

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.)

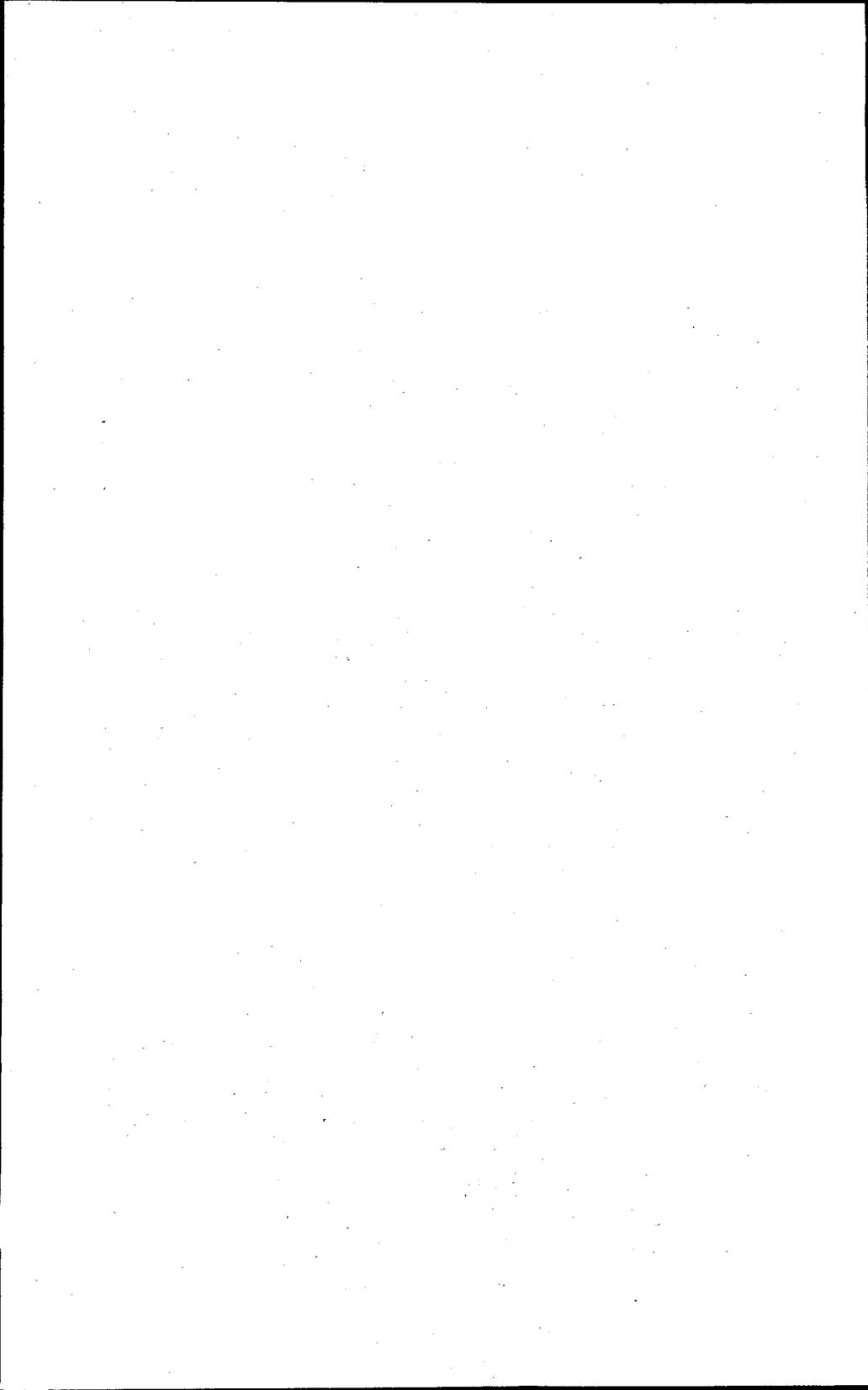
Cambridge:

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.

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 said¹ 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 it². 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

¹ Andrews, *History of British Journalism*, 1859, i. p. 273.

² 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 silversmith¹.

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

¹ 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 Rewarded¹.

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 Days².

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 Street³.

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

¹ No. 159, for October 3, 1747.

² No. 226, for January 14, 1749, p. 3, col. 3.

³ 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 Encouragement¹.

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 curious².

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 Nature³.

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, Cloathes, 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.

¹ No. 250. July 1, 1749. p. 3, col. 3.

² No. 272. December 2, 1749. p. 3, col. 3.

³ 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 Yorkshire¹.

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

¹ 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.

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 GALWAY¹.

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

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