

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

26 OCTOBER, 1891 TO 25 MAY, 1892,

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXXIV.

BEING No. 1 OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

(SECOND VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



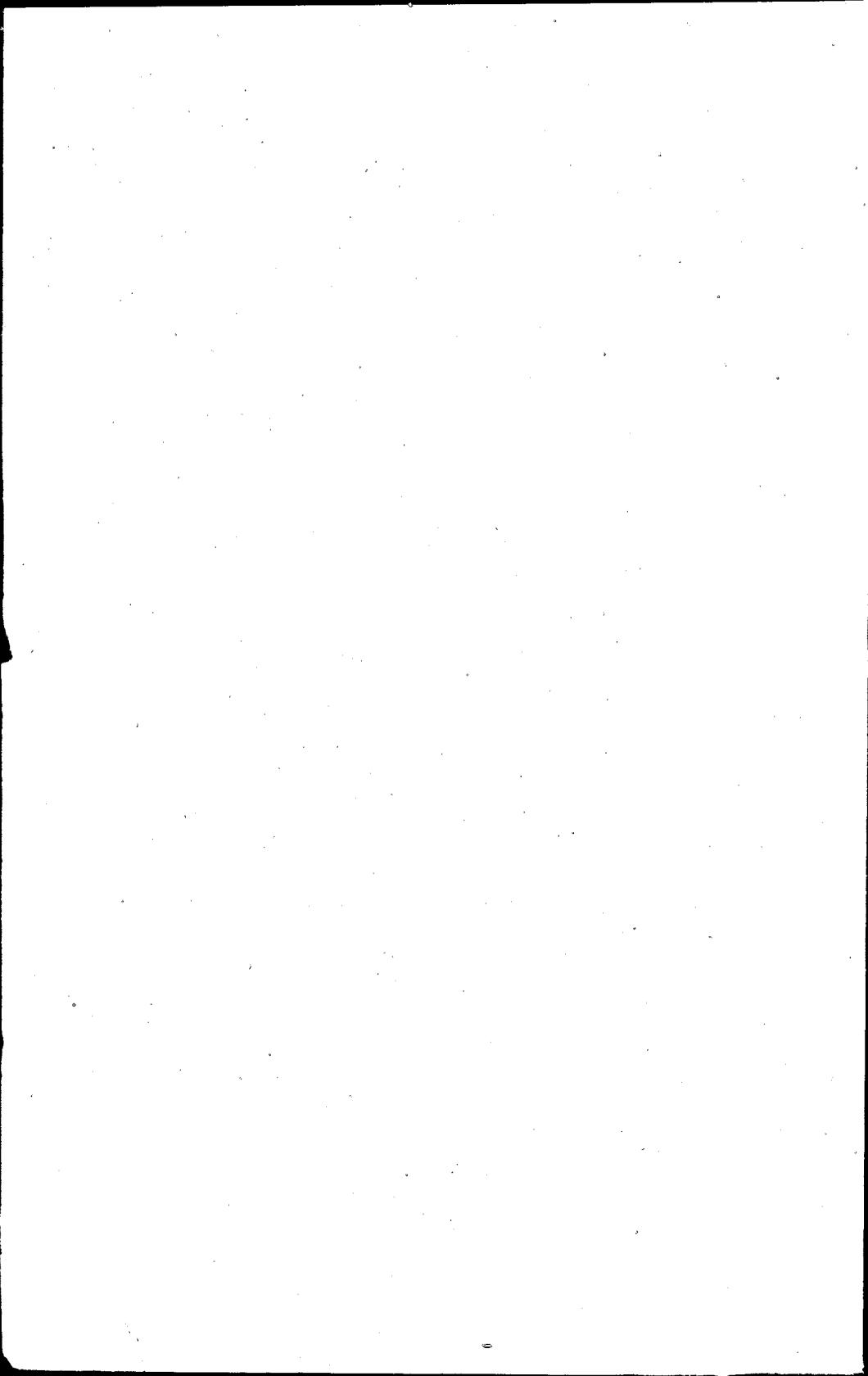
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The Roman camps never, as far as he knew, had so many lines of defence, and had no openings except at the gates through any part of their earthworks.

When however the Romans occupied this camp they carried a raised road across the native lines up to the usual gateways of a regularly constructed Roman camp, and threw up a higher rectangular rampart in the middle. These various episodes in the history of the camp he contended could be observed in the earthworks still existing.

Mr NORMAN BENNETT, undergraduate of Trinity College, made the following communication :

ON SOME ANTIQUITIES FOUND DURING THE RECENT
EXCAVATIONS ON MESSRS FOSTERS' PREMISES IN
SILVER STREET.

This note follows up the line of inquiry as to the position of certain rubbish-holes, whether ditches or pits, which occur within the ancient town of Cambridge as defined by the King's Ditch. That ditch, as far as can be ascertained by excavations, did not approach very close to the houses, but on its banks there was always a waste space where rubbish was shot. Hence we generally find over this area remains of various ages, up to the date when it was levelled and built over. The excavations recently carried on on Messrs Fosters' property on the south side of Silver Street, opposite Queens' College, have exposed a section through such ancient made-ground down to the gravel of the lower river-terrace. The limit of age backward cannot be exactly fixed, as rubbish may have been cast there at any time, even previous to the making of the King's Ditch, but as a matter of fact nothing has yet been found to which an earlier date could be assigned than the 13th or 14th century. The later limit of age is given by the old houses, which appeared to belong to about the 16th and 17th centuries.

The remains found are of considerable interest, though I have not ascertained that any great variety of objects were

obtained. The bones are those of domestic ox and horned sheep, but not in sufficient quantities to generalize upon.

The pottery could be most conveniently exhibited in two divisions. The first and earlier is that of which the type is the old jug with the fluted handle, which provisionally we will assign to the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries; the second and later is that of which the Bellarmine, or grey-beard, is the type, and which belongs to the 16th and 17th centuries, and was possibly in use still later. With the older pottery we would place the bright green glazed ware, and the rimmed cooking pots, and with the later the older pipes, of which a large number of fairly perfect specimens were procured. Unfortunately, no record was kept of the exact positions in which the pipes occurred, so that although they appear to range through a long period, we obtain no satisfactory evidence from them, and have missed another opportunity of fixing the date of the commoner forms which are found in Cambridge.

The age of the grey-beard is pretty well known, and it is perhaps one of the most interesting of the relics recovered from the Silver Street workings. It takes us back to the close of the 16th century, when at Monte Pulciano, in Tuscany, was born the celebrated Cardinal Bellarmine, from whom the jugs take their name. This came about through the religious feuds which shook the Low Countries, Cardinal Bellarmine being sent as the Papal instrument to oppose both by word and by pen the reformed religion, which was then making so much progress. In ridicule of him, and in hostility to his mission, the Protestant party originated this novel design for a drinking jug, the cardinal's general physiognomy lending itself well for the purpose. He is described as short and hard-featured, with the great square-cut beard peculiar to ecclesiastics, and termed the cathedral beard. Thus was also originated the term grey-beard.

This jug became immediately very popular, and thousands were made. It met with a large sale in England during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Perhaps the best reference

to this curiosity is that in a play called "The Ordinary," which was published in 1651.

Thou thing!
 Thy belly looks like to some strutting hill
 O'ershadowed with thy rough beard like a wood,
 Or like a larger jug that some men call
 A Bellarmine, but we a conscience,
 Whereon the tender hand of pagan workman,
 Over the proud ambitious head hath carved
 An idol large, with beard Episcopal,
 Making the vessel look like tyrant Eglon.

The term grey-beard is still used as a name for jugs in Scotland, but the face of the cardinal is no longer reproduced.

MONDAY, *March 7*, 1892.

Professor E. C. CLARK, LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The President made a communication on

THE LEATHER BOTTEL.

Professor Clark exhibited and described a leather bottel recently acquired by himself, which admirably illustrates the old ballad. He also called attention to three specimens from Mr W. B. Redfern's collection, kindly lent for the occasion, one of which is dated 1614.

Mr EDWARD MILLIGEN BELOE gave a lecture on

THE MAKING OF LYNN¹.

The present paper was intended to supplement the paper on "The Great Fen Road²," read to the Society 28 October, 1891.

¹ This paper, originally delivered at Lynn, 24 March, 1891, has been printed and published as a separate pamphlet: "The Making of Lynn. A Lecture (etc.) 8vo. King's Lynn, 1891."

² *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* vii. 112.

It was illustrated by maps and sections, and shewed the gradual way in which the districts of Marshland and Wiggenhall, and finally the land on which the town of Lynn was subsequently built, were reclaimed from the sea.

Dr WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM made a communication on
 BEDFORDSHIRE QUARTER SESSIONS RECORDS,
 1650-60.

Dr Cunningham called attention to the immense amount of curious information in regard to social conditions which may be obtained from the Sessions Records, and gave some examples from Bedfordshire with reference to Game Laws, Church Rates, and Repairs of Roads. His main interest in the matter arose in connection with the question how far the wages-clauses of 5 Elizabeth, cap. 4, were really acted upon. He endeavoured to shew, in opposition to Professor Thorold Rogers, that these clauses remained practically inoperative. This portion of his paper formed part of an article entitled *The Perversion of Economic History*, in the *Economic Journal* for September, 1892.

MONDAY, *May 2*, 1892.

Professor E. C. CLARK, LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following new members were elected:

Lord WALSINGHAM, LL.D., Trinity College, High Steward of the University.

THOMAS CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, M.D., Gonville and Caius College, Regius Professor of Physic.

The Secretary read a communication by Mrs S. S. LEWIS on

NAWÂMEES IN THE PENINSULA OF SINAI.

The Peninsula of Sinai contains more objects of archaic interest than might be supposed from the few attractions it

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