remarks on the Land Measures employed in the Channel Islands. Communicated by W. DE GRUCHY, Esq.	305
IX. Some account of the site of a Roman Veteran's holding at Abington Pigotts, in the County of Cambridge. Communicated by the Rev. W. GRAHAM F. PIGOTT, M.A., Peterhouse	309