

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

23 OCTOBER, 1893 TO 16 MAY, 1894,

WITH

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXXVI.

BEING No. 3 OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

(SECOND VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)

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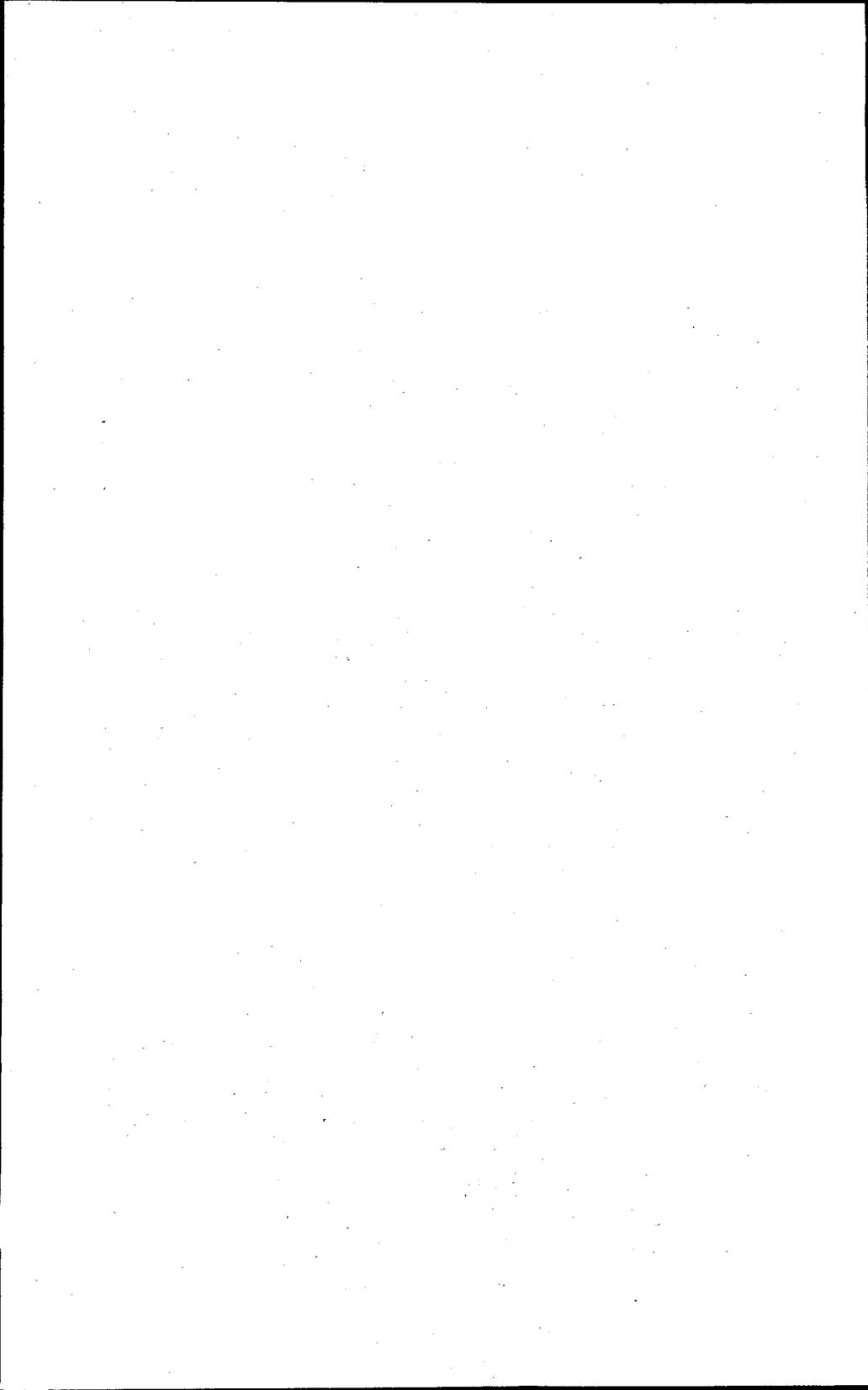
Cambridge:

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & BOWES.

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS.

1895.

*Price 7s. 6d.*



CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN  
PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF TEXAS,

COUNTY OF DALLAS.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**  
WITH  
COMMUNICATIONS  
MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

VOL. VIII.



NEW SERIES.

VOL. II.

1891—1894.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; AND MACMILLAN & BOWES.  
LONDON, GEORGE BELL AND SONS.

1895.

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY J. AND C. F. CLAY,  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

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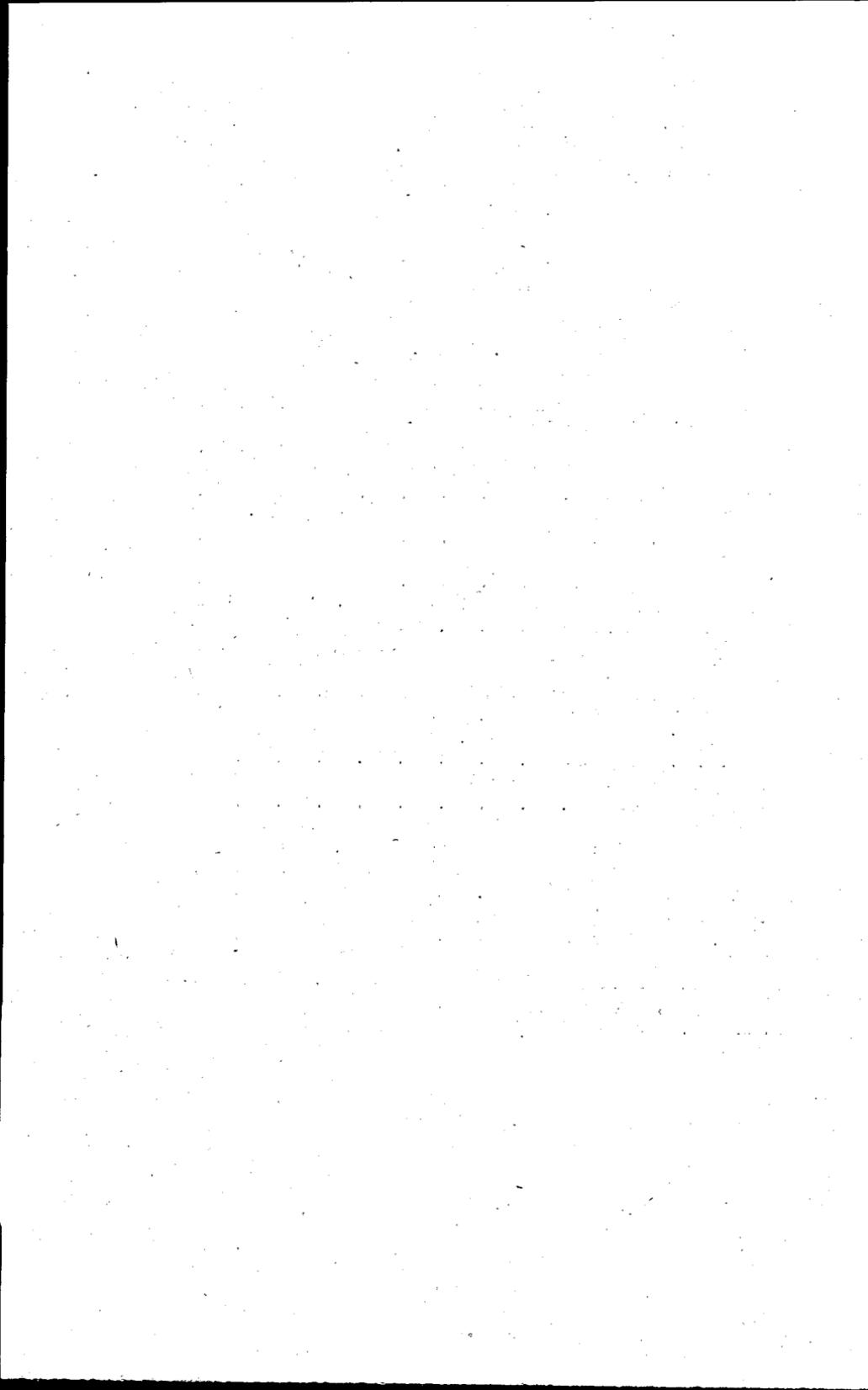
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PROCEEDINGS  
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1893—1894.

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MONDAY, *October 23*, 1893.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the Chair.

S. M. LEATHES, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, was elected a member of the Council of the Society.

Dr CLARK exhibited and presented to the Society two casts of an Etruscan inscription, on which he made the following remarks:

These *plaques* represent the front and one side of an inscribed *cippus* of travertine now in the Museum of Archæology at Perugia. It was discovered in 1822 near that town. The back and the other side are plain. The casts are taken *from* a cast, and therefore exactly reproduce the original inscription both in direction and relief. As regards the relative position of the two *plaques*, the narrower one ought to be on the spectator's left of the wider one, being on the true right side of the *cippus*. The casts, which I ordered in Perugia, and had sent after me by sea, have been remarkably little damaged in transit. A few slight flakes were broken off the top of the

wider plaque, but most of them have been re-attached by Baron A. von Hügel, and the first line can be reproduced, at least in as legible a condition as the original one, from a squeeze in my possession, which was taken, I think from the original, but is too fragile for exhibition.

The correct relative position of the two *plaques* may have some bearing upon the interpretation, but each reads independently, recurring words being found to run over from one line into another in both *plaques*. The writing is from right to left of the spectator. The characters may be pretty certainly attributed to a comparatively late period—the end of the Republic, or the beginning of the Empire at Rome. There is a considerable amount of undoubted punctuation, and several words recur not infrequently. But there is not as yet, to my knowledge, any satisfactory interpretation of the inscription or determination of its subject. A reading is given in the *Monumenti di Perugia* of Count Conestabile, which is followed by a number of various suggested translations<sup>1</sup>, and a reduced photographic representation of the *cippus* occurs in the volume of *Tavole* (p. 1). A short account of this monument will also be found in the third edition of Dennis' *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*<sup>2</sup>; which work contains in its valuable introduction a good Etruscan alphabet (p. xlvi.). The inscription is of interest as being the most considerable specimen of the Etruscan language known, until the recent reading of certain linen mummy-wrappers in the Museum at Agram, of which a full account has been given by Professor Krall<sup>3</sup>. Those wrappers, although they contain a much greater amount of writing than this inscription, are not so clear, either as to order of sequence or legibility. It is possible, however, that the great increase of the materials for investigation may bring us somewhat nearer to the reading of that hitherto unsolved riddle the Etruscan language.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. iv. pp. 3, 4, 511—536.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. II. p. 424.

<sup>3</sup> *Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Academie der Wissenschaften in Wien*, Band xli. No. iii.

Professor HUGHES made the following communication :

ON SOME ANCIENT DITCHES AND MEDIEVAL  
REMAINS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF RECENT EXCA-  
VATIONS NEAR THE PITT PRESS.

INTRODUCTION.

I have already (25 January, 1892) laid before the Society the results of some excavations carried on near the Barnwell Gate<sup>1</sup>, from which I inferred that there were traces of earlier ditches than that dug by order of Henry III., and commonly referred to as the King's Ditch. Owing to the want of any museum in this country in which specimens of medieval date are arranged and labelled so as to be available for comparative study, I had great difficulty in determining the age of many of the objects there found, but, nevertheless, I offered a tentative classification, founded upon the relative position of the remains found in Cambridge, and supplemented by such small scraps of evidence as I could collect elsewhere.

One principal point on which I laid stress on the former occasion was that several pits and trenches were found near the line along which Henry III. is supposed to have carried his great fosse. Had one only been observed it would undoubtedly have been referred to him, and we should have had to explain away the occurrence of older relics in it by supposing that they were turned up in the surface-soil of adjoining gardens, and thrown in with weeds, stones, &c. This may be true in many cases, but we have now the fact to face that there are, not only here but at other points, several ditches along the strip of land adjoining the King's Ditch, and that at different horizons in them, and in the surrounding made ground, different groups of relics were found. It seemed that there were long periods of neglect during which the ditches got silted up, or choked with rubbish, and perhaps even purposely filled and built over; and that then there occurred times of beating the boundaries, contesting encroachments, and cleaning out the ditches.

<sup>1</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* Vol. VIII. p. 32.

It will be understood that a description of the contents of the ditches necessarily tells the story of their infilling only, and not of their excavation, and, as this infilling was not done all at once, their contents belong to different ages. Some parts of the King's Ditch have been filled up within the memory of man. As a rule a ditch cannot be newer than the oldest objects found in it; but there are sources of error in this. Rubbish of much greater antiquity than the digging of the ditch may be gathered off the surrounding ground and thrown in, or, more commonly, when a ditch is being filled, the soil used for the purpose may be full of ancient remains. In this way, for instance, we account for Roman pottery in the soil covering the much later interments on the hill above Cherryhinton. The period of excavation of a ditch may be indicated in somewhat the same way. If the material dug out be of a well-marked character, as gravel or clay, it can be readily distinguished from the old surface-soil alongside the ditch, and the ditch cannot be older than the newest objects so covered, which were lying on the surface of the ground when the material was thrown out from the ditch on to that surface.

#### SUPPLEMENT TO FORMER PAPER.

I have already begun to profit by my boldness in publishing the very incomplete records derived from the excavations along the ditches near Barnwell Gate, in the assistance and information I am getting from friends to whom my former paper explained the line of enquiry I was endeavouring to follow. For instance, I figured (Pl. IX. fig. 76) a curious bone ratchet, for which I could not suggest any use<sup>1</sup>. It was found with a jug which I was inclined to refer to the 13th century. My friend Mr Arthur G. Wright, the able superintendent of the Guildhall Museum in London, having seen this figure and remark, pointed out at once that it was the ratchet of a cross-bow. Now in 1485 Henry VII. instituted the Yeomen of the Guard, who all used the long bow, and a few years later (19th Henry VII.) the use of the cross-bow was forbidden by Act of Parliament.

<sup>1</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* Vol. VIII. p. 50.

My friend Mr J. W. Clark, in the course of his researches into the history of medieval libraries<sup>1</sup>, came upon the description of two waxed tablets containing an account of the travels of Philippe le Bel, and of the expenses incurred.

In Franklin's<sup>2</sup> history of the Library of Saint-Germain-des-Prés he mentions among the treasures once to be seen there :

"Des tablettes de bois, enduites de cire. 'Il y a,' dit Dubreul<sup>3</sup>, 'huit tablettes de bois, longues chacune de treize pousses et larges de cinq, cirées des deux costez. Et sur la cire, de l'écriture faite avec le poinçon ou burin proprement dit *graphium*. De laquelle une partie se peut encore lire. Qui nous monstre *quomodo veteres scribebant in ceratis tabulis*.' Ces précieuses tablettes renferment l'itinéraire de Philippe le Bel depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'en juillet 1307; elles ont été publiées par M. Natalis de Wailly, et le *fac-simile* de l'une d'elles a été reproduit dans le *Nouveau traité de diplomatique*."

In the account of the Abbaye de Saint Victor<sup>4</sup> also, Franklin describes another similar volume of waxed tablets :

"Mentionnons enfin des tablettes de bois enduites de cire et mieux conservées que celles qui existaient à la bibliothèque de l'Abbaye de Saint-Germain-des-Prés. 'Ces tablettes,' dit Leprince<sup>5</sup>, 'sont composées de quatorze gros feuillets, y compris la couverture, dont la partie intérieure fait le commencement et la fin. Elles sont plus longues et plus larges que celles que l'on voit ailleurs. L'on n'y rencontre presque point de lacunes. Elles contiennent les dépenses faites par Philippe le Bel pendant une partie de ses voyages, depuis le 28 Avril 1301 jusqu'au 31 mars 1302.'"

These descriptions agree very closely with that of the waxed tablets from the excavations in Sidney Street<sup>7</sup>, and the facsimile of a page by M. de Wailly has a wonderful resemblance

<sup>1</sup> *Libraries in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods*. The Rede Lecture delivered June 13, 1894. 8vo. Camb. 1894.

<sup>2</sup> *Les Anciennes Bibliothèques de Paris*, par Alfred Franklin, i. 131, part of the *Histoire Générale de Paris*, 4to. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1867.

<sup>3</sup> J. Dubreul, *Théâtre des Antiquités de Paris*, p. 289.

<sup>4</sup> Tom. I. p. 468. Voyez encore une dissertation de l'abbé Le Beuf dans les *Mémoires de l'Académie des inscriptions*, tom. xxxiii. de l'édition in-12.

<sup>5</sup> *Les Anciennes Bibliothèques*, ut supra, p. 169.

<sup>6</sup> Leprince, *Essai historique sur la bibliothèque du roi*, p. 338. Voyez encore Jordan, *Histoire d'un voyage littéraire*, p. 72, et le *Nouveau traité de diplomatique*, i. 458.

<sup>7</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* Vol. VIII. p. 50.

in the form of the writing and all other details to the undeciphered page which Mr Dew Smith has so skilfully reproduced for me<sup>1</sup>.

I saw no reason for questioning the accuracy of the information I got from the workmen, and offered an explanation of the preservation of such perishable material as wood and wax. The associated remains I referred to the 13th and 14th centuries. It is very satisfactory therefore to find these French examples dated 1301 to 1307.

### THE TOWN DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES.

The view that there was a ditch round Cambridge long before the time of Henry III. is amply confirmed by documentary evidence, and also by the further discoveries now described, as is, by inference, the suggestion that the gates, such as they were, stood within the ditch. On the 6th, of November, 1215, about half-a-century before the date of Henry III.'s ditch, King John commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to allow to the Bailiffs of Cambridge the costs they had incurred in enclosing the town, and making pickaxes, spades, and iron hooks<sup>2</sup>—implements which indicate digging only.

In the letters patent issued by Henry III. 22 February, 1268, among other provisions intended to promote concord between the University and Town, we find the following :

Further, we will that the Town of Cambridge be cleaned of mud and filth, and be kept clean; and that the watercourses be opened as they used to be formerly, and when opened be watched, in order that filth may flow freely through them, unless necessity or convenience stand in the way; and further that all obstacles to traffic be got rid of; and especially that the Great Ditch of the Town be cleaned<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* VIII. 50. Plate ix. fig. 74. Plate x.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Claus. 17 John. membr. 19, ed. Hardy, p. 234 b. Rex baronibus de scaccario salutem. Computate Ballivis Cantabrigie custum quod posuerunt per visum et testimonium legalium hominum in clastura ville Cant', et in pikosiis et beschis et crokis ferreis faciendis et in cariagio armorum, scalarum, targiarum, et cordarum. Teste me ipso apud Roffam, vj. die Novembris, anno regni nostri xvij<sup>mo</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pat. 52 Hen. III. membr. 26. Preterea volumus quod villa Canteburggie a fimis et sordibus mundetur et munda teneatur, et quod

In these directions the *watercourses* are spoken of as distinct from the *Great Ditch*; yet both, apparently, had to do with the drainage.

I will next quote a passage from the *Architectural History of the University and Colleges*. Professor Willis is describing the ancient condition of Garret Ostell Greene, now part of the site of Trinity College, but then an island.

This was a piece of common land.....separated from the site of Michael House by a ditch called the Town Ditch.....But from the expressions used in the deeds of the fourteenth century it is plain that the ditch in question had at that period not only a free current of water through it from the river, but was navigable for barges. We have found it described as "running water (*aquam currentem*)," "stream of water (*filum aque*)," "King's Stream (*aquam Domini Regis*)" etc.; and it had the landing-place called Flaxhythe near its southern extremity....But when the hithes had become [private] property...the canal fell into disuse for navigation, and became merely a boundary ditch, called "Kyngs Dyche" (*fossatum Regis*), or "common ditch," names employed for the ordinary ditches by which the commons were fenced in, as well as for the great ditch which King Henry the Third made for the defence of the town<sup>1</sup>.

In a deed dated 1423 this same boundary ditch is called *fossatum commune*. It is evident that from these traditional names we cannot infer much respecting the age or origin of any particular ditch to which they may have been from time to time applied. As the ditch got filled the idea of boundary rather than of fosse was attached to the name, and at last it would be applied to all the unenclosed area through which the ditch ran. This, being no man's land, was claimed by the Crown, and, as it became a kind of common, would be pastured by riparian owners, and rubbish freely shot on to it. We can easily understand how such an area would be encroached upon by buildings, how tributary ditches, having no outfall when the main ditch was choked, would become a nuisance and be filled up, and how at last there would be complaints, and an

*aqueductus aperiantur sicuti antiquitus esse solebant, ac aperti custodian-  
tur, vt per eos sordes effluere possint, nisi alia necessitas aut vtilitas obste-  
terit; et quod alia obstacula transitum impediencia amoueantur, et pre-  
cipue ut magnum fossatum ville mundetur.*

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Hist.* ii. 405.

order made to re-open the outer main ditch. When this was done it would often have been found easier to divert it a little from its original course, to straighten it here, and extend it there, to avoid stopping roads and pathways which had become established, or undermining buildings which had advanced beyond the original boundary. This is the history which is suggested by the scattered notices of the Cambridge ditches which we find in early documents, and which best explains the results of recent excavations.

In the right-hand upper corner of Lyne's plan of Cambridge, dated 1574, a short account of the town is printed, from which I will translate the following passage :

Henry the Third, King of England, fortified Cambridge with a ditch and gates about 1265. At that time he defended himself there against the wrongdoing and the attacks of certain outlaws who held the Isle of Ely. Moreover he would have surrounded it with a wall as well, had not London been occupied in his absence by Gilbert Earl of Clare, so that he was obliged to confront a fresh danger. Some trace of this ditch, which from that time was called the King's Ditch, is to be seen on this plan. But that which in the first instance was set out with very deep and very wide excavations for the circumvallation and defence of the town, now provides fairly well for the cleansing of filth from the streets, and for washing dirt into the River Granta. If the men of Cambridge would cooperate and cause the rivulet (*amniculus*) which is now at Trumpington Ford to flush this ditch, no town would be more charming than Cambridge, and the memory of so great a benefit would not be more gratifying to posterity, than agreeable and profitable to themselves.

The above account is too short to enable us to gather from it whether the fosse was made instead of the wall, or whether the plan was to build a wall round the town inside the fosse. If this was proposed previous to the digging of the fosse, we must infer that a sufficient space for a great town wall was left between the fosse and the houses. Again, what was the 'rivulet (*amniculus*) which was at Trumpington Ford'? Was it the Vicar's Brook which had to be forded on the way to Trumpington, or an artificially banked stream along the line of Hobson's Conduit, or a leet coming off near the traditional ford between Trumpington and Grantchester, and running along the west flank of Dam Hill (so called from the bank for ponding

back the water) across Vicar's Brook west of the Leys and of Peterhouse, and into the King's Ditch near the King's Mill which it would serve en route? This water would flow along the whole length of the King's Ditch, and out opposite Magdalene College. Hobson seems to have taken the hint given by Lyne at the end of his description, and turned a body of water into Cambridge—but he took it from the Shelford springs, as had been previously partly done by Dr Perne.

Dr Perne, when Vice-Chancellor, writing to Lord Burghley about the plague, 21 November, 1574, says:

I do send to your honor a brief note of such as have died of the plage in Cambridge hitherto, with a mappe of Cambridge, the which I did first make principally for this cause, to shewe how the water that cometh from Shelford to Trumpingtonford and from thence nowe doth passe to y<sup>e</sup> Mylles in Cambridge, as appearith by a blewe line drawne in the said mappe from Trumpingtonford, (withowte any comoditie) might be conveighed from the said Trumpingtonford into the King's ditch, the which waie as appearith by a red lyne drawne from the said Trumpingtonford to the King's Ditch, for the perpetual scouringe of the same, the which would be a singular benefite for the healthsomes both of the Universitie and of the Towne, besides other comodities that might arise thereby. I do trust in Almighty God, and I do greatly desire to see this thinge once brought to passe which hath been of longe tyme wished for of many<sup>1</sup>.

The question as to whether or not Cambridge was fortified at any time, arose out of an examination of the ground close to the Barnwell Gate, and I could not find that there were any traces of a strong defence at that point. All the relics I procured were objects of domestic use. No stones, or bolted beams, or instruments of war, were, as far as I saw, turned out of the ditches anywhere. The position was, probably, important more from its being on a great thoroughfare than from its being just within a fortified entrance. But I cannot find any reason for

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, *Annals*, ii. 323. When a supply of water was brought into the town from Shelford in 1610 (*Ibid.* iii. 37) it is described as a "current of water arising or running from the...Nine Wells...down to the ford commonly called Trumpington Ford, and from thence by a watercourse...newly...made, partly in the fields, and partly in the Town of Cambridge, and through the said common drain or sewer called the King's Ditch, into the river and high stream there."

placing the Barnwell gate where indicated on the 10 foot ordnance map. On the contrary, in the account of the destruction of the gate by the Islanders, i.e., the disaffected inhabitants of the Isle of Ely, it is said that the enemy forded the ditch and destroyed the gate. There would be little use in putting a gate on the outside of the ditch where the enemy could destroy it under cover of the gate itself, with little chance of support for the defenders.

If now we turn to the south entrance, near the Trumpington gate, we find similar doubts and difficulties. Trumpington gate is supposed to have stood somewhere on the road which runs between Pembroke College and the church of S. Mary the Less, but, if the ditch which runs along Mill Lane be the equivalent or continuation of that which runs down Hobson Street, which, however, is not certain, the gate would here also probably be placed on the *inside*, that is, nearer to S. Botolph's church. The church of S. Botolph, the patron saint of wayfarers and vagabonds, should be near the entrance to the town. Mr Robert Ellis, whose memory carries him back to the beginning of the century, has given me much valuable information, and allowed me to copy a MS. map constructed by him to show the position of the King's Ditch and adjoining properties in the neighbourhood of Garlic Fair Lane in the year 1818, where a considerable part of the King's Ditch was still open. Mr Ellis, whose zeal for the interests of the Borough led him particularly to enquire into the tenure of various strips of property belonging to it, is of opinion that a careful examination of the position of the King's Ditch would often assist in determining the exact limits of the area belonging to the Corporation, because the ditch and its marginal waste, generally, according to him, about 24 feet in breadth, which was originally claimed by the Crown, subsequently became the property of the Corporation. Mr Ellis supports the view that the gates were inside the ditch by the ingenious argument that at each end of what, on this hypothesis, was the gate, there is, or was, both in Sidney Street and Trumpington Street, a small separate property of such extent as might have been left for the gatehouse and

its opposite post and flanking defence. Dr Caius<sup>1</sup> says that he recollected the two posts of the Barnwell Gate, though one was gone by the time he wrote. He also describes the position of the Trumpington Gate, but he does not say whether they were inside or outside the King's Ditch, and his description does not enable us to determine their exact place.

I have now endeavoured to trace further east and south the two ditches of which I formerly obtained evidence as running, one along Hobson's Street under the new Post Office and down Tibb's Row, the other under Mr Hunnybun's premises, and, as I was informed by Mr Burwick, touched again under Messrs Cork and Child's, where it was seen turning away to the south.

Mr Moyes informed me that one ditch passed across the corner of the bowling green of the Lion Hotel, and that the edge of it was supposed to have been touched in digging the foundations of the Masonic Club. That which ran up Tibb's Row seems to have turned a little south under the end of the Vicar's Buildings, and if so would probably be continued east of the Masonic Hall to the ditch which is known to run into the corner of the site of the old Botanic Garden. When the foundations of the new Chemical Laboratory were being dug this ditch was exposed, and though its occurrence was not unforeseen, it cost the University a considerable additional sum of money. There was a single deep trench, which was filled with black silt and pottery and bones of medieval date, but some of the water from Hobson's conduit found its way north along it. I am not aware of any second ditch having ever been observed along this line. It ran obliquely across the site of the old Botanic Garden, from the south-west corner of the new Chemical Laboratory to the north-east corner of the new Museum buildings, and west of the old Chemical Laboratory.

#### EXCAVATIONS AT THE PITT PRESS.

When the foundations of the Press Extension buildings were dug last summer, the whole area as far as excavated was found to be covered with medieval remains of various kinds. It was evidently upon the area along which the great boundary

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Cant. Acad.* 116.

ditches of the town ran, and yet was close to dwellings, the household rubbish from which had been for ages thrown away into the ditches, or into pits dug for the purpose, while here and there wells had been sunk into the waterbearing base of the gravel, and carefully lined with brick or dressed stone. These wells had almost always been filled with rubbish, purposely thrown in at some remote period. The section across the area now described was as follows (fig. 1).

S. Botolph's Hostel stood somewhere on the margin of this ditch between Penny Farthing Lane and Pembroke College, and this site was in Fuller's time occupied by a cook named Wenham. Near the ditch on the other side of Trunpington Street, where the tower of the Press now is, stood the inn called The Cardinal's Hat<sup>1</sup>, so that ample provision was made for the accommodation of travellers immediately upon their arrival in the town.

Unfortunately there was no systematic record of the exact position of the ditch first opened, or of the relics disinterred during the early part of the excavations. A good deal of the work had been done before I noticed that earth was being removed from the site, after which I endeavoured to make notes of the sections and of the position of the objects found.

The area may conveniently be described under three heads: (1) the site approached from Silver Street; (2) the site on the north side of Mill Lane; and (3) the site on the south side of Mill Lane.

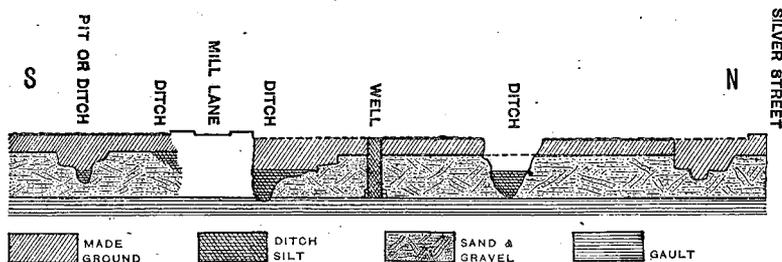


FIG. 1. Section of area described.

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Hist.* III, 135. The Inn of that name is now in the lane at the back of Mr Headley's premises.

## THE AREA ADJOINING SILVER STREET ON THE SOUTH.

On the south side of Silver Street, nearly opposite the back entrance to the Master of S. Catharine's Lodge, there was a varying but considerable depth, generally 10 feet or more, of made earth, and various classes of objects occurred in different patches of ground. In the south-west corner<sup>1</sup> there was a pit in which numerous fragments of slip ware were found. Among these was a figure (Pl. XIV. fig. 15) with the hands crossing the front of the body, and perhaps intended to be represented as supporting a small shallow basin  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch across, such as might have been used as a vessel for holy water. A rosary hangs down nearly to the ground on the left, and two white bands are seen in the folds of the dress on the right. The head of the figure is unfortunately lost. There were a good many vessels of a similar slip ware from this locality.

As deep excavations were being carried on at the same time over several parts of this area, as well as inside the buildings to the south, there is some little doubt as to the association of objects obtained from the workmen here.

Further back to the south, but before the first ditch was reached, a great number of tobacco pipes were found together. These did not appear to be the broken pipes thrown out from some place of public entertainment, for there were many perfect specimens. They belong to the 4th period of the tentative classification offered to the Society. Behind the Black Lion Inn, and about 35 yards from the street, there was a deep ditch. My informant, one of the workmen engaged on the spot during the excavations, said it was some 20 feet deep. It ran under the new buildings at the west side of the area, and was again dug into for some alterations necessitated under the old buildings further east. This would indicate a direction through the middle of the block between Silver Street and Mill Lane. This part I saw, and from it procured some pottery which may belong to a period from the 13th to the 15th century. I cannot help suspecting that whereas near Barnwell Gate the inner ditch was

<sup>1</sup> Most of the specimens from this part of the site were obtained by Mr Freeman, who kindly placed them at my disposal for description.

the older, here, on the contrary, near Trumpington Gate, of the two ditches opened on this occasion, the outer may be the older. It may be that in the time of Henry III. they reopened part of the older ditch, so that the two lines coincided through the site of the old Botanic Garden, and then carried the new extension north of the original line, filling the outer and older ditch when it left it again. Perhaps changes in the pool below the mills may have called for a different outfall. Perhaps the equivalent of what we have spoken of as Hunnybun's Ditch may run further south than Mill Lane, i.e. nearer Mr Hough's garden.

#### THE AREA ADJOINING MILL LANE ON THE NORTH.

About half way across the site from east to west, on the north side of Mill Lane, and some four feet from the north wall of the new block of buildings, there was a well 12 feet 9 inches deep, square at the bottom, measuring inside 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, walled to a depth of 2 feet 4 inches with dressed blocks of Barnack stone, evidently derived from some ancient building, as there were several split columns about a foot in diameter used up in the work. At the bottom of this well or cesspool there was a mass of black mud, containing much vegetable matter, and fragments of iron and pottery. Among the other objects found here was a large colander in coarse red partly glazed ware. It was broken, but nearly all the pieces were present, so that its size and shape could be ascertained. It measured 12 inches in diameter by 3 inches in depth, and had short projecting drawn out knobs to catch on to an iron ring or frame. A green-glazed, vertically fluted, pipkin or porringer was also found, with fragments of various other pots and pans, and a few pieces of iron such as might have been part of the handle of a bucket. There were also a number of uppers and soles of hobnailed boots, of much larger size than those found in the adjoining ditch<sup>1</sup>. The leather was black and sodden, but well preserved. All traces of thread had perished, but the marks of the stitching could be seen on the leather. The boots were strongly curved to

<sup>1</sup> See fig. 2, p. 276, No. 4.

the natural form of the foot. There was one small glass tumbler with an ornamented base, but this had probably fallen in at some much later date than the other objects mentioned above.

In the upper part of the deposit, where what may be called the made ground extended across the black silty deposit in the ditch, there were large round bottles or flagons of at least two sizes, one having a base as large as a magnum, the other smaller, but as to the age of these I am unable to offer any suggestion. As the whole area was at one time or another waste land, over which rubbish might be shot, and in which gravel pits were dug, there were many isolated objects brought to me the exact association of which I am unable to record, but which often suggest points in the history of the site. The coins and tokens found, as far as I can make out, do not carry us farther back than the time of Charles II., and consist chiefly of Nuremberg tokens. But such metal objects work their way down, and fall unobserved out of surface soil to the bottom of a pit, and moreover a large number of the workmen in a district like this always have a few in their pockets. So that unless one finds them oneself *in situ* they do not as a rule furnish trustworthy evidence.

#### THE MILL LANE DITCH.

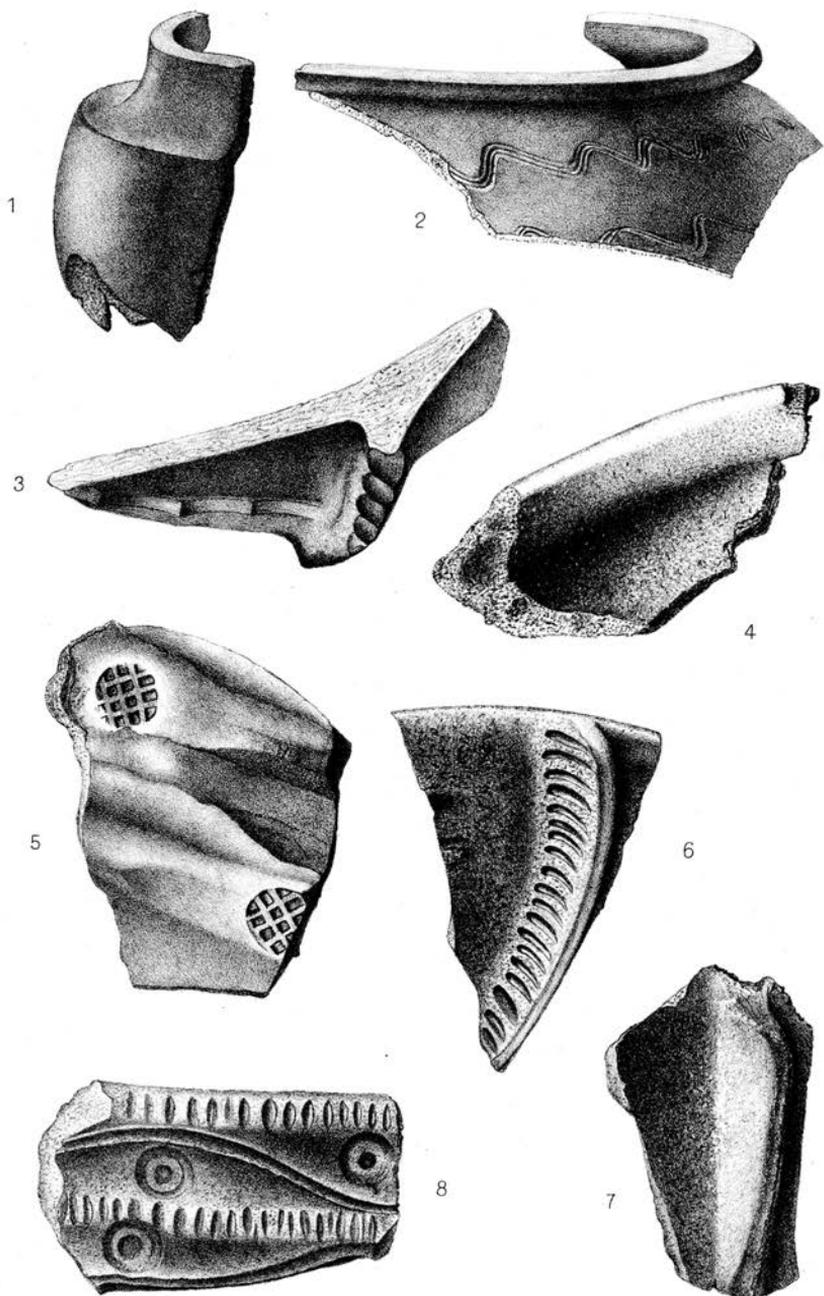
Along the north side of Mill Lane, and partly under the roadway, a deep ditch was found, agreeing exactly both in dimensions and in the objects found in it with that described in my former paper as Hunnybun's Ditch. The quantity and variety of the pottery of identical character in the two ditches points to their having been filled during the same period. We rarely found any pieces that could be joined together except those obviously broken recently by the workmen's tools. They were fragments which had been scattered over the waste ground on which rubbish had been thrown. The unglazed black pottery, in texture and form strongly resembling Roman ware, occurred in this ditch abundantly, and in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt that it was contemporaneous with the jugs with fluted and stamped handles, and to render it almost

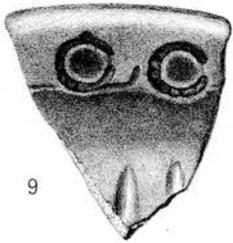
certain that it was in common use down to the time of the tall red jugs with long necks and pinched base, the first appearance of which we have referred to the 13th century. Although we have now some better specimens, the character of most of them is so exactly like that of the vessels figured in my former paper (Plates II. III. IV. figs. 18—21)<sup>1</sup> that it is unnecessary to repeat either the description or the figures. There are, however, some forms not observed among the pottery from the Barnwell Gate which call for notice, either as showing the persistence of Roman characters in medieval vessels, or their association with more obvious productions of the Middle Ages. We should not formerly have had much hesitation in referring No. 1 to Roman manufacture (Pl. XIII. fig. 1). It has a grey paste with a kiln-blackened exterior, and is of a hard texture with metallic ring. There was also a portion of the rim of what was probably a saucer-like vessel with zig-zag markings, and several portions of a vessel similar to one from the Barnwell Gate (Pl. II. fig. 1), but which is of sufficient interest to be figured here (Pl. XIII. fig. 2). It has a strongly bent back rim, and two lines of zig-zag pattern roughly scraped on with a hard body which opened into three or more points, as it might be a broken stick. This, while on the one hand resembling the Roman ware in texture, and, except for its strongly bent back rim, in form also, is connected with medieval pottery by the pattern, which is the same as that which occurs on the glazed red vessel figured above (Pl. VI. fig. 48) and less clearly in fig. 53. It is in trifles of this sort, rather than in similarity of form such as might be determined by domestic requirements, that we may expect to see evidence of continuity of manufacture through long ages in any district.

The coarse ware with white specks of calcined flint in vessels with rims  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad occurred here also. Pipkins were also found, we may almost say as a matter of course.

There were a good many portions of handles and rims of

<sup>1</sup> Plates II. to XI. were published in illustration of my former paper. Plates XIII. and XIV. are in illustration of this paper.

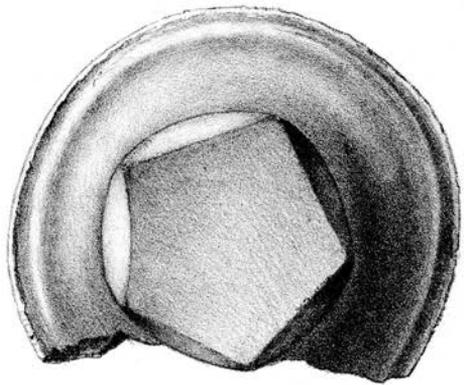




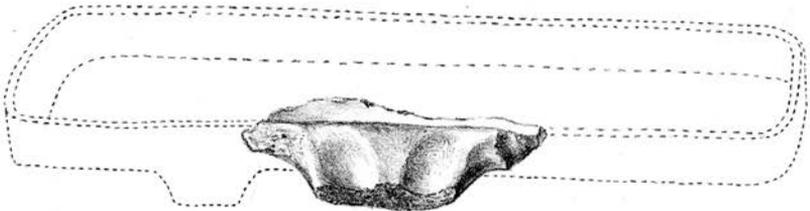
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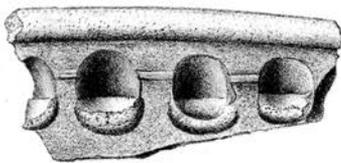
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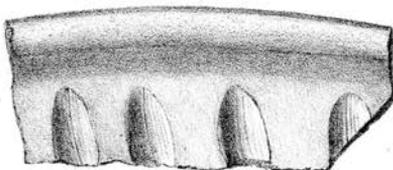
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12



15

large jugs of the same unglazed hard black ware. In all of these the handles sprang from close to the rim, and in most of them were flat and fluted (Pl. v. fig. 31), though a few were round as in Pl. v. fig. 37. The handles were pinched on, the impressions of the fingers being very clear, and arranged more or less symmetrically; but the handle appears to have been generally brushed over when still wet to remove all traces of joining, so that the skin marks are obliterated. It is difficult to suggest a reason for some of the mouldings on this dark grey ware. The base-rim of No. 3 for instance (Pl. XIII. fig. 3) is symmetrically scalloped, and has remains of a projecting band, cut, when the clay was soft, into a transverse ridge and furrow, at intervals of about three-quarters of an inch. Of course a vessel so marked would not be so likely to slip off the irons as a smooth bottomed one..

There were fragments of vessels of reddish unglazed ware, with the white speckly appearance given by chips of calcined flint, and much resembling Roman mortaria (Pl. XIII. fig. 4). On one piece of this black ware (*ibid.* fig. 5) there was the cross-bar stamp with which we are familiar on Saxon cinerary urns—another small connecting link between the Old English and Roman ware.

We found the next group mixed up with these fragments of black ware, but becoming more common in higher and newer deposits when any sequence was clear. In this the ware was more often red, or at any rate red inside. The common forms of jug still prevailed, but the fluting of the handle was supplemented or superseded by irregular perforations made with some sharp pointed instrument, and arranged in rows or in patterns along the handles and around their place of attachment. In some cases it seems as if these deep punctures were made where a separately moulded piece of clay had to be attached to the vessel, as at the base of a handle, so as to drive some of the clay of the handle through into the vessel and so clip it on as it were. These are all modifications of the forms already figured (Pl. v. figs. 29—33 and 34—37). The red jugs and other vessels found with them were at first unglazed, then partially glazed, and the

glaze allowed to run irregularly down the sides. Whole glazing does not appear to have been general at any time.

There were some vessels belonging to the oldest type of glazed pottery with flat fin-like projections. The parts thus thickened and strengthened are generally the only fragments preserved (Pl. XIII. figs. 6 and 7). This ware has a strong metallic, dark, or yellowish green glaze.

A portion of a large coarse vessel with a rough glaze has such an interesting ornamentation that I have thought it worth reproducing (Pl. XIII. fig. 8). A barred pattern runs round the rim, and is repeated below at about an inch from it. Between the two a strong furrow is traced, probably in long loops, but the fragment is too small to make this out. Above and below this furrow alternately there are circular stamps, also strongly reminding us of some of those seen on Saxon cinerary urns. On another piece a similar stamp occurs in which the ring is interrupted in the manner seen on stencil-plates (Pl. XIV. fig. 9). We found here a considerable number of the bases of the tall red jugs with pinched base which occur everywhere in deposits belonging to the 13th and two following centuries. There were also several small bases, or stands, of vessels of a somewhat brighter red ware and glaze, but I do not know the exact spot where these were found, and can offer no evidence as to their age. There was the red pipkin, the *tire-lire* or money pot, like that formerly figured (Pl. VII. figs. 62, 63 and 64), and another curious little vessel like that represented on Plate IV. fig. 22. A saucer (Pl. XIV. fig. 10), of red unglazed ware, a little under 4 inches across, and 1½ inches in height, is remarkable for its pentagonal base. It occurred with the long red jugs like that figured above (Pl. V. fig. 28).

A rectangular earthen frying-pan (Pl. XIV. fig. 11) occurred in more than one locality on this site. The outline of one of these has been restored from a nearly perfect specimen procured by Mr White during some excavations recently carried on in Trinity College<sup>1</sup>. That vessel had apparently sagged and got crooked in the burning, and was adjusted by the addition of an

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 297.

earthen foot. Some of the pans were coarsely ornamented round the margin by squeezing a portion of the clay down, probably with a bit of wood. This caused a small ledge and hollow above it, which is finely fluted by the jagged edge of the instrument with which it was done (Pl. XIV. figs. 11, 12). Other vessels exactly similar to those found near the Barnwell Gate occurred in about the same numbers. For example, the red ware spout (Pl. IV. fig. 24), the dark green-glazed porringer and jugs (Pl. V. fig. 37, Pl. VI. figs. 50—52), and the red-glazed dish with a zig-zag pattern incised before glazing (*ibid.* fig. 48), the colanders, the brown-glazed ware with yellow slip (Pl. VII.), and the Cullen ware and greybeards of the varieties shown on Plate VIII. were all represented here also.

The bones of a pike may have been kitchen refuse, or have belonged to the time when, in flood at any rate, there was free access along the ditch from the river. It is clear from the stratified silt with freshwater shells that this ditch was often full of water, whether this came chiefly from the river or from the springs in the base of the gravel or along the channel cut for the purpose of flushing it. Before the existing network of gutters and drains had diverted the underground waters from their natural course it is probable that this ditch, carried down to the gault, would tap a considerable body of water in the gravel. Oyster shells were very rare, this fact of itself being enough in this district to prove that the pottery was medieval not Roman, which is confirmed by the absence of Samian ware. I obtained two small bracelets of twisted bronze (Pl. XIV. fig. 14), which were said to have been found here. I obtained also two bone handles and one of bronze, a large coarse knife-blade, and fragments of what look like iron bucket-handles. The metatarsal of a deer sawn across one end and partly sawn across the other, points to the probable home manufacture of such handles, and other common articles of domestic use. No tobacco pipes occurred in the silt of the ditch, but in the surface made-ground, which was of great thickness and extended over the ditches and surrounding area, pipes were found of various ages, ranging from the small elfin-pipe only  $\frac{2}{3}$

inch internal diameter to the long straight-bowled pipe of William III. These were all broken pipes which had been thrown away, but those described above from the new buildings west of the Press seem to have formed part of a stock of whole pipes.

Bones of the Horse, Ox, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Dog, Cock, Duck, and Pike were found, and a shell of *Fusus antiquus*. The horses were small, but, as shown by the teeth, adult. The oxen could all be referred to the same small short-horned breed, with occasional slight variations in the flatness of the horn-core and in the height and position of the occipital ridge. They showed a reversion from the improved Romano-British breed to the type of *Bos longifrons*<sup>1</sup>. There was a very large number of horn-cores in proportion to the other bones. In seeking an explanation of this I obtained much curious information, some of which seems to bear upon our enquiry, and I have therefore recorded it below. The sheep had strong, very flat-fronted horns. The goat had nothing very distinctive about it. Most of the remains found here were those of young animals which had been used for food. The pig was a long straight-faced breed. The dog was a powerful mastiff. The remains of cock and duck were rare, and suggest no remark.

#### HORN-CORES OF OXEN.

It is not easy nowadays to realise what must have been the state of the towns and of the surroundings of the houses in mediæval times, before the rag and bone man collected from street to street, and every bone of the animals that died was manufactured into useful articles, or returned to the land as superphosphate. One may get some idea of it from what is seen round the dwellings of men still living in a primitive state of society, and from occasional notices in early writers, or in the orders and regulations issued from time to time, as the intolerable state of the public thoroughfares forced upon the authorities

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Royal Soc.* June 13, 1894; *Journ. R. Agric. Soc.* Vol. v. 3rd Ser. Pt. III.; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.* June 14, 1894.

the necessity of intervention. All the larger bones, which were not devoured by dogs and pigs, lay about, or were thrown into the neighbouring ditch. There is no place round any of our towns or villages to-day where we should find such collections of bones as we dig up everywhere in the ditches, cesspools, and deserted wells of medieval and pre-medieval date. Even as late as the last century the horn-cores of oxen were so abundant about London that they made fences of them. Kalm<sup>1</sup>, writing in 1748, gives the following account of barriers around meadows, market gardens, &c. made of ox-horn cores :

I have above in several places described the fence (*stängsel och hägnad*) which they mostly use near London round their kitchen gardens and meadows, &c., which consists of high cast-up earth walls (*mull-vallar*), but now I will tell you about another kind of fence (*hägnad*) which they also avail themselves of here very much, and is such : An earth-wall is cast up in the usual way. The breadth or thickness at the ground is made proportionate to the height of the intended fence, for the higher the wall the broader the *basis*. When the earth has been cast up to the height of about six inches, it is levelled all over the top. Thereupon they have ready to hand a multitude of the quicks or inner parts of Ox-horns ; for the outer part of the horn itself is taken off and sold to comb-makers and others who work in horn ; or these have, after they have bought the whole horn from the butcher, retained the outerpart, and left the inner and useless part for this behoof.

This quick is so cut off that part of the skull commonly goes with it. The quicks are then set quite close beside one another over the earth that has been cast up for the wall, and this so that the larger and thicker ends of the quick, or that to which a portion of the skull is attached, is turned outwards or lies just in the face of the side of the wall. In this way two rows of quicks are laid, viz. : one row on one side of the wall, and the other on the other, so that the small ends of the horn quicks meet in the middle. Over this is afterwards cast earth about six inches thick, when again in the afore-named manner is laid a *stratum* of double-ranged ox-horn quicks viz., so that one row turns the large ends towards one side, and the other towards the other.

It is thus continued alternately (*skiftevis*) with earth and ox-horn quicks till the wall has reached the desired height. Only it is noted that the wall is battered, or made narrower and narrower the higher it gets.

<sup>1</sup> Account of his visit to England on his way to America in 1748. Translated from the Swedish by Joseph Lucas: Lond., Macmillan, 1892, pp. 69, 70.

Thus there may often be seen in such a wall as many as six strata of ox-horn quicks. The object of using these quicks is principally to bind the earth in the wall by them, and make it steady that it may not so soon slip down. Sometimes there were less strata of these quicks in a wall, as five, four and three; but then there was also more earth between each stratum, up to the thickness of one or two feet; but such a wall was not so lasting as when more layers of ox-horn quicks were inlaid in it. In some few places there were walls of bare ox-horn quicks laid quite thick one upon another, only that they filled up the spaces between the horns with mould. Thus they knew here to make use of that which in other places is thrown away.

*Ox-horn Walls and barriers around Market gardens*<sup>1</sup>.

To-day I saw on the north side of the Town a barrier or wall around a market garden, which was built of bare ox-horn quicks. The height thereof was four feet, the breadth the same. It was not here as in the former place laid strata-wise of ox-horn quicks and earth, but the horns were piled up on one another as thick as ever they could find room, and the interstices only were filled up with mould. The large ends of the quicks were turned outwards. The sides of these walls were quite perpendicular. On the top there was as much earth laid as would lie (som kunde liggar quar) and this was now overgrown with the following plants which bound it together:

Convolvulus, 173 [*C. arvensis*]; Hordeum, 107 [*H. murinum*]; Triticum, 105 [*T. repens*]; Senecio, 690; Scandio, 241 [*Anthriscus vulgaris*]; Ceras-tium, 399 [*C. viscosum*].

A *quick* fence was a very different thing in those days from our quickset. But this was not the only use to which these ox-horn quicks were then applied. Kalm further relates<sup>2</sup>:

Ox-horn quicks, in addition to walling purposes are carried out on to the high roads and there spread out, earth and sand are then laid upon them, which makes the road firm and durable.

I have quoted in full this very circumstantial account, because it seems to me to have an important bearing upon our present enquiry. If it was the custom about London down to the middle of the 18th century to fence in gardens with horn-cores, we may reasonably conjecture that the same method of enclosure was in use at Cambridge, and perhaps the large

<sup>1</sup> 11th June, 1748.

<sup>2</sup> p. 73. 19th June, 1748.

proportion of horn-cores as compared with other parts of the animal which we found together might be thus explained. We know that the great town ditches were not always kept in order, but that they got silted up so that they could be easily crossed, and this would necessitate some fence along them. If such a fence crumbled into the ditch, or was pushed in when the ditch had been reopened and the additional protection was no longer necessary, we might well expect to find here and there a large number of horn-cores together.

Horn-cores were also laid in the bottom of field-drains as brushwood was in later times. My friend Mr Francis Barclay of Leyton in Essex has just sent me some specimens of horn-cores of the long-horn type which he had dug up on the Epping Forest House Estate. There was often a small portion of the skull attached to the core, and they were arranged longitudinally three abreast in a single layer at the bottom of drains 14 inches deep. I have no evidence as to when fencing with horn-cores or laying drains with them first began, but Mr Barclay informed me that there was some reason for believing that the drains which he found laid with horn-cores were about 200 years old. Now that attention has been called to the fact we may learn something more about it in time.

#### MEDIEVAL SHOES.

Among the most interesting remains turned up in the course of these excavations are the shoes or low boots. I cannot say that I have never seen specimens before, but, having no evidence as to their exact mode of occurrence, and no experience of similar objects where the date was known, I did not keep them, or make particular note of them. In this case, however, I found some of the soles *in situ* myself, and soon got together a large number from the same ditch. I then began to make enquiries as to what was known on the subject. First to describe our specimens. I procured in all some 20 soles, 3 upper leathers, and 3 bits of boot-lace. The shoes were of small size, with toes often sharply pointed, but sometimes round and

strongly curved inwards, so as to fit the right and left foot respectively. The instep was generally very narrow. I figure some fairly typical specimens (fig. 2, nos. 1, 2, 3, 5). The only

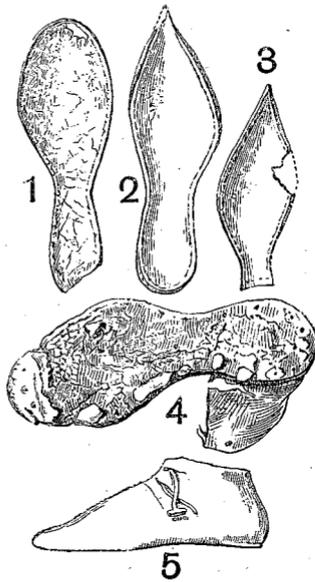


FIG. 2. Medieval shoes.

similar sole that I have seen is one in the Liverpool Museum, placed among objects which were found in the ancient Meols on the Cheshire shore, and referred to the 13th century, but itself referred by Mr H. Ecroyd Smith<sup>1</sup> to the 15th. This is an interesting assignment of date, as the objects found with our specimens seem, as nearly as we can infer their age, to range from the 13th to the 15th century. Similar shoes found at Carlisle<sup>2</sup>, like the jug figured with them, must be medieval.

Dr Jessopp has kindly sent me an extract from Matthew Paris<sup>3</sup>, in which he draws attention to the fact that on the feet of the primitive monks of S.

Albans, whose bones were then exhumed, there were shoes different from those of the monks of his time, inasmuch as the old monks had shoes that were not peaked or sharp pointed, nor curved so as to fit the right and left foot respectively :

...Quorundam enim ossa inventa sunt instar eboris candida et in fragmentis candidiora, et quasi lita balsamo redolentia. Calciamenta insuper eorum habuerunt fratrum soleas integras et incorruptas, ita quod viderentur adhuc pauperibus profutura. Rotundæ autem soleæ, ita scilicet ut viderentur indifferenter tam uni quam alteri pedum convenire. Erantque ipsa calciamenta corrigiata, et aliquæ corrigiarum adhuc incorruptæ...

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, xix. 185, Pl. ii. f. 20.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia Æliana*, ii. 205—6, 314. Pl. xii.

<sup>3</sup> *Matth. Parisiensis Chronica Majora* A.D. 1251, Vol. v. p. 244. Rolls Edition.

From this it would appear that in the 13th century it was the custom to have shoes pointed and curved so as *not* to be interchangeable, and hence it was a matter of surprise to find that the old monks, as Matthew Paris records, wore shoes of such a rough make that they could be put on either foot. He further observes that they were laced, from which it may be inferred that he was more familiar with buckles than with boot-laces. The lace in our specimens was cut so as to leave a piece at the end in the shape of a hammer-head to prevent its slipping through (fig. 2, no. 5). In the case of sandals it seems hardly possible that the soles should be cut so that they could be used on either foot. It is improbable therefore that the early shoe or boot, derived directly from the sandal, should have been made so that it could be worn indifferently on either foot.

In the treatises on the shoes of the ancients collected by Nilant<sup>1</sup> there is much useful information and interesting speculation. Baldwin<sup>2</sup> says "Malum omen...si calceum sinistrum pro dextero sibi perperam inducerent," referring to Pliny<sup>3</sup> and Suetonius<sup>4</sup>. While it is clear that the mode of tying on sandals necessitated a difference between the right and left sole, and Latin authors mention that there was a right and a left shoe, some ancient slippers are represented by Baldwin as adapted for either foot, as shown in the figure of an Egyptian papyrus shoe (p. 22), and in the figures of the shoes of three Popes (p. 233), in which, as in the case of the ancient monks of S. Albans<sup>5</sup>, they are represented as adapted for wear on either foot.

We may get some idea of the sort of thing a Roman shoe must have been from casual references to it in Latin authors<sup>6</sup>. There was a difference between those worn by men and women,

<sup>1</sup> B. Balduini *Calceus Antiquus et Mysticus*, et Jul. Nigronus *De Caliga veterum*. Accesserunt ex Cl. Salmassii notis ad librum Tertulliani *de Pallio* et Alb. Rubenii libris *de Re Vestiaria* Excerpta ejusdem argumenti. Omnia figuris aucta, et illustrata observationibus Joh. Frederici Nilant. Lugd. Bat. apud Theod. Haak, 1711.

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit. p. 194.

<sup>3</sup> Lib. 2 Cap. 7, Lib. 28 Cap. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Cap. 92.

<sup>5</sup> See above p. 276.

<sup>6</sup> Smith's *Antiquities*, 220. Smith's *Latin Dictionary* sub vv. Calceus, Solea.

and between those worn by ordinary people and by persons in high position. We meet with *Calcei viriles et muliebres*<sup>1</sup>; *calceos mutare*, to become a senator, in reference to the high shoes worn by senators<sup>2</sup>. They were sometimes made large and easy, and sometimes tight fitting, *Calcei habiles et apti ad pedem*<sup>3</sup>; but it may be a question whether this means fitted to the foot on which they were intended to be worn, i.e. to right or left, or merely a comfortable well fitting shoe, as opposed to a loose unshapely shoe, of which it would be said *Male laxus in pede calceus hæret*<sup>4</sup>. The Romans took their shoes off at meals, *Cedo soleas mihi auferte mensam*<sup>5</sup>, *Deponere soleas*<sup>6</sup>; so that *poscere calceos* or *poscere soleas*<sup>7</sup> was a phrase for rising from table. The habit may be explained by the climate rather than the fashion of the shoe.

In Shakespeare's time it is clear that the difference between a right and left shoe was very obvious. Hubert, trying to impress upon King John the uneasy state of public feeling, says<sup>8</sup>:

Old men and beldams, in the streets  
Do prophesy upon it dangerously:  
Young Arthur's death is common in their mouths;  
And when they talk of him, they shake their heads  
And whisper one another in the ear;  
And he that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,  
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action,  
With wrinkled brows, with nods, with rolling eyes.  
I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,  
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,  
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news;  
Who, with his shears and measure in his hand,  
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste  
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,  
Told of a many thousand warlike French  
That were embattailed and rank'd in Kent.

It is clear that in Shakespeare's time shoes were not made

<sup>1</sup> Varr. 44. 9. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Cic. *de Or.* 1. 54. 231.

<sup>6</sup> Pl. *Truc.* 2. 4. 12.

<sup>7</sup> Hor. *S.* 2. 8. 77.

<sup>2</sup> Cic. *Phil.* 13. 13.

<sup>4</sup> Hor. *S.* 1. 3. 32.

<sup>5</sup> Mart. 3. 50.

<sup>8</sup> *King John*, Act iv. Sc. ii.

to fit either foot indifferently, for among the confused ideas of Launce's soliloquy in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*<sup>1</sup> we read: "This shoe is my father;—no—this left shoe is my father;—no, no, this left shoe is my mother."

Tailors used always to work barefooted, and therefore, before they ran out into the street had to slip on a pair of shoes. Shakespeare showed that the tailor had just left his work by telling us that he had his shears and measure in his hand, and so every body would in those days understand that he must have thrust his feet into his slippers and run over to the blacksmith's; and then Shakespeare, to make his audience realise what a fluster and hurry the tailor was in, adds that he had put them on the wrong feet.

Some of the remarks upon Shakespeare's wonderful description are curious. Johnson, for instance, says that Shakespeare "seems to have confounded the man's shoes with his gloves. He that is frightened or hurried may put his hand into the wrong glove, but either shoe will equally admit either foot." If that was commonly the case in Johnson's time, it is a useful fact to note with a view to future excavations. Farmer, commenting upon Johnson's note, seems to admit the fact that in his time shoes were made to fit either foot, for he says, "Dr Johnson forgets that ancient slippers might possibly be very different from modern ones." He goes on, in illustration of Shakespeare, to quote Scott<sup>2</sup>: "He that receiveth a mischance, will consider whether he put not on his shirt wrongside outwards, or his *left shoe* on his *right foot*. One of the jests of Scogan, by Andrew Borde, is how he defrauded two shoemakers, one of a *right foot* boot, and the other of a *left foot* one." Steevens gives several quotations in support of the plain interpretation of the passage, about which there can be little doubt. Frobisher<sup>3</sup> in 1578 remarked that: "They also beheld (to their great maruaile) a dublet of canuas made after the Englishe fashion, a shirt, a girdle, three shoes for contrairie feet," etc. Barrett<sup>4</sup> in 1580, as an instance of the word *wrong*,

<sup>1</sup> Act ii. Sc. iii. p. 215.

<sup>2</sup> *Discoverie of Witchcraft*.

<sup>3</sup> *Second Voyage for the Discoverie of Cataia*, 4to.      <sup>4</sup> *Alvearie*.

says "to put on his shooes wrong." In another of Barrett's plays<sup>1</sup> we read how "Howleglas had cut all the lether for the *lefte foote*. Then when his master sawe all his lether cut for the *lefte foote*, then asked he Howleglas if there belonged not to the *lefte foote* a *right foote*. Then sayd Howleglas to his maister, If that he had tolde that to me before, I would have cut them; but an it please you I shall cut as mani *right shoone* unto them." In Holland's translation of Suetonius, 1606, we read: "if in a morning his shoes were put one [on] wrong, and namely the *left for the right*, he held it unlucky." Yet it would appear that about this time, or soon after, shoes were sometimes cut straight, so as to fit either the right foot or the left. "This fellow is like your *upright shoe*, he will serve either foot<sup>2</sup>." It was pointed out by Martin<sup>3</sup> in 1703 as a peculiarity in the Western Islands of Scotland that "the generality now only wear shoes having one thin sole only, and shaped after the right and left foot, so that what is for one foot will not serve the other."

These notices are interesting in view of our present enquiry, as showing when shoes were commonly adapted for the right or left foot, and when it was a subject of remark to find them so made.

#### THE AREA SOUTH OF MILL LANE.

On the south side of Mill Lane also there were extensive excavations for the foundations of buildings. Here we found that the ground had been much dug into, and that rubbish had been scattered over the irregular surface, and swept into the hollows, from the 15th century onwards at any rate. There was a deepening of the made earth on the south side suggestive of a hollow place, and laystalls, in that direction, but no ditch was

<sup>1</sup> *A merye Jest of a Man that was called Howleglas*.

<sup>2</sup> *The Fleire*, 1615.

<sup>3</sup> *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, 1703, p. 207. See also *The Philosophical Transactions Abridged*, III. 432, VII. 23, where are exhibited shoes shaped to the feet, spreading more to the outside than the inside; and *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1797, p. 280, with the plate annexed (fig. 3).

crossed on this site. The first suggestion would be that there was an outer ditch somewhere along the edge of Mr Hough's garden, as hinted above, but we cannot lay too much stress on the fact that the rubbish deepened south of the Mill Lane Ditch, seeing that we have our oldest College, "*Hospicia juxta ecclesiam Sancti Petri extra portam de Trumpeton*<sup>1</sup>," and the church of S. Mary the Less, beyond the ditch on that side. The difficulty that drives us into these speculations is that the objects dug up in the Mill Lane Ditch are more like those from Hunnybun's Ditch, which there is much reason for referring to a date earlier than the ditch made by order of Henry III. If these correlations should turn out to be correct, the ditch of Henry III. should be looked for outside the Mill Lane ditch; and therefore, having regard to the evidence now furnished by the excavations on the south side of Mill Lane, running somewhere between Mill Lane and the ancient buildings of S. Mary the Less and Peterhouse. There is much to suggest that the prolongation of this ditch runs further south than Mill Lane to King's Mill. We must also bear in mind that the border land is full of old ditches, drains, cess-pools, and wells, and where the recent excavation has been of limited extent it is quite possible that some mass of black silt may have been wrongly assigned to one of the great ditches we are tracing.

#### SUMMARY.

It is certain that both near the Barnwell Gate and near the Trumpington Gate, as well as here and there along the intervening ground, we have evidence of two ditches, bordered by an area which was generally waste land over which rubbish was thrown. At the south end, however, near the Trumpington Gate, the outer of the two principal ditches seems to correspond to the inner ditch on the north side; and, outside the outer of the two principal ditches there are pits, and what as far as excavated appeared to be the commencement of another ditch. These seem to run along the line of the great ditches, and not

<sup>1</sup> Charter of Peterhouse, May 28, 1285, Commiss. Docts. II. 1.

to be in connection with Peterhouse and the church near it. Besides the strong probability that William the Conqueror, when he built the Castle, ordered some defensible boundary to be thrown round the town on the other side of the river, the pottery found in the deepest parts of the oldest ditches points to a period earlier than that of Henry III. or even of King John, to a time when the Roman fashion of earthenware was only slowly dying out, and medieval influence gradually being felt. Some fragments of rough glazed red ware with rings stamped on by way of ornament, as on some Saxon cinerary urns, have exactly the same characters as those I noticed in a whole jug in General Pitt Rivers' collection, labelled 11th century, Barnwell, Cambridge.

It is something to have got so far as to show that we must no longer speak of the King's Ditch, but of the Kings' Ditch or Kings' Ditches, and we may hope that with greater interest in the subject, and more careful observation, we may find further evidence, and perhaps trace the boundaries of the area within which the Romans, the Saxons, and other pre-Norman people lived. Incidentally I found it necessary to hunt up what could be learned respecting the age and object of some of the remains, and, to save others the trouble in similar cases, I have recorded pretty fully what seemed most important in the case of medieval shoes and the horn-cores of oxen.

Baron A. von HÜGEL said that some of the marks on the pottery exhibited by Professor Hughes were identical with those on the Saxon cinerary urns which he exhibited.

Mr J. W. CLARK read some passages from Cooper's *Annals* and other authorities pointing to the conclusion arrived at by Professor Hughes, namely, that there were two ditches, an inner and an outer, approximately concentric.

Dr CLARK suggested that there must also have been a palisade.

The PRESIDENT called for the co-operation of members of the Society in collecting evidence brought to light by local excavation.

BARON A. VON HÜGEL, M.A., Curator of the Museum of General and Local Archeology and Ethnology, exhibited about sixty cinerary urns found in Saxon burial places at S. John's

College and at Girton. Many of these had been broken into fragments when they were first discovered, but had been put together again with extraordinary skill by the Curator and his assistant. Baron A. von Hügel pointed out the characteristic patterns stamped on the pottery, and drew attention to some particulars in which those from Girton differed from those found at S. John's College.

Mrs LEWIS exhibited a small dish of Samian ware.

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WEDNESDAY, *November* 8th, 1893.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., *Treasurer*, in the Chair.

The Reverend J. B. PEARSON, D.D., Emmanuel College, made the following communication:

THE ASSESSMENTS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE: 1291—1889.

I desire to submit to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society some statistics which I consider may be of assistance to those who have interested themselves in the more scientific dissertations read before the Society by the late Mr Pell, and the late Dr Bryan Walker, on the Domesday Survey, and the Inquisitions of Cambridgeshire; while they will be valuable for reference to those who are studying the history of the county at large, or any particular place. I call them "Assessments of Cambridgeshire," though they are not exactly that. They give the value of each parish for church purposes at three separate epochs; and the value for secular taxation at three other epochs; and, knowing with some precision the system on which each valuation was made, we can readily infer the means and substance of any individual place at any of these six several periods. I do not mean that such a result will always be perfectly accurate; a popular church in the middle ages was enriched by offerings which raised its valuation above what the character of the land of its parish would justify; and a 'great house' seems to have augmented the valuation for Land Tax in the days of good

King William; but we can also see that Soham was never poor during the six centuries covered by my figures; and that when Hungry Hatley, such is always the ancient name, became Hatley St George, it acquired no additional importance.

The first column of my tables gives the name of each separate parish, with its designation as a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy, as it is given in the older clergy lists, before perpetual curacies became vicarages: Kneesworth is the only hamlet that appears in my list, though others, Westwick in Oakington, and Badlingham in Chippenham, have or have had a separate status for certain secular purposes. As a rule it will be remembered that in a rectory the incumbent has always taken all the ecclesiastical emoluments: in a vicarage, since the statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV., he has shared them with the impropriator of the rectory, on an average proportion of about-one third for himself and two-thirds for the impropriator. In perpetual curacies the impropriator has taken everything but surplice fees; allowing, I think since the reign of James I., a *congrua portio*, legally it seems £45 p. ann., to the curate.

The second column gives the value of all benefices in the year 1291. Shortly previous to that year Pope Nicholas IV. gave Edward I. license to take the first-fruits of all ecclesiastical benefices in the three kingdoms; and the assessment made at that time was printed by the old Record Commission in 1802. At that time many parishes had both a rector and a vicar. I have reckoned their separate incomes as one.

In the third column I give the value usually known as the King's Books. I have extracted it from the third volume of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, printed by the Record Commission in 1817. In these two columns all the incumbent's emoluments, offerings as well as tithes, are included: for 1535 it has to be considered whether the benefice was a rectory or a vicarage, but the whole gives a fair representation of the pecuniary substance of the parishioners at the time.

The fourth column gives the assessment for Fifteenths, first granted by Parliament to Edward III. A.D. 1334. It is taken from a subsidy roll of the ninth year of Elizabeth. The figures

I give are the amounts originally payable; besides these, the roll gives the deductions to be allowed, and the money actually returned to the exchequer. The roll itself is so interesting that I hope hereafter to print it *in extenso*. No fresh assessment for fifteenths seems to have been made from 1334 until the reign of Charles I., when they ceased to be voted by the Commons. From that time till 1692, the necessary monies for state purposes were levied by fixed quotas on the counties, as will be seen by reference to the folio edition of the statutes at large. In that year, 1692, the exigencies of the War of Succession were met by an assessment of 4s. in the pound on all property real and personal alike; and in 1696 the amounts returned in 1692 by the counties and a number of the principal cities and boroughs were inserted in the annual taxation act, as payable by them separately. These constitute the land tax levied at the present time, allowing for the amounts redeemed, and they can be seen in any edition of the statutes, in the Act for 1797, (38 Geo. III. c. 5), which made them a permanent charge. Practically, the assessments on the various parishes have remained unaltered since 1692: and so the values I give in the column for land-tax, if multiplied by five, tell us their annual value just two hundred years ago. I do not include the town of Cambridge in my figures, but I may mention here that the assessment of the University for Land Tax, apart from the town, at one hundred pounds *per annum*, does not appear in the annual revenue act till about the beginning of the reign of George I.

The sixth and seventh columns need a little more explanation. The sixth column states the annual value in 1887 of the glebe lands owned by the incumbents of the several parishes in the county; the seventh gives the commuted tithe rentcharge in those parishes where such a rentcharge exists, taken from the Parliamentary returns. It will be known to many of my readers that under the enclosure acts of the last and the early part of the present century it was very usual to award land to the owners of tithes, whoever they might be, in proportion to the value of their interest; so that in comparing the total values

represented by the sixth and seventh columns with those given in the second or third, it must be remembered that tithes entered in the seventh column may belong partly to an incumbent, partly to an impropriator; anyhow they correspond to the main part of the ecclesiastical revenue of the place as it stood in 1535; while, if there is no tithe, and the glebe is large, the parish is generally a rectory, if it is small a vicarage; but no part of the value given in the sixth column represents an impropriation, because I have no means of knowing the value of the lands awarded in lieu of impropriated tithes. On the other hand, the values of benefices given in the column for 1535 do not include the value of the impropriate rectories then belonging to ecclesiastical dignities or abbeys, though the tithes entered in the seventh column do include them. In the case of the parish of Horningsea, I learn from Mr Clay's History of that parish that the land awarded in 1802 to S. John's College in connection with that benefice, which they own or hold on somewhat peculiar terms, amounts to about 345 acres, but I have no means of knowing what the value of their interest may have been in 1291 or in 1535, or what it may be at the present time. West Wickham is held by the impropriator on a very peculiar tenure, an account of which will be found in Cole's MSS. Collections in the British Museum. I have been unable to ascertain what is the endowment of the rectory of Knapwell.

The next column gives the annual valuation of each parish in 1889, for the purposes of the County Rate; a copy of it was kindly given me in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Cambridgeshire; and the last column shews the approximate acreage of each parish.

I have to thank the authorities at the Record Office in London for enabling me to have a copy made of the subsidy roll of 1567, and Mr Wortham, the Clerk of the Peace, for allowing me to take a copy of the Land Tax Assessment. In a future communication I hope to submit to the Society the corresponding valuations for the Isle of Ely, and also a complete copy of the valuation for fifteenths, as given in the subsidy roll of 1567.

## ASSESSMENTS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1291—1889.

ASSESSMENTS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 1291—1889.

	1291		1535		1834		Land T.	Glebe	Tithe	1889	Acres
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.					
Abington, Great. V.	14	0 0	7	16 2	4	18 0	111	92	—	1791	1500
Abington, Little. V.	10	13 4	7	6 4	5	0 0	77	100	362	1897	1120
Abington Pigotts. R.	6	13 4	16	2 3	3	4 0	113	29	2159	2159	1237
Arrington. V.	—	—	7	6 1	6	12 0	110	—	397	995	1388
Ashley. R.	21	13 4	15	17 2	4	6 8	103	388	2738	2143	143
Babraham. V.	5	0 0	6	5 9	7	12 0	149	3	2406	2350	2350
Balsham. R.	44	0 0	39	6 8	4	14 4	216	588	5307	4402	4402
Barrington. V.	40	0 0	7	14 4	12	0 0	174	42	3189	2129	2129
Barlow. R.	10	13 4	19	16 8	1	10 0	33	51	769	370	370
Barton. V.	31	10 8	8	11 3	5	10 0	119	60	2371	1802	1802
Bassingbourn. V.	68	0 0	7	0 10	0	0 0	328	309	8607	3275	3275
Bottisham. V.	36	8 8	16	0 0	11	10 0	290	340	—	8581	4700
Bourn. V.	33	0 0	9	15 9	11	6 0	220	20	825	4122	4065
Boxworth. R.	26	13 4	18	12 3	6	0 0	170	136	490	2317	2521
Brinkley. R.	16	13 4	13	6 8	6	12 0	101	277	2236	1500	1500
Burrough Green. R.	10	13 4	18	10 0	4	10 0	146	97	544	3093	2217
Burwell. V.	70	6 8	70	14 2	7	10 0	467	48	1675	17,285	7232
Caldecote. V.	8	0 0	3	11 0	2	18 0	46	—	135	553	833
Carlton-cum-Willingham. R.	17	8 8	9	0 0	6	12 0	149	47	2093	2900	2900
Castle Camps. R.	14	13 4	15	14 2	6	10 0	205	80	2945	2703	2703
Caxton. V.	16	13 4	7	12 4	6	0 0	154	10	2131	2000	2000
Cherry-Hinton. V.	30	0 0	9	14 6	9	5 0	151	154	—	6802	2043
Chesterton. V.	59	6 8	10	12 3	10	10 0	341	48	724	27,124	2729
Cheveley. R.	17	6 8	17	6 8	4	13 4	194	76	704	4401	2527
Childerley. R.	10	0 0	6	9 2	3	6 0	80	—	50	426	1052
Chippenhams. V.	42	0 0	11	12 4	9	16 0	238	18	327	4856	4205
Comberton. V.	24	3 4	6	18 10	6	8 0	138	14	471	2314	1925

Conington. R.	8 13	4	9 15 10	4	0 0	84	295	—	1245	1477	Conington
Coton. R.	6 17	4	6 12 9	15	10 0	57	—	790	1045	1130	Coton
Cottingham. R.	41 0 0	0	36 15 0	8	10 0	616	224	16,698	16,698	7107	Cottingham
Croxton. R.	18 11	8	14 8 6	10	5 0	112	216	—	1598	1901	Croxton
Croydon. V. cum Clapton. R.	24 5 8	8	11 18 11	10	5 0	281	10	531	1788	2711	Croydon-cum-Clapton
Dry Drayton. R.	20 13	4	21 11 2	6	6 0	30	200	—	1824	2389	Dry Drayton
Dullingham. V.	25 0 0	0	12 15 6	7	0 0	155	84	—	4619	3240	Dullingham
Duxford. R. V.	33 6 8	4	34 10 0	8	12 0	209	68	867	6067	3132	Duxford
Elsworth. R.	36 13	4	14 0 0	7	0 0	144	360	216	3315	3700	Elsworth
Eltisley. V.	23 6 8	8	7 16 8	10	10 0	116	25	—	1619	1922	Eltisley
Eversden, Great. V.	13 6 8	8	6 14 1	10	10 0	107	71	—	1480	1200	Eversden, Great
Eversden, Little. R.	10 0 0	0	5 2 4	15	10 0	48	216	—	1030	670	Eversden, Little
Fen Ditton. R.	26 13	4	26 11 2	3	6 0	202	500	447	3928	1862	Fen Ditton
Fen Drayton. R.	10 2 0	0	—	3	6 0	134	—	—	3070	1496	Fen Drayton
Fordham. V.	51 0 0	0	13 6 8	7	0 0	272	400	—	7360	4050	Fordham
Foulmire. R.	30 0 0	0	29 14 2	5	16 0	167	124	640	2758	2212	Foulmire
Foxton. V.	26 13	4	11 2 11	7	0 0	181	13	660	3186	1727	Foxton
Fulbourn. R.	54 6 8	8	40 11 11	19	10 0	337	700	—	9681	5221	Fulbourn
Gamlingay. R. V.	23 6 8	8	20 14 3	9	14 0	320	5	806	7897	4143	Gamlingay
Girton. R.	38 6 8	8	18 4 4	5	0 0	99	20	452	3800	1674	Girton
Gransden, Little. R.	18 0 0	0	18 15 2	5	16 0	116	382	—	1614	1896	Gransden, Little
Grantchester. V.	24 7 2	2	7 14 3	9	0 0	133	169	—	5891	1591	Grantchester
Graveley. R.	10 0 0	0	13 2 6	6	0 0	84	250	—	977	1558	Graveley
Guiden Morden. V.	34 13	4	7 3 6	6	10 0	180	160	—	4536	2506	Guiden Morden
Hardwicke. R.	10 13	4	8 14 1	3	16 0	57	37	254	1103	1410	Hardwicke
Harston. R.	8 13	4	14 9 7	7	0 0	63	189	—	1391	1100	Harston
Harston. V.	17 13	4	5 10 1	6	10 0	128	129	—	4147	1480	Harston
Haslingfield. V.	44 4 0	0	8 10 7	7	6 0	192	8	923	3717	2527	Haslingfield
Hatley, East. R.	5 5 4	4	7 16 7	5	5 0	103	8	210	481	1176	Hatley, East
Hatley St George. R.	5 11 8	8	8 0 0	2	5 0	131	20	165	1169	999	Hatley St George
Hauxton. V.	17 13	4	6 15 11	see	Newton	86	106	—	1570	568	Hauxton
Hildersham. R.	16 13	4	15 0 4	1	16 0	138	69	424	1880	1499	Hildersham
Hinxton. V.	13 6 8	8	8 5 2	5	15 0	131	120	—	2682	1503	Hinxton
Histon. V.	43 13	4	14 13 6	10	10 0	207	299	—	5781	2300	Histon

	1291	1535	1334	Land T.	Glebe	Tithe	1889	Acres	
Horningsea, P. C.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	158	—	—	2945	1580	Horningsea
Horseheath, R.	10 13 4	13 6 8	5 16 0	207	14	468	2616	1849	Horseheath
Ickleton, V. V.	5 0 0	8 6 8	5 14 0	160	16	—	5257	2672	Ickleton
Impington, V.	21 6 8	8 7 0	3 10 0	78	157	—	3992	1200	Impington
Isleham, V.	51 13 4	13 2 6	7 13 4	327	—	1229	8408	5211	Isleham
Kennett, R.	12 0 0	11 10 8*	2 14 4	72	18	—	1463	1425	Kennett
Kingston, R.	12 13 4	11 15 3	6 10 0	165	102	—	1472	1807	Kingston
Kirlington, V.	20 0 0	24 2 10	5 6 0	178	139	—	3404	3016	Kirlington
Knapwell, R.	10 0 0	6 17 11	2 10 0	66	—	—	1137	2000	Knapwell
Kneesworth, R.	11 10 0	10 1 3	4 4 0	100	—	—	3329	948	Kneesworth
Landbeach, R.	—	—	4 10 0	86	605	—	3315	2490	Landbeach
Landwade, C.	—	—	2 0 0	48	—	—	236	120	Landwade
Linton, V. V.	28 16 4	10 13 4	8 10 0	343	24	1043	6798	3775	Linton
Litlington, V.	20 13 4	5 13 9	4 8 0	135	65	781	3712	2098	Litlington
Lolworth, R.	10 15 0	6 2 3	5 10 0	77	17	205	1073	1076	Lolworth
Long Stanton, R. V.	46 13 4	20 7 11	10 0 0	137	161	250	4786	1715	Long Stanton
Long Stow, R.	13 6 8	4 8 2	5 6 0	88	295	—	1395	1412	Long Stow
Maddingley, V.	15 6 8	6 9 6	4 16 0	96	9	475	1344	1763	Maddingley
Melbourne, V.	36 13 4	19 2 0	10 10 0	282	88	1146	9031	4688	Melbourne
Meldreth, V.	25 6 8	4 15 9	8 0 0	259	223	—	6236	2000	Meldreth
Milton, R.	18 13 4	9 2 10	7 10 0	132	354	—	5229	1378	Milton
Newmarket All Saints, R.	—	—	S. Wood Ditton	67	—	—	—	320	Newmarket All Saints
Newton, V. V.	S. Hauxton	S. Hauxton	8 0 0	89	—	344	1426	984	Newton
Oakington, V.	23 13 4	4 13 0	23 0 0	168	100	100	4098	1757	Oakington
Orwell, R.	16 13 4	27 8 5	9 6 0	215	347	—	2801	1850	Orwell
Over, V.	36 0 0	51 13 11	13 0 0	393	100	—	8931	3700	Over
Pampisford, V.	21 8 8	8 0 0	6 0 0	108	50	—	2563	1500	Pampisford
Papworth St Agnes, R.	13 0 0	9 15 10	4 0 0	12	60	320	642	1290	Papworth St Agnes
Papworth St Everard, R.	11 6 8	9 15 10	4 10 0	48	20	192	924	1091	Papworth St Everard
Rampton, R.	12 6 8	9 10 0	3 10 0	105	55	300	2405	1312	Rampton
Royston, R.	—	—	2 5 0	104	—	—	1506	20	Royston
Sawston, V.	5 0 0	13 10 2	7 10 0	158	150	—	9008	1856	Sawston

\* With Kentford R. Suffolk.

Shefford, Great. V.	26	13	4	13	6	8	8	0	0	207	3	—	8560	1900	Shefford, Great
Shefford, Little. R.	10	13	4	15	9	8	3	16	0	127	429	—	2814	1200	Shefford, Little
Shepreth. V.	13	6	8	6	11	1	6	15	0	122	15	395	2506	1269	Shepreth
Shingsay. P. C. V.	1	10	0	—	—	—	8	6	0	138	—	—	1178	754	Shingsay
Shudy Camps. V.	—	—	—	9	0	0	3	5	0	201	4	505	2882	2882	Shudy Camps
Shnallwell. R.	20	0	0	27	11	0	4	13	4	126	100	514	2949	2014	Shnallwell
Soham. V.	56	13	4	32	16	4	—	3	12	0*	5	2354	26,367.	12,706	Soham
Stapleford. V.	16	3	4	7	18	9	7	5	5	0	320	—	2835	1400	Stapleford
Steeple Morden. V.	66	13	4	6	18	6	6	15	0	225	—	996	5142	3767	Steeple Morden
Stetchworth. V.	17	6	8	10	12	2	2	3	5	0	196	—	5735	2824	Stetchworth
Stow-cum-Quy. P. C.	12	0	0	—	—	—	5	0	0	151	15	551	2338	1820	Stow-cum-Quy
Swaffham Bulbeck. V.	5	15	0	—	—	—	7	0	0	202	250	—	5498	3000	Swaffham Bulbeck
Swaffham Prior. V.	28	6	8	16	18	10	0	7	14	0	645	—	7679	5297	Swaffham Prior
Swavesey. V.	42	0	0	7	6	6	7	6	6	208	104	1039	7353	3891	Swavesey
Tadlow. V.	13	6	8	6	17	0	5	4	0	133	17	133	1068	1717	Tadlow
Teversham. R.	21	18	8	19	15	11	6	10	0	89	264	—	2093	1200	Teversham
Thriplow. V.	28	13	4	9	4	2	7	10	0	160	70	775	2831	2489	Thriplow
Toft. R.	12	6	8	6	16	10	3	6	8	93	37	306	1668	1242	Toft
Trumpington. V.	25	0	0	5	6	8	9	8	0	175	98	—	10,115	2200	Trumpington
Waterbeach. V.	19	13	4	5	15	7	7	10	0	410	400	82	17,408	5556	Waterbeach
Wendy. V.	4	13	4	5	10	9	S. Shingay	60	141	1153	60	141	1153	947	Wendy
Westley Waterless. R.	7	0	0	10	5	0	S. Boro' Green	68	26	132	26	331	1650	1102	Westley Waterless
Weston Colville. R.	21	9	2	21	12	2	2	4	8	0	260	—	3216	2943	Weston Colville
Whaddon. V.	24	4	4	7	2	2	0	7	0	71	—	490	1672	1463	Whaddon
Whittlesford. V.	26	15	4	10	0	2	9	10	0	152	82	—	4010	1915	Whittlesford
Wicken. P. C.	12	15	0	9	17	2	4	10	0	122	69	513	6250	3812	Wicken
Wickham, West. P. C.	23	8	8	—	—	—	5	0	0	188	—	—	3002	2937	Wickham, West
Wilbraham, Great. V.	8	0	0	11	18	3	—	5	10	0	234	—	4485	2800	Wilbraham, Great
Wilbraham, Little. R.	12	6	8	19	16	4	—	2	16	8*	—	—	3099	1300	Wilbraham, Little
Willingham. R.	26	13	4	18	8	0	7	0	0	468	200	700	12,142	4663	Willingham
Wimpole. R.	23	3	4	18	0	0	7	5	0	276	2	567	2272	2423	Wimpole
Wood Ditton. V.	50	0	0	12	16	4	7	0	0	304	235	—	7443	4899	Wood Ditton
Wrating, West. V.	20	0	0	7	17	2	3	17	0	184	194	1	3167	3441	Wrating, West

\* Dominica Regis.

Mr WILLIAM WHITE, Sub-Librarian of Trinity College, made the following communication :

ON OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST DUG UP IN  
TRINITY COLLEGE.

The objects which I have the pleasure of bringing before the Society this afternoon have all been found within the precincts of Trinity College, principally in the course of digging the foundations for an annexe to the Library; but, before attempting a description of the objects themselves, it will be best to give some account of the spot where they were found.

It is well known that the ground on which Trinity College Library stands was originally an island called Garret Hostel Green. This island is shewn in Lyne's plan of Cambridge dated 1574, part of which is here reproduced (fig. 1), and in the plan by George Braun published in 1575 or soon afterwards. This second plan was copied from the former with some clever alterations, so as to give it, at first sight, the appearance of an original work<sup>1</sup>. Professor Willis, in his account of Michael House, has traced the history of the island from the 14th century, when the eastern boundary-ditch, called "King's Ditch" or "Common Ditch," was navigable; and has shewn that it had ceased to be navigable by 1423, when Michael House obtained leave from the Corporation of the Town to dig another ditch 12 feet wide extending from the common ditch at the end of their garden (the boundary-ditch of the Green) to the river, to enable them to bring fuel and other goods by water to their House<sup>2</sup>.

The original boundary-ditch of Garret Hostel Green ran from the east end of Garret Hostel Bridge along the edge of Garret Hostel Lane to the point where there is a sharp bend; thence it crossed what is now the New Court or King's Court, curving slightly towards the east. After it

<sup>1</sup> These two plans are fully described in Willis and Clark, *Architectural History*, i. xcvi.—ci.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 405—414.

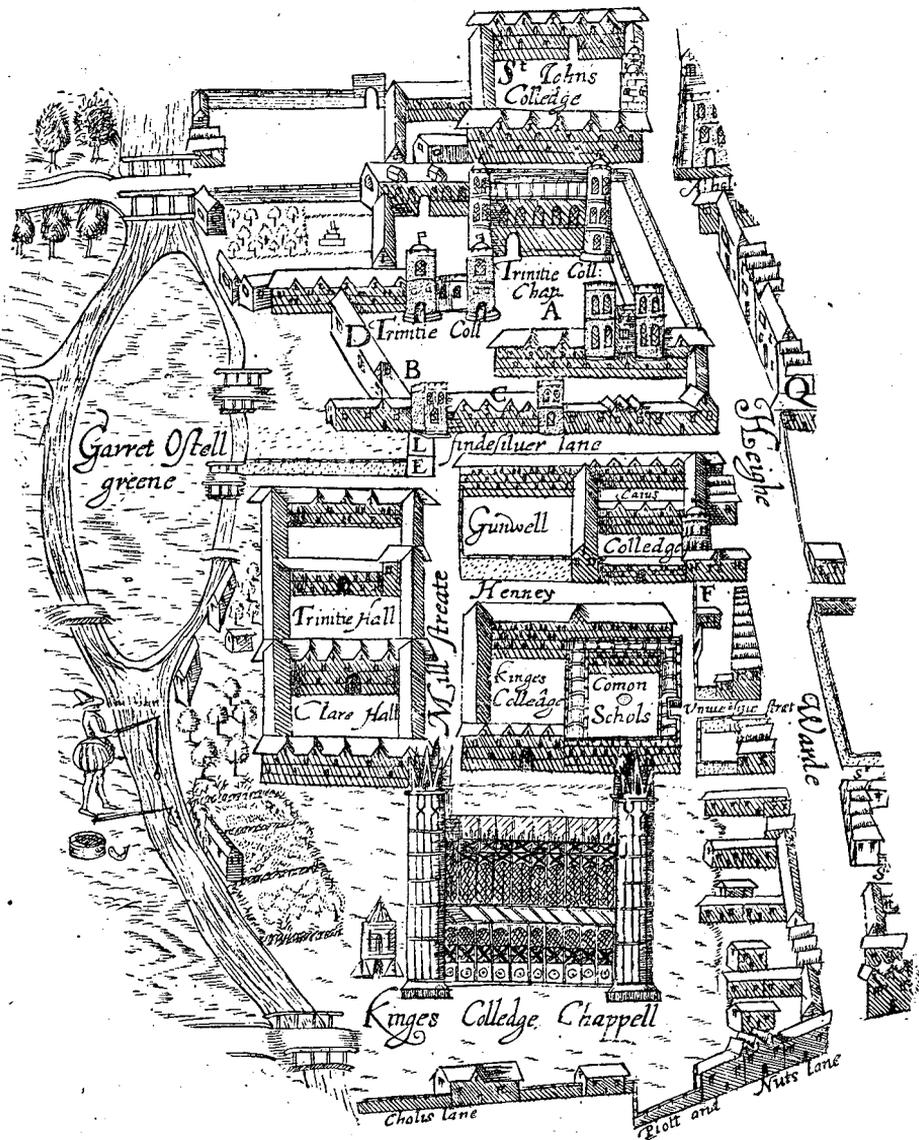


FIG. 1. Trinity College, from Lyne's plan of Cambridge, 1574. A. Kings Hall. B. Michael House. C. Physwicke Ostell. D. Gregorye Ostell. E. Garrett Ostell. L. Ouins Inn.

had entered Nevile's Court its course was nearly due north till it entered the river at a point between the Master's coach-house and the wall of his garden. The greatest width of the Green, measured from the bridge over the river through the gate of the New Court, was about 270 feet. The second ditch, made 1423, curved westwards from the point at which it left the grounds of Michael House, and entered the river opposite to the ditch which separates the walks of Trinity College from those of S. John's College.

The narrow slip of ground selected for the site of the building which is to supplement the Library is situated immediately behind the north cloister of Nevile's Court, and extends nearly its whole length, but it does not quite reach its eastern limit. As the excavation proceeded I was able to watch the soil with some attention. At the western end the workmen reached a broad band of river silt, which showed a depth of 22 feet. There can be no doubt that this must be identified with the original boundary-ditch on the east side of Garret Hostel Green. When the workmen were digging a hole in the Court directly opposite to the first staircase from the Library on the north side, to search for the water-pipe which supplies the conduit, they came upon the original bed of this arm of the river. The lower part was black silt, whilst all the upper part was made earth. From this I obtained a large quantity of Cullen (Cologne) ware, a few tobacco-pipes of early manufacture; and many bones. This stream ran obliquely across the strip of land with which we are now concerned. Not far from the rooms once in the occupation of the Rev. E. W. Blore (in the middle staircase on the north side), there was found a wooden platform laid upon piles, one of which is now in the College Library. We may perhaps be safe in assuming that an old landing stage belonging to one of the hythes has here been unearthed. Only a few yards from this spot a flight of stone steps was discovered, and at a short distance still further to the east, the foundation of a room paved with red bricks. This was reached at a depth of twelve feet from the surface, and may indicate the site of some early mansion pur-

chased to increase the site of Michael House<sup>1</sup>. Whatever it may have been, it is certainly of an earlier date than the building of Neville's Court.

A still more interesting fact remains to be stated. In the work of preparing the ground for the foundation of the piers necessary to carry the weight of the new building on its north side, the excavation showed plainly enough that a ditch had at some time or other extended from the river in an easterly direction to the farthest point of the excavation. May I be allowed to hazard the opinion that we have here a portion of the boundary line of King's Hall, which probably extended itself in an easterly direction across the Great Court to the ground excavated for an enlargement of the buildings of the College Office, where relics were found which I shall describe hereafter? That such a ditch existed, and extended as far as the Master's Lodge, cannot I think be questioned. Should that portion of the Great Court at any time be excavated, it would be desirable and interesting to search for the extension of such a boundary line.

I will now ask you to turn your attention to the debris which these excavations have brought to light.

The oldest pottery is probably the black ware turned so as to form flat or round-rimmed globular cooking-vessels. I cannot assign any date to these. The next is a red ware jug with a pinched stand base; also a broad based vessel of similar ware with occasionally three or four finger-marks together at the base. A large, nearly perfect, unglazed jug with a roundish base may with some probability be referred to the 14th century. Its round base does not appear to be the result of constructional intention, but is due to sagging during the making. There are several large fragments of cruses or jugs with a dark green

<sup>1</sup> [See the plan of the site of Trinity College in the *Architectural History*. If the determination of the ditch given in the text be accurate, the arm of the river there shown as the original boundary of Garret Hostel Green should be placed further to the east. It is however possible that the ditch discovered may be that "common ditch" which bounded "Crouched Hall" and part of the site of King's Hall on the west, and was crossed by the lane leading to Dame Nicol's Hythe (*Arch. Hist.* ii. 396, 422). Ed.]

glaze irregularly run on to the upper part of the vessel; also a coarse flat handle ornamented with cuts and indents along its length. This we may assign to the 14th and 15th centuries. To a somewhat later date must be assigned the fragments of a large vessel in red ware, ornamented with figures of whales or monster fish rudely incised, so as to show the red ware through a creamy green glaze. It is evident that the vessel has been fired a second time in order to cover the whole with a blotched green glaze of a darker shade. It shows marks of the lathe, has a well turned flat rim, and a zigzag ornament running round the neck.

In addition to these more important objects will be found:

A small globular earthen bottle, with bright green glaze; two or three fragments of the later Cullen and other glazed ware of the 17th or 18th centuries; the base of a glass bottle, and a glass stopper which scarcely deserves notice, for it is certainly modern, but the workmen assured me that they saw it thrown up from a depth of 13ft. 6in. How it found its way there, unless it had rolled down from the top-soil, cannot be explained. Tobacco-pipes were scattered at all depths throughout the ground excavated, but the smallest and best were found at about 10ft. below the surface. The majority of them may be assigned to the last quarter of the 17th century, but two elfin pipes are probably of a much earlier date. At about 11ft. down, a number of metal fragments were found. Among them may be mentioned a curious padlock of spherical form, and a knife, also two Nuremberg tokens. Close to the staircase of the Master's Lodge a few ancient keys were also discovered. From all parts of the excavations, and from various depths, principally however at about 12ft., a collection of bones has been accumulated. These may be thus enumerated: (1) Horse. (2) Ox. These specimens indicate for the most part a short-horned breed; but one horn has the larger flat core. (3) Pig. The bones belong to the unimproved breed with a long narrow snout and flat forehead, like those found in the Fens. (4) Sheep, represented by a species having a re-curved flat-fronted horn-core. (5) Dog. We have two skulls which appear to have belonged

to a large wolf-like animal. (6) The goose and the cock are the only birds of which traces remain. Of the first we have a leg-bone; while the latter is easily recognised by the spur which is still attached. It may be seen that some of the bones are splintered, and show teeth-marks like bones gnawed by large carnivora. These were found in the lowest peaty silt.

Having thus brought to your notice the chief objects found in the Library excavations, I will now direct your attention to some more specimens of a similar kind to those already described, while in their company will be observed others of greater intrinsic value. All however have been found within the boundaries of Trinity College, and some have been on exhibition in the Library.

During the past year an extension of the buildings connected with the College Office between the Great Gate and the Chapel was undertaken. In preparing the foundations numerous fragments of pottery were unearthed, consisting, for the most part, of handles and other portions of jugs, such as have generally been supposed to date from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. There is, however, one notable exception, which may be described as a long shallow vessel of unglazed red ware with a lip at one end and a foot to steady or to lift one side. The part remaining is 15 inches long by nine inches in breadth and two inches in height. This unique specimen may have been a dish for mixing or for cooking food, or for milk. It will no doubt be remembered that the ground in which these last named objects were found formed part of the site of King's Hall.

In 1892 a subway was made close under the windows of the Combination Room. From the soil which was thrown out, a considerable number of curling pins, made of pipeclay, were picked out. These date from the time when wigs were in fashion with all English gentlemen. The curls with which the wigs were adorned were produced by twisting the hair tightly round a number of these pins. In order to obtain a crisp and tidy appearance the wig thus prepared was placed for a time in a slow oven and carefully baked. It may not be generally

known that Trinity College retained a special barber on the premises for its own private needs. A matter of such importance required the attention of one skilled in the art. It is within my own recollection that the quarters assigned to that individual were situated exactly on the spot where are the rooms at present occupied by Mr Dew Smith, adjoining Bishop's Hostel.

Perhaps I may here be allowed to relate an anecdote, which I had many years ago from the lips of the late Mr Charles Claydon, the respected butler of Trinity College, since it is *à propos* of the tonsor and his curling-pins. He said that in his early days it was the custom of the College tonsor to make his rounds about nine o'clock every evening, in order to collect the dishevelled head-gear of the various resident Fellows. After dressing the wigs in the manner already described, it was his duty to return each one to its proper owner in time for early chapel in the morning. On one particular occasion, however, he was unable to do so, for some wag had during the night entered the tonsor's shop, and cleared off all the curled wigs and peruked coverings of the grave and reverend seniors. The following morning service was attended by an unusually large concourse of undergraduates, eagerly watching for the advent of the learned heads of the Society—but never a don appeared. It is uncertain whether the wigs were ever recovered; and who can say that the curling-pins now found were not buried with the lost wigs?

When a drain was being laid from the North Paddock into the ditch dividing the grounds of Trinity from those of S. John's, a large number of old-fashioned tobacco-pipes were found in the soil, under the chestnut trees. Others have been brought to light when digging under the oriel of the Hall in Nevile's Court. Some of them are probably of the time of William III., others somewhat earlier. A Bellarmine was found whilst laying a drain in the Lecture Room yard in 1868. A pilgrim's bottle, a silver penny of Edward I., and a Lancastrian badge of the date of about 1399—1405 were found in the Chapel while digging for the foundation of the organ-screen in 1870; and a

globular glass bottle, at a depth of 6 feet, near to the Library door.

When the houses, shops, and other buildings were removed about 1857, to make way for Dr Whewell's Courts, a considerable number of objects of archæological interest were discovered; but owing to the absence of any steady attention on the part of those conversant with their value, they were for the most part sold or re-buried by the workmen. A few things, however, were secured for the Library. Among the pieces of pottery may be mentioned: two jugs, with thumb-pinched bases, one with a handle and lip, the other without either; a drinking cup, ornamented by the pressure of the full length of the thumb; an ornamental square floor tile; a plate showing the earliest stage of Italian ware, very rudely painted. Upon the site of the gateway facing Jesus Lane, a beautiful fibula, studded with rubies, and of Saxon workmanship, was unearthed—whether found in a grave, or in company with other treasures, cannot now be ascertained; for, after passing into private hands, it was presented to the College Library by the late Mr Alderman Elliot Smith. The last, and perhaps the most valuable find on this ground, was a very interesting set of five gold rings, each set with a precious stone. These also were given by Mr Smith. These rings were found upon the right hand of a skeleton, one upon each finger. It would be extremely interesting to identify the individual who wore them, if that were possible. The presence of a thumb ring, set with a large blue sapphire, may perhaps help to give a clue as to his rank.

We know that it was customary for a Bishop to be buried with the pontifical ring which had been placed on his right hand at his consecration. In 1194, a decree of Pope Innocent III. required that this ring should be of solid gold, and set with a plain precious stone. A sapphire was frequently chosen for this purpose. Instances of such rings being discovered in episcopal tombs, may be cited as follows: At Durham (within the Chapterhouse) three were found in 1874:

1. In the tomb of Ralph Flambard, Bishop from 1099 to 1128.

2. In the tomb of Geoffrey Rufus, Bishop from 1133 to 1140.

3. In the tomb of William de S. Barbe, Bishop from 1143 to 1153.

These are now deposited in the Chapter Library at Durham.

There is also a large sapphire ring among the treasures of the Roman Catholic College at Ushaw, which is said to have been found in the tomb of S. Cuthbert in 1537. Although certified by numerous parchments as a genuine relic of the Saint, it is generally believed to be of a much later date. As his body was carried from place to place, it is possible that it might have been placed on his hand at a late interment.

At Chichester there are two similar specimens—one found in a tomb supposed to be that of S. Hilary, Bishop of that See from 1146 to 1169; but there appears to be considerable doubt as to its belonging to that Bishop, as the ring is thought to be of a later date. The other was found in the tomb of a Bishop unknown.

At Winchester the ring of William of Wykeham, Bishop from 1367 to 1404, and another of an earlier date, are preserved.

At Hereford is to be found another example, which was taken from the tomb of John Stanbery, Bishop from 1453 to 1474.

Perhaps from these premises we may conclude that the individual unknown, who found burial on the aforementioned spot, belonged to the episcopal order, or occupied the position of a mitred Abbot.

The paper was illustrated by a large exhibition of objects, and was followed by a short discussion, in which the Chairman, Baron A. von Hügel, Professor Hughes, and Mr Searle took part.

Professor HUGHES exhibited a small square piece of wood, coated with carbonate of lime, found in a cavity in a large stone in the ruins of Castell-y-Mynach in Glamorganshire. This, he said, had been given to him as a sample of the *Dimai Bren*, or wooden halfpenny, which survived only in such expressions as "It's not worth a *Dimai Bren*," just as the English say "It's not

worth a brass farthing." The *Dimai Bren* might be an entirely imaginary thing, or the expression might refer to some debased coinage, which had become proverbial for worthlessness. If the wooden halfpenny had ever had a material existence, he submitted that this might be a solitary example, which owed its preservation to the custom of putting coins into a hollow formed in the foundation-stone of a building. He had heard that the mould for coins was sometimes made of hard wood, and suggested the possibility of these being the concealed appliances of a forger. In the specimen exhibited it required some imagination to detect any marks at all resembling the stamp on a coin, but he was drawing partly on the information he received from Mr William Thomas, mason, of Llantrisant, Glamorgan, from whom he had procured it.

Mr SEARLE said that Wales had never had a coinage of its own.

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MONDAY, *November 27th*, 1893.

### SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

The Laws of the Society, as revised by the Council, were proposed and carried, as follows:

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, especially in connection with the University, Town, and County of Cambridge; to meet for the discussion of these subjects; to print information relating to them; and to collect antiquities or promote their preservation *in situ*.

III. The subscription of each member of the Society shall be One Guinea annually, which shall be due on the first day of January in each year; payment of this sum shall entitle a member to all the publications of the Society issued during that year. A member elected before the first day of July in any year shall be liable to pay the subscription for that year.

IV. A member shall be allowed to compound for all future annual subscriptions by one payment of Ten Guineas; or, after the payment of fifteen annual subscriptions, by a 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 it be not then paid within one month, the name of such member shall be posted in the Society's usual place of meeting, and the Secretary shall inform the member of the fact. If the said subscription be still unpaid at the expiration of two years from the time when it became due, the name of such member 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 desirous of joining the Society must be proposed by two members of the Society, and his or her name, with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be sent in writing to the Secretary. The application shall be considered at a meeting of the Council, and shall be voted upon at the meeting next ensuing.

VIII. Names for election to Honorary Membership of the Society shall be proposed in the same manner as in the case of ordinary members, and provided the sanction of the Council be given, they shall be voted upon at the Annual General Meeting of the Society. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of ordinary members.

IX. No person shall be declared elected who shall not have received the votes of at least three-quarters of the members present and voting.

X. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, three Vice-Presidents, 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. Each member of the Council shall have due notice of the meetings of that body, at which five shall constitute a quorum.

XI. The President, the senior Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the three senior ordinary Members of the Council shall retire annually. The President shall not be eligible for the office of President for more than two successive years. The retiring Vice-President shall not be eligible for re-election to the office of Vice-President. The retiring ordinary members of the Council shall not be eligible for re-election as ordinary members of the Council.

XII. 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 the Annual General Meeting which shall be held in the month of May.

XIII. Three weeks prior to the Annual General Meeting, the Council shall issue to every member of the Society a list of the members whom they nominate as Officers and new Members of the Council for the ensuing year. Any seven members may nominate any other members as Officers or Members of the Council by delivering such nomination to the Secretary not less than two weeks prior to the Annual General Meeting. The said list with such added names shall constitute the voting list for the election and shall be issued to every member one week prior to the Annual General Meeting. The names of all candidates for the same post shall be printed in alphabetical order.

XIV. In case of a vacancy occurring at any other time among the Officers or Members of the Council, such vacancy shall be filled up by the Council, and the member so appointed shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

XV. 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. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote.

XVI. 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.

XVII. The Society shall meet 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.

XVIII. 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. Provided that the Council shall have power to alter or suspend any Law by giving two weeks' notice to all the members of the Society at their last known place of abode, and such alteration shall be in force until the next Annual General Meeting; unless a requisition signed by not less than seven members of the Society be sent to the Secretary, in which case the Council shall summon a Special General Meeting to consider the proposed alteration.

The General Meeting then became an Ordinary Meeting.

Mr M. R. JAMES made the following communication :

ON THE INTERNAL DECORATION OF THE ABBEY  
CHURCH OF S. EDMUND AT BURY<sup>1</sup>.

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WEDNESDAY, *January 24th*, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Jesus College, made the following communication :

ON SOME TWELFTH CENTURY CHARTERS OF THE PRIORY  
OF S. RADEGUND, CAMBRIDGE.

The charters which I exhibit relate to the earliest endowments of the Benedictine Nunnery of S. Mary and S. Radegund. None of them can be called a charter of foundation, inasmuch as the earliest of them recognises the Nunnery as an already existing corporation, and, as I shall show, it possessed landed property at a date considerably earlier than the first charter of King Malcolm IV. of Scotland, who is often, though incorrectly, regarded as its founder. A few words first as to the muniments of the Nunnery, now in the treasury of Jesus College. These are between 600 and 700 in number, consisting mainly of the usual charters of donors, lease-indentures, a few wills, and some other miscellaneous documents ; also three *Compoti* or Account Rolls. Of these last two are on parchment and belong to the years 28—9 and 29—30 of Henry VI. ; they give a very detailed account of the Nuns' income and expenditure at a time when the Priory was in a fairly prosperous state. The third is on paper, and relates to the year 21—2 of Edward IV. ; it is brief and less detailed than the former, but exhibits very clearly the

<sup>1</sup> This paper, illustrated by a plan of the Abbey Church, will appear in the Society's *Octavo Publications*, No. xxviii, after the same author's *Bibliotheca Buriensis*.

financial collapse which contributed to the dissolution of the Nunnery 15 years later, in 1497. The charters range over the whole period of the existence of the Priory, the earliest to which a date can be assigned belonging to 1137 or 1138, the last to 1493. Of the earlier charters the great majority are, as was usually the case before the reign of Edward I., undated; but I think I should not be wrong in estimating the total number of those which may be assigned to the 12th and 13th centuries at over 200. This calculation I do not base on the evidence of handwriting so much as on a comparison of the charters with the returns to the commissioners of Edward I. in 1278, commonly known as the Hundred Rolls. The Hundred Rolls, it may be remembered, give a remarkably complete and interesting account of the tenure of property in Cambridge, mentioning upwards of 600 distinct tenements, and recording in most cases the parish, the then occupant, rent, mode of acquisition, and predecessors in the title. The larger number of the early undated charters of the Nuns contain names of persons, either parties or witnesses, who figure also in the Hundred Rolls. The bulk of their property seems to have been acquired during the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. It was situated almost wholly in Cambridge, Barnwell, and villages in the immediate neighbourhood. In Cambridge they held property, as their deeds show, in all the now existing parishes, as well as in the extinct parishes of S. Radegund, All Saints' next the Castle, and S. John's, Miln Street. Their deeds have therefore a peculiar value in the light which they throw on the topography, and to some extent the social conditions, of pre-academic Cambridge.

A careful Register of the Nunnery muniments was made by Dr Lynford Caryl, who was Master of the College 1758—1780. There also exist two earlier catalogues of the Nuns' and early College evidences roughly written in handwritings *temp.* Q. Elizabeth, one of them supplemented by a later hand *temp.* James I., the first occupying 17, the other 6 pages, which have been bound up with a College lease-book containing leases ranging from 1555 to 1618. Neither of these earlier catalogues

is at all complete, but, so far as they go, it is satisfactory to know that they contain few important deeds which are not still to be found in the College Treasury. A very few—of little consequence—mentioned in Dr Caryl's Register have since disappeared; on the other hand he does not include about 50 deeds of Nunnery date, some early, which I have discovered lately among documents not relating to the Nuns.

If we judge from internal evidence alone we shall give the first place in point of antiquity among the Nunnery documents to a charter of Nigellus, second Bishop of Ely (1133—1169), addressed 'universis baronibus et hominibus S<sup>c</sup>e Etheldrythe tam clericis quam laicis tam Francis quam Anglis' in which he confers on the cell lately established ('cellule noviter institute') without Canteburge certain land lying next to land of the same cell. This land is pretty clearly identical with four acres near Grenecroft (i.e. Midsummer Common) which the Hundred Rolls state were given to the Nuns by Nigellus. As however the Hundred Rolls also state that the four acres given by Nigellus were adjacent to the ten acres which were given by King Malcolm it is possible that the grant of Nigellus was later than the first charter of King Malcolm. But the description of the Nunnery as 'a cell lately established' and apparently as yet without title or dedication, is strong ground for placing Nigellus' charter before Malcolm's, if not actually first in time of all the Nunnery charters.

The next two charters which I have selected to exhibit relate to a grant to the Nuns by a certain William Monachus or Le Moyné, goldsmith, of Shelford, of two virgates of land, with 6 acres of meadow, together with 4 *cotarii* and their holding of land, all in Shelford. The two charters confirm this donation: the first is by King Stephen, the second by Bishop Nigellus. Fortunately we are able with practical certainty to fix the date of the King's charter within the limits of a month. It was signed at an interesting time, and informs us of an historical fact not otherwise recorded. It is dated 'apud Mapertes halam in obsidione.' 'Mapertes hala' is Meppershall, a village near Shefford in Bedfordshire. In January 1138

Stephen was besieging Bedford castle, which Milo de Beauchamp had refused to surrender to him. John of Worcester says that the king kept Christmas 1137 at Dunstable, and then 'emensis festivis diebus' attacked Bedford. After taking Bedford he went north to meet the invasion of the Scots, and reached Northumberland on February 2. Mr Howlett, the editor of the *Gesta Stephani* in the Rolls Series, has noticed this charter of King Stephen, and remarks on it, 'The chronicles mention no such event as a siege at Meppershall; but there exists at the present day, close to the church of this small Bedfordshire village, a high mound with a double line of outer ramparts answering in the clearest way to the type-of the hastily built stockaded 'castles' of this reign. Stephen, it thus appears, had to capture this outpost, perhaps during the siege of Bedford in 1138.' Mr Howlett compares with this charter another, dated in 1138 'apud Goldintonam in obsidione Bedeford,' Goldington being a small village a few miles from Bedford. The Meppershall mound, I may observe, is marked as 'The Hills' in the Ordnance Survey: Mr Seebohm has given a small plan of it in its relation to the adjoining church in his *English Village Communities*. We are probably justified then in assuming the date January 1138 for Stephen's charter. William le Moynes's grant may have been made a year or two earlier, as it is made 'pro anima Regis Henrici,' i.e. Henry I., who died in 1135. From a later charter of Nicholas, son of this William le Moynes, I gather that the latter had acquired the Shelford land by gift of Henry I. It should be observed that King Stephen's charter differs from all later charters in the style which it gives to the Nuns: they are 'the Nuns of S. Mary of Cambridge.'

Another charter of King Stephen, mentioned in the Hundred Rolls but long since lost, granted the Nuns a fair lasting for two days, viz. the eve and the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. This fair, the most ancient of the Cambridge fairs, and later known as Garlick Fair, was held in the eastern portion of what is now the Master's garden, but in early College days was a close called the Churchyard close. As it is a well

known fact that fairs connected with religious houses were celebrated on or about the feast-day of the saint to whom the conventual church was dedicated, there is good ground for believing that the monastery was originally dedicated to S. Mary alone, and not to S. Radegund. In the other early charters the Nuns are simply 'the Nuns of Cambridge' or 'Grantebrige,' and it is not until the second charter of King Malcolm IV. and after the conventual church had been founded, that the ascription to S. Radegund appears. In the charter of Bishop Nigellus which I have put along with that of King Stephen, as it confirms the same grant, the Nuns have the full style which is given them in Malcolm's second charter, 'Nuns of S. Mary and S. Radegund.' Nigellus' charter is therefore probably to be dated after Malcolm's first charter, possibly after his second, but certainly not much later than 1160, in or about which year died William of Laventon, the first Archdeacon of Ely, whose name is first among the witnesses to the Bishop's charter. The second witness, Richard of S. Paul's, was the Bishop's son, Canon of S. Paul's and afterwards Bishop of London; he was Treasurer to Henry II., and the reputed author of the *Dialogus de Scaccario*. Before I quit the subject of Stephen's charter, I would point out that it is testified by the celebrated William Martel, Stephen's *dapifer* and chief supporter in his struggle with the Empress Maud, and by Reginald de Warenne, who, along with William Martel, is among the witnesses to the convention signed between Stephen and Henry which ended the civil war in 1153.

The second group of my selected charters belongs to the year just mentioned, 1153, or the early part of 1154. The first of them is a charter of Constance, sister of Louis VII. of France, and widow of Stephen's son, Eustace, Count of Boulogne. It releases the Nuns from payment of hagable and landgable for their lands then possessed or thereafter to be possessed, and grants them all fishing rights in the waters belonging to the Borough. The grant is for the soul of her husband, Eustace, who died August, 1153; for the soul of Stephen's queen, Matilda, who died May 1152; and for the welfare of King Stephen. The charter therefore belongs to the months between

August 1153 and October 1154, when King Stephen died. The gift of Constance is confirmed in two charters, which I exhibit, the first of King Stephen, the second of Bishop Nigellus. Stephen's charter is dated 'apud Cantebreg.' I cannot find any record of his being at Cambridge about this date, but he was at Dunstable at the end of 1153. In all these charters the Nuns are simply styled 'the Nuns of Cantebreg.' The charter of Constance is witnessed, among others, by William Monachus of Shelford. Her solicitude for the soul of her late husband derives a little pathetic interest from the comment of the Anglo-Saxon chronicler on husband and wife: 'He was an evil man, and did more harm than good wherever he went: he spoiled the lands and laid thereon heavy taxes;...she was a good woman, but she had little bliss of him, and it was not the will of Christ that he should long reign.'

I now come to the so called foundation deeds of King Malcolm IV. of Scotland, both of which are exhibited. The earlier has still attached to it the royal seal, in brown wax, having on the obverse side the impression of a king enthroned, holding in his right hand a globe, in his left apparently a sword, and on the reverse side a mounted warrior. It is dated 'apud Huntingdon,' and is addressed to all his men, cleric or lay, of the Honour of Huntingdon. It will, of course, be borne in mind that the earldom of Huntingdon, to which from early times was attached that of Cambridge, was an ancient appanage of the royal house of Scotland. The earldom had been restored to Malcolm by Henry II. in the latter half of 1157, and he was the reputed founder of S. Margaret's Hospital at Huntingdon. It is worth while remarking that King Malcolm was also a benefactor of S. Frideswide's Monastery at Oxford—afterwards converted by Wolsey into the College of Christ Church—and conferred on it the manor of Pidington, Oxfordshire, which belonged to the Honour of Huntingdon. Malcolm's earlier charter confers on the Nuns ten acres of land next Grencroft to found (*ad fundendam*) their church on it, reserving to himself a rent of 2s., which rent he directs his *minister* to offer on the altar of the same church. The date of this charter cannot be fixed within

quite such narrow limits as the earlier ones. Malcolm received the earldom of Huntingdon, as I have said, in the latter half of the year 1157; the date must therefore be later than that, and as Sherman in his *College History* says that he had seen among the Nunnery muniments a charter, no longer extant, of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirming Malcolm's gift, it follows that it must have been made in or before 1161, when Theobald died.

The second charter of King Malcolm is, like the former, dated at Huntingdon; in it he remits the rent of 2s. for which he stipulated in the earlier grant. The Nuns of Grantebrige of the earlier deed, appear in the later with the full style of the 'church of S. Mary and S. Radegund and the Nuns there serving God.' The new ascription to S. Radegund is significant. From the *Chronicles of Stephen*, edited in the *Rolls Series*, I learn that Malcolm with a Scottish army joined Henry II. at Poitiers in July 1159. Poitiers was then and still is the chief centre of the cult of S. Radegund, where she founded her abbey of the Holy Cross, and where her tomb is still the resort of large numbers of pilgrims. It is unquestionable that the second charter of Malcolm is to be dated after this visit to Poitiers, for among the witnesses to it is Nicholas, chamberlain, who I gather from the second volume of the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland* (edited by Mr George Burnett) did not become chamberlain until 1160 or 1161. On the other hand it seems equally clear that this charter must be dated not later than 1164, for another witness is Engelram, the chancellor, who in that year succeeded Herbert as Bishop of Glasgow. Malcolm's first charter is witnessed by 'Herberto Episcopo de Glasgu,' and as the second one mentions Engelram simply as chancellor it is reasonable to suppose that at the time he had not succeeded to the see. Malcolm himself died in the following year, 1165.

I also exhibit two interesting charters confirming the gifts of Malcolm to the Nuns. One of them, that of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, does not strictly fall within the 12th century as Langton did not become primate until 1207. The other is by Thomas Becket, 'Cantuariensis ecclesie humilis

minister,' as he styles himself therein. It confirms to the Nuns all the lands and tenures granted them by charters, and especially the ten acres of land in Cambridge which the King of Scotland gave them. From the omission of Malcolm's name it would seem that at the time of Becket's confirmation he was still alive. As Becket's charter describes the Nuns simply by their earlier title of Nuns of Cantebriq, it seems probable that it refers to Malcolm's first, not his second charter. Becket became Archbishop in 1162; he left England on November 2, 1164, and did not return until 1170. This charter then is to be dated pretty certainly between 1162 and November, 1164.

The witnesses who test Becket's charter are decidedly interesting persons. The first is Robert, Archdeacon of Oxford: this was Robert Foliot, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, a relation of Gilbert Foliot, the more celebrated Bishop of London, though, unlike Gilbert, Robert was a warm friend and partisan of the Archbishop. The next witness is Philip of Calne, Becket's *emptor* or manciple, who was 'co-exsul' with him in 1165—6. The next is the celebrated Herbert of Bosham, Becket's friend, counsellor, and biographer. The two who follow are the chaplains William and Robert, in whom we may probably recognize William Fitzstephen, and Robert of Merton, Becket's two chaplains, who were with him at the time of his murder. William Fitzstephen also wrote a life of Becket. The third witness of Becket's murder was, it may be remembered, Edward Grim, the monk of Cambridge; several members of the Grim family figure in the early deeds of the Nunnery.

Besides those I have described there are many other charters of twelfth century date in the College Treasury, some of them both interesting and important. But the specimens which I have selected will serve my purpose, if they advertise the fact that in these hitherto almost unexplored documents there exists a mass of information relating to a period of Cambridge history of which it might be supposed that information from contemporary sources was almost wholly lacking—the period between Domesday and the foundation of our earliest colleges. No other college, perhaps, in either University, certainly none

at Cambridge, can pride itself on the possession of records ranging in an uninterrupted series—for the dissolution of the Nunnery and the foundation of the College in its place makes no sensible break in the chronological succession—extending over three quarters of a millennium. The compass of time embraced in this series is illustrated by one fact. In the 13th century the Nuns, as shown by their deeds, owned a portion of the site now occupied by our oldest collegē, Peterhouse; about the same time they acquired a portion of Swincroft, later known as S. Thomas' Leys, which at the beginning of the present century was sold by the College to provide a site for the new foundation of Downing. The world which the earlier deeds reveal is one in which Danegelt is an incident of land tenure, when manors are owned by the same families which held them when the Domesday survey was made, when it was a usual covenant in land transfers that the property should not be alienated to Jews. Incidentally they introduce us to many local celebrities; Hervey Dunning, the knightly owner in King John's reign of the 'School of Pythagoras,' Sir Roger de Trumpington, well known to brass collectors, and Sir Thomas de Cambridge. Of the University in its earliest days they tell us something, though not much; they perpetuate the names of a few otherwise unknown hostels, and explain in many cases the distribution of property on the sites afterwards included in colleges; but religious houses, not colleges, were the important feature of the Cambridge which the Nuns knew. Of course there is a good deal to be gleaned of the history of the Nunnery, but the facts are not of much general interest. The *Compoti*, on the other hand, are valuable and interesting both because they present us with a fairly complete picture of life in an English nunnery in the middle of the 15th century, and because *Compoti* of nunneries are rarely met with. Read in connection with the College Bursars' Accounts the Nuns' documents have much information to give us about some of the picturesque features which once distinguished Jesus from other colleges in the University and recalled its monastic origin—the parish church within the College walls, the fair held in the precincts,

the ancient manor of S. Radegund representing the demesne lands of the Nunnery.

Some of the multifarious matter contained in these documents—I would instance particularly the *Comptot*—deserves a better fate than to remain in the obscurity of a College treasury and subject to the casualties of an existence in MS. If the Antiquarian Society would undertake the publication of either a catalogue of the whole or a selected portion of the originals one purpose which I have in laying these charters before it will have been served.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the discussion, expressed a hope that it would be possible to compile a list of witnesses to deeds, &c., with their trades, as had been done at Oxford.

Dr CLARK asked if the original grant of Garlick Fair to the nuns by King Stephen was extant. He also hoped that Mr Gray would give some explanation of the name Garlick Fair. He stated that the fair was held on the Feast of the Assumption, and that it had been the custom on that day to bless herbs. He thought that perhaps there might be some connection between this custom and the curious name of the fair.

Mr J. W. CLARK said he did not understand how King Malcolm or the Earl of Huntingdon had obtained the large piece of Green Croft on which the nunnery was built, and which was common land.

Mr FOSTER pointed out that the nunnery was founded before the town was incorporated, and that therefore the rights now held by the town had then belonged to the Crown.

Mr GRAY said, in reply, that the original grant of Garlick Fair by Stephen did not exist, but the document in which it was renewed by Henry VI. was preserved. There was a "garlick row" at Stourbridge Fair. The quarters of the town in which the various trades were situated could be made out from leases and other documents in possession of the College.

Mr ACLAND, referring to the name "Garlick" Fair and "Garlick Row" at Stourbridge Fair, said he remembered as a boy that one of the chief commodities sold at Stourbridge Fair was onions.

The Rev. C. L. ACLAND, M.A., Jesus College, made the following communication, in illustration of which many interesting objects were exhibited :

### THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE IMMEDIATE PAST.

For some years past I have been interested in observing, and, so far as I have had opportunity, in collecting specimens of things which were of everyday use in the times of our fathers and grandfathers, but which are now no longer seen, or, if found in use at all, found only in remote spots which have as yet to some extent escaped the flood of change which in recent years has poured over our country. I have thought that it might be interesting to speak for a short time this evening upon this subject, illustrating my remarks with such objects as I have here, most of which have been collected by me in Shetland. I have known Shetland now for 25 years, and see that, remote as these islands are, they are now rapidly changing, so that in a few more years probably many of the things I shew you will be far more difficult to get than they now are. This difficulty will arise not from any design, but simply because objects of common use, when supplanted by more recent inventions, are just thrown aside and in a short time lost. Still there are many things yet in common use in Shetland, and doubtless in many other parts of Great Britain, which nearer the centres of civilization have passed entirely out of sight.

Take the Spinning Wheel for an example. It is still in use in every cottage in Shetland; if it were not, the exquisitely soft and fine knitting which is characteristic of the woollen produce of the Islands would have already passed away. No machine-twisted yarn could possibly give the result. The wool is hand-carded, hand-spun, and hand-knit. But elsewhere the spinning wheel has gone out of use. So completely has ignorance in this matter replaced knowledge that among the pictures on the walls of the Royal Academy a few years back I counted eight in which the spinning wheel was supposed to be shewn, in seven of which the wheel was simply an impossibility. On the same day I saw in a shop window in Piccadilly the photo-

graph of a popular actress seated at a spinning wheel. The wheel in this case was a possible wheel, but the manner in which she was represented as using it was impossible, the carded wool was all twisted round the edge of the wheel.

The Rivlins, or shoes made of raw hide with hair outward, are still to be seen on many feet in Shetland, especially in the outer islands and more remote parts of the mainland, where they form the ordinary foot-covering of the majority of the population. They are admirably adapted for the rough swampy hills and valleys of the country, but less suited to the made roads of the more accessible parts. Such as they are, however, they are rapidly disappearing, their place being taken by india-rubber goloshes.

The Lamp Buckie, or large whelk shell, till lately used by the fishermen of Fethaland as a lamp in which fish oil was burnt, is now, I suspect, quite extinct. The Collie, however, or Iron Lamp, may still be found here and there. I have seen it in use in Fetlar, but it has almost vanished before the cheap, and certainly far more efficient, paraffin lamp, and that has happened in its case which I spoke of just now. It has been cast aside, and is now very difficult to get. One well known antiquary of my acquaintance was obliged to be contented with a modern copy of an old example. Yet fifty years ago this lamp was almost universal in Shetland and probably in many other parts of Great Britain, and in the early part of the present century was well known throughout Scotland as the Cruisie.

I do not know that the spindle and whorl are now used in Shetland, but an old woman in South Yell with whom I used to have many a chat over past times well remembered them, but the whorl was "just a tautie" (potato).

My object in bringing this matter before you to-night is to induce some of you if possible to take an interest in these antiquities of the immediate past before it is too late. They represent a condition of things which should come close home to us as that which obtained among our immediate progenitors. A valuable and historically instructive collection might be got together if some members of our Society would hunt up the corners of our own country. I have no doubt that much that

would go towards such a collection might be found without going out of Cambridgeshire. Since I have had this paper on hand I have come across what I have long searched for in vain: a Rushlight Shade, pierced with the round holes that used to cause bright spots on the wall when I was a child, and, as I well remember, set me wondering as to how they came there.

If you would see the whole subject most attractively treated, get hold of "The Past in the Present<sup>1</sup>," a series of lectures by Dr Mitchell, in which many of the things now before you are figured. If the book has the same absorbing interest for you that it has had for me you will thank me for the introduction.

I will now run over the various objects before you, making such remarks as may suggest themselves, and I shall be very glad to answer any questions about them to the best of my power. Among the objects exhibited the following are perhaps the most noteworthy:

The spinning wheel with its accompaniments, cards, sweerie, and reel. Kembs for carding wool<sup>2</sup>, now quite out of use, and very rarely to be met with. Several specimens of Shetland wool and knitting.

Model of the Seixern, the old Shetland fishing boat, made to scale by a fisherman at Copister in South Yell.

Lamp Buckie and several Collies.

Agricultural Implements. Spade, Long-handled Scythe, Sickle, and Peat Knife.

Baskets made of the stalks of Dock-plants.

The Quern, still frequently used in Shetland.

Rivlins.

Tinder Box with Flint and Steel.

Sheep Bells.

Rushlight Stand.

<sup>1</sup> "The Past in the Present; what is Civilisation?" *Rhind Lectures* 1876, 1878. Douglas, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> See illustration on page 48 of *Textile Fabrics*, by Dr Rock. South Kensington Art Handbooks. The Spinning wheel shewn on the same page was in use in Suffolk within the memory of many now living, but I have not been able to get one. Perhaps some members of our Society may be more fortunate.

Baron A. von HÜGEL compared some of the exhibits from Shetland and other places with articles in the South Sea Islands.

Professor CLARK remarked that Mr Acland's statement that the wool was *pulled* from lambs in Shetland for the finest weaving, instead of *shorn*, explained the passage in Marlow :

"A gown made of the finest wool  
"Which from the pretty lambs we pull,"

which he had always regarded as a poetical license.

Mr W. BELL said that lamps very much like those exhibited were still used by bakers.

A visitor remembered that many years ago it had been the custom in Cambridge for the bargees on the Cam to dress themselves entirely in straw on Plough Monday and to parade the town dancing, until they had collected enough money to get drunk with. They were always called "Straw-men," and their dress resembled that from Iceland (?) exhibited this evening, and which Baron von Hügel had said was like those seen in the South Seas.

The PRESIDENT suggested that an exhibition of primitive agricultural implements like those exhibited would make an interesting feature in the forthcoming Royal Agricultural Show.

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MONDAY, *February 12th*, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

Professor HUGHES and Professor MACALISTER made the following communication :

#### ON A NEWLY DISCOVERED DYKE AT CHERRY HINTON.

In May, 1893, Mr Crawley informed us that various remains had been discovered in digging the new pit which he was opening on the north side of the reservoir above the great chalk quarry at Cherry Hinton. When making a road to this new pit, in the cutting, about twenty yards east of the road, above the large quarry, he crossed the end of a grave, in which lay a skeleton with the head to the north, and beside it an

ornamental basins and other fragments of pottery, which Mr Crawley kindly gave us, and which are now in the Museum of Archæology. The bones were, unfortunately, dispersed, and the head, having projected into the roadway, was first removed. Some of the pottery also had been taken away, and we have not been able to trace it. The writer of a letter which appeared in the *Cambridge Weekly News*, May 5th, 1893, might perhaps be able to help us in this matter.

The grave was six feet long and three feet deep, one foot of which was in solid chalk. A sort of ledge at the top of the solid chalk indicated that the grave had been left open for some time, and the subsoil had been undermined or crumbled in, the roots still holding the topsoil together.

The pottery was mostly of the same kind, differing only slightly in shape, and in the character of the ornamentation. The vessels were all basins, about six inches in diameter, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in height, of a lead-coloured ware, very light and porous inside, but on the outside darker grey, smoothed, polished, and apparently baked in a not very hot smother-kiln. The best preserved specimen was ornamented on the outside with series of dots and half rings, as if described with a pair of compasses on the dot as a centre, with a radius of about half-an-inch.

We had here evidently an interment by inhumation, with food vessels, probably of late Roman or Romano-English age. It is important to have established the fact of interments over the area to help us to account for the large quantity of fragmentary Roman pottery in the earth used for filling the ditch.

On the south of this cutting a kiln was sunk into the ground to a depth of some 15 feet, the approach to which was down steps on the east. The sides of this pit stood by themselves, where the excavation was made in solid chalk; but, along the approach to the pit, a deep trench was crossed extending down to the depth of the kiln, and filled with loose chalk rubble and surface soil, so that it had to be bricked up on both sides. This walling now approximately marks the width and depth of the trench. A skeleton was found in digging

through it, but of the exact circumstances of this find we have no information.

When the cutting for the new chalk pit was made, further north-east and parallel to the approach to the kiln, the continuation of the ditch was touched, and by the courtesy of Mr Tebbutts, into whose hands the business had now passed, we were allowed to investigate the mode of occurrence of its contents, and to remove the skeletons ourselves. We were assisted in our excavations by our Secretary, Mr Atkinson, and by Mr R. A. S. Macalister.

The ditch extends about 18 inches below the floor of the cutting, that is, to a depth of about 14 ft. 6 in. or 15 ft. It tapers somewhat irregularly, but with increasing steepness towards the base. This is probably due to the breaking down of the upper part of the sides, rather than to the original plan of structure. It appears to have got gradually filled up by natural operations during more than one long period, judging by the growth of humus at successive levels, but it must also have been filled in artificially on at least two occasions by throwing back the chalk which had been dug out of it. The arrangement of the chalk fragments would indicate that the greater part had been thrown from the south-east, that is, that the largest agger formed by the material from the ditch was on the upper side, the fosse being nearest the brow of the hill. Some, however, appears to have been thrown from the lower side also. Most of the chalk fragments were perfectly clean and fresh, and show no signs of having been exposed to the weather. That is to say, they appear to have been heaped up together when dug out of the ditch, and are not the sweepings from a wide area of broken material. Yet every here and there intercalated with those layers of chalk rubble we found surface-soil and subsoil, with numerous fragments of Roman or Romano-English pottery, and bones of domestic animals, among which the most common were the small shorthorn ox, the horned sheep, and the pig. About half-way down were undisturbed human skeletons, which had not been buried in the soil which filled the ditch, because the continuity of the overlying

layers was nowhere disturbed, but it appeared that the bodies were laid in the ditch, and the material thrown in from either side. From their position it is a probable inference that the ditch was not then completely filled over them, as beds of humus, which appears to have grown where seen, occurred at higher levels. The skeletons, which were those of persons of both sexes, mostly young, were laid in the length of the ditch, and generally on their back with the legs extended, and the arms at the side of the body. In one, however, the head was turned over to the south-east, the legs were crossed, the left hand was under the pelvis, and the right extended along the side—not quite close—with the fingers bent on the palm. In this case, too, the head was to the south-west, in the others the heads were to the north-east. We cannot say for certain that any of the pottery occurred in the material which filled the *bottom* of the pit, but some of it had fallen into the ditch before the bodies were deposited in it.

From the fragmentary character of the pottery we know that it had long lain on the surface and been knocked about and trampled on. It was the scattered *débris* from a Romano-English settlement, and perhaps also a cemetery with disturbed graves and broken cinerary urns. From the abundance of fragments of the commoner types, such as could be made in the district, and the rarity of Samian and articles *de luxe* generally, we may infer with some probability that it belonged to a poor settlement of late date. But the skeletons in the ditch appear to have been deposited there at a much later date, and may belong to quite recent times, as far as we can judge from their mode of occurrence in the material in which they lie.

We get some suggestions also from topographical and historical considerations. If we refer to a map we see that the great dyke known as the Roman Road points directly for this spot. If, as we suppose, that earthwork was one of those drawn across the open ground between the Woodland and the Fenland, and interrupted where a patch of wood or a swamp already presented sufficient barrier, then we should expect to find it resting on some earthwork at its termination

on the brow of the hill above Cherry Hinton, where it will be noticed that a strip of swampy ground connects the springs with the fens. It may not have been continuous from the top of Worts Causeway to the reservoir, as the hollow running up from Coldham Common was densely wooded.

It is, moreover, very probable that the Romans occupied the ground protected by it, as they did at Reach, and that they availed themselves of the straight cleared route and used it as a road. The absence of any trace of the dyke along the line where we should expect to find it is, however, not sufficient proof that it did not exist, for it is remarkable how entirely every trace of the Cherry Hinton ditch had been obliterated over the ground where we dug in and found it, although in the adjoining field some ridges run in the same direction.

We also obtained some local information of interest. When the reservoir was made, ditches and hollow places, with human bones and other articles, were found, but it seemed probable that these were crossed nearer the road, when laying the pipes from the water-works to the reservoir. Richard Mason, of Cherry Hinton Hall, an old man 87 years of age, remembers these "ditches" being open, his use of the plural probably implying that parts of the ditch were filled, leaving parts of the same ditch still open at intervals.

They were known by the name of War Ditches, as mentioned by the writer in the *Cambridge Weekly News*.

To sum up. In the line of the Worsted Lodge dyke we have a strong earthwork, consisting of a fosse, and evidence of a bank having once existed. From the analogy of the other East Anglian dykes, we should refer this to the pre-Roman Britons. The Romans occupied the ground at the north-west end of it, and probably used it as a road as far as it went. They buried their dead near, and the occupation of the site continued long after the withdrawal of the legionaries. The inhabitants were exterminated or driven into the towns in early mediæval times, and the banks crumbled down, and vegetable mould grew over the surface of everything. At some unknown but much later time bodies were disposed of in the half-filled ditch, and a little

of the bank pushed in to cover them. Again nature covered all over with a carpet of vegetation, but there is no evidence of the whole of this area having been wooded. Within comparatively recent times, the hill top was levelled, and in the process the old surface soil, with its Roman and Romano-English remains, was disturbed and scraped into the ditch, and the dim tradition of its existence was only revived when the ancient fosse was accidentally exposed by the lime burners last year.

It would be most interesting to follow up this ditch both ways in order to ascertain how it is terminated, and whether it has any connection with other works. Enough has been found to show that it may throw light on the history of the great dykes, on the Roman occupation of this district, and who knows what later period of our history as represented by the skeletons.

We hope to return to it on some future occasion, and reserve our measured sections and illustrations till then.

Professor MACALISTER described the skeletons found in the dyke, two of which, mounted under his direction, were exhibited. They were those of East Anglians, and might have belonged to any age from the fifth century, but from the position in which they were buried it was probable that they belonged to the period before the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity. Some were skeletons of men, some of females. Two were those of old persons, the others were those of young or middle-aged people, and, as they showed no traces of violence, it is probable that they had died a natural death. The specimens are now in the Museum of Anatomy.

Sir GEORGE HUMPHRY commented on the skeletons, and pointed out that the man to whom the larger of the two had belonged had been a sufferer from rheumatism.

An anatomical description of some of the skeletons, by W. L. H. Duckworth, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, is appended.

The series comprises five nearly complete skeletons, with an isolated and imperfect skull. The state of preservation of the bones is good, but affords no clue as to their age. In the present account the chief characteristics of the crania and

skeletons are noted, and two tables record the principal dimensions of the skulls and bones.

Of the five skeletons two are of males, three of females. Of the former, one is that of a tall, strong man past the prime of life, the other that of a much younger and weaker man. Of the rest, two are skeletons of young females, one of an aged woman; of the two younger, the soundness and regularity of the teeth are conspicuous features, and in one case metopism is observed, the cranial capacity in this case being exceptionally large. The skeleton of the old woman is less perfect, so that the measurements are less valuable; the platycnemic condition of the tibiae might be remarked.

The tables of measurements indicate that the cranial capacity of these specimens is large; the absolute length of the skulls as a series, or individually, is considerable, and the breadth index shews that the series is dolichocephalic. All the specimens are dolichocephalic except two; of these one is just within the mesaticephalic group (75.1), the other at the upper limit of the same group (79.4). In each case the vertical or height index is lower than the breadth index, so that the series is tapeinocephalic.

All are orthognathic, the index in the case of one female skull being remarkably low. The series is leptorhine, though in two cases, the index (50) denotes a mesorrhine skull. In one case the nasal index is exceptionally low, but here posthumous deformation seems to have affected the shape of the facial bones. The other indices do not refer to more than one or two cases, and need not be noticed in detail.

The sacral indices place the males in the platyhieric division (as Europeans, this would be expected): In the corresponding indices for the females one is below 100, and so places this sacrum in the dolichohieric group (this sacrum is composed of 6 pieces).

As regards the breadth-height index of the pelvis, the mean for the two males places them in their proper position as Europeans, though the indices differ by 10 (83.8—73.7). The indices for the three females vary by very small amounts only:

the average is rather too high for European females, indicating that these pelves are rather higher than usual, in proportion to breadth.

The brim index of the pelvis, as regards the males, is much lower than usual; in one case where it is 65.4, the amount of damage sustained by the pelvis makes the index of very little value. The brim index of one female pelvis only is available: this agrees well with the average figure quoted by Professors Flower and Turner; and the actual dimensions of this pelvis reproduce almost exactly the average dimensions deduced from eleven female pelves measured by Professor Turner<sup>1</sup>.

The dimensions of the segments of the limbs may be here considered. The radio-humeral index shews that all except one male are brachykerkic. The exception is the weakly male already referred to, and here the index of 80.8 denotes a dolichokerkic limb.

With regard to the corresponding relation in the lower limb, all are brachyknemic, though the females are relatively longer "legged" than the males (using the term "leg" to indicate the limb from the knee to ankle). These specimens do not depart far from the average of Europeans as regards the intermembral and femoro-humeral indices respectively.

The femora and tibiae were examined and measured in order to determine if the pilastered or platycnemic conditions are present; in one case, a young female, the femur is distinctly pilastered, and in one case, the aged female, the tibia is very distinctly platycnemic. The respective indices bear out this conclusion.

Finally, it must be admitted that it is hard to assign these skeletons to a definite race; but one may say with some confidence that they are post-Roman. By the process of exclusion, as they are not of the long barrow or round barrow races, nor of the broad-faced coffin-shaped type of the Saxons of Southern England, they must be either Belgic or Anglian, and hitherto there are no definite criteria upon which we can depend for distinguishing these.

<sup>1</sup> *Challenger Report*, ii. 34.

*Details regarding the individual skeletons.*

No. 1. The skeleton of an adult or aged male of considerable height, about 1690 mm. The skull has a somewhat prominent glabella, and marked bulging above the inion which is marked by a strong downwardly directed spine; other muscular crests and ridges are not so well marked; the massiveness of the hamular processes of the internal pterygoid plates may be noticed. The right jugular fossa has three compartments, and there are two on the left side. The upper molars have been lost and their sockets absorbed; they persist in the lower jaw. Synostosis in the cranial sutures is observed at several points. The bones of the lower extremity are large, the femur and tibia being massive, with strongly marked crests for muscular and ligamentous attachments; especially is this the case with the tibial eminence for the attachment of the ilio-tibial band. The right tibia bears an upwardly directed spur on its outer and anterior surface, about 20 mm. above the lower end. This spur is grooved on the inner side, probably for the long extensor tendon of the hallux.

The vertebral column deserves mention for the sharp spine surmounting the odontoid process of the axis vertebra, and also for the exostoses from the left side of the first lumbar vertebra, articulating with similar though smaller exostoses from the last dorsal and second lumbar vertebrae respectively.

The xiphoid cartilage is ossified almost completely, and is perforated centrally by an opening about 4 mm. in diameter.

No. 2. The skeleton of a young woman nearly 1580 mm. in height. The skull is long, and appears somewhat "coffin-shaped" in norma verticalis; there is pronounced bulging over the inion which is not well marked, other muscular and ligamentous attachments being but feebly developed. The apertura pyriformis of the nose is very narrow. All the teeth are sound, the third pair of upper molars have not long appeared. The mandible is strong with low angle.

The chief feature to be noticed in the skeleton is the inclusion of the 5th lumbar vertebra in the sacrum, which thus consists of 6 pieces, although the last lumbar vertebra is only joined to the lateral masses of the sacrum by bony tissue, the lumbo-sacral intervertebral disc persisting; the sacral index in this case is correspondingly low, as has already been noted. The dental index 41.4 may be noted as the only one available in this series; the skull being accordingly microdont.

*Skeleton No. 3* is that of a young female about 1460 mm. in height. The skull, like others of this series, has suffered some posthumous deformation by pressure. It is long, narrow, metopic, and remarkably capacious;

the forehead is high and there is some tendency to approach the klinocephalic form, as a zone of flattening crosses the sagittal suture just behind the bregma. Bulging of the occipital region is marked. The occipital and sphenoid bones are not yet synostosed, so that the individual's age was about 20 years. The foramen magnum is large, the palate broad, and a perfect set of teeth present in upper and lower jaws. The nasal aperture is exceedingly compressed.

The limb bones in several cases have epiphyses still separate; the femur has a very wide and deep intercondylar notch; both femora are strongly pilastered. The pelvis has been much damaged; the epiphyses for the iliac crests have not yet joined those bones. The right hand, with the lower parts of radius and ulna, are missing.

*Skeleton No. 4* is that of a young male; the bones of the lower limbs from the knee downwards are absent. The skull has the lowest altitudinal index and the highest naso-malar index of this series, so that it is a low skull with projecting nasal bones and nasal processes of superior maxillae.

The second upper pair of molar teeth have been lost, and their sockets obliterated, probably prematurely, to judge from the appearance of the other teeth. The skull is long and narrow, theinion marked by a sharp ridge, other crests for muscular or ligamentous attachments being but feebly developed. The sphenoidal spines however are large and sharp; the margin of the external pterygoid plate is serrated.

The bones of the upper limb are less massive proportionately than the femora, which are long and peculiarly wide and antero-posteriorly compressed, especially near the lesser trochanters, where there seems to be some sort of deposit on the exterior of the bones. The pelvis has been much damaged.

*Skeleton No. 5* is that of an aged female, and is about 1470 mm. in height. The skull is microcephalic, 1305 c.c. in capacity; synostosis has progressed some way in the sagittal suture. The mastoid processes are very small, the zygomatic arches slender, the canine fossae deep.

The bones of the skeleton have been somewhat damaged, and the pelvis especially has suffered; the iliac crests have more than usually sinuous outlines. The other point to be noticed in this skeleton is the marked platycnemic condition of both tibiae (*index 69*).

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SIX HUMAN SKELETONS FROM CHERRY HINTON.

## I.

## THE SKULL.

No. of Skull	1	4	6	2	3	5
Sex	Male	Male	Male?	Female	Female	Female
Age	Aged	Adult	Aged	Adult	Adult	Aged
Cubic capacity	1550	1615	1450?	1480?	1650	1305
Maximum length	193	187	189	188	195	180
Ophryo-occipital length	188	187	187	187	194	178
Ophryo-iniac length	183	184	175	180	192	176
Occipito-alveolar length	210	191	?	202?	196	189
Occipito-spinal length	200	188	?	198	199	183?
Maximum breadth	145	140	150	137	141	134
Bi-asterial breadth	117	109	102	110	113	107
Bi-auricular breadth	122	115	123	115	109	112
Bi-stephanic breadth	113	120	122	106	126?	114?
Minimum frontal breadth	100	95	99	96	107?	90
External bi-orbital breadth	107	98	103	105	109?	95?
Jugo-nasal breadth	98	92	?	96?	?	88
Minm. inter-orbital breadth	29	24	27	31	31?	20
Bi-malar breadth	115	112	?	?	113?	105
Bi-zygomatic breadth	137	128	?	?	?	118
Bi-maxillary breadth	91	94	?	84?	91	80
Ophryo-mental length	145	138	?	138	144	134
Ophryo-alveolar length	95	95	?	90	98	85?
Naso-mental length	126	112	?	118	117	111
Naso-alveolar length	73	70	?	71	71	60?
Basi-mental length	105	100	?	106?	110?	95
Basi-alveolar length	99	91	?	96	92	89?
Basi-nasal length	104	100	104	99	109	97
Basi-bregmatic length	136	130	143	133	136	130
Basion-obelion length	137	128	144?	126	133?	128
Basion-lambda length	121	114	127	113	117	118
Basi-iniac length	81	84	82	79	90	88
Basion-opisthion length	37	38	34	36	39	38
Breadth of foramen magnum	30	31	31	30?	28	30
Orbital height	33	32	?	39	37	32
Orbital breadth	41	38	?	39?	38	33?
Nasal height	48	51	?	52	53	42
Nasal breadth	24	23	?	23	19?	21
Palato-maxillary length	56	50	?	52	54?	52?
Palato-maxillary breadth	?	55?	?	61	52	52?
Horizontal circumference	535	531	530	520	540	505
Horizontal pre-auricular	235	282	280	220	250	220
Horizontal post-auricular	300	249	250	300	290	285
Supra-auricular arc	308	313	326	312	316	297
Oblique parietal arc	372	363	330	367	375	352
Frontal arc	132	137	134	127	130	123
Parietal arc	133	129	135	134	131	120
Occipital arc, superior	72	68	65	72	60	66

No. of Skull Sex Age	1 Male Aged	4 Male Adult	6 Male? Aged	2 Female Adult	3 Female Adult	5 Female Aged
Occipital arc, inferior	50	50	50	45	58	54
Jugo-nasal arc	115	113	?	106	?	98
Anterior palatine width	27	29	?	28	30	25
Posterior palatine width	?	40?	?	37	40	?
Lower jaw:						
Symphysial height	33	29	?	30	30	30
Coronoid height	67	67	?	63	62	54
Condylar height	64	55	?	59	51	56
Gonio-symphysial length	71	69	?	71	71	65
Intergonial width	109	101	?	104	97	82
Intercoronoid breadth	102	97	?	?	?	82
Intercondylar breadth external	125?	117	?	122?	110?	109?
Intercondylar breadth internal	85?	80	?	80?	85?	74?
Breadth of ascending ramus	34	39	?	35	39	30
Angle of ascending ramus	124°	113°	?	113°	124°	?
Additional measurements:						
Inter-pteriac breadth	115	112	101?	100?	122?	110
Choanal height	25	20	?	26	?	24
Choanal breadth	33	28	?	26	?	30?
Length, lac-ethml. suture, R.	?	?	?	?	?	?
Length, lac-ethml. suture, L.	12?	?	?	?	?	?
Length, sphen. parietal sut. R.	17?	14	?	?	?	9?
Length, sphen. parietal sut. L.	?	14	?	?	12	21?
Distance from ant. to post. nasal spine	56	53	?	52	58	50?
Least distance between tem- poral crests	94	121?	129	100?	?	?
Length of 3 molars combined	?	?	?	29	34	?
Length of molars and pre- molars	?	?	?	41	?	?
Indices:						
Cephalic	75.1	74.9	79.4	72.9	72.3	74.4
Vertical	70.5	69.5	75.7	70.7	69.7	72.2
Alveolar	95.2	91	?	97	84.4	91.8?
Orbital	80.5	84.2	?	100?	97.4	97?
Nasal	50	45.1	?	44.2	35.8?	50
Palato-maxillary	?	110	?	117.3	96.3?	100?
Facial, total	94.5	92.75	?	?	?	88
Facial, superior (Broca)	69.3	74.2	?	?	?	?
Facial, superior (Köllmann)	53.3	54.7	?	?	?	?
Stephano-zygomatic	82.5	93.75	?	?	?	?
Gonio-zygomatic	79.6	78.1	?	?	?	69.5
Naso-malar	117.3	122.8	?	110.4?	?	111.4

## II.

## AVERAGES OF INDEXES.

	Averages of		
	All	Males	Females
Cephalic Index	74.8	75	73.2
Vertical Index	71.3	70	70.8
Alveolar Index	91.9	93.1	90.7
Nasal Index	47.4	47.5	47.1

III.

THE BONES.

No. of Skeleton	Sex	Averages of						
		1	2	3	5	All	Males	Females
Pelvic breadth	Male	265	262	255	250			
Pelvic height	Male	222	206	200	195			
Width between Anterior Superior Spines	Male	237	240	225	220?			
Width between Posterior Superior Spines	Male	52	70?	85	173			
Width between Tubera Ischii	Male	143	105?	150	150?			
True Pelvis:								
Transverse diameter of Brim	Male	128	130	124?	?			
Conjugate diameter of Brim	Male	90	85	97?	?			
Depth of Symphysis Pubis	Male	40	45?	30?	?			
Sacrum:								
Length	Male	121	100	98	107			
Breadth	Male	121	120	110	104?			
Index	Male	100	120	91?	97:2?		110	99.4
Breadth-Height Index of Pelvis	Male	83.8	73.7	78.6	78		78.5	78.4
Brim Index of Pelvis	Male	70.3	65.4	78.1	?		71.3	78.1
Other bones of the skeletons:								
Scapula, Length	Male	165	150?	?	?			
Breadth	Male	112	105	98	?			
Index	Male	67.9	70?	64.9	?		66.4	64.9
Humerus, Length	Male	331	310	298	289			
Radius, Length	Male	247	249	223	214			
Femur, Length	Male	454	438	450	422			
Tibia, Length	Male	353	?	340	332			
Radio-Humeral Index	Male	74.6	80.8	71.9	73.7		74.6	72.5
Tibio-Femoral Index	Male	77.75	?	75	81.25		77.7	77.75
Femoro-Humeral Index	Male	72.9	?	68.9	70.6		78.8	79.15
Intermembral Index	Male	70.4	?	64.9	66.9		70.8	70.1
	Male						67.5	66.5

## THE BONES (continued).

No. of Skeleton	Sex	Averages of					
		1	2	3	5	All	
	Male		Female	Female	Female	Males	Females
	Male	30	25	27	24		
	32	28	24	21	23		
	31	?	29	23	29		
	24	?	22	23	20		
	93.75	89.3	104.2	128.6	104.3	104	112
	77.4	?	75.9	100	69	80.6	81.6

Diameters at middle of shaft:

Femur, Antero-Posterior

Side to side

Tibia, Antero-Posterior

Side to side

Index of Femur

Index of Tibia

WEDNESDAY, *February 28th*, 1894.

Professor HUGHES, Vice-President, in the chair.

Professor E. C. CLARK read the following notes on a small British jar, which he presented to the Society.

The piece of pottery which I present to your notice is of a well-known type, though such perfect specimens are not very common. It is of the class generally considered to be British—not inelegant in point of shape—roughly scored round the raised rim with some sharpish substance—probably a piece of flint, but with no other markings that I can discern. There are however circumstances in its *provenance* and contents which may have a little special interest. This jar was brought to me when I first went to live at Grantchester, about 28 years ago, by a coprolite digger, who reported it to come from “near Haslingfield.” It is obviously quite different from the Saxon urns of Barrington; but I cannot state where it exactly came from, nor whether any signs of human interment accompanied it.

It came to me covered with dirt and filled with earth. I was then by way of hoping some day to come across a pot of *coins*, and I daresay my coprolite digger was not without similar ideas. The contents, however, were, I know, represented to me as not having been meddled with, and they gave me the impression of being in the original condition of the find, when I came to examine them. I need not say that I came across no coins; but I found some fragments of bone, which I will lay on the table for inspection. They have undoubtedly been a long time in earth; and, as their insertion into the pot would have no meaning to the finder, and could not in his judgment give any value to his find, I have very little doubt that they were in the pot when it was found, as they were when it came to my hands. They have been carefully preserved ever since.

These are, as you will see at a glance, not human remains. Some are undoubtedly from the skeleton of a small mammal or bird; others appeared to me to have probably formed part of the skull. I do not think that they need be supposed to have belonged to the same creature.

Now, how did the bones come into this pot, and what does their presence there signify? Of course they may have worked in accidentally; but I think it is more likely that the pot was buried with the flesh to which the bones belong. In fact I believe, though I can bring no proof of a contiguous human interment, that this is one of the cases where food for the departed has been buried with him in his grave. The practice is referred to by Dr Tylor, under the head of "Animism," in his *Primitive Culture*, and instances have been cited, from races in a very primitive condition, all over the world. Schiller put the idea which underlies such practices into a poetical form, but based on actual observation of usage among the North-American Indians. I quote Lord Lytton's translation:

Here bring the last gifts and with these  
 The last lament be said:  
 Let all that pleased and yet may please  
 Be buried with the dead.  
 Beneath his head the hatchet hide  
 Which he so stoutly swung;  
 And place the bear's fat haunch beside—  
 The journey hence is long.

The bear's fat haunch was, of course, not accessible to the Haslingfield mourners; but duck or rabbit might be easily within their reach. And you have a similar instance in the British pottery of the Foster bequest—a food vessel found full of birds' bones, in the cist of a Cornish barrow. (No. 1, *Catalogue*, p. 32.)

I am glad, if my interpretation be correct, to add this illustration of a very interesting and pathetic practice, from our own near neighbourhood—at any rate to present what Baron von Hügel considers will be some addition to our Museum. It is his beautiful arrangement which has tempted me to part with what I should otherwise have kept as a memorial of my own early researches. I trust that others may possibly be prompted to the same course, by the utility and interest of the show cases, which are at last beginning to exhibit our own buried treasures.

Mr GEORGE CHARLES MOORE SMITH, of S. John's College, made the following communication :

ON A MS. KEPT BY JOHN DUCKWORTH, OF S. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ABOUT 1670.

This manuscript book is the property of Sir Dyce Duckworth, who bought it from a Birmingham bookseller.

It is the commonplace book of John Duckworth, undergraduate of S. John's College, admitted 24th March, 1670 (our reckoning), B.A. 1673, M.A. 1677. The book is dated "John Duckworth, his booke, 1670." It is chiefly interesting as throwing some fresh light on University studies of the 17th century.

The author is described in the *Admissions* of S. John's College as "of Haslingden, Lancashire, son of James Duckworth, yeoman; bred in Blackburne under Mr Sagar." However, this book contains a Latin letter addressed by him apparently to the Master, in which, applying for a Somerset Scholarship, he claims to have been educated for four years, "more or less," at the Manchester Grammar School. He was not elected to a Somerset Scholarship. This book also contains a copy of his *supplicat* for his degree. Baines' *Lancashire* shows that after leaving Cambridge he was incumbent of his native place, Haslingden, from 1680 to his death at the age of 44 in 1695. This book has some pages headed "A true account of ye Buriall Certificates in ye year 1684." A list of 45 names follows, with dates running from April 21 to March 22. The Vicar of Haslingden writes that the list is a transcript of the register of that parish for these months.

The book testifies to the use at Cambridge of three authors particularly: Theophilus Golius—Bishop Robert Sanderson—and Eustachius à Sancto Paulo. I will take each of these in turn.

1. Duckworth begins one end of his book with an epitome of *Theophilus Golius'* compendium of Aristotle's Ethics. This he heads "Epitome Doctrinae Moralis ex decem Libris Ethi-

corum Aristotelis ad Nicom: collecta per Golium." The abstract (in Latin) runs to 12 pp. of MS. Theophilus Golius (1528—1600) was born at Strasburg, where he became Professor of Moral Philosophy. The book was published at Cambridge in 1634, London 1662. Sir S. D'Ewes, who was at S. John's College in 1618, writes "Of ethics or moral philosophy, he (my tutor) read to me Iacchaeus, Gelius (so Halliwell, but clearly *Golius*)." John Gibson writes in his first term at S. John's College, 16th December, 1667, "We have read over Burgersdicius and are now going to read Golius' Ethicks<sup>1</sup>."

2. Then follow *Annotationes Sandersoni*, in other words an abstract of Bishop Robert Sanderson's treatise *De juramenti promissorii obligatione Praelectiones vii. Lond.* 1647, a work said to have been translated into English by King Charles I. This is followed by *De Obligatione Conscientiae Praelectiones Decem*, that is to say, an abstract of another of Bishop Sanderson's works, printed along with the treatise on the oath in the edition of 1670. It is interesting to observe that 40 years later these works of Sanderson were still studied at Cambridge. Ambrose Bonwicke, in his second year at S. John's College (1711), had read over '*Sanderson de Obligatione Jur. & Consc.*'<sup>2</sup>

The popularity of these works is shewn by the number of editions they went through. The praelections on the *Oath* were delivered in 1646. Editions were published from London in 1670, 1686, 1710, 1719. Probably there were earlier ones. The English translation was published in 1655 and 1716. The praelections on the *Obligation of Conscience* were delivered in 1647, and there were editions issued from London in 1660, 1661, 1686, 1696, 1710, 1719.

3. The part played by Eustachius à Sancto Paulo in the schools of the 17th century seems to have been less noticed than it deserves.

Duckworth heads a philosophical epitome merely, *Ev. Eth.*, and it was only after some trouble that I found that this

<sup>1</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* viii. 68.

<sup>2</sup> *Life of Ambrose Bonwicke.* Ed. Mayor, pp. 53, 184.

epitome was derived from the Ethics of Eustachius à Sancto Paulo, of which an edition was published at Cambridge in 1654.

The fact of there being a Cambridge edition of the book, and of Duckworth having epitomised it in his undergraduate commonplace book, would alone shew that it was a text-book in our schools. We find, however, that the book remained in use here into the eighteenth century. Ambrose Bonwicke, when at S. John's in 1710—1711, read and epitomised this book exactly as Duckworth had done 40 years before. In his first year at Cambridge he had made three epitomes, one of which was "of the first part of Eustachius' Ethics, and transcribed into a paper book among his other exercises." In 1711 he had "read Eustachius' Ethics, and a second time as far as the Passions<sup>1</sup>."

Professor Mayor, in his note, mentions a number of editions of the works of Eustachius, but I have been able to add others. The result will shew the astonishing vogue that his philosophical treatises had in the 17th century, and will create a wonder that so little is known of the man himself. We know, from an *Imprimatur* of the Sorbonne, that his name had been *Asseline*, although on his title-pages he appears only as "Fr. Eustachius à Sancto Paulo." He describes himself, "ex congregatione Fuliensi, Ordinis Cisterciensis," i.e., of the Congregation of Feuillans in Languedoc, the town which gave its name to the Feuillants monks. He dates his great work *Summa Philosophiæ Quadripartita, de rebus Dialecticis, Moralibus, Physicis et Metaphysicis*, "e nostro monasterio D. Bernardi, Parisiis, Anno Dom. 1609." Visch in his *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Sacri Ordinis Cisterciensis*, published in 1649, adds that Eustachius was "religiosus et postea assistens Reverendi Patris Generalis et Visitator Congreg. B. Mariæ Fuliensis Ord. Cist. Ante religionis ingressum cognominatus Asseline ac S. Theol. Doctor Sorbonicus."

Visch mentions, besides the *Summa Philosophiæ*, (1) a *Summa Theologiæ tripartita*, Paris, 1613, (2) a French work of

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 20, 53, 185.

religious meditations and exercises, "novissime 6 meditationibus ab autore auctus, recussus fuit Paris., 1640," which would imply that Eustachius was living till 1640, if not till 1649; (3) another French work, on the use of the Sacraments of Penance and of the Holy Eucharist.

All we know of Eustachius à Sancto Paulo is now told. He published his first work from Paris in 1609—he was living apparently in 1649—of the dates of his birth and death we are ignorant. His name does not occur in the *Biographie Universelle*. It occurs in Rotermond, *Algemeiner Gelehrter Lexicon*, and in the *Universal Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1740, but neither book nor Professor Mayor adds any fresh facts. All the same, Eustachius' text-books appear to have had extraordinary success during the 17th century. I do not suppose that I have by any means got a complete list of the editions of his works. But I find the *Summa Philosophiæ Quadripartita* appearing: 1609, 1614, Paris; 1616, Strasburg; 1620, Lyons—also Cologne; 1623, Paris, called the 7th edition; 1629, Cologne; 1638, Geneva; 1640, Cambridge; 1647, Geneva and Leyden; 1649, Cambridge.

Heereboord in his preface to the Leyden edition gives reasons for preferring Eustachius to other philosophic guides, and says that he "primas fere teneat partes ac potissimum studiosorum manibus teri solet."

A *Breviarium Eustachiano Philosophicum*, an epitome of the *Summa*, was prepared by Adam Scherzer, Leipzig, 1663.

It is noteworthy that the only two English editions of the *Summa* were those published at Cambridge in 1640 and 1649. But it would appear that the part of Eustachius' treatise which dealt with Ethics, was more studied in our University than was the rest. Accordingly, in 1654, we have for the first time this part published separately, under the title *Ethica sive Summa Moralis Disciplinæ*. It does not appear that there was ever any foreign edition of the *Ethics* alone. Four other editions followed from London, dated 1666, 1672, 1677, and 1693, but as they contain the statement that they are to be sold by "H. Dickinson, E. Hall," &c., Cambridge, and are counterparts of the Cambridge edition, it would seem that

they were designed for use here. In 1707 another edition was issued actually from Cambridge. There is a further proof of the special connexion of Eustachius with Cambridge, that while there are a dozen or a score of editions of his works in Cambridge, there is only one copy of the *Ethics* (1693) in the British Museum, and none of the *Summa*. It is strange that Eustachius is not mentioned in Mr Chr. Wordsworth's *Scholae Academicæ*.

Mr R. A. S. MACALISTER, B.A., St John's College, made the following communication :

ON KILLEEN CORMAC, KILDARE<sup>1</sup>.

MONDAY, *March 12th*, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

Professor DARWIN made the following communication :

ON MONUMENTS TO CAMBRIDGE MEN AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF PADUA.

In December, 1892, I had the honour of carrying an address from the University of Cambridge to that of Padua, on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of the appointment of Galileo to a Professorship at Padua.

The University cloisters, and the hall or "Aula Magna" (which is on the first-floor), are profusely decorated with armorial tablets erected to commemorate the residence in Padua of many doctors, professors, and students. The colours of the arms in the cloisters have mostly perished, but I noticed that in the hall the tinctures were in flagrant contravention of the rules of heraldry. On my remarking this to Professor Ferraris, Rector Magnificus, he explained to me that when the hall was re-decorated, the painters had been allowed to act according to their fancy with respect to the colouring of the tablets. In

<sup>1</sup> This paper, with additions and illustrations, will be printed in a future part of the Society's *Proceedings and Communications*.

the few words which I had addressed to the meeting of the delegates I had mentioned Finch and Baines (to whom I shall refer again later), and the Rector afterwards pointed out to me their monuments. I then remarked to him that it would be well to restore the tinctures in the arms of Finch and Baines. To this he agreed, and said that he would gladly undertake that the restoration should be faithfully carried out in any case, at the expense of any persons interested in those commemorated, but that his University had no funds applicable to such a purpose.

In consequence of this conversation and of a subsequent correspondence, a search was made for the monuments of several Cambridge men who were known to have studied at Padua. The Rector also asked me to provide him with instructions for the restoration of the tablet to Galileo's friend, Willoughby.

Dr Caius left Gonville Hall in 1539 to study at Padua, but no corresponding tablet has been found. The arms now em-paled by Gonville and Caius College show that armorial bearings were granted to Caius on account of his eminence as a physician. Thus he could not have been "a gentleman of coat armour" whilst he was at Padua. This may perhaps explain the absence of a monument, but it is also worthy of remark that most of them are of a little later date.

I will now give some details of the several monuments which were discovered.

HARVEY went to Padua in 1598, to study under Aquapendente, Casserius, and Galileo, and remained there during five years.

It was at first supposed that no monument to him existed, but on the 20th of March, 1893, the Rector wrote:

"We have succeeded in our search for the arms of Harvey. We have discovered two in the courtyard in the lower cloister. The first is a good deal decayed, and the inscription has disappeared; but the second is very well preserved, and we have also discovered the inscription, under a thin coating of white-wash which it was easy to remove."

The monuments, which are symbolical, not armorial, are over the capitals of the columns in the concavity of the roof, one being in the left cloister, the other in the cloister opposite



Tablet of William Harvey.

to the great gate of the court of the Palace. The inscription was :

GVLIELMVS HARV  
AEVS ANGLVS.

The photograph of one of them, which I exhibit, shows it to be a right arm which issues from the right (the sinister side) of the oval, and holds a lighted candle, round which two serpents are twined (Pl. xv.).

As already stated, traces of the original colouring (a red ground, a white-sleeved arm, and green serpents) remained on one of the monuments at Padua, and both have now been accurately restored at the expense of the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College.

A coloured drawing of the tablet has been made at the expense of the Royal College of Physicians, and is now in their possession. A replica of this drawing was presented by the University Senate of Padua to Gonville and Caius College on the occasion of the dinner given in their Hall, in June, 1893, to commemorate the admission of Harvey to Gonville and Caius College, 31st May, 1593.

The arms of Harvey on his tomb in Hempstead Church, Essex, are (as I learn from Mr W. J. Harvey), quarterly 1st and 4th, or on a chief indented sable three crescents argent (modern coat); 2nd and 3rd, argent two bars wavy sable on a chief of the second, three crosses patée fichée or (ancient coat as borne by Sir Walter Harvey, Warden or Mayor of London 1272 and 1273).

The identification of Willoughby, Galileo's friend, gave me some trouble, but through a hint derived from Professor Mayor, by searches in county histories, and by the kind assistance of Mr Ernest Ebblewhite of the College of Arms, the problem was solved.

RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, son of George Willoughby, of Wigenhall S. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, took his B.A. degree in 1567-8, was elected to a Fellowship at Corpus Christi College in 1569, took his M.A. degree in 1571, was taxor of the University in 1574, proctor in 1578, and quitted his Fellowship in the following year. In 1575, an attempt had been made to deprive him of his Fellowship, on the ground of his not having taken

orders, but a decision was made in his favour. Cooper<sup>1</sup> quotes a statement that he was a Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, but this, if true, is said to afford no proof that he ever took orders.

The only other fact concerning Willoughby which I can find, is contained in a report, quoted by Masters<sup>2</sup>, on Papists and Recusants in Norfolk, presented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, where the following passage occurs :

“Richard Willoughby, A.M., and sometime Fellowe of Bennet Colledge in Cambridge, then, as it seemed, a Favourer of true Religion, but by travelinge to Paris in Fraunce, is become a verie Papist, and supposed nowe to be a Seminarie Prieste, for whereas his Father before would repayre to Churche, now he utterly refuseth soe to do, goinge manye times into Darbyshire, wheare he lyeth sometymes half a yeare together.”

The Cambridge authorities tell us nothing more of the Fellow of Corpus, and thus far there was nothing but the name to identify him with the friend of Galileo. But the missing proof of identity is afforded, as I shall show, by the Paduan monument, and we are thus enabled to add another chapter to his history.

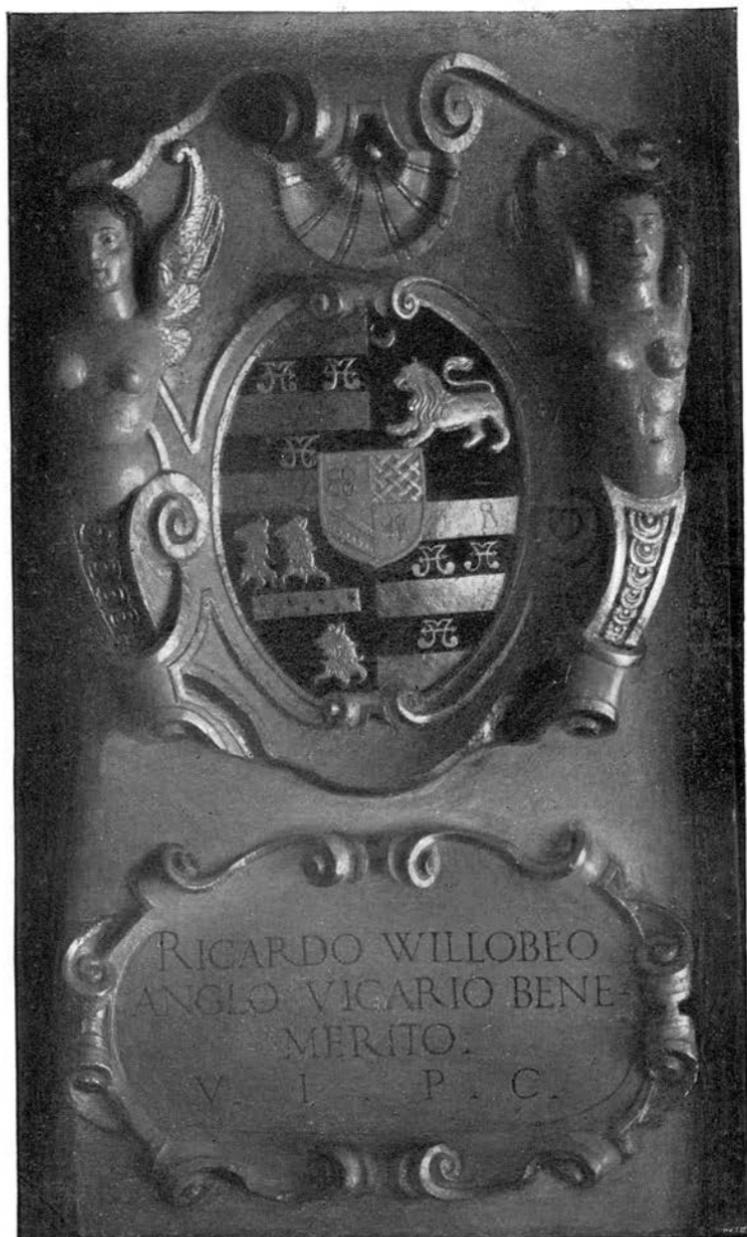
The tablet at Padua (Pl. XVI.) shows an elaborately carved coat of arms with four quarterings, and a quartered inescutcheon of pretence. The tinctures had perished, and the problem was to restore them.

The fourth volume of Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* contains the pedigree of Willoughby of Wigenhall and Risley, and incidentally gives the main coat of arms on the Paduan monument, as occurring on the tomb of Ursula, Lady Spelman, herself a Willoughby. With respect to the early history of the Willoughbys of Risley (now extinct), I learn from Lady Middleton that it was an illegitimate branch of the Willoughbys of Wollaton, of whom Lord Middleton is the present representative.

It appears that Richard Willoughby, Lord Chief Justice, and Isabella Montague, his wife, had a third son, Hugh, who in 1361 was made Rector of Wollaton. He had, by his wife or concubine, Joan of Risley, a son who succeeded him, and appears to have been the founder of the family of Willoughby of Risley,

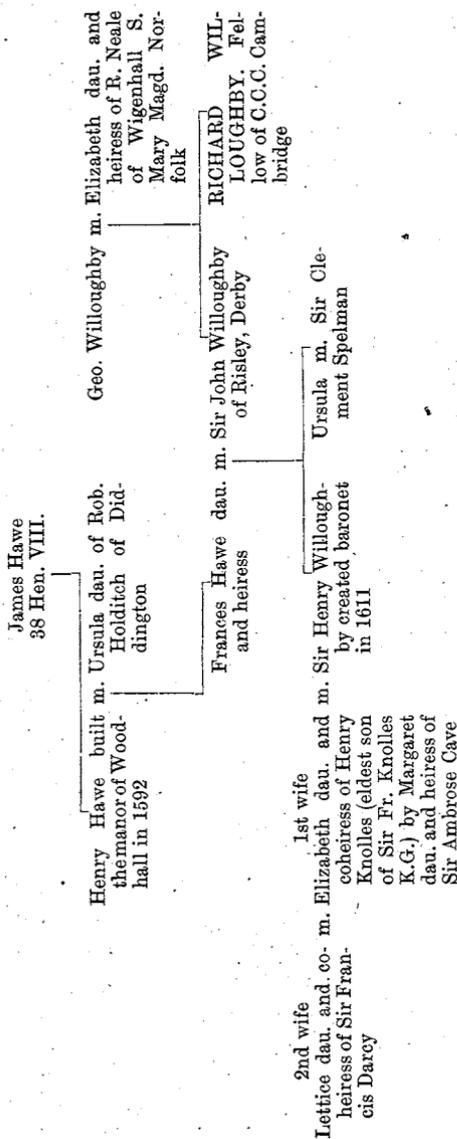
<sup>1</sup> *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. 461.

<sup>2</sup> *History of the College of Corpus Christi*, ed. 1753, p. 414.



Tablet of Richard Willoughby.

who bore the Wollaton arms. The following is so much of the Willoughby pedigree as is necessary for our purpose :



The pedigrees in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* under Knollys and Willoughby are inconsistent with one another, but I believe (thanks to Mr Ebblewhite's kindness) that the above is the correct version. The several quarterings occurring in the arms at Padua may be assigned to families mentioned in the above pedigree.

The shield (Pl. XVI.) is quarterly first and fourth; or on two bars gules three water bougets argent, for Willoughby; second, gules a lion passant argent and a crescent or for difference, for Neale; third, sable a fesse humetté ermine between three griffins' heads erased argent, for Hawe. The escutcheon of pretence is quarterly first and fourth; azure crusilly and a cross moline voided or, for Knolles; second, azure fretty argent, for Cave; and the third quarter is perhaps the arms of Fortescue, azure a bend engrailed argent, cottised or.

I think that Richard Willoughby was entitled to quarter the arms of Neale with those of Willoughby, but that the other quarterings pertain to the marriages of his brother Sir John and of his nephew Sir Henry, and that the whole is the arms of Sir Henry Willoughby after his first and before his second marriage.

It is probable that the tablet was erected after the death or departure from Padua of Richard Willoughby, and that some Englishman, who was asked for a description of his arms, gave those of the then head of the family, Sir Henry. The date would be fixed by his two marriages, for the arms apply to the interval between them. His first wife died before 1632 and he died in 1649<sup>1</sup>.

The monument (of which I exhibit a photograph) stands near that of Galileo in the lower cloister of the courtyard. The restoration has been carried out at the expense of Dr Perowne, Master of Corpus Christi College, according to the instructions which I was able to furnish. An interesting proof of the friendship of Galileo with Willoughby is afforded by the title page of a copy of one of Galileo's works in the Paduan University Library, a photographic facsimile of which was presented

<sup>1</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Art. Sir F. Knollys.

by Professor Favaro to the Master of Corpus. The title-page runs as follows :

DIFESA  
DI GALILEO GALILEI  
NOBILE FIORENTINO  
*Lettore delle Matematiche nello Studio di Padoua*  
Contro alle Calunnie & Imposture  
DI BALDESSAR CAPRA  
MILANESE  
*Usategli sì nella Considerazione Astronomica sopra la nuoua Stella  
del MDCIIII. come (& assai più) nel pubblicare  
nouamente come sua inuentione la fabrica, &  
gli usi del Compasso Geometrico, &  
Militare, sotto il titolo di*  
Vsus & fabrica Circini cuiusdam proportionis, &c.  
CVM PRIVELEGIO  
IN VENETIA, MDCVII  
Presso Tomaso Baglioni

(In Galileo's handwriting)

Al M. Ill<sup>re</sup> S. Riccardo Willoboe: l' Autore.

SIR JOHN FINCH was a younger son of Sir Heneage Finch, Speaker of the House of Commons, and his eldest brother was ultimately created Earl of Nottingham. He took his B.A. degree at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1647, and then came to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1649. It was at Cambridge that he formed his life-long friendship with Thomas Baines. The two friends went hence to Padua in 1649, where they took the degree of M.D. Finch is said to have been English Consul at Padua, and Sindaco of the University. I conjecture that this means Sindaco of the English "nation" in the University. He was afterwards appointed to a Professorship at Pisa. At the Restoration he returned with his friend to England, and was knighted by Charles II. in 1661. In 1665 he was minister at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and in 1672 (when Baines was also knighted) he was promoted to be Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Thomas Baines, although he held the appointment of Gresham Professor of Music, accompanied Finch, as physician to the Embassy, in his diplomatic ap-

pointments. Baines died at Constantinople in 1680, but Finch had the body embalmed, and brought it with him to England in 1682, for burial in the chapel of Christ's College. Finch died in the year of his return to England, and was buried in the same grave with Baines. The faithful friendship between these two men is perhaps the most interesting thing about them.

They consulted together on every difficulty, and at Constantinople were known as the ambassador and the chevalier, and it was considered as important to secure the influence of the one as of the other. Thus constant throughout life they are buried side by side, under the same marble canopy, and are every year commemorated as benefactors of their college, where they jointly founded two fellowships and two scholarships, anxious to encourage in future generations the formation of friendships at the University as true and as lasting as their own<sup>1</sup>.

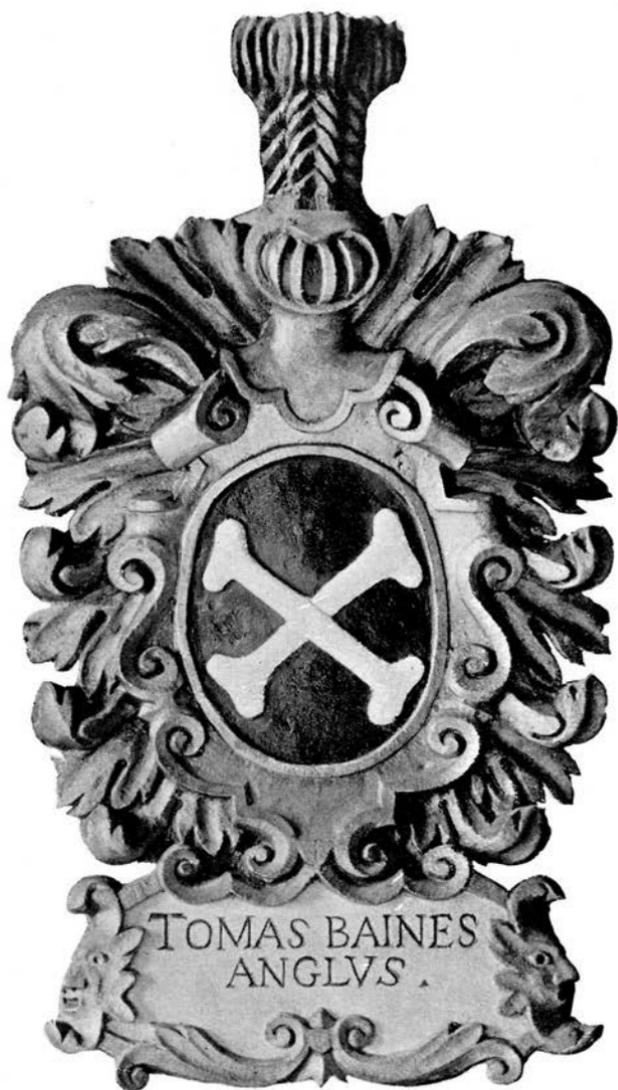
At Padua there is a great sculptured monument to Finch in the "Aula Magna" (Pl. XVII.). The star on the chevron, not being part of the Finch arms (argent a chevron between three griffins segreant sable), probably represents a mullet for the mark of cadency of the third son. If Finch was not a third son, the star must be an augmentation either from Charles II. or from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Latin inscription below it is curious, as containing a piece of slang, the explanation of which I owe to Professor Ferraris, Rector Magnificus. The site of the present University Buildings at Padua was formerly occupied by the "Albergo del Bue," *Hospitium Bovis*. Thus the University is commonly called "Il Bue," or in dialect, "Il Bò," and the words "Bove lætante eodem gemente" are equivalent to "Universitate lætante eadem gemente."

There are in the Aula Magna three small monuments, all alike, to Baines (Pl. XVIII.). According to the authority of the arms in Christ's College, and according to Gwillim's *Heraldry*, the arms of Baines are incorrect at Padua, for it should be

<sup>1</sup> *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Art. Sir John Finch; see also Art. Sir T. Baines. The monument to Finch and Baines in Christ's College Chapel is described in *The Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, ii. 208, where the inscription, written by their tutor, Dr Henry More, is also given, p. 231.



Tablet of Sir John Finch.



Tablet of Sir Thomas Baines.

“sable two bones cross-wise argent.” The monuments at Padua represent in fact the arms of Newton, who bore “sable two bones saltire-wise argent.” The monuments at Padua have been restored at the expense of Dr Peile, Master of Christ’s College.

The Rector Magnificus,—of whose boundless hospitality and kindness, as well as that of the other professors at Padua, I cannot speak too highly,—has kindly furnished me with a complete list of all the English and Scotch Students whose armorial monuments have at one time existed, or still exist, in their University.

The extraordinary form of some of the names is due to the fact of their having been dictated to the “cancellieri e bidelli” of the University. I have appended conjectural emendations in parentheses after some of the names, but I am unable to interpret Fingiamus, Winsidnus, Torchmarium, Daulinus, Stahle, Lesiaeus and Synsertius.

List of one hundred English and Scotch Students to whom monuments were erected at Padua.

*Angli.*

Robertus Poyntz	Carolus Rich
Hannibal Cornaceus, Capelanus (Cornish)	Rubertus Floide
Antonius Hammondus	Thomas Cerdeman (Cardman)
Johannes Paytonus	Guillielmus Leet
Guillelmus Harvaeus	Tonnellius (Townley)
Johannes Fingiamus	Henricus Peyton
Thomas Winsidnus	Eduardus Cholmel Eyres (Cholmley-Eyre)
Georgius Rocke	Thomas Payton
Johannes Haurius (Hoare)	Isaak Wak, Eques et Magnæ Britanniæ Legatus
Richardus Lumleyo	Riccardus Willobaeus
Franciscus Willobaeus	Thomas Westby
Thomas Turnerus	
Thomas Cormuel (Cromwell)	

Franciscus Houst (Hoste)	Petrus Vavasour
Henricus Stanley (Stanley)	Robertus Henckman
Robertus Kild (Kidd)	Thomas Browne
Levinus Fludd (Flood)	Henricus Tichborn
Richardus London	Thomas Baines
Thomas Brandon	Johannes Finckius
Johannes Brahamus	Thomas Lawrence
Bercheriensis a Windesora	Thomas Harpour
Guillielmus Pound	Jacobus Paravicinus
Riccardus Gibbon	Guillielmus Stokeham
Thomas Buckenham	Thomas Morus
Georgius Rogers	Petrus Balle
Riccardus Harris	Gabriel Onifeil (Honeyfield)
Johannes Abdy	Carolus Willougby
Gualterus Wilsford	Robertus Swale
Johannes Frewen	Thomas Short
Guillelmus Langhan (Langham)	Johannes Constable
Georgius Waksmanus	Ezechiel Tanner
Franciscus Pavi (Power)	Georgius Summachius (Shoemaker)
Alexander Bolani (Boland)	Alexander Cranston
	Thomas Palmer
	Daniel Kearny
	Odoardus Rooper
	Johannes Touneley
	Robertus Napeirus
	<i>Scoti.</i>
Blaxius Torchmaris	Guillielmus Lesiaeus
Zaccarias Brandis	Arrigus Erksen (Erskine)
Thomas Segetus	Bernardus Brun
Johannes Cragius	Robertus Bodius (Brodie)
Nicolaus Harus	Thomas Somervellius
Robertus Cansfelde	Henricus Humberstonus
Antonius Introrshe (M'Intosh)	

Johannes Ersckin	David Dickson
Henricus Sventonus	Jacobus Borthwo
Henricus Lyndesagus	(Borthwick)
Robertus Daulinus	Guilliellmus Stahle
Alexander Falconarius	Robertus Bannerman
Johannes Synsertius	Josephus Bannerman
Guilliellmus Cranstonus	Patricius Chalmer
Thomas Forbes	Guilliellmus Neighbour
Johannes Meneus	Johannes Wantsonus
(Menzies)	(Watson)
Jacobus Murray	Henricus Leith.

Mr MULLINGER said that in the books of the University of Padua it was at one time customary to note any physical peculiarities in the students, in order to make identification more easy; "He has a little star under his eye," or "The tip of the little finger of his left hand is gone," and so on.

Mr R. BOWES made the following communication :

#### ON THE FIRST AND OTHER EARLY CAMBRIDGE NEWSPAPERS.

In the course of my work on Cambridge books and pamphlets, I have naturally been led to investigate the Newspapers that have from time to time been printed here. A few notes on this subject may be welcome to the Society. The newspapers in question are the following :

1. "The Cambridge Journal and Flying Post," 1744
  2. "The Cambridge Chronicle," 1762
  3. "The Cambridge Intelligencer," 1793—1803.
  4. "The Cambridge Independent Press," 1807 (or 1813?).
- } amalgamated  
} 1767.

The first number of the first Cambridge newspaper *The Cambridge Journal and Flying Post* appeared in 1744. Before that date many provincial towns had established newspapers, as :

*Worcester . . . . .	1690	Winchester . . . . .	1720
*Stamford . . . . .	1695	Chester . . . . .	1721
Norwich . . . . .	1706	*Gloucester . . . . .	1722
*Nottingham . . . . .	1710	*Reading . . . . .	1723
*Newcastle . . . . .	1711	Manchester . . . . .	1730
Liverpool . . . . .	1712	Chelmsford . . . . .	1730
*Hereford . . . . .	1713	*Coventry . . . . .	1731
Salisbury . . . . .	1715	*Derby . . . . .	1732
York . . . . .	1715	*Sherborne . . . . .	1737
*Canterbury . . . . .	1717	*Yeovil . . . . .	1737
Exeter . . . . .	1718	*Birmingham . . . . .	1741
*Leeds . . . . .	1718	*Bath . . . . .	1742
*Ipswich . . . . .	1720	Bristol . . . . .	1744
*Northampton . . . . .	1720	Cambridge . . . . .	1744

And in Mitchell's *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1894 there are 20 provincial newspapers (17 of them marked \* in the above list) still in existence that were established before 1751, and 31 more during the last half of the eighteenth century. But many important towns are not included in the above list, and it is said<sup>1</sup> of the first Leicester paper that it was sent to be printed in London, and that in 1752, being badly off for "copy," the editor printed a portion of the Bible week by week, getting as far as the 10th chapter of Exodus before more recent matter was found to fill its columns. On the other hand, in Norwich no less than five newspapers were issued between 1706 and 1723.

The printers of the *Cambridge Journal* were Robert Walker and Thomas James, who are said to have come from London for the purpose of establishing it<sup>2</sup>. Nichols says that the printers issued Clarendon's *History of the Great Rebellion*, and Boyer's *History of Queen Anne*, at the rate of one sheet a week to help the sale of the newspaper.

The two books thus described are :

1. Jacob Hooper's "Impartial History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, during the reign of King Charles I., faithfully collected from Clarendon, Burnet, Echard, Rushworth, and others" [c. 1747-50]. An advertisement appears in No. 239, Apr. 15, 1749.—Completion of Part I. of

<sup>1</sup> Andrews, *History of British Journalism*, 1859, i. p. 273.

<sup>2</sup> Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, ii. 762.

Rebellion, and till 2nd is ready will print on 4th page "That Curious Novel, which is a story founded on truth," entitled "The Unfortunate Duchess : or the Lucky Gamester."

2. Conyers Harrison's "History of the Life and Reign of Queen Anne."

The following notice appears in No. 68, January 4, 1746 :

"The customers of this paper are desired to take notice, that through an unforeseen accident the cut of the effigies of Philip V., King of Spain, which was to have been deliver'd with this number, cannot be given till next week ; at which time that cut, also another of the effigies of Prince Eugene will be delivered ; and the two succeeding weeks will be delivered the effigies of the Dukes of Marlborough and Ormond ; immediately after which we shall proceed with the rest of the half-sheets of letter-press, and continue to deliver one half-sheet every week till the Life and Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne is completed."

Until the appearance of the printers of the *Journal*, the University Printers had possessed a monopoly in Cambridge under the letters patent of July 20, 1534, "to appoint three stationers and printers or sellers of books, residing within the University," and the year 1744 is therefore the first in which any printer who did not receive his appointment from the University is known to have been established in Cambridge.

The earliest number of the *Journal* that I have seen is in the volume for 1746 in the British Museum, namely No. 68 for January 4 ; and the only specimens I know of in Cambridge are those contained in two volumes in the University Library (Syn. 2, 74, 1—2). The first volume contains No. 157, Sept. 19, 1747, to No. 313, Sept. 15, 1750. The second volume contains only 9 numbers, the first being No. 1040, Sept. 1, 1764, and the last No. 1, 138, July 19, 1766. The paper consists of 4 pages : the numbers in the first volume have three columns on a page, each measuring  $14\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches ; those in the second volume 4 columns on a page, each measuring  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The numbers in the first volume are described as printed "at the New Printing Office in Cambridge, by R. Walker and T. James, next the Theatre. Coffee House ;" those in the second volume, "by Sarah James, near the Senate-House in Cambridge, where all sorts of Printing are done, either at the Letter or the Rolling Press." The word "Theatre"

was evidently applied to the Regent-House, and afterwards for a time to the Senate-House. The Printing Office of the *Journal* was a house on the west side of Trinity Street, nearly opposite to Mr Hattersley's, used as the Porter's Lodge of Gonville and Caius College until the Waterhouse Court was built, next to it on the south being the Old "Theatre Coffee House," and beyond a corner house formerly called "The Hand and Sword" which in the middle of last century was occupied by Edward York, a silversmith<sup>1</sup>.

Thomas James died in 1758, and was buried in St Michael's churchyard, 31 October of that year.

The *Journal* continued to exist till the end of 1766, when it was purchased by the proprietors of the *Cambridge Chronicle* and incorporated with that paper from the beginning of 1767.

In the number of the *Journal* for September 1, 1764 there is a note by Mrs James, the Proprietor, complaining of false reports having been circulated to the effect that the sale had greatly fallen off, "Supposed by ill-designing and ungrateful persons in order to enhance their own property." Among other particulars it is stated that upwards of 600 copies are sent weekly to one town in the county of Lincoln, "besides there are seven men, at a great expense, who convey this paper through the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Nottingham, Derby and part of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, it is also by post conveyed to London and Westminster, and into the counties of Middlesex and York." This mode of selling the paper must have been very costly, but from the advertisements it appears that the publishers were agents for the sale of many serial and other works from London, some of these being published by Robert Walker, one of the printers of the *Journal*; and also for the sale of many patent medicines.

A glance at the contents of the paper shows that it bears

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted for this information partly to Mr W. H. Hattersley, and partly to a deed of conveyance of the "Hand and Sword" from Trinity Hall to Gonville and Caius College, to which the Rev. J. B. Lock, Bursar of Gonville and Caius College, kindly gave me access.

little resemblance to the newspaper of to-day. The following note that appears in the number for January 4, 1746, explains how the paper was compiled :

“The advices inserted in this ‘Journal’ are collected from the following papers, viz., ‘Amsterdam, Utrecht, Hague, Leyden, Brussels, Paris and London Gazettes,’ the ‘Paris-a-la-main,’ ‘Daily Advertiser,’ ‘Universal Spectator,’ ‘Old England Journal,’ ‘Craftsman,’ ‘Westminster Journal,’ ‘Dublin and Edinburgh Newspapers,’ and Wye’s, Fox’s and other written letters, besides private intelligences.”

There are no original articles, the contents being a summary of general news brought together for circulation in the country. In January, 1746, the Rebellion of 1745-6 was still going on, and a good deal of space is given to “Advices from the North,” Annan, Penrith, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Kendal, etc.

In No. 157, September 19, 1747, there is much space given to foreign news—Vienna, Stockholm, Lyons, Dresden, Hague, Genoa, Leghorn, etc.—but the great event of the week was the surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom and its surrender to the French. There are items of news from London and from several country towns—Norwich, Bristol, Newcastle, etc.—from Scotland (the election of Matthew Stewart as Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh in succession to Colin Maclaurin), and from Ireland; report of the price of wheat at Hitchin, Hertford and St Albans. In the early numbers there is little or no purely local news. As the *Journal* was neutral in politics—“no views of any kind shall ever tempt the proprietors to go into the paths of party abuse, or willingly to trespass in any degree upon decency and truth”—and as it had no competitor, its pages lack a feature that we are accustomed to in country newspapers at a later date.

I give below a few specimens of the advertisements that appeared in the *Cambridge Journal*, 1747—1750 :

Never acted there, For the Yearly Benefits of Mr and Mrs Pearson, By the Norwich Company of Comedians, At the Theatre in Bury, on Monday the 5th of October, will be presented, a Tragedy call'd, King Henry the Fifth, or the Conquest of France by the English. Written originally by

Shakespeare, and alter'd by Aaron Hill, Esq., Containing the Siege and Taking of Harfleur by the English. The memorable Battle of Agincourt; with the total Overthrow of the French Army, and several other Historical Passages. With a beautiful new Scene of a Bridge where the English and French Monarchs had a famous Interview. The whole Play will be decorated in an extraordinary Manner. To which will be added a Farce call'd, The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, or Merit and Virtue Rewarded<sup>1</sup>.

Newmarket Cock-Fighting,

A Main of Cocks to be fought at Newmarket, between the Gentlemen of Linton and the Gentlemen of Newmarket, to shew 31 Cocks on each Side, for Two Guineas a Battle, and Twenty the odd Battle. To weigh the 30th of this Instant January, and to fight the three following Days<sup>2</sup>.

This Day is publish'd, (Price 6*d*.)

With a humorous Frontispiece, representing the Struggle,  
A Race for Canterbury, or, Lambeth Ho! A Poem,  
describing the Contention for the Metropolitan See.

Behold four B . . . ops, Tooth and Nail,  
Struggling who first shall Lambeth hale.  
The first is old, yet very willing;  
The second's brave, at Rebel-killing;  
The third is pious good and just,  
And worthy of so great a Trust:  
The fourth strove hard to gain the Point,  
And stretched every Nerve and Joint;  
But finding that his Labour's lost,  
He says he'll not accept the Post.

Printed for B. Dickenson, Printseller and Publisher against the India House in Leadenhall Street<sup>3</sup>.

Thomas Topham, Commonly call'd the Strong-Man. Intends to perform several Feats of Strength, On Monday next from Eleven o'clock to One in the Afternoon, at the old Town Hall, opposite the Market Hill, Cambridge, Such as Twisting a Poker round his Neck, two Inches and a Quarter in Circumference, and bending one over his bare Left Arm three Inches round; he lifts a Table six Foot long, by the Strength of his Teeth, with Half a Hundred Weight hanging at the opposite End; he lays his head on one chair and his Heels on another, suffers four Men to stand on him, and in that Position by the Motion of his Body, heaves them up and down; he also rowls up a Pewter Dish, hard Metal, seven Pound Weight by the

<sup>1</sup> No. 159, for October 3, 1747.

<sup>2</sup> No. 226, for January 14, 1749, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>3</sup> No. 162, October 24, 1747, p. 3, col. 3. Archbishop Potter died October 10, 1747. Thomas Herring was nominated October 27.

Strength of his Fingers; and with one Hand gripes a Pewter Quart Pot both Sides together; he breaks a Rope that will bear the Draught of a Horse. He will sing the Song, Blow Boreas, &c. Note, He will perform but once. Each Person to pay One Shilling. He has perform'd three Times in this University, the last, nine Years since, with Applause and generous Encouragement<sup>1</sup>.

This is to acquaint the Publick,  
That on Monday next in the Afternoon, the Great Muscovy Bear  
will be Baited at the Wrestlers-Inn in the Petty Cury, Cambridge.

P.S. The said Bear will exhibit many extraordinary  
Performances Dec 2. 1749.

The whole Entertainment will conclude with a Scene  
worthy Observations of the curious<sup>2</sup>.

Oxford, January 9. 1750.

On the last Day of this Instant will be published, Price Sixpence, The First Number of The Student, or the Oxford Monthly Miscellany, Printed at Oxford; and sold by J. Newbery in St Paul's Church-Yard, London, J. Barret at Oxford, and by all the Country Booksellers. This will consist of various Originals in Prose and Verse, in all Branches of Literature.

The Publick may be assured that nothing will be inserted offensive to Religion or Good Manners: And as the whole Scope of our Design is only to promote Learning in general, all Party Disputes and personal Reflections will be carefully avoided. Nor shall we knowingly publish anything that has been printed before, or without the Consent of the respective Authors; for the One we consider as a Fraud on the Publick, and the Other an Invasion of private Property. The Learned therefore in general, and particularly those of our Sister University, are invited to contribute towards supporting a Work of so useful and elegant a Nature<sup>3</sup>.

Good Education for Youth at a cheap Rate.

The Rev. Mr James Farrer, Vicar of Brignall, in the County of York, two miles from Barnard-Castle, and seven from Richmond, Teaches Young Gentlemen English, Latin, Greek, Writing, and Arithmetic in all its Branches; Navigation, Geography &c and decently accommodates them with Boarding, Cloáthes, and other Necessaries, at Twelve Pounds a Year (Wigs excepted).

The Situation of the Place is very Healthy, and particular Care will be taken by the said Mr Farrer, to instruct the young Gentlemen in their Learning to the Satisfaction of their Friends.

<sup>1</sup> No. 250. July 1, 1749. p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>2</sup> No. 272. December 2, 1749. p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>3</sup> No. 279. January 20, 1750. p. 3, col. 3.

For further Particulars, enquire of Mr Hugh Farrer, Attorney at Law, in Godmanchester; or of Mr James Vinter, at the George Inn in Huntingdon.

N.B. Mr Farrer proposes to be at the George Inn in Huntingdon, in three Weeks time, when he will accompany such Boys as shall be ready to go to his School in Yorkshire<sup>1</sup>.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

The first number of the *Cambridge Chronicle* appeared on Saturday, October 30, 1762, or 18 years after the *Journal*. The price was twopence halfpenny, "printed by T. Fletcher and F. Hodson, at the new Printing Office on Market Hill." In No. 218, for December 27, 1766, the following notice of Mrs James appears:

"Sarah James, Printer and Stationer near the Senate House, having on account of her ill state of Health, determined to retire from Business, has, upon a valuable Consideration, assigned over the Cambridge Journal to Messrs. Fletcher and Hodson, on the Market-Hill; who have likewise purchased her whole Stock of Printing Materials, Stationary and Public Medicines, as they now stand: She therefore takes this Opportunity of testifying to the grateful Sense she has of the numerous Favours received from the Public, and (as the two Cambridge Papers will for the future be united) of humbly requesting the Continuance of them to Fletcher and Hodson aforesaid, which will be esteemed an additional Obligation, and thankfully acknowledged, by Their most humble Servant, Sarah James."

The number of the following week, No. 219, January 3, 1767, appeared as *The Cambridge Chronicle and Journal*, printed by T. Fletcher and F. Hodson at their offices on the Market Hill and near the Senate-House, and under this title it appears to the present day. In 1778. the name of F. Hodson alone appears as printer, and by his son James the name of Hodson was associated with the paper till 1837.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE INTELLIGENCER.

On Saturday, July 20, 1793, appeared the first number of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*, price threepence-half-penny. The paper was edited by Benjamin Flower, and printed by him at

<sup>1</sup> No. 280. January 27, 1750. p. 3, col. 2.

the printing office in Bridge Street. It contains reports of public events at home and abroad, including the debates in Parliament, with original articles commenting freely on public men and current events. Dr Garnett, in the article on Flower in the "Dictionary of National Biography," says of the *Intelligencer*, "It was almost the only provincial newspaper in the kingdom which denounced the war with France as 'absurd and wicked,' and advocated the removal of the grievances of the Dissenters on the broad grounds of religious liberty." Coleridge, who came up to Jesus in 1794, contributed several short poems, some while he was in residence, and others after he had left.

In May, 1799, Flower was brought before the House of Lords for an alleged libel on the Bishop of Llandaff (Watson), and sentenced to imprisonment for six months in Newgate and a fine of £100. He was afterwards brought before the Court of King's Bench on *habeas corpus* with a view to his being discharged, but the application was not successful.

The following is the article in question :

"The Bishop of Llandaff has made a fine speech in support of the minister's plan of union. The brief history for a few years past of this 'humble retired Churchman,' as he modestly terms himself, is curious. For some time he was an opposer of the minister: finding that was not the way to preferment, he suddenly became an alarmist, then *applied to Mr Pitt for further preferment* (this our readers may depend upon for a fact), and has since supported his measures. The Minister, however, has not yet thought the Right Reverend time-server and apostate worth paying, and he remains in the Church—*In statu quo*, the 'humble' Bishop of Llandaff, with a living, and what is nearly a sinecure in the University—the Regius Professorship of Divinity. The public will doubtless give him all the credit for his sentiments he deserves."

The matter was brought before the House of Lords in the Bishop's absence. On hearing of it he wrote as follows to Lord Grenville :

"Calgarth Park, Kendal,

"May 10th, 1799.

"My Lord,—I yesterday learned from the newspapers what has passed in the House of Lords relative to Mr Flower. I am sensible that your lordship has taken up this matter from your great attention to the public

service; yet I must beg you to allow me the liberty of returning you my thanks for the protection which you have thereby afforded to myself.

"I am an utter stranger to the person and character of Mr Flower, and wholly ignorant of the magnitude of his offence; I cannot therefore, with propriety, interfere in soliciting a mitigation of punishment; but if any application should be made to the House for that purpose, I will trouble your Lordship to say, that the Bishop of Llandaff, as an individual, will feel much more satisfaction in forgiving the man's malignity than in avenging it.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"R. LLANDAFF."

The paper was conducted by others during his imprisonment, and he returned to the management after regaining his freedom, but it came to an end, as we learn from the letter printed below, in the year 1803, and in the following year he was living as a printer at Harlow. The latest number I have seen is that for April 16, 1803, on which an increase of price is given thus:

Price in 1793 . . . . .	3½d.	} Price Sixpence.
Taxed by Mr Pitt . . . . .	2½d.	

Flower left two daughters: Eliza, a musical composer, and Sarah Flower Adams, a poet, author, among other hymns, of "Nearer my God to Thee."

The great increase from time to time of the Newspaper Tax is shown by the price of the "Cambridge Chronicle" at different dates:

	d.		d.
1762 (No. 1)	2½	1812	6½
1789	3½	1815	7
1794	4	1836	4½
1797	6		

The following letter shows the effect of the increase of price on the circulation, and the year in which the *Intelligencer* came to an end:

"THE CAMBRIDGE INTELLIGENCER."

[To the Editor of the *Cambridge Independent Press*.]

SIR,—I have a file of this newspaper which extends to No. 517, Saturday, June 18, 1803. This appears to have been the final number, as it

contains a rather lengthy valedictory address by the "Editor, Proprietor, and Printer," in which he states that in the four years up to the imposition by Pitt of the additional tax of 1½d. (July, 1797), the circulation of the paper had increased from 500 to 2,700 copies. The extra tax reduced the circulation one-third, and it subsequently declined to 1,350.

I have also in my possession a long letter of Benjamin Flower's, written "From my *doleful prison*" (as the old Puritans used to write) "in Newgate, August 3, 1799," and addressed to the Rev. E. K. Fordham, of Royston.—Yours, &c.,

HERBERT GEORGE FORDHAM.

Odsey, March 23, 1894.

*THE CAMBRIDGE INDEPENDENT PRESS.*

The newspaper now called the *Cambridge Independent Press* is said to have been established in 1807, but the earliest number that I have seen, for January 7, 1815, is called No. 68, which would carry the date of No. 1 back only to September, 1813. The title of the paper on that number is:

"The Huntingdon, Bedford, and Peterborough Gazette, and Northamptonshire General Advertiser."

It was printed in London, the imprint in No. 81, for April 8, 1815, being: "Printed for the Proprietors, Jones, Hatfield, Twigg and Co., by Hatfield and Twigg, Great New Street;" and in the same number (81) appears the following note:—

"We shall also avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded us by part of our proprietors being owners of an extensive printing establishment in London, to give extracts from the different periodical and other works that may be published from their office."

It was published in January, 1815, at Huntingdon, "by and for G. E. Jones, W. Hatfield, and T. Lovell, early every Saturday morning," and to all appearance was edited and managed there for many years.

On June 3, 1815, the name of Cambridge was added to the title page between Bedford and Peterborough, and at a later date Hertford was added also. But it continued to be printed in London till March 13, 1819, when the imprint is: "Printed by W. Hatfield, Market Hill, and published by T. Newby, Bene't Street, Cambridge." The number (288) for May 8, 1819,

appeared with woodcuts of King's College Chapel and of Ely Cathedral at each end of the title, and these continued till August 18, 1820. But the paper did not take its present title of the *Cambridge Independent Press* till May 11, 1839.

Printed in London for circulation in Huntingdon, Bedford, Peterborough, and afterwards in Cambridge and Hertford, it was only gradually that it became a Cambridge local paper.

The following appears in *The Huntingdon, Bedford and Peterborough Gazette and Cambridge Independent Press* for Saturday, August 26, 1837 :

Sacred to the Memory of  
WESTON HATFIELD,  
Aged 43.

Twenty Years Editor of the "Cambridge Independent Press," and who—after having unsuspectingly become the political representative of the Reformers of his native and adjoining counties; courageously fought their battles—thro' evil and thro' good report—with a view to the attainment of all possible good, calculated to benefit and enlighten his fellow-man, and enfranchise his brother citizens—died on the 18th August, [1837] at Huntingdon, the place of his birth, of a broken heart.

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MONDAY, *April* 23, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

The election of the following new members was announced :

Lady Paget, Cambridge.

General Meredith Read, F.S.A.

Mr A. C. HADDON, of Christ's College, gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern-slides :

ON THE ETHNOGRAPHY AND ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE  
ARAN ISLANDS, COUNTY GALWAY<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This paper has been printed in *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* (3) II. 1893, pp. 768—830. Plates xxii—xxiv.

MONDAY, *May 7*, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

Mr J. W. CLARK made the following communication:

ON ANCIENT LIBRARIES: (1) CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY; (2) CITEAUX, CLAIRVAUX; (3) ZUTPHEN, ENKHUIZEN.

I. *The Benedictine Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury.*

It is now generally admitted that the preservation of literature during the so-called Dark Ages was due, in great measure, to the Monastic Orders. In the matter of books they were both producers and consumers. Books were written and illuminated in their *Scriptoria*, and preserved in their Libraries, partly to be used by the more studious brethren of the house, partly to be consulted by those who came with proper credentials, or even to be lent on the deposit of a sufficient security.

The destruction of the monasteries, both here at the Reformation and in France at the Revolution, was so complete, that the reconstruction of these libraries, which admittedly existed in nearly every house, whether small or great, becomes a matter of considerable difficulty. I believe, however, that much may be done in this direction; and that when it is done, we shall find that the rules and arrangements of monastic libraries were adopted, with the necessary modifications, for those of the colleges at both Universities.

When monasteries were first founded, the few books which the community possessed were probably kept in the church; and subsequently, in presses in the cloister, where the brethren, even in our climate, passed many hours of each day in study. An account of this arrangement has been preserved in *The Rites of Durham*, but the passage is so well known that I need

not quote it here<sup>1</sup>. As time went on, some protection against the weather was provided by glazing the cloister-arcades, and by allowing the older monks at least to occupy small wooden enclosures, called "carrells," or "carols," just large enough to hold a reader and his book.

So far as my researches have as yet proceeded I conceive that presses in the cloister were found sufficiently large to contain most monastic libraries until the end of the fourteenth, or the beginning of the fifteenth, century. Then, however, it became necessary, in many monasteries, to build a special room for those books that were not required in the cloister. The old system was not abandoned; the cloister was still used as the habitual place for study down to the Dissolution; but, if Durham may be taken as a guide for what went on elsewhere, brethren might read in the library as well, if they thought proper to do so.

As this increase in the number of books had not been contemplated by those who devised the plan of the houses of any Order, no space had been left on which a library could be built; and therefore, it had usually to be placed over some existing structure. At Durham, for instance, it was placed over the parlour<sup>2</sup> at the end of the south transept; at the Benedictine monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, as I am going to explain, over the Prior's Chapel.

I am induced to attempt the reconstruction of this library because, by a fortunate accident, I have come across a very curious document, which gives sufficient data for the purpose. This I shall shortly describe. Before doing so, however, I will give the history of the building, as briefly as I can.

<sup>1</sup> *Rites*, p. 70. The practice is illustrated by the following passage from the *Voyage Littéraire*, ed. 1717, i. 297. The learned Fathers who wrote it were visiting Cruas, a Benedictine Abbey on the Rhone, in 1710: "On voit encore dans l'église l'armoire où on enfermoit les livres, contre la coutume des autres monastères de l'ordre, qui avoient cette armoire dans le cloître. On y lit ces vers d'un caractère qui peut avoir cinq cent ans:

Pastor jejunaat qui libros non coadunat

Nec panem præbet subjectis quem dare debet," [etc.].

<sup>2</sup> *Rites*, p. 44.

Professor Willis, writing in 1869<sup>1</sup>, tells us that

Roger de S. Elphege, Prior from 1258 to 1263, completed a chapel between the Dormitory and Infirmary....The style of its substructure shews that it was begun by his predecessor...[It] is placed on the south side of the Infirmary cloister, between the Lavatory tower and Infirmary. Its floor was on the level of the upper gallery, and was sustained by an open vaulted ambulatory below. This replaced the portion of the original south alley [of the cloister] which occupied...that position...But, as this new substructure was more than twice as broad as the old one, the chapel was obtruded into the small cloister-garth, so as to cover part of the façade of the Infirmary Hall, diminish the already limited area, and destroy the symmetry of its form.

Next, after describing the architecture of the chapel, he adds:

The vault...which sustained the pavement of the chapel, and rested on four piers in the middle of the space, was destroyed at the end of the seventeenth century, when the chapel was pulled down to the level of its floor....No trace of the original architecture of the chapel itself has been left, with the exception of the Early English western door, which opens into the gallery at the angle between its west and south branches, close to the Lavatory tower. But the style of the whole must, by its date, have been late Early English<sup>2</sup>.

For the construction of a library over this chapel we have the following particulars. But, before recording them, it should be mentioned that the monastery possessed a considerable collection of books from very early times, which had increased so largely before the middle of the fourteenth century, that the catalogue made by Henry de Estria, Prior 1285—1331, records the titles of nearly three thousand works, bound in six hundred and ninety-eight volumes<sup>3</sup>. The place, or places, in which this large collection was bestowed, have not been recorded. Next, at the end of the list of works accomplished by Thomas Chillenden (Prior 1390—1411)—whom Leland calls

<sup>1</sup> *Architectural History of the Conventual Buildings of the Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury*, 8vo, 1869, p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 66.

<sup>3</sup> This catalogue, preserved among the mss Cotton (*Galba*, E. iv.) in the British Museum, has been printed in full in *Memoirs of Libraries*, by E. Edwards, 8vo, Lond. 1859, i. 122—235.

“The greatest builder of a Prior that ever was in Christes chirche”—, and whose energy seems to have made itself felt in every department of his monastery—the books that he caused “to be written and acquired” are enumerated<sup>1</sup>. From this we may conclude that the library of the convent was largely increased during his term of office. As a natural consequence a separate room to contain the whole collection was required, and Henry Chicheley, who became Archbishop in 1414, three years after Chillenden’s death, “having spent a large sum of money on the repair of the library of his church enriched it with numerous volumes of great value<sup>2</sup>.” The position of this library is fixed by the next piece of history, for we are told that William Sellyng (Prior 1472—1494)

adorned the library over the Prior’s Chapel with beautiful wainscot, and also furnished it with certain volumes chiefly for the use of those addicted to study, whom he zealously and generously encouraged and patronised. Further, he caused the south alley of the cloister to be glazed for the use of studious brethren, and constructed there very convenient framed contrivances (*textus*), which are now-a-days called carols<sup>3</sup>.

The passage quoted above from Godwin may either mean that Chillenden built a new room to contain books, or that he improved an existing one; but the account of Sellyng’s works proves that by his time the books had been bestowed above the Prior’s Chapel. Somner, who wrote in 1640, before

<sup>1</sup> Willis, *ut supra*, pp. 187, 189.

<sup>2</sup> Godwin, ed. Richardson, i. 126. *Magnam deinde pecuniam cum impendisset in reparatione Bibliothecæ Ecclesiæ suæ, eandem libris quam plurimis iisque præstantissimis instruxit.*

<sup>3</sup> *Anglia Sacra*, i. 145. *Librariam etiam supra Capellam Prioris situatam perpulcrâ cælaturâ adornavit, quam etiam nonnullis libris instaurari fecit, ad usum maximè literarum studiis deditorum, quos miro studio et benevolentia nutritiv et fovit. Australem verò partem claustrum ad usum studiosorum confratrum vitreari fecit; ac ibidem novos Textus quos Carolos ex novo vocamus perdecetes fecit. I have adopted the words “framed contrivances” as a translation of “textus,” from Professor Willis, *ut supra*, p. 45. It will be observed that the same word is used below for a bookshelf.*

this room had been destroyed, ascribes its original construction to Chicheley, and thus describes it :

Over this Chapell is the Church-Library...built...by Archbishop Chicheley, and borrowed from the Chapell, or super-added to it; the juniority of

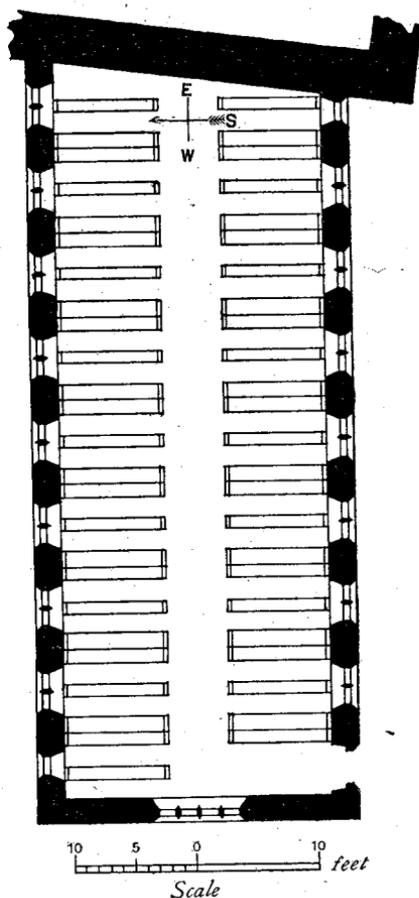


FIG. 1. Conjectural plan of the library over the Prior's Chapel at Christ Church, Canterbury.

the work, and the passage to it, plainly intimate so much. It was by the Founder and others once well stored with Bookes, but in man's memory shamefully robbed and spoiled of them all; an act much prejudicial and

very injurious both to Posterity and the Commonwealth of Letters. The piety of the present Churchmen hath begun to replenish it, and may it have (what it well deserves) many Benefactors, to the perfecting of the faire beginning; with which wish I leave both it and the Chapel<sup>1</sup>.

This library stood east and west, and of course must have been of the same size as the chapel beneath it, namely, according to Professor Willis, 62 feet long on the north side, 59 feet long on the south side, and 22 feet broad. The door was probably at the south-west corner, at the head of a staircase which originally led only to the chapel beneath it<sup>2</sup>.

From these measurements I have constructed a plan of the room (fig. 1), and of the bookcases which I am about to describe. The windows are of course imaginary, but, as explained by Professor Willis in his essay on *The Library* in the *Architectural History*, it was the uniform practice in medieval libraries to place a window between each pair of bookcases. The readers' seats were in front of the windows, the bookcases at right angles to the wall between them.

I now pass to the above-mentioned document<sup>3</sup>. It is contained in a MS volume, now the property of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, composed of several quires of paper stitched into a parchment cover. They once belonged to, and were probably written by, brother William Ingram, who was *custos martirii* in 1503; and in June 1511 was promoted to the office of Pitancer. The accounts and memoranda in the book are of a very miscellaneous character. The part which concerns the library consists of a note of the books which were repaired in 1508. This is headed:

Repairs done to the books contained in the library over the chapel of our lord the Prior, namely, in new byndyng and bordyng with covers and claspyng and chenying, together with sundry books of the gift of the aforesaid Prior, namely, in the year of our Lord 1508, and the year of the reign of King Henry VII., 23<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury*, 4to, 1640, p. 174.

<sup>2</sup> Willis, *ut supra*, pp. 65, 67.

<sup>3</sup> I have to thank my friend Mr W. H. St John Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for first drawing my attention to it; and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for leave to use it.

<sup>4</sup> Reparaciones facte circa libros qui continentur in libraria supra

The writer goes round the room, beginning at the west end. He proceeds along the north side, and returns along the south side, to the point whence he started, enumerating on his way the bookcases and their shelves, the volumes removed, and, occasionally, a note of the repairs required. For my present purpose I will content myself with his account of a single bookcase, the first on the list. The writer begins thus: "From the upper shelf on the east side in the first seat (*de superiori textu ex orienti parte in prima (sic) sedile*')." Three volumes are enumerated. "From the lower shelf (*de inferiori textu*)," two volumes. "From the upper shelf on the other side of the same seat (*de superiori textu ex altera parte eiusdem sedilis*)," seven volumes. "From the lower shelf (*de inferiori textu*)," five volumes. In this way eight seats, i.e. bookcases, are gone through on this side of the room. The writer next turns his attention to the south side, and goes through eight more seats, beginning with: "From the east side of the upper shelf on the south side (*de textu superiori ex parte australi incipiendo. In parte orientali*)." The examination was evidently thorough, and, as the same number of seats is enumerated for each side of the room, we may, I think, safely conclude that all were examined, and that the whole number in the library was sixteen.

The passages I have quoted shew that each of these bookcases had an upper and lower shelf on each side, or, in other words, each would be made of two strong planks, one above the other, on which the books stood, so as to be conveniently consulted by readers on each side; the books were chained; and, in consequence, there must have been a desk, presumably below the shelves on each side; and a seat for the reader.

capellam domini prioris videlicet in le new byndyng and bordyng cum coopertoriis and le claspyng and chenyng eciam cum diuersis libris ex dono eiusdem prioris videlicet Anno domini M° cecce° viij° and Anno Regni Regis henrici vij° xxiii.

<sup>1</sup> The Latin word "sedile," or its English equivalent "seat," was commonly used in the Middle Ages for a bookcase. In France the words "banca" or "banc" are similarly used.

Those conditions are all fulfilled in the bookcases which still exist in the Library of Merton College, Oxford (fig. 2), which

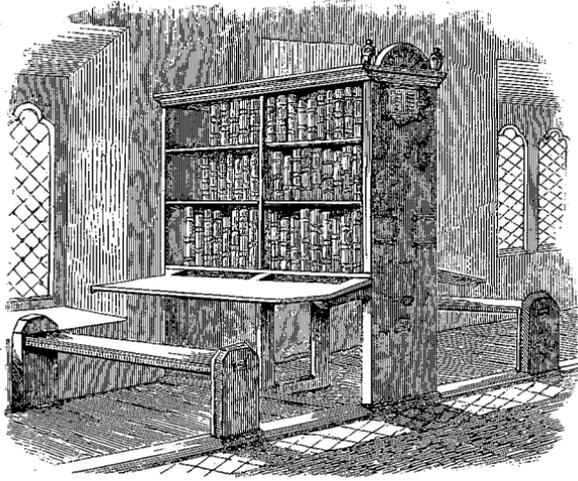


FIG. 2. Bookcase, desk, and seat in the Library of Merton College, Oxford.  
(Lent by the Syndics of the University Press.)

was fitted up by William Reade, Bishop of Chichester, 1376—1385. They are 6 feet high, 7 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad, and separated from each other by an interval of 4 feet. They stand at right angles to the wall, in the spaces between each pair of windows, the seat for the reader being similarly placed opposite the window. The plan of the Canterbury Library (fig. 1) shews that the space at our disposal will contain eight cases on each side, of the same size as those at Merton College, and with the same interval between each pair. It happens also that the Merton College Library is 20 feet 6 inches wide, or only 6 inches wider than that at Canterbury, so that the cases might well have been of the same length in the two rooms.

The accompanying illustration (fig. 3) has been drawn to shew the appearance that one of the cases at Canterbury probably presented when full of books. The Merton cases—which

I have already fully described in the essay on *The Library* in the *Architectural History*<sup>1</sup>—have been exactly followed.

Lastly, let us now consider whether the library, as thus arranged, would have had sufficient shelf-room for the books which the convent possessed.

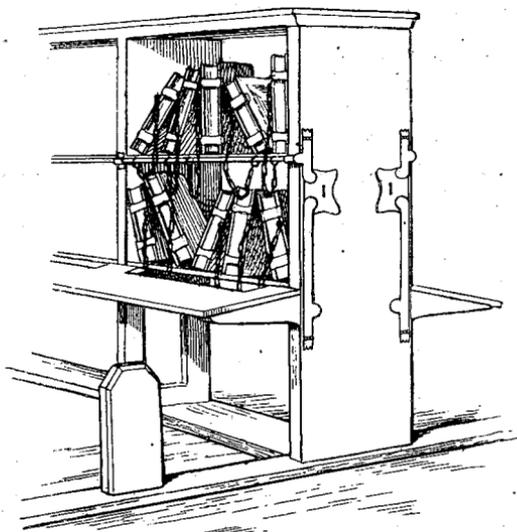


FIG. 3. Sketch of the probable appearance of a bookcase, and reader's seat, in the Library at Christ Church, Canterbury.

Each bookcase, being 7 feet long, would contain 28 feet of shelving, and the 16 cases a total of 448 feet. The catalogue of 1331 enumerates, as mentioned above, 698 volumes, or, let us say for convenience of calculation, 700; but the number would of course have been largely increased between 1331 and 1508, especially after the invention of printing. Let us assume that it had been doubled, and that Brother Ingram had to look through 1400 volumes. The books were evidently thick, because, as I have stated already, each volume in Estria's catalogue consisted of several tracts bound together. It does

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Hist.* iii. 409, 440—442.

not, however, follow that the later volumes would be as thick as the older ones, and an average of three inches will, I should imagine, be amply sufficient. On this computation the 1400 volumes would occupy only 350 feet of shelving, and three cases and a half would be left empty; but, as Brother Ingram's notes shew that this was not the case, I have evidently either understated the number of books in the library, or not allowed a sufficient thickness for those of the older collection. It is evident, however, that there would have been room and to spare for the whole number.

I hope that my readers will feel that I have presented to them a fairly clear idea of the appearance which a large conventual library at the beginning of the sixteenth century probably presented.

## II. *The Cistercian Monasteries of Citeaux and Clairvaux.*

The Cistercian Order was founded at the close of the eleventh century with a view to the stricter observance of the Rule of S. Benedict. The brethren, as is well known, made a special point of devoting themselves to the cultivation of the waste places of the earth, as directed in the 48th chapter of the Rule; "for then are they truly Monks, when they live by the labour of their hands, as did our fathers and the Apostles." This chapter, however, though it contains the above words, and is headed *De opere manuum quotidiano*, is mainly concerned with directions for daily study. It is probable, therefore, that a supply of books was provided in Cistercian Houses from the earliest times; and it is evident, from the particulars I have been able to collect respecting the two parent houses of Citeaux and Clairvaux, that in the course of the fifteenth century it was found necessary to set apart a special room to contain the books of the convent.

The storm of the Revolution fell with more than usual violence on Citeaux. The house was destroyed, the materials carried off or sold, the books and muniments dispersed. A few

of the latter have found their way into the Archives of the neighbouring town of Dijon; while the public library there can boast of the possession of 312 MSS, together with the catalogue<sup>1</sup> drawn up by John de Cirey, abbot at the end of the fifteenth century.

This manuscript, written on vellum, in double columns, with initial letters in red and blue alternately, records the titles of 1200 MSS and printed books; but the number of the latter is not great. It is headed:

Inventory of the books at Citeaux, in the diocese of Chalons, made by us, brother John, abbot of the said House, in the year of our Lord 1480, after we had caused the said books to be set to rights, bound, and covered, at a vast expense, by the labour of two and often three binders, employed continuously during two years<sup>2</sup>.

This heading is succeeded by the following statement:

And first of the books now standing (*existencium*) in the library of the dorter, which we have arranged as it is, because the room had been for a long time useless, and formerly served as a tailory and vestry, but for two years or nearly so nothing or very little had been put there<sup>3</sup>.

A bird's-eye view of Citeaux, dated 1674, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, shews a small building between the Frater and the Dorter, which M. Viollet Le Duc, who has reproduced<sup>4</sup> part of it, letters "staircase to the dorter." The

<sup>1</sup> Printed in *Catalogue général des manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques de France*, v. 339—452.

<sup>2</sup> Inventarium librorum monasterij Cistercii, Cabilonensis diocesis, factum per nos, fratrem Johannem, abbatem eiusdem loci, anno Domini millesimo cccc octuagesimo, postquam per duos annos continuos labore duorum et sepius trium ligatorum eosdem libros aptari, ligari, et cooperiri, cum magnis sumptibus et expensis fecimus.

<sup>3</sup> Et primo librorum existencium in libraria dormitorii, quam ut est disposuimus, cum locus ipse prius diu fuisset inutilis et dudum arti sutorie et vestiario serviebat, sicut per aliquas annexas armariorumque dispositiones apparebat, sed a 11<sup>o</sup> annis vel circa nichil aut parum ibi fuerat.

<sup>4</sup> *Dictionnaire raisonné de l'Architecture*, i. 271. He does not give the date, but, when I examined the original in the Bibliothèque, I found it plainly dated 1674. It is a most valuable record, as it shews the monastic buildings, which were greatly altered at the beginning of the last century, in their primitive state.

room in question was probably at the top of this staircase, and the catalogue which I am about to discuss shews beyond all question that the Dorter was at one end of it and the Frater at the other.

There were six bookcases, called benches (*bance*), evidently corresponding to the *sedilia* of the Canterbury catalogue. As there, the writer takes the bookcases in order, but they are by no means so easy to explain. He begins as follows:

De prima banca inferius versus refectorium (13 vols.)

In 2<sup>a</sup> linea prime banche superius (17 vols.)

In 2<sup>a</sup> banca inferius de latere dormitorii (18 vols.)

” ” superius ” ” (14 vols.)

In 2<sup>a</sup> banca inferius de latere refectorii (15 vols.)

” ” superius ” ” (18 vols.)

The third and fifth *bance*, containing respectively 75 volumes and 68 volumes, are described in precisely similar language; but the descriptions of the 4th and 6th differ sufficiently to make quotation necessary:

In quarta banca de latere dormitorii (24 vols.)

” ” ” refectorii (16 vols.)

In sexta banca de latere dormitorii (25 vols.)

Libri sequentes sunt in dicta sexta banca de latere dormitorii inferius sub analogio (38 vols.)

It seems to me that the first *banca* was set against the Dorter wall, so that it faced the Frater; and that it consisted of two shelves only, which are spoken of as lines (*linee*)<sup>1</sup>. The second, third, and fifth closely resemble the “seats” of the Canterbury list, and seem to have been made on the same model, which I have fully described above. I cannot explain why the fourth is described in such different language. It is just possible that only one shelf on each side may have been occupied by books when the catalogue was compiled. I conjecture that the sixth stood against the Frater wall, thus facing the Dorter, and that it consisted of a shelf, with a desk below it, and a second shelf of books below that again. Not a

<sup>1</sup> With this use of the word *linea* may be compared the word *rayon*, now usually used in France for a shelf, especially a book-shelf.

word is said about chaining. Perhaps the books were not chained, and when taken out for use were laid on the desk at the end of the room.

Besides these cases there were other receptacles for books called cupboards (*armaria*) and also some chests. These are noted in the following terms:

Secuntur libri existentes in armariis librariæ

In primo armario de latere versus refectorium (36 vols.)

In secundo armario (53 vols.)

In tertio armario (24 vols.)

Sequuntur libri existentes in cofro seu archa juxta gradus ascensus ad vestiarium in libraria (46 vols.)

In quadam cista juxta analogium de latere refectorii (9 vols.)

Our information about this library is so scanty that I have not attempted a reconstruction of it. In fact I have only cited the above passages relating to it for the sake of the words they contain, and as shewing at what period this important house had set apart a special room for a portion of its books.

The catalogue next enumerates "Books of the choir, church, and cloister (53 vols.); Books taken out of the library for the daily use of the convent (29 vols.); Books chained on desks (*super analogiis*) before the Chapter-house (5 vols.); on the second desk (5 vols.); on the third desk (4 vols.); on the fifth desk (4 vols.); Books taken out of the library partly to be placed in the cloister, partly to be divided among the brethren (27 vols.); Books on the small desks in the cloister (5 vols.); Books to be read publicly in convent or to be divided among the brethren for private reading (99 vols.)."

I quote these headings because they throw so much light on the life of the convent, and further, prove that while there was a library of reference, the daily reading of the brethren was still prosecuted in the cloister, as at Durham.

I now pass to the second and more important library of Citeaux. This is shewn in the bird's-eye view dated 1674, and also in a second similar view, dated 1718, which is preserved in the Archives of the town of Dijon<sup>1</sup>, where I had the good fortune

<sup>1</sup> I have to thank M. Joseph Garnier, Archiviste du Département, for

to discover it since this paper was read. It is accompanied by a plan of the whole monastery, and also by a special plan of the library. The buildings had by this time been a good deal altered, and partly rebuilt in the classical style of the late renaissance; but in these changes the library had been respected. I reproduce (fig. 4) the portion of the view containing

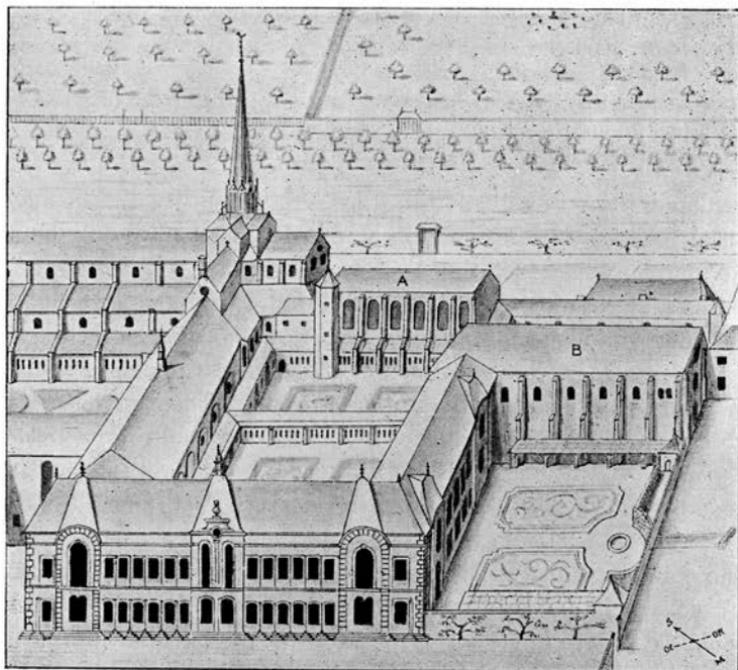


FIG. 4. Bird's-eye view of part of the monastery of Cîteaux, from a drawing dated 1718.

it and the adjoining structures, together with the corresponding ground-plan (fig. 5).

The authors of the *Voyage Littéraire*, Fathers Martene and his great kindness, not only in allowing me to examine these precious relics, but in having them conveyed to a photographer, and personally superintending a reproduction of them for my use.

Durand, who visited Citeaux in 1710, thus describe this library<sup>1</sup>:

Citeaux sent sa grande maison et son chef d'ordre. Tout y est grand, beau et magnifique, mais d'une magnificence qui ne blesse point la simplicité religieuse...

Les trois cloîtres sont proportionnez au reste des bâtimens. Dans l'un de ces cloîtres on voit de petites cellules comme à Clervaux, qu'on appelle les écritaires, parce que les anciens moines y écrivoient des livres. La bibliothèque est au dessus; le vaisseau est grand, voûté, et bien percé. Il y a un bon fonds de livres imprimez sur toutes sortes de matières, et sept ou huit cent manuscrits, dont la plupart sont des ouvrages des pères de l'église.

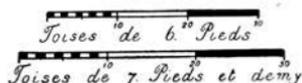
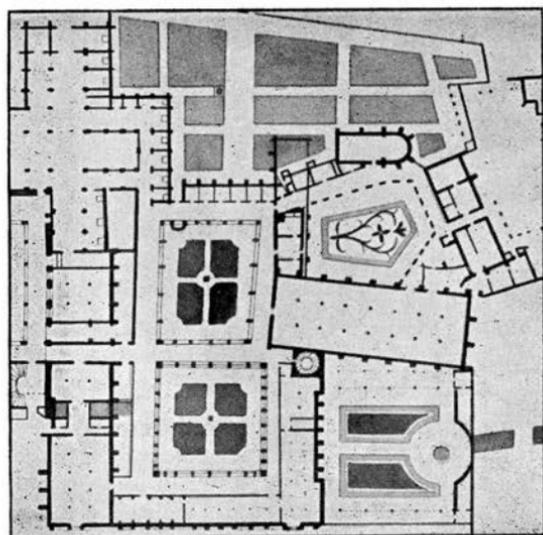


FIG. 5. Ground-plan of part of the monastery of Citeaux, from a plan dated 1718.

The ground-plan (fig. 5) shews the writing-rooms or *scriptoria*, eastward of the church; and the bird's-eye view (fig. 4)

<sup>1</sup> *Voyage Littéraire de deux Religieux Benedictins*, 4to, Paris, 1717, i. 198, 221.

the library built over them (A). Unfortunately we know nothing of the date of its construction. It occupied the greater part of the north side of a cloister called "petit cloître"—or Infirmary Cloister, from the large building on the east side originally built for an Infirmary (B). It was approached by a newel-stair at its south-west corner. This stair gave access to a vestibule (fig. 6), in which, on the west, was a door leading into a room called small library (*petite bibliothèque*) apparently built over one of the chapels at the east end of the church (fig. 5). The destination of this room is not known. The library proper was 80

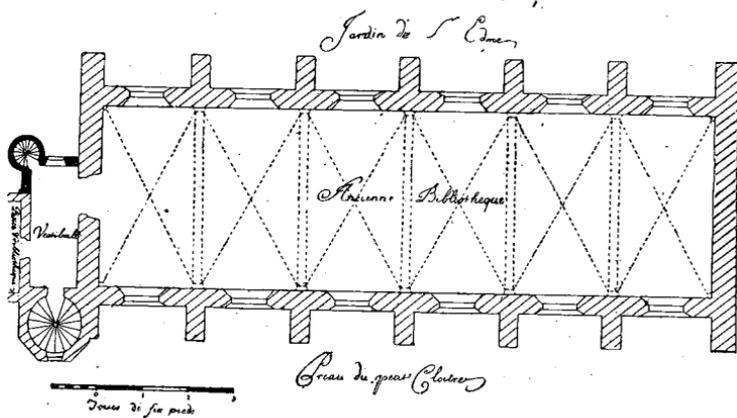


FIG. 6. Ground-plan of the Library at Citeaux.

feet long by 24 feet broad, vaulted, and lighted by six windows on each side<sup>1</sup>. There was probably a west window also, so that the epithet "bien percé" was thoroughly justified.

Unfortunately we get no hint, either from the catalogue, or from the description in the *Voyage Littéraire*, from which we can deduce either the number, or the plan, of the bookcases. The room was much larger than that at Canterbury; but, as

<sup>1</sup> This plan is not dated, but, from internal evidence, it forms part of the set to which the bird's-eye view and the general ground-plan belong. They were taken when "des projets," as the heading calls them, were being discussed. One of these was an increase of the library by the addition of a long gallery at the east end at right angles to the original construction.

the plan shews that there were only ten spaces between the windows, there could hardly have been more than ten bookcases, namely, five on each side, so that the number of volumes contained in it was probably less.

I will next give a sketch of the library at Clairvaux, a house which may be called the eldest daughter of Citeaux, having been founded by S. Bernard in 1115. The first catalogue I have been able to find was made in 1472. It is headed :

Inventaire et declaracion des volumes et livres de l'église et abbaye de Clervaulx de l'ordre de Cisteaux ou dyocese de Lengres, fait en mois de may l'an mil III<sup>e</sup> LXXII. par nous frère Pierre, nouvel abbé dudit lieu, en la présence des notaire apostolique et tesmoings cy dessoubz escrips en la forme, manière, désignacion, et spécificacion qui s'ensuit.

I have not seen this catalogue, which, so far as I know, has not been printed; but I gather that the books are divided in it into 24 groups, designated by the letters of the alphabet, each containing from 80 to 100 volumes<sup>1</sup>. These groups probably refer to the cases; but, as no hint is given of the position or arrangement of the library, I will pass on to the newer library, about which we have fuller information.

This library was built in a position precisely similar to that at Citeaux, namely, eastward of the church, on the north side of the second cloister, over the *Scriptoria*. It was begun in 1495, and completed in 1503, as recorded in the following verses written on the first leaf of a catalogue of it made between 1496 and 1509, and now preserved, like the former, in the Library at Troyes<sup>2</sup>:

La construction de cette librairie  
 Jadis se fist cette construction  
 Par bons ouvriers subtilz et plains de sens  
 L'an qu'on disoit de l'incarnation  
 Nonante cinq avec mil quatre cens.

<sup>1</sup> This Catalogue is in the Library at Troyes, mss No. 521. *Catalogue général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques des Départements*, 4to, Paris, 1855, ii. 227. It is described in *Études sur l'état intérieur des Abbayes Cisterciennes*, by M. H. D'Arbois de Jubainville, 8vo, Paris, 1858, p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> I have to thank my friend M. Léon Doréz, of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, for kindly allowing me to use his transcript of this catalogue.

Et tant y fut besognié de courage  
 En pierre, en bois, et autre fourniture  
 Qu'après peu d'ans achevé fut louvrage  
 Murs et piliers et voulte et couverture.

Puis en après l'an mil v<sup>e</sup> et trois  
 Y furent mis les livres des docteurs  
 Le doux Jésus qui pendit en la croix  
 Doint paradis aux dévotz fondateurs.

Amen.

This is succeeded by the following introductory note, which is of great interest and value, not merely for the information it gives about the bookcases, but as shewing the pains bestowed in one of the larger monasteries on the arrangement of the books, and the means adopted for readily finding any particular volume.

Repertorium omnium librorum in hac Clarevallis biblioteca existentium a fratre Mathurino de cangeyo eiusdem loci monacho non sine magno labore editum.

Lege

Pro intelligentia presentis tabule seu Repertorii, sciendum est quod a parte aquilonari collocantur libri quorum litere capitales nigre sunt, quorum vero rubre a parte australi. Et omnes in ea ordine alphabetico scribuntur.

Utriusque autem partis primum analogium per litteram A signatur, secundum per litteram B, tertium per litteram C, quartum per litteram D, quintum per litteram E. Et consequenter cetera analogia per sequentes litteras alphabeticas.

Quodlibet autem analogium quatuor habet partes, quarum prima signatur per litteram A, secunda per B, tertia per C, quarta per D.

Prime partis primi analogii primus liber signatur per A. a. 1, secundus per A. a. 2, tertius per A. a. 3, et consequenter.

Secunde partis primus liber signatur per A. b. 1, secundus per A. b. 2; et de consequentibus similis est ordinatio.

Tercie partis primus liber signatur per A. c. 1, secundus per A. c. 2; et consequenter.

Quarte partis primus liber signatur per A. d. 1, secundus per A. d. 2; et consequenter.

[In this way five "analogia" are enumerated.]

Et eadem est disciplina et ordinatio de ceteris analogiis prout habetur in novissimo quaternione eiusdem tabule, immo et in fronte cuiuslibet analogii in tabella eidem appendente.

Hanc tabulam seu repertorium scripsit quondam frater Petrus mauray de Arcis oriundus. Vivus vel defunctus requiescat in bona semper pace. Amen.

We fortunately possess a minute description of Clairvaux, written, soon after the completion of the new library, by the secretary to the Queen of Sicily, who came there 13 July 1517, and was taken, apparently, through every part of the monastery<sup>1</sup>. The account of the library is as follows:

Et de ce même costé [dudit cloistre] sont xiii estudes où les religieux escripvent et estudient, lesquelles sont très belles, et au dessus d'icelles estudes est la neufve librairie, à laquelle l'on va par une vis large et haulte estant audist cloistre, laquelle librairie contient de longueur lxiii passées, et de largeur xvii passées.

En icelle y a quarante huit bancetz, et en chacun banc quatre poulpitres fournys de livres de toutes sciences, et principalement en théologie, dont la pluspart desdicts livres sont en parchemin et escript à la main, richement historiez et enluminez.

L'édifice de ladite librairie est magnifique et massonnée, et bien éclairé de deux costez de belles grandes fenestres, bien vitrés, ayant regard sur ledict cloistre et cimitière des Abbez. La couverture est de plomb et semblablement de ladite église et cloistre, et tous les pilliers bouttans d'iceux édifices couverts de plonib.

Le devant d'icelle librairie est moult richement orné et entaillé par le bas de collunnes d'estranges façons, et par le hault de riches feuillages, pinacles et tabernacles, garnis de grandes ymaiges, qui décorent et embelissent ledict édifice. La vis, par laquelle on y monte, est à six pans, large pour y monter trois hommes de front, et couronné à l'entour de cleres voyes de massonerie. Ladite librairie est toute pavée de petits carreaux à diverses figures.

It will be interesting to place by the side of this description a second, written nearly two hundred years later, by the authors of the *Voyage Littéraire*, who visited Clairvaux in the spring of 1709:

Le grand cloître...est voûté et vitré. Les religieux y doivent garder un perpétuel silence. Dans le côté du chapitre il y a des livres enchaînez

<sup>1</sup> Printed in Didron, *Annales Archéologiques*, 1845, iii. 228. The article is entitled: *Un grand monastère au xvi<sup>m</sup> siècle*. I owe this reference to my friend Mr W. H. St John Hope, Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

sur des pupitres de bois, dans lesquels les religieux peuvent venir faire des lectures lorsqu'ils veulent....

Du grand cloître on entre dans le cloître du colloque, ainsi appelé, parce qu'il est permis aux religieux d'y parler. Il y a dans ce cloître douze ou quinze petites cellules tout d'un rang, où les religieux écrivoient autrefois des livres : c'est pourquoy on les appelle encore aujourd'hui les écritaires. Au-dessus de ces cellules est la bibliothèque, dont le vaisseau est grand, voûté, bien percé, et rempli d'un grand nombre de manuscrits, attachez avec des chaînes sur des pupitres, mais il y a peu de livres imprimés<sup>1</sup>.

I will next attempt to deduce the probable arrangement of this library from the above evidence.

The plan of the substruction of the new library, as shewn on the ground-plan of Clairvaux given by Viollet-Le-Duc<sup>2</sup>, is exactly the same as that of Citeaux (fig. 5) but on a larger scale. The library itself, as there, was approached by a newel stair at its south-west corner. This stair was hexagonal, and of a diameter sufficient to allow three men to ascend at the same time. The library was of great extent—being nearly 206 feet long by 56 feet broad—if the dimensions given in the above account be correct, and if I am right in supposing a pace (*passée*) to be equivalent to a modern *mètre*; vaulted, and well lighted. The Queen's secretary seems to have been specially struck by the beauty, the size, and the decoration of the windows. The floor was paved with encaustic tiles.

There were 48 *bancs* or bookcases, set against the north and south walls, each of which had four shelves (*poulpitres*). The signification of this word is placed beyond doubt by the statement quoted above from the catalogue, which says distinctly that each *analogium*, or desk—here evidently used for a bookcase, as the word desk or *descus* was in England—had four divisions, marked with the four first letters of the alphabet. As the authors of the *Voyage Littéraire* tell us that the books were chained, each case must have had a shelf in front for the readers to lay their books on, and between each pair of cases

<sup>1</sup> *Voy. Litt.* i, 101, 102.

<sup>2</sup> *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*, i. 267.

there must have been the usual bench. On the whole, therefore, the arrangement closely resembled that at Canterbury (fig. 3).

### III. *Libraries at Zutphen and Enkhuizen.*

When I was writing the essay on *The Library*, which appears in the third volume of the *Architectural History*, I heard of a chained library at Zutphen; and through the kindness of my friend Mr Vines, then Fellow of Christ's College, who visited it on my behalf, I was able to give some account of it. In April of this year I examined it personally.

The historical facts relating to it, for which I have to thank my friend Mr Gimberg, *Archivarius* at Zutphen, are soon told. The Library is attached to the Church of SS. Peter and Walburga, the principal church of the town. A library of some kind is said to have existed there from very early times<sup>1</sup>; but the place where the books were kept is not known. In 1555 it was suggested, by whom is not stated, that it would be well to get together a really good collection of books for the use of the public. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1561, and it was completed in 1563. The author of the *Theatrum Urbium Belgicæ*, John Blaeu, whose work was completed in 1649, describes it as "the public library poorly furnished with books, but being daily increased by the liberality of the Senate and Deputies<sup>2</sup>."

The room is built against the south choir-aisle of the Church, out of which a door opens into it. In consequence of this position the shape is irregular, for the Church is apsidal, and the choir-aisle is continued round the apse. It is about 60 feet long, by 26 feet broad at the west end. In the centre are four octagonal columns on square bases, supporting a plain quadripartite vault. The room is thus divided longitudinally into two aisles, with a small irregular space at the east end.

<sup>1</sup> The existing Library is still called the New Library.

<sup>2</sup> *Novum ac Magnum Theatrum Urbium Belgicæ*, fol. Amsterdam, 1649, s. v. Zutphania.

I regret to say that I had no time to make more than a rough sketch of the principal features of the room, from which, assisted by my recollection, my friend Mr T. D. Atkinson has kindly drawn a plan (fig. 7), which, however, makes no pretence

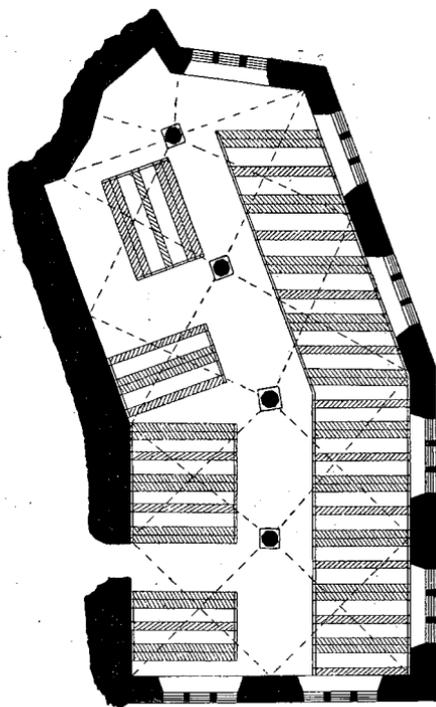


FIG. 7. Ground-plan of Library at Zutphen.

to minute accuracy. There are two windows, each of three lights, at the west end, and four similar windows on the south side, one to each bay. There is a fifth window, now blocked, at the south-east corner. Some of these windows contain fragments of richly coloured stained glass—among which the figure of a large green parrot is conspicuous—; but whether they were brought from the Church, or are part of the glass originally supplied to the Library, there is no evidence to shew. Most of these windows are partially blocked up, having been damaged,



General view of part of the Library attached to the Church of S. Walberga  
at Zutphen.

it is said, in one of the numerous sieges from which Zutphen has suffered. The position of the Church, close to the fortifications, as Blaeu's bird's-eye view shews, makes this story probable. The floor is paved with red tiles. The general appearance of the room will be understood from the view of the north aisle (Plate XIX), reduced from a photograph which Mr Gimberg was so good as to have taken for me—a work of no small difficulty owing to the imperfect light.

There are eighteen bookcases, or desks; namely, ten on the south side of the room, and eight on the north side, as the plan shews (fig. 7). The material is oak; the workmanship very rude and rough. I will describe those on the south side first. Each is 9 feet long by 5 feet 5½ inches high, measured from

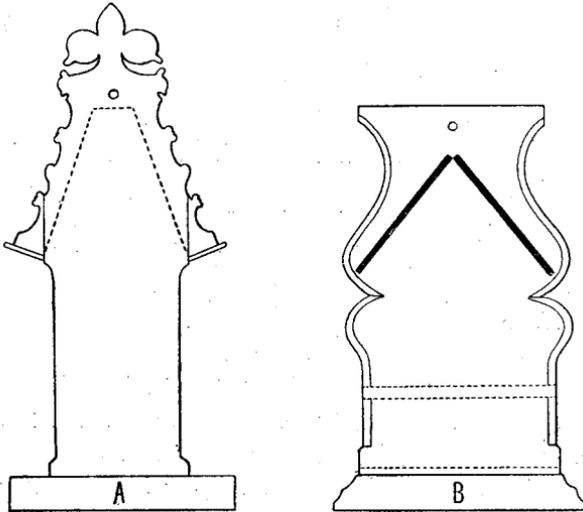


FIG. 8. Elevation of (A) one of the bookcases in the library at Zutphen :  
(B) one of those in the library at Queens' College, Cambridge.

the floor to the top of the finial on the end, and the lower edge of the desk on which the books lie is 2 feet 6¼ inches above the floor; but the general plan, and the relative dimensions of the different parts, will be best understood from the illustration (Pl. xx, fig. 1), and from the elevation of one of the

ends (fig. 8, A). The former shews that in fixing the height of the desk above the ground the convenience of readers has been carefully considered. The iron bar that carries the chains is locked into the ornamental upright, passes through a staple in the middle of the desk, and into the upright at the opposite end, which is left plain. This bar is half an inch in diameter, and one inch above the level of the top of the desk. A piece of ornamental iron-work is fixed to the upright. It is made to represent a lock, but is in reality a mere plate of metal, and the tongue, which looks as though it was intended to move,

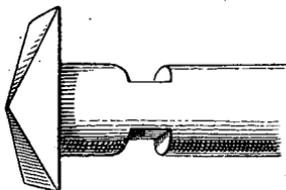


FIG. 9. End of iron bar, Zutphen.

is only an ornament, and is pierced by the keyhole. The lock is sunk in the thickness of the wood, behind this plate, and the bar, which terminates in a knob, is provided with two nicks, into which the bolts of the lock are shot when the key

is turned (fig. 9). Between each pair of desks there is a seat for the reader.

The desks on the north side of the room differ slightly from those on the south side. They are rather larger, the ends are of a different shape and devoid of ornament (fig. 10), and there is a wider interval between the bar and the top of the desk. It seems to me probable that the more highly ornamented desks are those which were put in when the room was first fitted up, and that the others were added from time to time as new books had to be accommodated.

The chains are, speaking generally, 12 inches long—but some are longer, some shorter. They are attached to the bar and to each book in the usual manner. The swivel to prevent twisting forms part of the ring that passes round the bar (fig. 11); the links are of hammered iron, in shape and size like those of Guildford (fig. 12), which were probably made, as I have shewn in a former paper<sup>1</sup>, about 1586—or only twenty-three years later than the date of the building of the

<sup>1</sup> *Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm.* viii. 17.

library at Zutphen. Further, as we do not know how many years may have elapsed between the building of the room and the provision of the fittings, the two sets of chains may be safely referred to the same date.

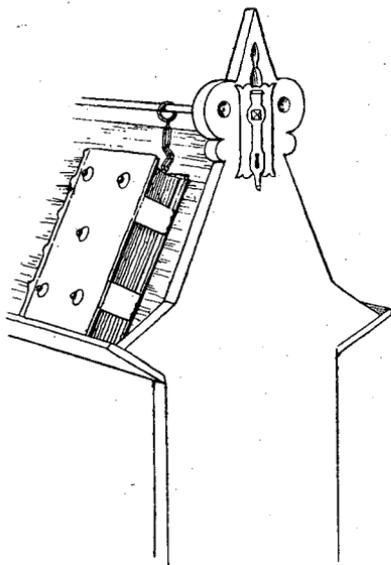


FIG. 10. End of one of the desks on the north side of the library, Zutphen.

In this system of chaining no provision is made for removing any book from the desk, as in the libraries of Florence or

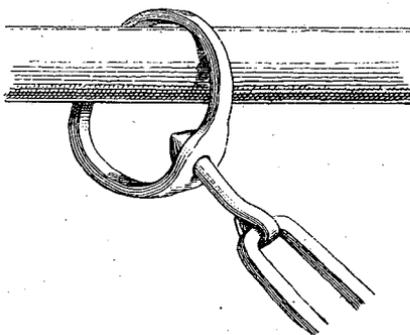


FIG. 11. Piece of the iron bar, with chain, Zutphen.

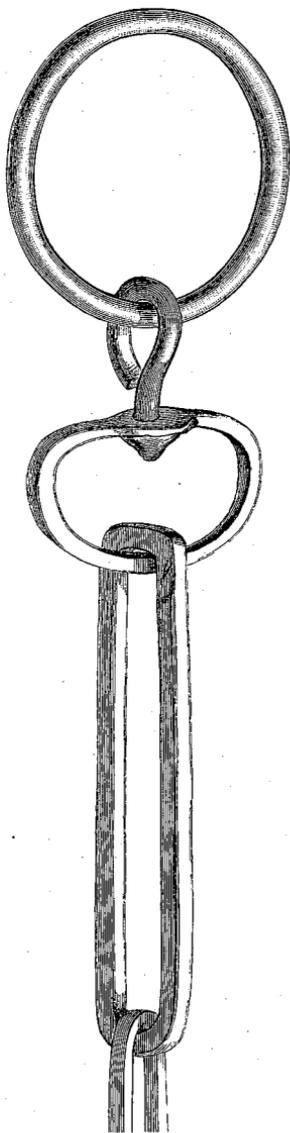


FIG. 12. Piece of chain, shewing the ring attached to the bar, the swivel, and one of the links, actual size. Guildford.

Cesena (fig. 13), where the desks have a shelf beneath the sloping part, and the chains are long enough to allow of books being laid upon it. It lies there, attached by its chain, like a Bible on a church-lectern. The smallest number of volumes on any desk at Zutphen is six; the largest, eleven; in all, 316. Most of those on the south side of the room were printed during the first half of the sixteenth century; those on the north side are much later, some as late as 1630. I did not see any MSS.

The fittings in this library are, in my opinion, of very great interest and value, for I consider them to be a survival of an early form of bookcase which was once generally adopted. It is manifest that such a design would be abandoned as books increased, because it was so wasteful as regards space. The room at Zutphen is rather larger than the room at Canterbury, and yet holds little more than 300 volumes. The desks at Zutphen are probably the only specimens now left of this peculiar form.

I base my assertion that we find here an early form of bookcase on the following considerations. In the first place it is probable that when a library of reference was first planned, the design of a

church-lectern would obviously suggest itself for the disposal of the books. Secondly, there is evidence that such cases were used in several places. For instance, there is a description of the library at the Sorbonne, founded in 1289, which might have been written after an inspection of that at Zutphen.

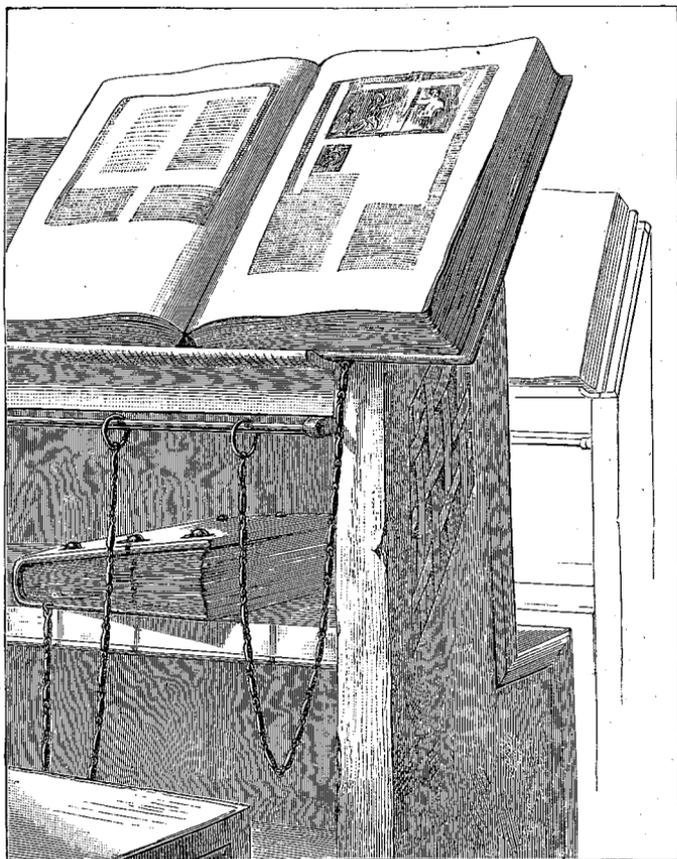


FIG. 13. Part of a bookcase, to shew the system of chaining, Cesena.

The writer, Claude Héméré (Librarian 1638-39), is no doubt quoting an ancient record now lost.

There were 28 desks, five feet high, and so arranged that they were separated by a moderate interval. They were loaded with books, all

of which were chained.... A reader who sat down in the space between two desks, inasmuch as they rose, as I said, to a height of five feet, neither saw nor disturbed any one else who might be reading or writing in another place<sup>1</sup>.

Again, I have lately found, in the British Museum<sup>2</sup>, an illustration (Plate xx, fig. 2) to a French translation of the first book of the *Consolations of Philosophy* by Boethius, drawn in France towards the end of the fifteenth century, which represents just such a library. A reader, presumably Boethius himself, is seated at a desk like one of those at Zutphen. Beyond, two similar desks are shewn, with books lying on them. So far as I have studied the illustrations to MSS, I think that we are safe in concluding that the artists did not draw on their imagination for their surroundings; but represented objects with which they were familiar in their daily life. In this picture some library which the artist was in the habit of using was taken as a model.

There were bookcases on this plan in at least two collegiate libraries in Cambridge; namely at Queens' College, and at Pembroke College. At the former the lower portion of each case still remains, as the base on which a more modern superstructure rests; so that I have been able to make an accurate elevation of one of these (fig. 8, B), which I have placed side by side with that of a case at Zutphen. This shews, almost without description, how closely the one resembled the other in all essential points. The bookcases, or desks, at Queens' College were six feet long. I have not been able to find out when they were originally put up, but that they were in existence before 1529-30 is proved by a payment in that year "for a key

<sup>1</sup> Franklin, *Anciennes Bibliothèques de Paris*, i. 229. There are three MSS of the work of Claude Héméré, *Sorbonæ Origines*, two in the Bibl. Nat. MSS Latin, 5493, 16, 574, and another in the Bibl. de l' Arsenal, MSS 1166. Both of these are late copies, executed by an inaccurate hand. I have collated them with M. Franklin's extracts, and have been enabled to arrive at a fairly satisfactory text for the most important part of the description.

<sup>2</sup> MSS Harl. 4335. The picture on the wall represents Philosophy offering her Consolations to a sick man, who is vainly trying to amuse himself with some other work.

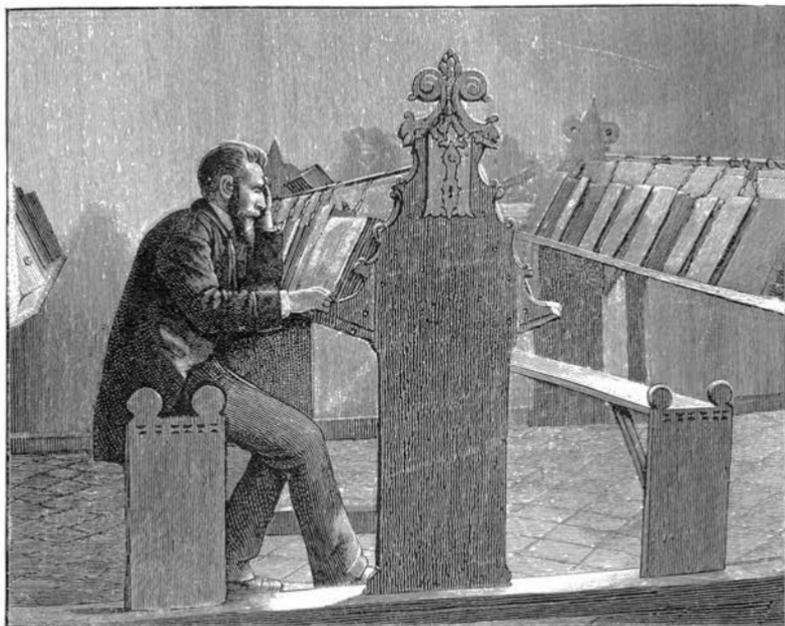


FIG. 1. Desk in the Library at Zutphen; from a photograph.

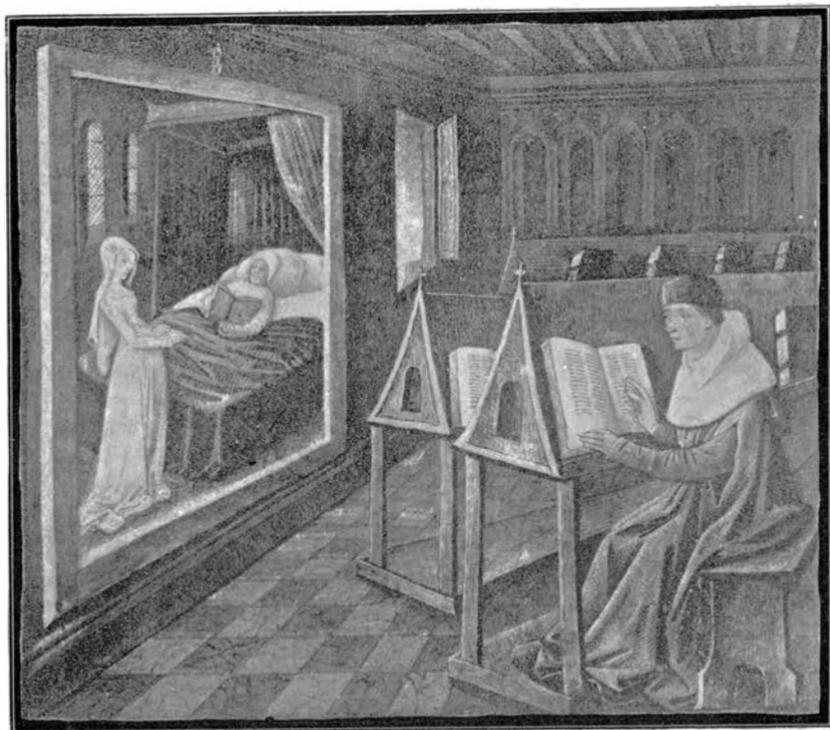


FIG. 2. Interior of a library: from a XVth Cent. MS. of a French translation of the first book of the *Consolations of Philosophy* of Boethius.

to the desks (*pluteorum*) in our library on which books are placed<sup>1</sup>."

At Pembroke College no remains of the cases which Laurence Booth (Master 1450-80) provided for the library in 1452 exist. But that they must have been of some such form as those at Zutphen is rendered almost certain by a passage in Dr Matthew Wren's account of the library, in which he records a complete alteration of the internal fittings in 1617:

This alteration was rendered necessary by the serious damage which, to our great sorrow, we found the books had suffered—a damage which was increasing daily—partly from the sloping form of the desks, partly from the inconvenient weight of the chains (*tum ex declivi pluteorum fabricâ, tum ex ineptâ mole catenarum*)<sup>2</sup>.

It will be observed that the same word (*pluteus*) is used here for the desks as at Queens' College. Is it possible that this word was used to denote sloping desks, as opposed to cases on which books stood upright, the word for which was usually seat (*sedile*) or stall (*stallum*)?

The reference to the part played by the chains in the damage done to the books is curious. It shews that they could not have been attached to a bar above the desk, as at Zutphen; but to one below it, as otherwise their weight would not have dragged the books out of shape. Such a method of attaching the chain is still to be seen in the library of Cesena in North Italy, and it will be readily understood from the accompanying illustration (fig. 13) how easily a heavy chain would distort the book to which it was attached.

At Enkhuizen—a town in the north of Holland, on the east side of the Zuider Zee—there is a small library attached to the principal church, dedicated to S. Gomar, but commonly called Westkerk. The room is about 20 feet long by 17 feet broad. The bookcases, of which there are two in the centre of the room, and one against the wall, are of deal, made on the same plan as those at Merton College, Oxford (fig. 2), but with three

<sup>1</sup> *Architectural History*, ii. 50.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* iii. 429.

shelves instead of two above the desk. This arrangement seems to be original. The workmanship is coarse and rough, but a slight attempt at ornamentation has been made by adding carved brackets to support the desk, and small scrolls along the vertical edges of the uprights that carry the shelves. I doubt whether this library was ever chained throughout. There are traces of a bar on two shelves only; and very few volumes have an actual chain, or marks that a chain had once been affixed to them. The chains that still exist are of brass, about 13 inches long. Each link, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, is made of a piece of twisted wire. It is attached to the book by a plate nailed to the board near the top—not slipped over the edge in the usual way; and to the bar by a padlock.

I was not able to ascertain any particulars of the history of this library. A catalogue was printed in 1693. It records the titles of 388 works, the oldest of which is a *Celsus*, printed at Florence in 1478. It is not improbable that the bookcases were made in that year, for the little ornamentation that there is is of the late renaissance.

I was told that the chains had been taken off the books through fear of fire, the church in the neighbouring town of Hoorn, together with its library, having been burnt a few years since. There is said to be a similar library at Edam, a little town between Enkhuizen and Amsterdam; but I regret to say that I had no time to visit it.

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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, 16 *May*, 1894.

F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A., President, in the chair.

The election of the following new members was announced:

Arthur Everett Shipley, M.A., Christ's College.

Miss Elizabeth Philipps Hughes, Cambridge Training College.

The following were elected honorary members of the Society:

Mrs Walter Kidman Foster,  
Dr Edward Burnett Tylor, F.R.S.,  
The Right Hon. the Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.

The following Officers were elected for the academical year 1894—95:

*President*: William Milner Fawcett, M.A., Jesus College.

*Vice-President*: Francis John Henry Jenkinson, M.A.,  
Trinity College, Librarian.

*Treasurer*: Robert Bowes, Esq.

*Secretary*: Thomas Dinham Atkinson, Esq.

*New Members of Council*:

Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Kenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., Clare College,  
Woodwardian Professor.

Montagu Rhodes James, M.A., King's College, Director of  
the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Rev. Charles Lawford Acland, M.A., Jesus College.

*Auditors*:

Walter William Rouse Ball, M.A., Trinity College.

Alderman George Kett.

The Annual Report (for the year 1893—94) was presented to the Society, as follows:

During the past year one number of the Society's *Proceedings and Communications*, namely, that which covers the year 1891—92, has been issued. The following number is in the press and will be issued shortly, as will also the Rev. W. G. Searle's *Ingulph*, which is already printed off. It will form No. XXVII. of the Society's *Octavo Publications*. Mr M. R. James's *Essay on the Library of St Edmund's Abbey at Bury* will form the next number of the same series.

A prospectus has been issued announcing the wish of the Society to print the early Grace Books of the University as a memorial to the late Dr Luard. Grace Book A has been copied, and the printing of it, under the editorship of S. M. Leathes, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be forthcoming.

The Society has lost seventeen members by death or by retirement.

Twenty-one new members have been elected, and the Society now numbers 287 ordinary and 11 honorary members.

Ten meetings have been held, at which the average attendance has been 24 members and 11 visitors, making a total of 35 at each meeting. At the afternoon meetings the average number of members and visitors together has been 36, and in the evening 34. Two of the Communications made at the evening meetings were illustrated by lantern slides.

An excursion was made last summer to Colchester, on which occasion Mr Henry Laver, J.P., F.S.A., the Honorary Curator of the Colchester Museum, kindly acted as guide.

The Laws of the Society have been revised.

Five names have been added to the list of Societies, &c., in union for the exchange of publications : viz.

The Guildhall Library, London ;

The East Riding Antiquarian Society ;

The Thoresby Society, Leeds ;

The Society of Architects ;

The Academy of Belles-lettres, History, and Antiquities, Stockholm.

A collection of coins has been bequeathed to the Society by the late Miss Ann Taylor Fox, of Huntingdon. It includes a series of Roman denarii, extending from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius, found at Knapwell in the year 1840. The collection was made by Mr R. Fox, F.A.S., M.N.S., Surgeon, of Godmanchester.

Mr JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, made the following communication :

ON JOHN FRANCIS VIGANI, FIRST PROFESSOR OF  
CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE<sup>1</sup>.

Professor HUGHES exhibited a crystal bowl with stand and lid, representing a wyvern. The whole is  $15\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, of which the legs, forming the stand, occupy  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the bowl 3 inches, the cover  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and the head and neck  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The length of the bowl is  $9\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and the greatest breadth  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The tapering was probably determined by the original form of the crystal.

The bowl was cut out of one mass, as was also the cover. The distribution of the bands of "feather" in the quartz suggests

<sup>1</sup> It is hoped that this communication will appear as one of the Society's Octavo Publications.

that they may both have formed part of one crystal, but the treatment of the ornament on the bowl and lid is not quite alike, and they have been referred by some to different dates. The stand, head, wings, and tail are all of separate pieces.

The whole is mounted in silver, with arabesque enamel of the style of the Italian work of the 16th century. The outside enamelled mounting round the rim and base is evidently recent; that round the neck, wings, and legs perhaps a century earlier.

Some much older work is, however, seen through the bottom of the bowl, where the top of the stand has been joined on. The delicate tracery and soft turquoise blue of the enamel on this part, which probably belongs to the 16th century or even to late in the 15th, produces a far more pleasing effect than the more brilliant ornament round the rim and base, and indicates the high finish of the original work.

The feet and claws are those of an eagle or griffin. On each side of the bowl there is a dragon, the treatment of the head, tongue, teeth, and tail of which differs considerably from that seen on the corresponding parts of the wyvern, which has a griffin head and crested tail.

It seems probable that the bowl with the cover is the oldest part. On both of these wings are carved entirely distinct and different from the wings of the wyvern, which, with the head, tail, and stand, are later work, and were screwed on through the original wings of the dragon which are carved in relief on the bowl and lid. The irregular fractured margin of the crystal where the stand is fastened on, and the condition of the older enamel and tracery seen through the base of the bowl, point to considerable alteration and restorations.

On the front of the bowl there is a head with a triquetral halo, and a cross-barred stole folded across the breast and produced into an endless intertwined ornament prolonged below the bowl to the opposite side. The conchoidal fracture of the crystal shows that something has been broken off the tongue, thus explaining the rotund gape of the mouth, which indicates that some object originally projected from it.

Ornamental vessels of this sort were of great repute in the Middle Ages, being filled with salt or other condiment and placed on the festive board.

The crystal work is on the whole referred to two distinct periods, and the enamelled metal to three, of which the last is obviously quite recent. The dragon on the lid probably once had a head, and it may be that the precious metal of the original mounting and its adjuncts was the reason why the object was so roughly handled, as that has been torn away in some ancient looting.

Professor HUGHES also exhibited a *Universal Ring Dial* of English make and bearing the inscription "Henry Sutton fecit, 1660."

This form of dial is a variety of *Astrolabe* derived from the *Mariner's Ring*. The *Common Ring Dial* is supposed not to have been in general use in England until the middle of the 17th century, and the *Universal Ring Dial* is said by Seller to have been invented by Edward Wright; who died in 1615.

In *Archæologia* for 1806<sup>1</sup> there is an account by Craven Ord, F.R.S., of "three curious old paintings from Olivers, the seat of the Eldred family, in the County of Essex," the second of which is a portrait of one of the two great navigators of that family, Thomas or John Eldred, who lived about the end of the 16th, or the beginning of the 17th, century. In this picture the traveller is represented holding in his hand, suspended from a ring, a dial of apparently much the same form and construction as that now exhibited. On the front of the instrument the date 1620 is inscribed.

Mr Walter Scott of Sunderland exhibited in 1893 a similar instrument to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne<sup>2</sup>, and Mr Spence supplied a descriptive note upon it.

In 1890 Professor Adams described a specimen of the Ring Dial, known as the "Shepherd's Clock," from Cumberland, to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xv., pp. 402, 403. Pl. xxxviii.

<sup>2</sup> *Proceedings*, Vol. vi., p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm. vii. 130.

# LIST OF PRESENTS TO THE LIBRARY

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 16, 1894.

## A. From various Donors :

### From the Library Committee :

Annual Report 1892—93 of the Cambridge Free Public Library.

### From the Author :

Notes on the surnames of French, &c. By A. D. Weld French.

### From the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead :

Proceedings 1892.

### From the American Philosophical Society :

The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. Series A.  
Cuneiform Texts. Vol. I, Part 1.

### From the Rev. W. G. Searle :

Transactions of the Cambridge Camden Society, Parts I, III.

### From Professor Babington :

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Nos. 1—32; Annual  
Reports of the same, Nos. 45, 46, 58—61.

### From J. W. Clark, M.A. :

Catalogue of First Exhibition of University and College Portraits in  
the Fitzwilliam Museum (1884).  
Catalogue of Second Exhibition (1885).

### From the Editor :

The Antiquary. Vol. 27, Nos. 162, 163; Vol. 28, Nos. 164—169; Vol.  
29, Nos. 170—174.

### From the Editor :

The Reliquary. Vol. VII, Nos. 3, 4; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2.

## B. From Societies, etc. in union for the exchange of publications :

1. The Society of Antiquaries of London (*Assistant Secretary*, W. H. ST J. HOPE, M.A., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.):  
Proceedings, Vol. XIV, Nos. 3, 4.
2. The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (*Secretary*, MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A., 20, Hanover Square, W.):  
Nothing received this year.
3. The St Paul's Ecclesiological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, E. J. WELLS, Esq., 4, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.):  
Transactions, Vol. III, Part 3.
4. The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (*Hon. Librarian*, Rev. L. RAGG, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford):  
Nothing received this year.
5. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretaries*, Rev. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A., Diss, Norfolk; and Rev. W. HUDSON, M.A., F.S.A., 42, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich):  
Norfolk Records, Vol. II.  
Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. XI. Parts 2, 3; Vol. XII, Part I.  
Index to Vols. I—X.
6. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. F. HASLEWOOD, F.S.A., St Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich):  
Proceedings, Vol. VIII, Part 2.
7. The Essex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, G. F. BEAUMONT, Esq., F.S.A., The Lawn, Coggeshall, Kelvedon):  
Transactions, Vol. IV, Part 4.
8. The Kent Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, G. PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., The Precinct, Rochester):  
Transactions, Vol. XX.
9. The Sussex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Librarian*, C. T. PHILLIPS, Esq., Lewes):  
Nothing received this year.
10. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (*Curator*, J. JERMAN, Esq., 5, Bedford Circus, Exeter):  
Nothing received this year.

11. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, W. F. FREER, Esq., Stoneygate, Leicester):  
Nothing received this year.
12. The Architectural Society of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham (*General Secretary*, Rev. Canon G. T. HARVEY, F.S.A., Vicar's Court, Lincoln):  
Reports and Papers, Vol. XXI, Part 2.
13. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (*Hon. Curator*, Rev. J. MANSELL, 12 Kremlin Drive, Liverpool):  
Nothing received this year.
14. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (*Secretary*, R. BLAIR, Esq., The Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne):  
Archæologia Aeliana, Vol. XVI. Nos. 1, 2. (Parts 42, 43.)  
Proceedings, Vol. VI, Nos. 5—20.  
Parish Registers of Elsdon, pp. 1—12.
15. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (*Secretary*, Rev. R. TREVOR OWEN, M.A., F.S.A., Llangedwyn, Oswestry):  
Archæologia Cambrensis (Fifth Series), Nos. 38—42.
16. The Powys-Land Club (*Hon. Secretary*, M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool):  
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. XXVII, Parts 1, 2.
17. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association (*Hon. Secretary*, ARTHUR COX, Esq., Mill Hill, Derby):  
Journal of the Society, Vol. XVI.
18. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (*Hon. Secretary*, R. COCHRANE, Esq., F.S.A., 7 St Stephen's Green, Dublin):  
Proceedings and papers, Fifth Series, Vol. III, Nos. 3, 4. Vol. IV, No. 1.
19. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (Musée du Louvre, Paris):  
Bulletin et Mémoires, 1892.  
Bulletin, 1891, 1892.
20. The Norwegian Archaeological Society (*Sekretær*, N. NICOLAYSEN, Kristiania):  
Nothing received this year.
21. Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale de Norvège à Christiania (*Bibliothécaire*, A. C. DROLSUM):  
Nothing received this year.

22. La Commission Impériale Archéologique de la Russie (*Secrétaire*, M. TIESENHAUSEN, à l'Hermitage, Pétersbourg) :  
Rapports, 1882—88, 1890—93.
23. Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐταιρία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, γραμματεὺς, Athens):  
Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1892, 1893.  
Πρακτικά, 1890, 1892.
24. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (*Curator*, F. W. PUTNAM, Esq.):  
Archaeological and Ethnographical Papers. Vol. I, No. 5.  
Report of the President of Harvard University.
25. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (*Secretary*, P. LANGLEY, Esq.):  
Annual Reports of the Board of Regents, 1891.  
Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages.  
Bibliography of the Salishan Languages.  
Bureau of Ethnology. Reports, 1886—87, 1887—88.  
Bureau of Education. Report, 1889—90 (2 Vols.).
26. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia (*Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, 320, South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.):  
Nothing received this year.
27. The Archaeological Institute of America (*Secretary*, E. H. GREENLEAF, Esq., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.):  
Nothing received this year.
28. The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences (*Corresponding Secretary and Curator*, W. H. PRATT, Esq., Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.):  
Nothing received this year.
29. La Société Jersiaise (*Secretary*, M. EUGENE DUPREY, Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey):  
Bulletin Annuel, 1893.
30. The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, CHARLES WELCH, Esq., F.S.A., 8, Danes Inn, Strand, W.C.):  
Nothing received this year.
31. The Surrey Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., F.S.A., 8, Danes Inn, W.C.):  
Collections of the Society, Vol. XI, Part 2.

32. The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (*Hon. Secretaries*, F. T. ELSWORTHY, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., The Castle, Taunton):  
Proceedings. Vol. 39.
33. Der Verein für Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde (*Vorsitzender*, Jena):  
Nothing received this year.
34. American Antiquarian Society (*Librarian*, E. M. BARTON, Esq., Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.):  
Proceedings, Vol. VIII, Parts 2, 3 (with Index, &c.), Vol. IX, Part 1.
35. The Johns Hopkins University (*Secretary of the Publication Agency*, N. MURRAY, Esq., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.):  
University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Tenth Series, Part 12; Eleventh Series, Parts 1—10.  
Studies from the Biological Laboratory, Vol. v, Parts 2—4.
36. Die Historische Gesellschaft für die Provinz Posen (Der Vorstand der historischen Gesellschaft, Posen, North Germany):  
Zeitschrift, 1893.
37. The British and American Archaeological Society of Rome (*Secretary*, E. J. MILES, Esq., M.D., Via Sallustiana, lettera E, Rome):  
Journal, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3.
38. The Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester (*Honorary Secretary*, T. J. POWELL, Esq., 14, Newgate Street, Chester):  
Journal, Vol. v, No. 1.
39. Clifton Antiquarian Club (*Honorary Secretary*, A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., 94 Pembroke Road, Clifton):  
Proceedings, Vol. II, Part 3.
40. The British Archaeological Association (*Hon. Secretary*, E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, Esq., 32, Sackville Street, W.):  
Journal, Vol. XLIX; Vol. L, Part 1.
41. The Architectural and Archaeological Society of St Albans (*Hon. Secretary*, the Rev. H. FOWLER, M.A., Lemsfield Road, S. Albans):  
Transactions, 1892.
42. The Folk-lore Society (*Secretary*, J. J. FOSTER, Esq., Offa House, Upper Tooting, S.W.):  
Nothing received this year.

43. La Société Archéologique de Constantine (Algeria) (*Président*, M. A. POULLE, Maison des Domaines, Rue de France, Constantine, Algérie):  
Recueil des Notices et Mémoires, Vol. 27. (3rd Series. Vol. VI.)
44. La Société Française d'Archéologie (M. GAUGAIN, Rue Singer 18, Caen, Calvados, France):  
Nothing received this year.
45. The Société Archéologique de Touraine (*Trésorier*, M. MARTIN, Quai S. Symphorien, Tours, Indre et Loire, France):  
Bulletin, Vol. IX, Trimestres 1—4.  
Mémoires. Vol. XXXVI—XXXVIII.
46. The Société Polymathique du Morbihan (M. le President, Vannes, Morbihan, France):  
Nothing received this year.
47. Congress of Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries:  
Classified Index of Archaeological Papers published in 1892.
48. La Société d'Archæologie de Bruxelles (*Secrétariat Général*, Rue des Palais, 63, Bruxelles), [23 Oct., 1891]:  
Nothing received this year.
49. The Guildhall Library, London (*Librarian*, CHARLES WELCH, Esq., F.S.A., Guildhall, Gresham Street, E.C.), [23 April, 1894]:  
Descriptive Account of the Guildhall. London's Roll of Fame. Calendar of Husting Wills, 2 vols. Remembrancia. Callendar of Letters. London and the Kingdom, 2 vols. The Guildhall Library and its work.
50. The East Riding Antiquarian Society (*Hon. Secretary*, T. T. WILDRIDGE, Esq., Beverley), [16 May, 1894]:  
Nothing received this year.
51. The Thoresby Society, Leeds (*Hon. Secretary*, G. D. LUMB, Esq., 65, Albion Street, Leeds), [16 May, 1894]:  
Nothing received this year.
52. Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien, Stockholm (*Secretary*, HANS HILDEBRAND, Stockholm), [16 May, 1894]:  
Nothing received this year.
53. The Society of Architects (*Secretary*, A. MONTIFIORE, Esq., St James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.), [16 May, 1894]:  
Journal, New Series, Vol. I, Parts 3, 7.  
List of Members, 1894.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1893.

*Receipts.*

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand . . . . .	7	19	4
Annual subscriptions . . . . .	227	17	0
Life Member . . . . .	5	5	0
Interest on G. E. R. Debenture Stock . . . . .	27	5	5
Sale of Publications . . . . .	3	6	10
Surplus on Excursion account . . . . .	1	18	7

*Payments.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Proceedings and Communications, No. XXXXIII.				56	14	0
Printing . . . . .				16	19	6
Illustrations . . . . .						
No. XXXIV.				36	10	0
Illustrations . . . . .						
				110	3	6
Copying MSS. St. Clement's Registers . . . . .	7	3	2			
" Grace Book "B" . . . . .	12	10	0			
				19	13	2
Miscellaneous printing . . . . .				9	9	0
Stationery, postage, &c. . . . .				2	2	6
Attendance . . . . .				2	10	0
Shelves for surplus stock of Publications . . . . .				3	3	9
Subscription to <i>East Anglian</i> (1893) . . . . .				0	5	0
Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies (1891—1893) . . . . .				3	0	0
Members' subscriptions returned . . . . .				2	2	0
Sundries . . . . .				0	11	6
Museum of Archaeology . . . . .						
Share of Curator's stipend (three Quarters) . . . . .				37	10	0
Balance in hand, Dec. 31, 1893 . . . . .				83	1	9
				<u>£273</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

Examined and found correct, ROBERT BOWES }  
W. W. ROUSE BALL } *Auditors.*

February 12, 1894.

# COUNCIL.

1894—1895.

## President.

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

## Vice-Presidents.

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

EDWIN CHARLES CLARK, LL.D., F.S.A., St John's College, *Regius Professor of Civil Law.*

FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, M.A., Trinity College, *University Librarian.*

## Honorary Treasurer.

ROBERT BOWES, Esq.

## Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS DINHAM ATKINSON, Esq.

## Ordinary Members of Council.

JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A., St John's College.

FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND, LL.D., Downing College, *Downing Professor of the Laws of England.*

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

Rev. EDMUND GOUGH DE SALIS WOOD, B.D., Emmanuel College.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, *Disney Professor.*

JOHN HENRY MIDDLETON, Litt.D., F.S.A., King's College, *Slade Professor.*

JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity College.

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

STANLEY MORDAUNT LEATHES, M.A., Trinity College.

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

MONTAGUE RHODES JAMES, M.A., King's College, *Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum.*

Rev. CHARLES LAWFORD ACLAND, M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.

## Auditors.

WALTER WILLIAM ROUSE BALL, M.A., Trinity College.

Alderman GEORGE KETT.

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Report XLV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1884—85); Communications, No. XXVII. 1887. 7s. 6d.  
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Report XLVII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1886—87); Communications, No. XXIX. 1890. 3s.

<sup>1</sup> Nos. XV and XVI were marked XIV and XV by mistake.

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS, *continued.*

Report XLVIII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1887—88); Communications, No. XXX. 1890. 7s. 6d.

\*.\* Communications, Nos. XXVII—XXX, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. VI of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1890.

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Proceedings (20 October, 1890—27 May, 1891), with Communications, No. XXXIII. This part contains Report LI. *With 8 plates.* 1892. 7s. 6d.

\*.\* Proceedings, Nos. XXXI—XXXIII, with title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. I (New Series) of the Society's *Proceedings and Communications* (1888—1891), or Vol. VII of the Old Series. 1893.

Proceedings (26 October, 1891—25 May, 1892), with Communications, No. XXXIV. *With 11 plates.* 1893. 10s.

Proceedings (31 Oct. 1892—17 May, 1893), with Communications, No. XXXV. *With 1 plate.* 1894. 7s. 6d.

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OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue of Coins, Roman and English series, in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. 1847. 8vo. 2s.

On the Cover of the Sarcophagus of Rameses III., now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. By SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., LL.D. 1875. 4to.

\*.\* This paper has also been printed in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXXV.

Catalogue of the First Exhibition of the University and College Portraits held in the Fitzwilliam Museum, May, 1884. By J. W. CLARK, M.A., President. 1884. 8vo. *Out of print.*

Catalogue of the Second Exhibition of the University and College Portraits held in the Fitzwilliam Museum, May, 1885. By J. W. CLARK, M.A., President. 1885. 8vo. *Out of print.*

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LISTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY. OCTAVO.

May 26, 1879. *Out of print.*

May 24, 1880.

May 30, 1881.

May 22, 1882.

May 7, 1883.

May 26, 1884.

May 18, 1885. *Out of print.*

May 24, 1886:

May 23, 1887.

May 21, 1888.

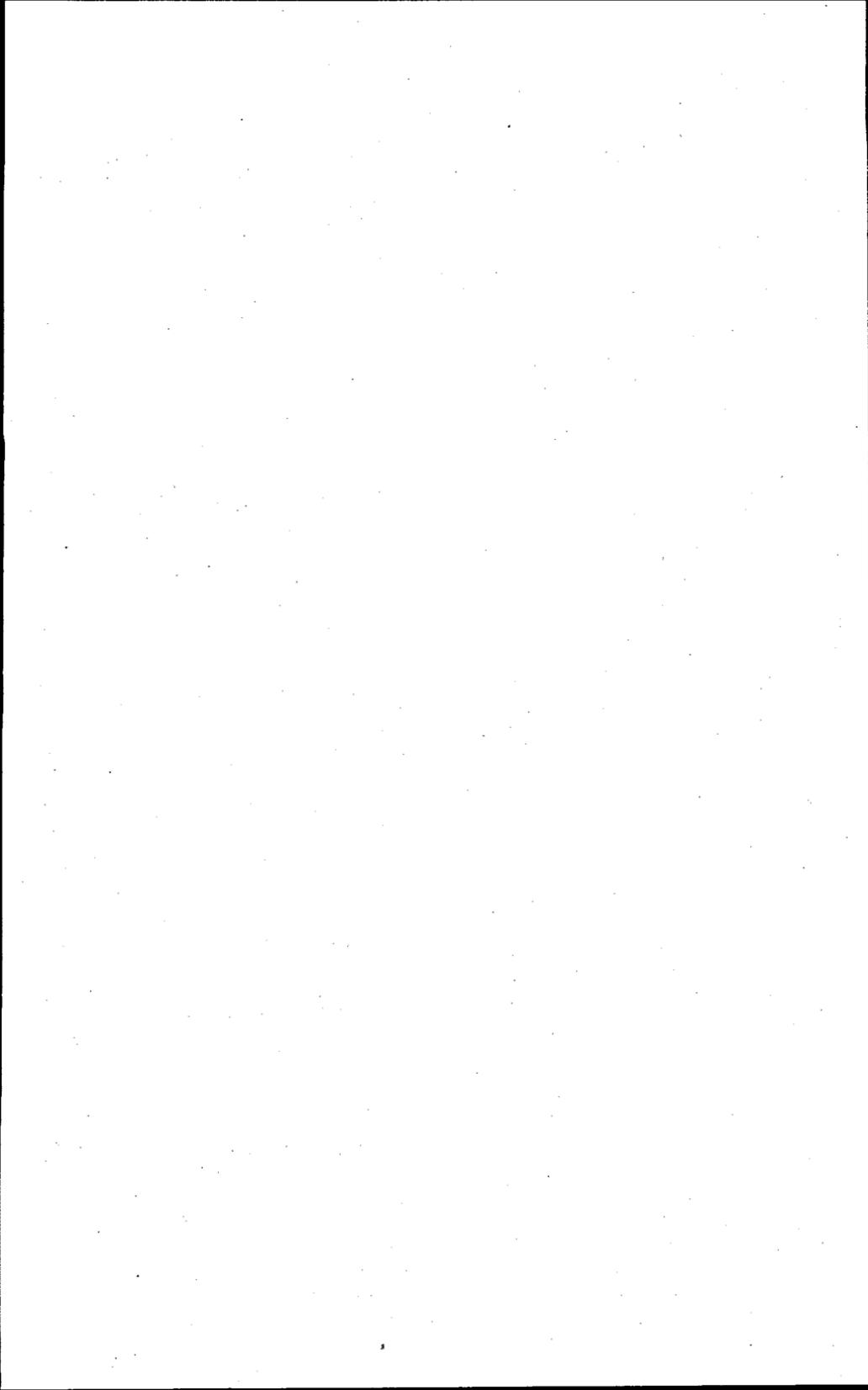
May 27, 1889.

May 19, 1890.

May 17, 1893.

May 16, 1894.

\*.\* With the Lists have been printed the following: The Laws, since 1880; List of Publications, since 1882; List of Societies in Union, since 1884; Report, since 1886; President's Address since 1887; Summary of Accounts, since 1894.



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