

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

22 OCTOBER, 1894, TO 29 MAY, 1895,

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXXVII.

BEING No. 1 OF THE NINTH VOLUME.

(THIRD VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



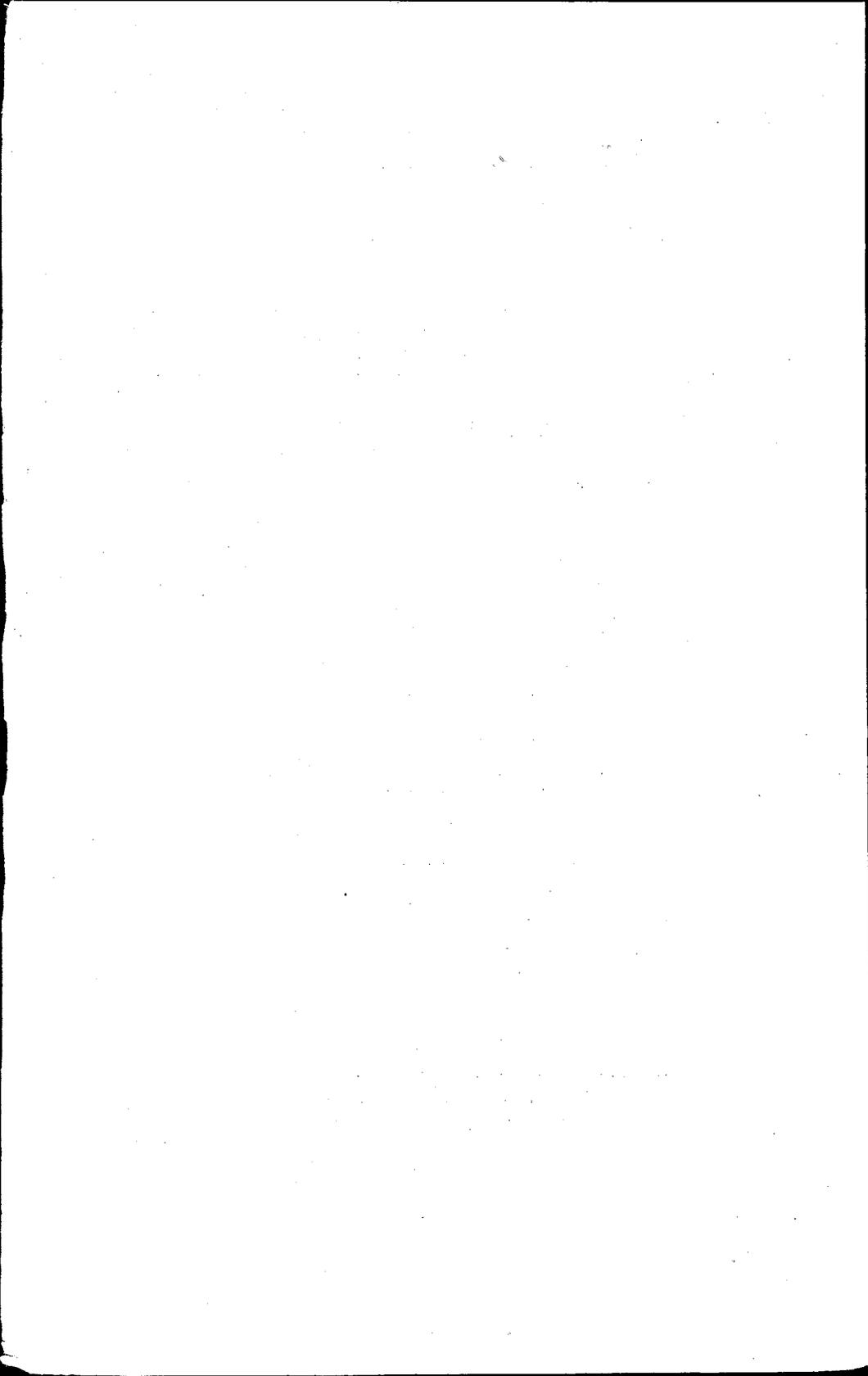
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MONDAY, *October* 22nd, 1894.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The following members were announced as having been elected since the last meeting: Mr Alexander Peckover, F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and Mr F. W. Holmes, Christ's College.

The Treasurer (Mr ROBERT BOWES) made the following communication:

ON A COPY OF LINACRE'S GALEN DE TEMPERAMENTIS, CAMBRIDGE, 1521, IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Being in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, a few weeks since, I took the opportunity of looking at a copy which I knew to be there of Linacre's Galen de Temperamentis, printed at Cambridge, by John Siberch, in 1521. I soon saw that it had some features that did not belong to any of the other copies I had seen, which I will shortly describe. For

convenience of description I will call the Dublin copy the first issue, and the other copies the second issue. The first issue (Dublin) consists of 74 leaves, title and preliminary 8 leaves + A-P 4, Q 6, 66. The second of 82 leaves, title and preliminary 8 leaves + A-R 4, S 6, 74. The two issues agree exactly up to Q 4. In the first issue of Q 5 recto the first 3 lines are the same as R 1 recto of the second issue, but the remaining lines are arranged in hour-glass fashion and end with the de Temperamentis:

Galeni de temperamentis, Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete, libri tertij, & ultimi. Finis.

On Q 5 verso is a wood-cut, the Adoration of the Shepherds, with imprint below: Impressum apud præclaram Cantabrigiam per Joannem Siberch. Añ M. D. XXI.

Q 6 recto is blank.

Q 6 verso has the 8vo. block, the Arma Regia, with below the date M.D. X.X.I., to which I will refer later.

It will be seen that the Dublin copy has only the first treatise—the de Temperamentis—and in this it differs from the eleven other copies that are known to me. It, however, has the same title page, on which the de inequali Intemperie is mentioned, and the same contents, in which appear references to folios that it does not possess. From this I think we may conclude that after the printing was finished, but before the book had been published, Linacre determined to add the second treatise. To do this he cancelled the two last leaves, 5 and 6 of Q, and began a new sheet, R. This might be inferred from the fact that Q is marked up to iiij as for a quire of six leaves, while all the previous sheets are marked only up to iij; but it is made quite certain from the guards of the two cancelled leaves appearing quite plainly in some copies.

The first issue explains some peculiarities in the printing of the second. What Mr Bradshaw took for cancelled leaves, Q 3 and 4, are simply the original centre leaves of the sheet, but as he knew nothing of a previous issue this was for him the only probable explanation. The new matter, beginning on R 1, differs from the previous by having the Folios marked,

and marginal notes. Mr Bradshaw placed the Galen sixth of those printed by Siberch in 1521. This first issue exactly agrees as regards the condition of the wood-cuts with the Erasmus, which he placed fifth, and we may therefore leave the numbers and call it 5*.

I alluded above to the 8vo. wood-cut *Arma Regia*, with the date below, which is on the last page of the first issue of Q 6 verso. In Mr Bradshaw's introduction to the Siberch books prefixed to the Bullock, there is a note on page 14 alluding to a similar leaf that I found in a mutilated condition in the Bagford Fragments in the British Museum, and which was assigned to the Lucian, as the only Siberch book then known of which a copy had not been seen with its last leaf. Having compared the photograph of the last leaf in the Dublin volume with this fragment, I found them to be identical; the Bagford specimen (Harl. MSS. 5929, No. 368) must therefore be assigned to the first Galen, and the last leaf of the Lucian is still to seek.

Dr Noble Johnson, who wrote the life of Linacre, states that a second edition of *both treatises* was published during Linacre's lifetime: it is quite possible, therefore, that he had seen or heard of this Dublin copy or of a similar one.

With regard to the wood-cut, the Adoration of the Shepherds, it would be interesting to discover where it was first used, and how it passed into the hands of Siberch. Mr W. M. Conway considers it to be "clearly a Low Country wood-cut of about 1485."

Dr M. R. JAMES, King's College, made the following communication:

ON SOME FRAGMENTS OF FIFTEENTH CENTURY
PAINTED GLASS FROM THE WINDOWS OF KING'S
COLLEGE CHAPEL, TOGETHER WITH NOTES UPON
THE PAINTED GLASS IN THE SIDE CHAPELS.

The fragments of fifteenth and sixteenth century glass, which I am bringing before you to-night, have enjoyed a very chequered career. From what building they originally came

we shall probably never know, and conjecture does not carry us far. Their immediate source is, however, familiar. They come from the windows in King's College Chapel.

During last year an important work was initiated by the College in connexion with these windows. In order to put you in complete possession of the situation, I must expend a few words on their history. The work was originally executed under three contracts, namely:—

I. Barnard Flower: Contract lost. £100 was paid to him, 30th November, 1515. He died 12th February, 1516-17.

II. Galen Hoone, Richard Bounde, Thomas Reve and James Nicholson. The contract is dated 30th April, 1526, and is for 18 windows, including the east and west windows, "and so seryatly the Residue." Six were to be finished within a year from date, twelve within four years after that.

III. Francis Williamson and Symond Symondes. The contract is dated 3rd May, 1526, and is for four windows, two on each side; two to be completed within two years after date, two within three years after that.

All were, therefore, to have been finished by 1531. There are in all 25 windows of old glass. We have contracts for 22: but these include the west window; therefore 21 only were done. We may therefore calculate that 17 windows are by Hoone, Bounde, etc., four by Williamson and Symondes, and four by Barnard Flower. Probably the one dated 1517 (sixth on the north side) is Flower's, and also the second on the same side.

The windows have been re-leaded and repaired, wholly or in part, several times: first between 1657 and 1664; next, in 1711-12; thirdly, in 1725-1730; fourthly, in 1757-1765; lastly, from 1841-1849.

This last restoration, carried out by Hedgeland, only extended to ten-and-a-half windows, five on the north side (viii-xii.), five-and-a-half on the south (vii-xii.). Consequently, the east window, seven windows on the north side (i-vii.) and six on the south (i-vi.) have not been touched since 1765, and it has now become necessary to renew the leading and iron-work of these.

One window (No. iv. on the north side) has been completed; the work has been entrusted to Mr Kempe, whose eminence as an artist in stained glass does not need to be dwelt upon by me: and at the present moment, the same process of re-leading is being carried on for the north-eastern window of the Chapel, with most satisfactory results. The fragments which I now exhibit have been taken from these two windows; and they are, in most cases, of considerably older date than the windows in which they have been found. They have been used as patches by the workmen who repaired the windows in the last century. I have gone through the separate bills for the last repair of the glass in 1757-65, by William Harlock, and in the case of four windows I find entries of various numbers of "pieces of old glass stopin," charged at a penny apiece, besides a large number, in every window, of "pieces of stain and painting glass." This shows that it was a recognised practice, at least by Mr Harlock, to patch up gaps in the painted windows with fragments of old stained glass in his possession. He would, no doubt, get hold of numbers of such fragments during the process of reglazing the windows of College Chapels and Halls, and of Churches in the town or neighbourhood. And it is also very likely that he or his predecessors would use portions of broken glass from other parts of the College Chapel itself, and in particular from the side chapels or vestries, the glass in which seems to have been greatly damaged in early times.

The only connected portions of glass which I have recovered from the two windows already repaired or in course of repair are those fragments which are stuck upon the plain glass, and two more pieces which I submit at the same time. These belong to a series of twelve medallions, illustrating the occupations of the twelve months. Such series are very common in MSS., where they illustrate the Kalendar, and on portals of Churches, and also in painted glass, *e.g.*, in Chartres Cathedral (S. Choir aisle), and formerly in the Cloister of St Edmund's Abbey. And probably the fashion of representing the months pictorially is very ancient. There exist mediæval copies of a

fourth century Roman Kalendar, in which such pictures occur (Ed. Strzygowski).

The fragments before us represent :—

1. A man in a curious hat, who is holding out his lap to catch something. He may be engaged in fruit gathering, or possibly sowing.

2. A man nude (only his legs remain), who is about to get into the winefat, to tread grapes. This will be the medallion for October.

3. A pig: the picture for November almost always represents swine being fed in oak-woods, and a swine-herd watching them.

4. A man and a harnessed horse by him: possibly a ploughing scene. If so it stands for March.

5. Portion of a figure holding a sickle, and a bunch of wheat, a sheaf, &c., standing corn behind. This is for August.

All the glass is well drawn: it belongs to some time in the fifteenth century, possibly the middle. It is less likely to have been in a church than in a secular building, whether hall or parlour of a college or private house. Of the other fragments I will call your attention to:

1. A very pretty angel of cent. xv.

2. Part of a figure of St John Baptist in a hairy robe, of cent. xvi.

3. A curious fragment representing gold and silver coins. I have ascertained, though it is doubtful whether you will be able to decipher so much in this light, that the coins are inscribed and carefully drawn. They are coins of Charles I., and the date on one of them is 1634. The scale seems to show that they must have been part of a large picture, and the date is remarkably late.

I must mention one or two facts connected with the north-west window, the one at present under repair. Probably from its position (it is more exposed than any other) this window has had to be mended far more frequently than the rest. First, in 1590-1, when stonework and ironwork were repaired and glass renewed to the value of £4. 15s. Next in 1616-7. Twice

more, with the rest in 1711-12, and about 1728. Lastly by Harlock in 1757, when 55 pieces of old glass were put in and 119 of coloured glass, and similarly in 1765, when Harlock leaded 14 feet and put in 18 pieces of glass. This second small reparation of Harlock's must, I think, have been rendered necessary by some accidental breakage. I conjecture from the character and distribution of the patched portions that at one time or another a ladder or scaffold pole has fallen against the window and destroyed the top of one of the lower lights. This may very well have happened when the adjacent north-west tower was under repair, which was frequently the case.

Of the reparation of 1590 I think I have found traces: the repairers at that time appear to have done their best to reproduce the broken portions of the design. One head and a number of bits of architecture and canopy-work have been renewed in a very watery and thin-coloured glass, which Mr Kempe's workmen have agreed with me in attributing to the latter end of the xvith century.

Certain new facts may be mentioned in this place. The two main upper lights on the north have each of them a date inscribed near the top. In both cases it is 1527. And, as the contracts with Galen Hoone and Co. and with Williamson and Symondes are both dated 1526, it becomes moderately certain that this window is to be attributed to one of the two firms and not to Barnard Flower, who seems to have died in 1516. This is the more curious, inasmuch as the next window to it in position and in sequence, is almost certainly Flower's. Possibly he may have been responsible for the design and part of the execution. If not, it would seem that the windows were not put up in any rational order.

The scrolls on the window are also now decipherable, or partly so, for the first time. It must be remembered that there are four pictures in the window, representing

1. The rejection of Joachim's offering, because he was childless.
2. Joachim among the shepherds: an angel appearing to him.

3. Joachim and Anne meeting in front of the Golden Gate of the Temple.

4. The Birth of the Virgin.

The scrolls in the window are duplicated and confused and have never, even in the *Architectural History*, been made out; they are imperfect, but decipherable now, and I may as well put upon record my reading of them, beginning from the bottom.

1. Post triduum i (gap) iunii peperit anna mariam beneuic < tam >.

2. Angelus in specie iuuenis ap<par>uit ei . . . ens vt sei vi^{us} decret.

3. Post ienfrni (= ieiunii) peperit anna maria.

4. Angelus in specie in venis (iuuenis) apparuit. The whole question of the mistakes in these scrolls I must reserve.

Lastly, I would mention that before the present restoration, a very large part of the glass in the lower half of the window was thoroughly dislocated and confused, some of it turned inside out: bodies were separated from heads, and legs fitted on to alien bodies. When the scaffolding is removed, all, or very nearly all confusion will be seen to have disappeared, and the true artistic value of the pictures, which is very great, will be seen for the first time. It would not be right for me to leave this part of my subject without saying that the College could not have undertaken this work of restoring this very important and beautiful window had it not been for the generosity of one of its Fellows, Mr F. T. Cobbold.

This communication has really so far resolved itself into a discourse upon the north-west window, but the notice circulated made mention of the glass in the side-chapels. I ought not really to plunge now into a mass of details, but I must make some attempt at redeeming my promise. The most workmanlike way of proceeding will be to go through the side chapels, and see what we find there.

The second Chantry from the west on the south side is that of Provost Hacombleyn, who gave the great lectern, was Provost at the time of the glazing of the upper windows, and died in

1538. In the outer window of this Chantry, which looks into the Court, there is glass, which has suffered and been mended more than once, and was brought to its present condition by Provost Thackeray.

In the tracery or crocket lights as the old bills call them (meaning croisette lights) are various badges, and angels, and on the *right* the four Evangelistic beasts; on the *left* the four Latin Doctors, Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine and Gregory; Augustine is holding a heart.

In the lower lights are two half-length figures or rather less than half-lengths. That on the left is Henry VI., who is crowned and holds what I take to be a martyr's crown upon an open book. An engraving of this is a common object in Cambridge. That on the right is St John the Evangelist.

The character of these two figures is markedly Renaissance, that of the Evangelistic emblems and the four Doctors is equally characteristic of the xvth century. But this is probably merely a case of survival of the older style, or of the using up of glass which the maker had in stock. In the lower window, which gives on the ante-chapel, the original glazing is fairly perfect. The lower lights contain quarries representing lily, rose, pansy and daisy, and the initials, R. H., both in capitals, and also, R. h., this R being a capital and the h a cursive letter. I suspect that one of these stands for Robertus Hacombeyn, and the other for Rex henricus. In the tracery lights are various devices of the five wounds, Sun and Moon, etc., and some figures of saints which mark the transition from Gothic work to Renaissance, but partake of the latter character most strongly. They are, counting from the left: St Christopher, St Ursula, Gabriel, the Virgin, St Anne, St John Baptist.

The next Chantry to the east of this is Robert Brassie's: he was Provost in Mary's time from 1556-8 and endowed the Chantry during the brief revival of the old religion. The inner window of this Chantry contains his initials, but little else. In the outer window, however, eight figures have been placed which claim our attention. They are part of a series older by many years than any other glass in the Chapel, being all of

them xvth century, and not late in that century, so far as I can judge. Where they originally stood it is impossible to tell. There is a very vague tradition that they came from Ramsey Abbey. I cannot trace this story to its source at present. All that I can definitely say is that the window was restored November, 1857.

The figures from left to right, are :—

1. St Peter with keys and an extraordinarily uncouth visage.

2. St Philip with a long cross-staff.

3. A Bishop in cope, tunicle, dalmatic and alb, with crosier and book. He is beardless, and seems to have a modern head.

4. The Prophet Zephaniah (Daniel ?), facing right, with open book and turban. On his scroll is *Accedam ad uos in iudicio et ero <testis vobis>*. The words are from Malachi, but are often given to Daniel or Zephaniah. This figure and the next one to it are plainly portions of a series well known in mediæval art. It was very common to depict the Twelve Apostles each bearing a scroll inscribed with a clause of the Apostles' creed, and Twelve prophets whose scrolls bore quotations from their prophecies corresponding to the portions of the creed. The text on the scroll we are considering corresponds to the clause "He shall come again to judge both the quick and the dead." The figures of the Apostles in this window, or at least that of St. Peter, are too large, I think, to have been originally placed in the same window as Daniel, and neither has any trace of a scroll.

5. King David, seated, with turban and harp. His scroll reads *redemisti me domine deus veritatis*, which corresponds to the clause "was crucified" or else "rose again from the dead," in the creed.

6. A person whom I take to be a doctor. He wears a bonnet with gold cord and fingers a book. His gown has slits in the sleeves, but his arms are not put through the slits. This may be a canonist or writer like St Yvo of Chartres.

7. A youthful Bishop in mitre, chasuble, and alb, with crosier round which from top to bottom is wound spirally a

very long vexillum or handkerchief. I believe this to represent St Erasmus.

8. St James the Great with scallop on shoulder, long staff and book.

We must now proceed to the northern chantries, passing over two, which contain Roger Goad's arms in a most beautiful floral border (1613) and the shield of Matthew Stokys, Esquire Bedell, of Elizabethan time. In the fourth chantry from the east on the north side is a mass of fragments belonging to the series of Apostles and Prophets. The fragments of figures include the top of St Philip's cross staff, and a hand holding a loaf of bread which belonged either to St Simon or St Jude, and would of itself almost serve to fix the glass as being of English make, so characteristic of English art is the symbol. On the fragments of scrolls may be deciphered almost the whole of the Apostles' Creed, and many portions of the prophecies corresponding thereto.

In the Chapel, east of this, are the remains of the figure of Hosea which belonged to the same series, and his scroll is fairly perfect.

It reads: *O mors, ero mors tua.* As to the history of this glass, it appears that John Rumpaine, M.A., who entered the college in 1495, glazed one of these windows on the north of the chapel, and I also find two bills of the last century for repairing the vestry windows. These are of 1744, when 49 pieces of coloured glass were put in, and of 1761, when 18 pieces were required. They were also mended in 1657.

Now this glass is too old to be of Rumpaine's giving, and it is my own belief that these large figures must have come from some other Church, hardly the old chapel of the College, which was narrow and humble. Possibly Ramsey Abbey, though why glass should have been removed thence before the dissolution, one cannot guess, and there is no record of a later transfer; but more possibly, I think, from the Church of St John Zachary, which was demolished in order to make room for the Chapel.

I will just add that some monograms and quarries, and

possibly other portions of the glass from the side-chapels, has found its way to a Church in Middlesex, that of Great Greenford, of which this college are patrons. The Rev. Edward Betham, Bursar in the last half of the eighteenth century, was Rector of Greenford, and is doubtless responsible for the transfer. Some pieces of this glass have been figured in the Transactions of the Middlesex Archæological Society¹.

But, further, some portions of the glass have found their way into the upper windows of the Chapel. The most conspicuous instance is the head of the lowest Messenger (central light) in the third window from the west on the south side. He is an angel properly, but either Harlock or someone equally intelligent has given him a bearded head, which seems to be of the size and character of the heads in the side chapels. I hope some day to see this and other absurdities, which now glare upon us from the windows, set right. Yet the work is a very formidable one for us now, as twelve windows will have to be releaded, and one of them is the east window, which might count for two. The average cost for one window is over £200. I think I need hardly say more. *Quis reparabit?*

WEDNESDAY, *November 7, 1894.*

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The election of the following members was announced: The Rev. John Hawke Crosby, The College, Ely: Mr William Eaden Lilley: Mr Edwin Wilson.

The Rev. John Watkins, M.A., made the following communication :

ON THE HISTORY OF WILLINGHAM CHURCH.

In preparing this paper on the Church of St Mary and All Saints at Willingham, I have made large use of the report drawn up by the late Mr R. Herbert Carpenter at the com-

¹ I owe this information to the kindness of Mr J. E. Foster.

mencement of our work, in the historical details of which he received much valuable assistance from the Rev. J. H. Crosby, Librarian of Ely Cathedral.

During the progress of the work, as was to be expected in a church which had fallen into such a lamentable state of decay, Mr Carpenter found reasons for altering some of the conjectures made in his report, and, since his untimely death in April of last year, further discoveries have been made with a similar result. Yet the general correspondence of the ascertained facts with his first formed opinions, bears striking testimony to the correctness of his judgment, and to the keenness of his insight into architectural problems of no slight complexity.

Some historical facts in connection with the Parish and its Church throw considerable light upon the alterations made at various periods.

First among these stands the grant of the Manor of Willingham to the Convent of Ely by Uva or Ulva in the ixth century, and possibly we have traces of a Church, or at least of a Burial Ground of that time in some fragments of lattice-worked stones, re-used by the Norman builders and carved with "Chevron" pattern for shafts of a doorway, of which about half the arch has been found in the chancel walls.

To this connection with Ely we probably owe the Chapel at the east end of the north aisle—possibly the Lady Chapel, enclosed with oak screens of early Decorated patterns.

This Manor passed to the Bishop of Ely on the foundation of the See, but was alienated to the Crown, like so many others in the county, in the same reign.

By Elizabeth it was granted to Thomas Parkes, of Wisbech, with whose daughter and co-heiress it passed to Sir Miles Sandys, of Wilburton, and afterwards into the families of Holman, Brownell, Askham and Hatton, the present lord being the Rev. W. R. Finch-Hatton.

The second Manor of Brunnes or Bornays, as it is now called, was at an early date in the possession of the families of Brune and Druell.

To this Manor was attached the chapel at the east end of the south aisle, enclosed by oak screens of 15th century date, of which the broken altar stone has come to light.

The registers of the Cathedral show that certain ordinations were held in the Church in or about the year 1340, so that then the restored Church must have been completed.

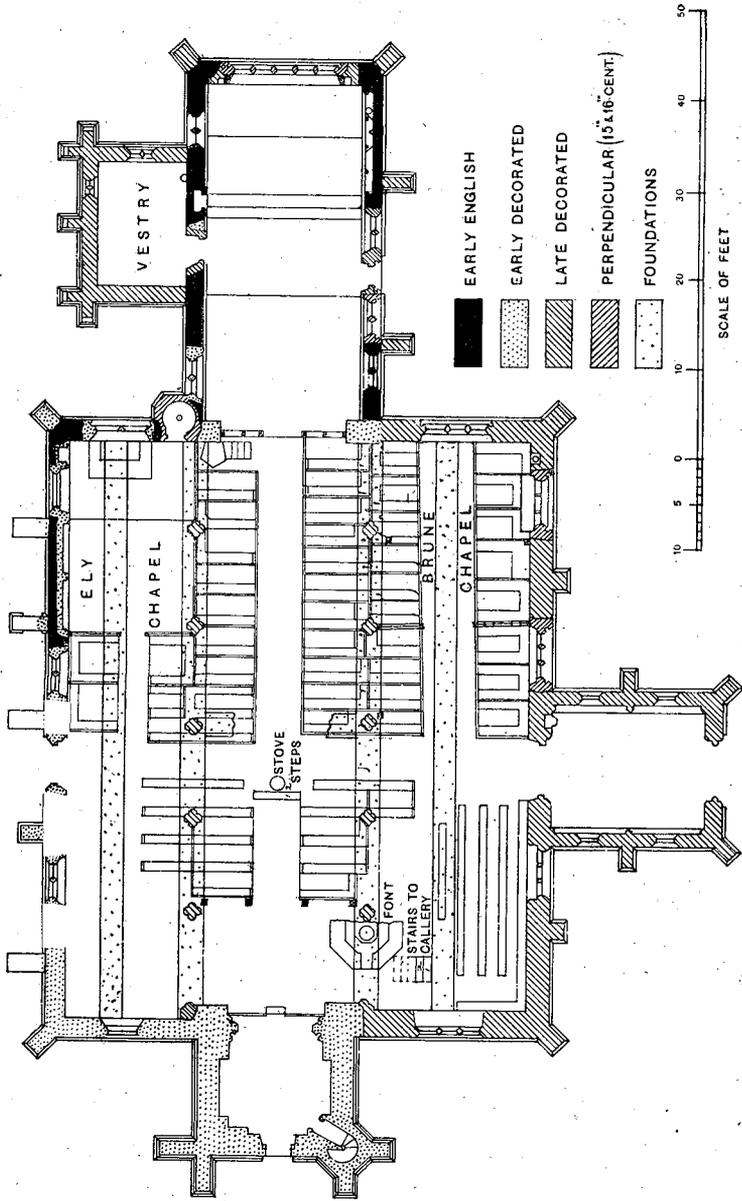
The Brunet Manor certainly passed into the possession of the Bishop, of whom Richard Druell held it in 1496. In 1632 it became the property of Mr Marsh and in 1705 of William Parker, ancestor of Col. Parker Hamond, of Pampisford, who has, I understand, recently sold it to Mr Prior, of Cambridge.

Of the third Manor in the parish, that of Rampton, we have no further record in connection with the Church, and it is now enfranchised.

Of the general appearance of the Church I need give no detailed description, as it is within easy reach of Cambridge, and is well known to most of the members of this Society. Suffice it to say, that it consists of a chancel, nave, with north and south aisles terminating eastwards in chapels, to a great extent of 14th century date, with a fine western steeple of Barnack stone, and therefore, except as to the buttressed pinnacles and the highest stage of the spire, in good condition.

One of the most striking features of the building is the beautiful chapel or Sacristy of the 14th century on the north side of the chancel, with its remarkable stone roof supported on arched and traceried principals. The whole is a work of great architectural skill, and fortunately remains in a perfect state, lacking only its gable crosses, the remains of which were found in the chancel walls, and retaining a pillar piscina inserted in the wall, against which the building was erected.

In order to understand the work which has been done during the past four years, and is still in progress, some slight idea is required of the state of the Church, as I first saw it in 1890. The south wall of the chancel, crumbling and bulging in parts, and supported by a huge brick buttress blocking up one window, was a foot out of the perpendicular, and the ends of the roof principals on the south side were so decayed, that



Willingham Church, Ground Plan,

neither of the two middle ones, on which most of the weight fell, rested on the wall-plate, but were precariously held in position by the lower trusses supported by small wooden corbels. The grand 15th century roof of the nave, which leaked in many places, had spread by its own weight and had thrust the walls of the north arcade and aisle in some parts nearly six inches out of line; the back boarding was rotten throughout, and the trusses so decayed, that the ridge and other beams were twisted and threatened to fall.

The roof of the south aisle was in even worse case, being supported on the north side by a rough construction of oak posts, all the ends of the beams under the gutter having rotted away from the walls.

Of the windows, those at the east and west ends of the north aisle, the first and third in the south aisle, five out of six in the clerestory, one in the east gable of the nave and that in the tower, through the sill of which a doorway had been cut, had lost all their tracery, and the exterior clunch work of most of the others was much decayed.

The interior of the Church was in keeping with the exterior. The beautiful thirteenth century sedilia on the south side of the chancel had lost the shafts, the bases and two caps; the corresponding moulding of the east end and of a recessed tomb in the north wall had been ruthlessly hacked off; the oak stalls of the Decorated period, decayed and patched with deal, were painted in oak graining, and the four return stalls had disappeared.

Of the screens, which must have formed a great feature of the Church, the Rood-screen had lost all but one of its traceried lower panels, and the upper part, as I found on a rough drawing among some old papers—labelled useless—had been placed as a kind of reredos under the east window, from which position it disappeared, alas! for ever, within the memory of persons now living.

In the nave and aisles some of the oak benches and ends remained, enclosed by deal pews of all shapes and sizes, in the construction of which the western doors of the two chapels had been employed.

Let us now turn to the history of the building.

The lower part of the chancel walls, with their moulded plinths, are of the Norman period, and are the relics of the Church erected possibly by Bishop Hervé or by Abbot Richard. The nave of the Church corresponded in width to the present one, as is shewn by the discovery of the foundations under the arcades, but was only half its present length, for we have recently made out the foundations of the original west wall and of two aisles of 6 ft. 6 in. internal width, and of the same length as the present aisles. To these probably belonged the water tabling under the clerestory. Whether they were partly of the Norman or wholly of the Early English Church is uncertain. One half circle stone of a column, two feet in diameter, unfortunately used by the masons for repairs, would point to the former alternative, while a small 13th century lancet at the west end of the south aisle would seem to indicate the latter.

The walls of the Norman chancel would seem to have given way from insecure foundations, and upon some five feet of the lower portions the 13th century restorers built the inner walls of a height marked by the clunch facing of the sanctuary, with a high pitched roof, of which the lead flashing was found in the east gable of the nave.

The handsome four arched Sedilia and Piscina belong to this date, as well as the remains of lancet windows in the north wall, and the two side windows of the sacarium, which were afterwards altered to receive their present quaint tracery. A very interesting feature of the chancel dating from the latter part of the 13th century (temp. Henry III.) is the "leper's window" formed by the continuation downwards of the two lights of the window above it, a transom forming the division. It has only recently been discovered, having been entirely filled in and hidden by the plaster: and there yet remains the ancient and much corroded ironwork, with the rebate in which the casement opening outwards was fixed.

Another discovery in the north wall of the sacarium is an aumbry with three of its ancient hinge hooks, and marks of a shelf.

Indications remain of a row of narrow windows in the north wall of the nave clerestory, which must have belonged to this period. The chancel at least of this church must have been partially destroyed by fire, for the old Barnack stone bears evident marks of burning—and after this followed the extensive restoration of the earlier and later 14th century, to which reference has been made. The steeple was then built against the west end of the nave, and has the water tabling of the roof then erected, which has been utilised for the present outer roof. New windows were inserted in the chancel and clerestory, the sill of one of which, and some existing splays, gave Mr Carpenter the clue to the design of the present windows. This window, the eastern on the south side, has tracery of the 15th century, and some of the painted tracery of the western window on the north side was found in different parts of the wall, enough to determine its design. In the same century, perhaps in the earlier and later parts, the north and south aisles were rebuilt on a much larger scale, and to their roofs belonged the corbels still remaining. The arcades were altered to their present form, possibly, as Mr Carpenter thought, without disturbing the upper walls, and the handsome south porch was built partly on the foundations of the earlier porch, which were of much slighter construction.

We found it necessary to rebuild the whole of the south wall of the chancel from the foundation, but each stone was numbered and replaced in its original position, except of course the rubble facing. In a recess behind the sedilia were found two silver pieces of one of the three first Edwards.

The east window of the chancel has an interesting history. We found it a low arched, five-light window, probably of 16th century date, which had appropriated the head moulding and jambs of early 14th century pattern, and had cut into the two side niches. This we had decided to retain, but in the wall outside we discovered the head stones of the inner arch of the Decorated window, and from the fragments, cleverly pieced together, Mr Carpenter was able to reconstruct the window as it is, which is very characteristic of the style of Alan of Walsingham.

At that period also the chancel walls must have been raised to their present height to receive a roof of the same pitch as the existing one, the buttresses were added, and the parapets, in which is that use of bricks with mouldings of stone, which was common in this locality in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The succeeding century witnessed the enclosure of the Brunet chapel and the erection of the rood screen, of which the gallery, approached by a turret staircase from the Ely chapel, formed a canopy over the return stalls. The stall under the doorway has been cut away to make room for the supports of this loft, and the marks of the rood beam and of the heads of the cross and usual supporting figures remain in the stonework of the arch on the western side. Lower down, on the north side of the wall, is the Consecration Cross painted in red and enclosed in a circle. The chancel then received its present roof, the principals of which with one length of ridge we had to renew, while retaining the intermediates and purlins strengthened by a backing of angle iron. The pulpit is a precious relic of this period. Not many years ago it was sawn off from its base and placed in the north-east angle of the nave, but has now been replaced with a new base and stairs in its original position.

To this time probably belong the earliest of the paintings on the walls, extending as far as the western extremities of the chapels, and consisting of a light red ground work with a yellow and darker red diaper pattern.

The picture of the Doom on the east gable has lost its central figure by the later insertion of a window. St Christopher is represented on the north wall, and on the same side is depicted the allegorical legend of St George and the Dragon. On the south wall eastwards is a well preserved picture of the Visitation, with scrolls over the heads of SS. Mary and Elizabeth. "Magnificat anima mea Dominum" and "Beata tu es inter mulieres." Further west is the lower part of what was probably the Assumption, through which an unauthorized window hole had been cut in later times to throw light on the pulpit.

Below these are three shields bearing emblems of the Passion, and corresponding shields on the opposite side, one with the three crowns of the See, the others charged with heraldic devices. On the north side, eastwards, are traces of figures too slight to give a clue to the subject, and westwards a picture of the Annunciation. Over all these and between the lower braces of the present roof, were painted in the first six bays on either side, figures of Apostles, for the most part destroyed by the Puritans, the other spaces being filled on the south with figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, and on the north of Justice, Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude, of which only the first remains. The spandrils of the arches bear traces of the Ten Commandments in curiously varied borders.

These were all thickly coated with yellow and whitewash, the careful removal of which occupied myself and Mr George Horsley, the foreman of the works, for six months, but the greater share of credit is due to him for his assiduous and patient labour.

And now we come to the history of the 15th century roofs.

Dr Cole mentions a tradition that that over the nave was brought from Barnwell Priory, and, when the erection of a scaffold brought us to closer terms, it was seen to have been the roof of a wider Church, with the apex cut off to enable it to be narrowed to the width of our walls. On one of the lower hammer-beams was found the noteworthy date 1613.

The roof of the south aisle is of similar date; but when it was recently stripped and examined, we found it to be also a foreign importation.

A good deal of repair yet remains to be done, for which we still require at least £1,500; but the work so carefully and lovingly begun by my dear friend who is gone is being continued with equal care and no less ability by his friend and coadjutor, Mr Benjamin Ingelow.

The result will tend, I humbly trust, in years to come, to change "the black spot in the Diocese," as Bishop Woodford used to call the Parish of Willingham, into a jewel not unworthy of the crown of the Mother Church at Ely.

The Secretary, MR T. D. ATKINSON, made the following communication :

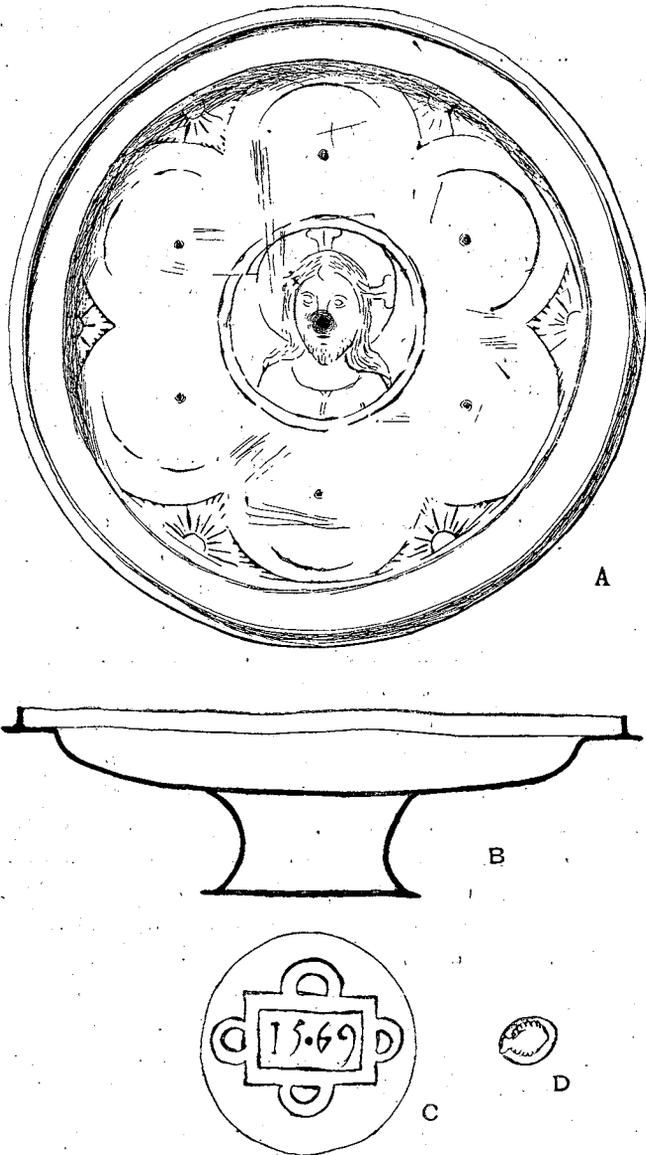
ON A CHALICE AND PATEN FROM WESTLEY WATERLESS.

Before going into details I will briefly state my reason for bringing these vessels to the notice of the Society. It is this, that the paten is inscribed with the date 1569 and bears the mark of a maker of the period, while the device inside the vessel is one unknown in work of that time and is purely pre-reformation in character. Fig. A. p. 22.

In 1559 Archbishop Parker enquired in his visitation articles "whether the curate or minister do minister in any profane cups, bowls, dishes, or chalices, heretofore used at mass, or else in a decent communion cup kept for that purpose." The chalices which were thought to have been profaned by their use at mass were no doubt also found too small when Communion in both kinds was received by the laity. The result is that the number of medieval vessels existing in England at the present day is about a hundred. None of them were, till now, known to exist in this county.

The paten, which I exhibit this evening, belongs to Type D in the classification of Messrs Hope and Fallow. This type includes more than half of all known medieval patens, and of these more than half have the Vernicle as the central device. I will quote the description of the first of the two sub-divisions of type D, and it will be seen how closely our example corresponds to it. "(Form 1.) [That with a double depression, the first being circular and the lower one multifoil.] Lower depression sexfoil, but spandrels filled with a rayed leaf ornament. Central device most frequently the Vernicle, with in many cases an encircling glory of short rays. Examples occur from *circa* 1450 to *circa* 1530. Some of the later examples of this type have an engraved legend round the rim."

Our paten has a single depression but a sexfoil has been traced on the sunk part and this sexfoil was no doubt further depressed originally; the spandrels have the rayed leaf ornament; the central device is the Vernicle, without the short



A, upper surface of paten. B, section. C, foot. D, maker's mark.

PATEN, WESTLEY WATERLESS.

rays round the circle containing it. It cannot be said that there is any great merit in the execution—indeed it is about as bad as it could be. The Paten is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches high: it weighs 3.25 oz. Neither chalice or paten are hall-marked.

We may therefore conclude that this Westley paten was originally made between 1450 and 1530, that it was sent with the chalice to a silversmith to be altered to the required form, and that while it was necessary to entirely remake the chalice, the smith had only to beat out the device engraved upon the paten. In doing so he did not succeed in entirely obliterating the design. Nevertheless he engraved on the paten the date of the alteration (Fig. C) and punched it with his own mark (Fig. D).

It will be seen that the outer part has been sufficiently hammered to merge the sexfoil sinking (for I think we may conclude that there was a second sinking) in the upper circular depression and the engraved lines are accordingly faint in this part. At the same time the central device is comparatively distinct. This is just over the stem where hammering would be impossible, unless the stem were first removed. We may perhaps conclude from this that the stem was not removed and that the present stem is medieval. The standing rim is put on clumsily and appears to date from 1569. Its object is to keep the paten in its place when inverted and used as a cover to the chalice. There was probably no rim of this kind originally, for though medieval patens were used as covers to the chalices, it appears that it was not till the Reformation that they were turned upside down. Clearly from the size of the paten the medieval chalice was nearly or exactly the same size as the present cup.

The maker's mark consists of a flat-fish in an oval sinking. This device is found on a large number of pieces in the county, many of which are inscribed with the name of the village to which they belong and a date. This date is in every case 1569 except in the two instances which occur in the Isle of Ely where it is 1570. It is, no doubt, the mark of a Norwich

maker. It is found in Norfolk associated with the Norwich assay mark and with the year letter for 1567—8, and also in the county of Huntingdon where the examples are dated 1571. The maker probably thought it important to send the pieces intended for use in his own neighbourhood to be assayed though he was negligent to submit work which was to be sent to a distance. The fact that all the examples in each district are of the same date is probably due either to fashion or to pressure having been put on the clergy to conform to the Archbishop's orders in different dioceses or archdeaconries at various times.

MONDAY, *November 26th*, 1894.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The Election was announced of H. H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, Hockwold Hall, Brandon.

Professor HUGHES exhibited and described a collection of pottery from a new locality near Great Chesterford, which proved the extension of the Roman rubbish pits for a quarter of a mile further to the north than the large gravel pit near the Camp, from which most of the remains hitherto recorded had been procured. He had once seen three large amphoras, which were said to have been found on the hill to the north-east of Chesterford, but he had no information as to the circumstances of that find, nor as to any other objects found associated with them. The discovery to which he now drew attention was made somewhat by accident. He had drawn attention to the hole from which the objects were procured as an example of an artificial excavation filled with made earth, as distinguished from some natural pipes in the same gravel pit, and challenged his companions to put his assertion to the test. A short search disclosed the remains of domestic animals and pottery. The specimens were of such interest, both intrinsically and on account of their locality, that he had asked the owners, Messrs Wale, Joyce, Tod, and Berry, to allow him to exhibit them to the Society, and record the discovery.

Among the objects found was a portion of a vessel in soft red paste, with a strong black lustre glaze, on which was moulded a female figure kneeling. The drawing was so bad, as compared with that on the Samian ware, that he felt inclined to suggest that this must have been the production of an unskilled native artist imitating better work. There were at least six drinking cups with pinched sides, some with more, some with less lustre, and some with ornament in relief.

There was also a red ware vessel in shape like a flower-pot saucer on a stand, and adapted, as were several of those previously found at Great Chesterford, to receive a similar-shaped vessel which formed its lid, as nowadays the covers of *entrée* dishes are sometimes intended for independent use.

There were also some good pieces of Samian ware. One basin had the potter's mark, but this was, unfortunately, illegible, owing to the imperfection of the stamp.

Another piece of Samian was a fragment of a very fine mortarium in which a portion of the roughened interior surface was preserved, while a lion's head, perforated through the mouth, formed the spout. There was also a portion of the rim of one of the ordinary mortaria in rough yellow ware, and two shallow pans in shape like flower pot saucers. The fragments of black earthen ware belonged to common forms.

He remarked that in this case there was a larger proportion of better class highly ornamented ware than was generally found in the pits along the west side of the earthworks, and he thought that, whatever the place may originally have been, and whenever those earthworks were first thrown up, all the remains found about Great Chesterford pointed to the existence of a permanent town of Roman date, rather than to a temporary military station, though there might have been, of course, first of all a camp thrown up by the advancing legionaries. There was curiously little trace of native work at Chesterford, although it is probable that the inhabitants were chiefly Romanized British. A few British coins had been found there but they occurred sporadically all over that part of the country and there was, as far as he knew, no reason for believing that any of the

other remains found there were contemporary. The coins were in the soil perhaps, as were fossils and stone implements. Or they may have been brought in by the inhabitants as any coin would be nowadays. He had not as yet found evidence of the occupation of the area by any pre-Roman people. He believed that Roman *camp*s, properly so-called, were rare, but that Roman towns, villages, and villas were common, and that these were sometimes surrounded by a bank and moat, as were the granges of later times. The Romans adopted the rectangular form for their towns; as they did by rule for their camps, where the natural features or pre-existing works did not make some other arrangement more convenient. So also in the case of the moated granges of later times, the square form was most common, but was modified wherever the bend of a watercourse or facility of digging suggested another outline.

In reply to a question by the President, he said that he did not attach much importance to the name *Chester*, especially when combined with a word derived from another language as in *Chesterford*. He thought the *Castra* of the Romans may have given rise to the *Ceaster* of the Saxons, but that the name was not confined to places where there had been a Roman camp. On a matter of this kind, however, he would refer to Professor Skeat, whom he was glad to see present.

Professor Skeat said: The Anglo Saxon *Ceaster* is merely an adaptation of the Latin *Castrum*. But it is misleading to suppose that it always meant *camp*. Bosworth's Dictionary correctly gives "*Ceaster*, a city, fort, castle, town." An easy example is in Matt. v. 14, where the A.S. version has *Ceaster*, and the modern English has 'a city.' The diminutive *castellum* even means 'village' in the Latin version in the Durham MS; the A.S. version has *Castel* in the same passage, viz. Matt. xxi. 2.

Mr R. A. S. MACALISTER, B.A., made the following communication.

ON SOME ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED NEAR BANDY- LEG WALK.

The T-shaped road now known as Lady Margaret Road cuts through what was formerly an unbroken meadow, but is

now divided up into building sites of about an acre each. There are about seven acres in the field; six and a half of these are now occupied by houses and gardens, and the remaining half acre is still lying untouched.

In the course of digging within the precincts of this meadow for garden purposes or for foundations of houses, numerous antiquities have come to light from time to time; these I propose to bring before you this evening.

The documentary history of the field is very scanty. It formed part of the property of Henry Frost's original foundation of St John's Hospital, and has ever since remained in the possession of that body and its successor, St John's College. Hammond's map stops short just to the west of "Bandy-Leg Walk," as the road from Madingley Road to Haymarket used to be called¹, so that only a strip of the eastern edge of the field is shewn. From this, it seems in the 16th century to have been a meadow surrounded by trees: indeed two fine trees (possibly not so old as Hammond's time, but not much younger) remain in the middle of the successor of Bandy-Leg Walk, which was widened by taking in part of the edge of the field, when the thoroughfare received a more euphonious designation: and till houses were built on the northern side of the field there was a thick copse of comparatively young trees in that portion.

Had the field been inhabited in Hammond's time, he might possibly have extended his map to include houses built upon it; as he has not done so, we may perhaps infer that it contained no dwelling places in 1592. But I am informed by Prof. Marshall, that on the site of his house, which occupies the S.W. corner of the field, the foundations of two buildings, one over the other, were unearthed. It does not appear that any record has been preserved of their plan or approximate size. If our inference from Hammond's silence be justifiable, the fact that one of these houses superseded the other indicates that the latter must have been of considerable antiquity.

¹ Now the cross bar of the T of Lady Margaret Road. I have been unable to discover any derivation or meaning for this singular name. It does not appear in any old map or field-record, so far as I have been able to learn, and I am informed by Mr Deck that it is of comparatively recent invention.

A large number of fragments of roofing tiles were found scattered through the surface-soil in building Dr D. MacAlister's house, *Barrmore*, the ground of which adjoins Prof. Marshall's. Some small fragments of iron, resembling door-fastenings and other domestic fixtures, were also found. It is possible that these remains may have been relics of the houses on Prof. Marshall's ground: the tiles are certainly unlike those used in any of the adjoining modern houses.

The smaller objects of mediaeval or modern date which have been discovered, are for the most part such objects as a casual foot-passenger might drop in walking across the field. The ubiquitous tobacco-pipe is represented by a few fragments of stem and fewer bowls: these are all of large size, and none that I have observed bear any maker's stamp. The bowl of a silver spoon, without any features which might indicate date, was found: and besides these were a few fragments of glazed Cullen-ware, ordinary china, and glass: some iron nails and bolts: a knife: some miscellaneous fragments of hoop iron: and a small brass weight. This weight was found at a depth of quite 2 feet below the surface, and the nails, of which there were many, at even greater depths. The burial of these objects—which cannot be very old—is probably to be attributed to the action of earth-worms. All the iron was, of course, much corroded.

The coins and tokens of mediaeval or modern date found were as follows:—

A (London) halfpenny of Edward III.

A farthing of Charles II.

A halfpenny of George I.

A farthing of George III.

A farthing of George IV.

Token of William Wagstaff, mercer, of Ely.

Token of Hanns Krauwinkel of Nuremberg (type with the motto "Gottes Segen macht reich").

On the site of Ayerst's hostel, which, though not actually in the field itself is sufficiently near to be included in a notice of its antiquities, was found a skeleton, apparently of no great

antiquity. This may possibly be the remains of a victim of foul play, or of a drowning accident in the great pond known as Drake's hole, now filled up, but which till recently supplied the Castle-End district with water.

This meagre catalogue completes the list of mediaeval objects discovered. On the other hand the number of Roman antiquities found has been simply enormous.

Of pottery innumerable fragments have been found throughout the field. Fully 1000 sherds were taken from the ground at the *Barrmore* excavations: and it is believed that had the digging operations been watched at the other places with the care with which the latest excavations have been superintended, each would have yielded a similar number. When it is remembered that the excavation simply consisted in digging narrow trenches along the lines of the walls of the house, and that a considerable quantity of earth was left untouched around and within these trenches, some idea will be formed of the richness of the soil in this particular class of antiquities.

The condition and character of the pottery unquestionably shews that the field was used as a rubbish heap by the inhabitants of *Camboritum*. All the pottery is broken, and almost every fragment represents a separate vessel.

The vessels of black or red earthenware are either quite plain or ornamented with incised lines and dots forming various patterns—one or two are decorated in this manner very artistically, but in the great majority the ornamentation is of a very rude description. It is worthy of special notice, I think, that out of over 1000 fragments of pottery carefully examined only a single specimen was found to be impressed with an ornamental punch. The punch is of a very common pattern—two concentric circles.

Great variety is shewn in size, shape, and quality. Very large amphorae and small cups, and vessels of intermediate sizes are represented; and some samples of the not very common flat saucers have also been found. Specially noteworthy is a very beautiful little jug, which though apparently of Roman ware, bears an ornament that has a very much later

appearance. The spouted rim of a large vessel obviously intended to store some fluid or other, is also deserving of notice. One specimen of pottery ornamented with embossed guttae—a common form of ornamentation—was discovered at *Barrmore*: but a fragment found on the site of Mr Greaves' house, in the northern side of the field, is the most remarkably ornamented of all: it bears a very bold representation of a dolphin, embowed, in the act of swallowing some object.

Samian ware was discovered in no inconsiderable quantities. A beautiful fragment was found at *Torrisdale* (Prof. Macalister's house). Two of the *Barrmore* fragments bear maker's stamps: one is CALVVS, the other is indecipherable. Remains of an ancient rivet were found in one of the *Barrmore* pieces.

A silver denarius of Trajan (?) was found at Mr Greaves': a third brass of Constantine and another of Claudius Gothicus at *Castle Knott* (Mr Ainslie's house). A few defaced second and third brass were found at *Barrmore* and at *Torrisdale*: these were all much corroded, and no features were decipherable.

Traces of charcoal were found scattered through the soil; but only one piece of any size was obtained.

A large number of bones were found mingled with the pottery. Human bones were discovered at *Castle Knott*: they consisted of the remains of two men, a woman and a child, but, possibly owing to oversight, complete skeletons were not obtained. Unfortunately no notes as to their orientation were preserved. With these exceptions, all the bones were those of animals, and from their nature were obviously almost without exception kitchen refuse. Some bear traces of fire, and others had evidently been split for marrow. One cow's rib bears three knife or cleaver-marks at one end. The animals represented are, the cow and sheep (considerable quantities); the boar (one tusk); the horse and the dog (one or two bones of each). Oyster shells also were found in profusion, and, it should be remarked, in patches, not scattered throughout the soil like the pottery and the bones. A few shells of periwinkles, and a snailshell or two, were found in the oyster heaps. Considerable insight was obtained into the appearance of

the original surface of the ground by an inspection of the walls of the trenches. Throughout, three strata were well marked—the gault below, a stratum of gravelly soil about a foot or so thick above, and above that again the vegetable soil, about the same depth: but in several places depressions were to be noticed extending through the two upper strata, and encroaching on the gault. These depressions were filled in with gravelly soil, and their outlines were generally traceable by the darker colour of the material. A contrast was very noticeable between these pits and the ditches at Cherry Hinton described by Prof. Hughes. In the latter the various strata were all present, and followed the curve of the bottom of the ditch: in the former the gault stratum was entirely absent, the gravelly soil filled up the hollow, and the vegetable soil went straight across, there being no difference in its thickness or curve whether it passed over a hollow or over solid ground. From this I would infer that the field was at one time pitted over its surface with small hollows, varying from two to three feet in depth.

At the bottom of one of these depressions a singular and partly inexplicable discovery was made. The workmen struck a small hollow, which they unfortunately enlarged by hunting for "treasure." When I saw it it was a pocket about a foot or eighteen inches every way, with a dome-shaped roof. No "treasure" was found in it, but a stone, which shewed evident marks of firing, and a small cup, in fragments, but complete: the walls of the opening were blackened with wood ash. That some cooking operation on a small scale had taken place at this spot was plain: but why any one should cook on this site, which in Roman times must have been very unsavoury; and how and why the pit was filled in without filling in the hollow at the bottom, are questions which I cannot solve.

At three points in the *Barrmore* excavation an ancient ditch or watercourse was struck. This had also been discovered at *Torrisdale*, and in both places the uncertain nature of the earth at its bottom gave considerable trouble. I believe a section of a ditch, whether another or the same I do not

know, was also found under Mr Greaves' house. Beyond these particulars I cannot go with any certainty at present: it is proposed at some future date to excavate part of the ditch between *Torrisdale* and *Barrmore*, which may throw some light on its nature. At present I can only say that after a careful examination of the section I thought that it had been silted, not filled up: but the fall at this point is *away* from the Cam, so that the source and destination of the ditch are not obvious. The pottery found within it in no wise differed from that found elsewhere: and there was not much distinction between the pottery found at different strata.

The ground seems to have been very marshy on the surface: this I infer from the fact that at one spot a kind of terrace was formed of rather large stones. This crossed one of the foundation trenches, at the southern side of *Barrmore*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the present surface of the ground, so that I am unable to say how far it extended. One of these stones I preserved, as it appeared at some time to have been used as a whetstone.

In the solid gault, about 5 ft. below the surface, a half quern-stone (upper stone) was discovered. The material was the usual conglomerate. No portion of the other half was unearthed in the excavations.

How long the ditch remained open I cannot say. No trace appears in Hammond's map: but the Edward III. halfpenny was found within it. There is no sign of it in the unbroken surface of the ground: this however goes for nothing, as at least part of the field was levelled for a tennis-court about 10 or more years ago, and any surface indications which might have been extant must then have been destroyed.

As an Appendix to this paper I add a record of the somewhat heterogeneous collection of antiquities discovered in Mr Thornely's garden, at *Elterholm*, a little farther down the Madingley Road. The only Roman object was a small coin of Constantine. The mediaeval and modern objects consist of: an Irish farthing, James I.; a halfpenny, William III.; another of George III.; a token of Hanns Krauwinkel; a similar

piece, bearing a coat of arms (*quarterly, first and fourth a fleur-de-lys, second and third bendy of six*) and the motto AVE MARIA GRACIA in Lombardic letters: a coachman's button; perhaps eighteenth century: and a cellar of port-wine!—the latter singular item being a part of the private store of certain convivial authorities of St John's College, who were wont to retire to this field to consume this beverage early in the present century; so at least I have been informed, and I understand that the generation which remembers the field used for such practices is not entirely extinct.

The Secretary, Mr T. D. ATKINSON, made the following communication:

ON A BRIDGE OVER THE KING'S DITCH.

As the King's Ditch was gradually filled up, now at one place then at another, the water which flowed down it was carried off by a brick culvert built in the bed of the ditch. As the water which was formerly turned into the ditch has been entirely or almost entirely diverted, this culvert is generally nearly dry, but it still exists, and thus marks the course of the ditch. Where the ditch was already crossed by a bridge it would, of course, be unnecessary to fill it up, and the archway of the bridge would serve for the conveyance of the water. Such a bridge existed at the point where Jesus Lane, called in old times 'Nuns' Lane,' crossed the ditch. It is shewn in Lyne's map made in 1574, and it is mentioned in the accounts of the Town Treasurers for the year 1489—90, in which the following item occurs: "*Pro operatione Thome Pott in le vought sub venella voc. le Nunnes lane vij.s.*"¹

This bridge was discovered on 15th October, 1894, during the rebuilding of the Friends' Meeting House at the corner of Jesus Lane and Park Street.

The width of the bridge from side to side is 32 feet, answering to the width of Jesus Lane, and the span is 4 ft. 6 ins. The

¹ See a letter by Mr Arthur Gray in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 26 Oct. 1894.

arch is semicircular and rises 2 ft. 3 ins. It springs from walls 2 ft. 9 ins. high, so that the total height from the top of the accumulation of mud under the bridge to the crown of the arch is about 5 feet. This mud appears to be about one foot deep with a hard bed of some other material below it. The soffit of the crown of the arch is about 3 ft. 6 ins. below the level of Jesus Lane. The walls from which the arch springs are of freestone (not clunch), 1 ft. 9 ins. thick; that on the west side and perhaps the other also, being backed with concrete to form an abutment. They are very well built, in regular courses of ashlar about one foot high; the stones are long, carefully squared, and laid with fine beds and joints. These walls continue for the whole width of the bridge. The courses are interrupted by two straight joints at distances of 3 ft. and 9 ft. 9 ins. respectively from the south side. The latter of these breaks occurs at the point where the axis of the arch makes a slight bend. I did not notice any bend at the other joint. The straight joints occur in both walls; I believe that they continued round the arch, but of this I am not quite certain¹. The levels of the courses are kept for the whole length of the walls, they do not alter at the straight joints. These latter would appear to have been formed simply as an easy way of making the bend in the direction of the axis of the arch. The arch is semicircular, about 14 ins. deep and of six voussoirs, the masonry being of similar character to that of the walls. It has been broken through in one place on the west side (near the north end), where a sewer running down Jesus Lane empties into the space under the bridge. The arch is slightly broken away at the south end; at the north end the stonework stops 4 ft. 6 ins. short of the end of the stone walls, and the arch is continued in brickwork. The space over the arch, visible at the south end, is filled with concrete or rubble masonry, but stones appear to be roughly placed as voussoirs to form a relieving arch.

¹ I must apologize for the want of precision in my observations. My excuse must be that they were made under some difficulties in a sort of sewer.

The brick culvert which continues approximately in the line of the arch of the bridge, runs in a northerly direction under Park Street, and in a southerly direction under the grounds of Sidney Sussex College towards the corner of King Street and Hobson Street, from which point it runs under Hobson Street towards the Post-office. In the section under Sidney Sussex gardens the bottom of the culvert is about 2 feet above the level of the mud under the bridge. The whole culvert is built of brick, in English bond, the bottom flat, the walls vertical, and the arch semicircular; the width is about 2 feet and the height about 4 feet. At the junction of the brick culvert and the bridge there remain the stumps of two posts which evidently formed part of a sluice gate. Several sluices with lifting doors are shewn by Loggan in the various ditches connected with the King's Ditch, and were no doubt for the purpose of emptying and flushing the ditches. The culvert under Park Street has been altered at its junction with the bridge since its first construction, and was some time since partly destroyed, its place being supplied by a brick barrel drain at a lower level.

Further exploration is necessary before we can judge of the real character of this bridge. The small span of the arch (4 ft. 6 ins.) would seem to indicate either that there was another and wider arch beyond this one, or that part of the bridge was made to draw up, or that the present bridge was built at some time after the ditch had been abandoned as a defence, and when all that was required was an arch sufficiently wide to allow free passage for the water.

WEDNESDAY, *January 30*, 1895.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

A General Meeting was held, by kind permission of the Master, in the Hall of Jesus College.

The Secretary, Mr T. D. ATKINSON, made a communication :
On the Conventual Buildings of the Priory of St Rhadegund.
This communication will appear in a separate octavo publication.

The members were afterwards conducted over the Chapel, and the positions of other monastic buildings were pointed out. The party was then hospitably entertained at tea in the Lodge by Mrs Morgan. The President proposed a vote of thanks to the Master and Fellows of the College and to Mrs Morgan. This was carried unanimously, and concluded the proceedings.

MONDAY, *February 18*, 1895.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The election of the following members was announced.
Walter Gardiner, M.A., F.R.S., Clare College, Rev. Thomas Alexander Lacey, Madingley Rectory, Rev. Edmund Gill Swain, M.A., King's College, Karl Hermann Breul, M.A., King's College, Rev. Henry James Carter, M.A., Duxford Rectory, Mrs Francis Marshall, 20, Brookside, Hugh John Marshall, B.A., Corpus College, Rev. Salisbury James Murray Price, St Ives, Rev. Henry Paine Stokes, LL.M., St Paul's Vicarage.

Mr J. W. CLARK made the following communication :

ON ANCIENT LIBRARIES : (1) LINCOLN CATHEDRAL ;
(2) WESTMINSTER ABBEY ; (3) S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

1. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL¹.

The Cathedral of Lincoln was founded at the close of the eleventh century, and in the middle of the twelfth we find the books belonging to it kept in a press (*armarium*). We learn this from the heading of a list² of them when placed in the charge of Hamo, Chancellor 1150—1182, written on the first page of a copy of the Vulgate, the first volume in the collection :

Quando Hamoni cancellario cancellaria data fuit et librorum cura commissa, hos in armario invenit libros et sub custodia sua recepit, scilicet :

Bibliothecam in duobus voluminibus [etc.].

The list which follows enumerates 42 volumes, together with a map of the world. To this small collection there were added in Hamo's time, either by his own gift or by that of other benefactors, 31 volumes more ; so that before his death the press contained 73 volumes, probably a large collection for that period. Besides these, there were service-books in the charge of the bursar (*thesaurarius*), and song-books in that of the precentor. The three collections were probably kept in the church.

The first indication of a separate room to contain books is afforded by the gift of a volume by Philip Repyndon, Bishop 1405—1419, in which year he resigned. It is given after his resignation, "to the new library to be built within the Church of Lincoln." Again, Thomas Duffield, formerly Chancellor,

¹ For the historical information contained in this paper I am indebted to an article in *The Builder*, 2 April, 1892, pp. 259—263, by my friend the Rev. E. Venables, Canon and Precentor of Lincoln.

² This list has been printed in the Appendix to *Giraldus Cambrensis* (Rolls Series), vii. 165—171.

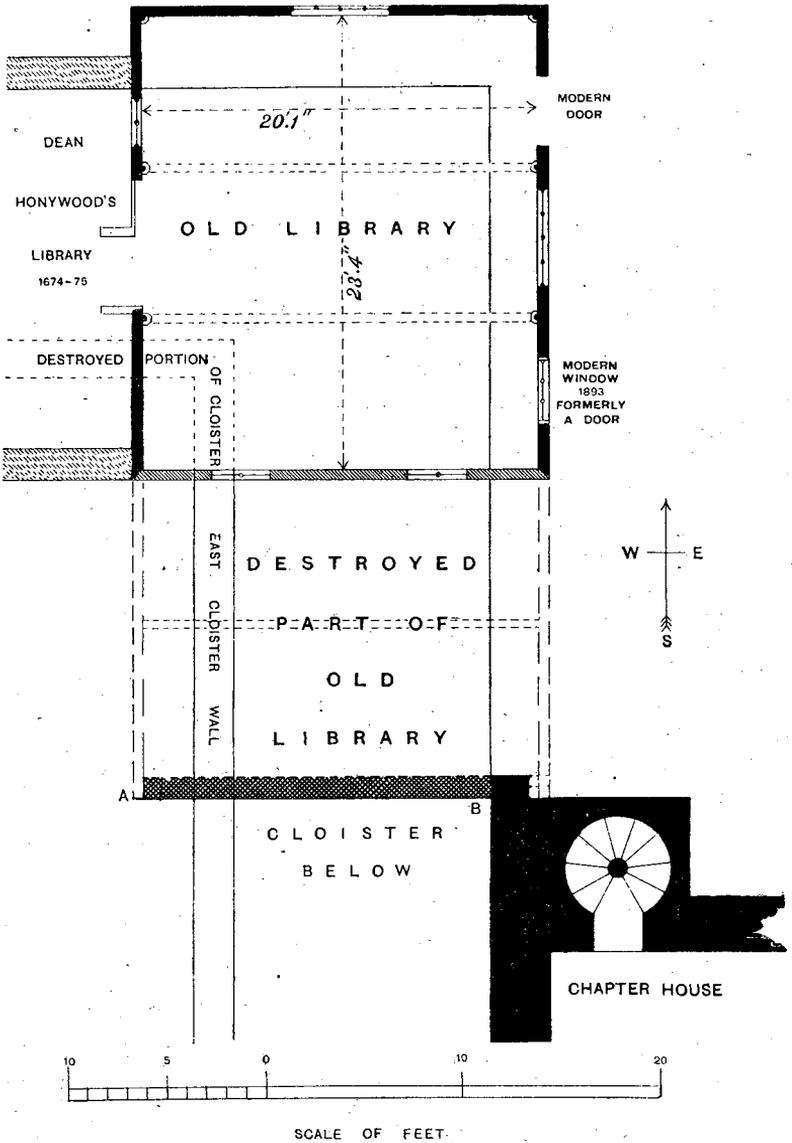


FIG. 1. Plan of the Old Library, Lincoln Cathedral.

who died in 1426, bequeathed another book "to the new library of the aforesaid church." The erection of the new library may therefore be placed between 1419 and 1426.

No historical facts relating to it have been preserved except one, namely, that it had a catalogue, now in the muniment room at Lincoln. This document enumerates 107 works, of which 77 (more or less) have been identified as still in the library. Unfortunately it is without date, but Canon Venables is of opinion that it was written *circa* 1450. The heading, which I will translate, refers to a chaining of the books which had recently taken place, possibly after the construction of the cases which I shall presently describe.

It is to be noted that in this indenture are enumerated all the books in the library of the church of blessed Mary of Lincoln which have lately been secured with locks and chains; of which indenture one part is stitched into the end of the black book of the aforesaid church, and the other part remains....¹

This library—a timber structure—was placed over the northern half of the east walk of the cloister². At present only three bays at the north end remain; but, as I shall proceed to explain, there were originally two bays more, at the south end, between the existing structure and the Chapter House. What I have to say will, I hope, be made clear by the accompanying plans (figs. 1, 2), for which I have to thank my friend Mr T. D. Atkinson. I also give a view of the interior (Pl. 1) in its present state.

The existing portion of the room measures 23 ft. 4 in. from north to south, by 20 ft. 1 in. from east to west. The library must therefore have projected about 3 feet beyond the west wall of the cloister.

¹ Memorandum quod in ista indentura continentur omnes libri existentes in libraria ecclesie beate Marie Lincoln de novo sub seruris cathenati, cuius quidem indenture una pars consuitur in fine nigri libri dicte ecclesie et altera pars remanet in... The rest of the line is illegible. I have to thank the Rev. A. R. Maddison, Librarian, for kindly lending me his transcript of this valuable ms.

² A library extending over five bays of the cloister is shewn in the view of the Abbaye de S. Robert de la Chaise-Dieu, given in the *Monasticon Gallicanum*, 4to. Paris, 1882. Pl. 27.

The walls are 9 ft. 8 in. high, from the floor to the top of the wall-plate. They are divided into bays, each 7 ft. 9 in. wide, by vertical shafts, from which, at a height of 5 ft. 9 in. from the ground, spring the braces which support the tiebeams of the roof. These are massive beams of oak, slightly arched, and molded on their under-surface. Their position is indicated by dotted lines on the plan. The whole roof is a splendid specimen of fifteenth century work, enriched with carving in the finest style of execution. There is a bold ornament in the

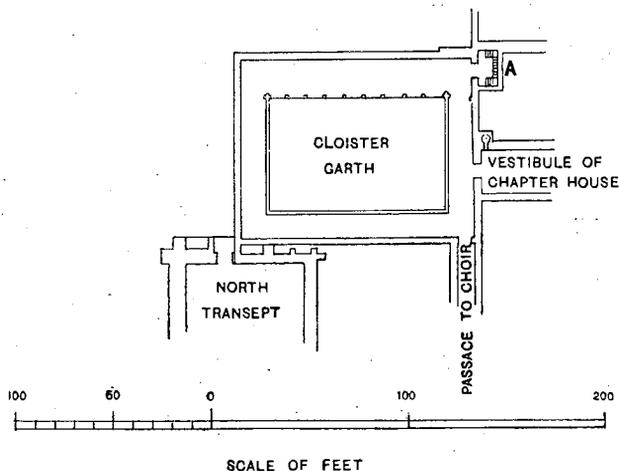


FIG. 2. Plan of the Cloister, etc., Lincoln Cathedral.

centre of each tiebeam; and at the foot of the central joist in each bay, which is wider than the rest, and molded, while the others are plain, there is an angel, projecting horizontally from the wall. The purlin, again, is molded, and where it intersects the central joist a subject is carved: an angel playing on a musical instrument—a bird—a rose—a grotesque figure—and the like. Below the wall-plate is a cornice, 12 in. deep, ornamented with a row of quatrefoils above a row of battlements. Beneath these there is a groove, which seems to indicate that the walls were once panelled or plastered.

It is probable that there was originally a row of equidistant

windows in the east and west walls, one to each bay on each side; but of these, if they ever existed, no trace remains. There must also have been a window at the north end, and probably one at the south end also. The present windows are plainly modern. The room is known to have suffered from a fire, which tradition assigns to 1609; and probably the original windows were changed during the repairs rendered necessary at that time.

We have next to consider what the original extent of the library was; and for this purpose we must turn to the period of its curtailment. It should be premised that it was used as the sole library of the Cathedral down to the end of the seventeenth century, when the present library on the north side of the cloister was built by Sir Christopher Wren at the charge of Dean Honywood; and that it was left in its primitive condition, or at least of its primitive dimensions, until 1789. In that year (7 May) the following Chapter Order occurs:

That the old Library adjoining to the Chapter House shall be taken down, and the part of the Cloysters under it new leaded and the walls compleated, and the Stair Case therto removed, and a new Stair Case made, agreeable to a plan and estimate of the Expence thereof.

Further, there fortunately exists a drawing, dated 7 August, 1784, made by Mr Lumby, the Cathedral surveyor, of which I reproduce as much as is required for my present purpose (fig. 3), by the kindness of its owner, Mr Dickinson, of Lincoln¹. It shews that the old library extended southwards as far as the middle of the seventh bay of the cloister counting from the south end, or the middle of the third bay counting from the north end. This latter distance, measured with a tape, is 16 ft. 6 in.; and, when laid down on the plan (fig. 1, A), brings the south wall of the library (AB) to a point which is exactly described by the words 'adjoining to the Chapter House.' As this south wall did not overhang, like the north wall, it was probably built of brick or stone, and would therefore be thicker than the north wall. If we suppose that it was about a foot

¹ There is a similar drawing, by Hollar, in the *Monasticon*, ed. 1683.

thick, the destroyed portion of the library would have been of sufficient length to contain two bays, each of the same width as one of those in the existing portion. The total length of the room was therefore 39 ft. 6 in.

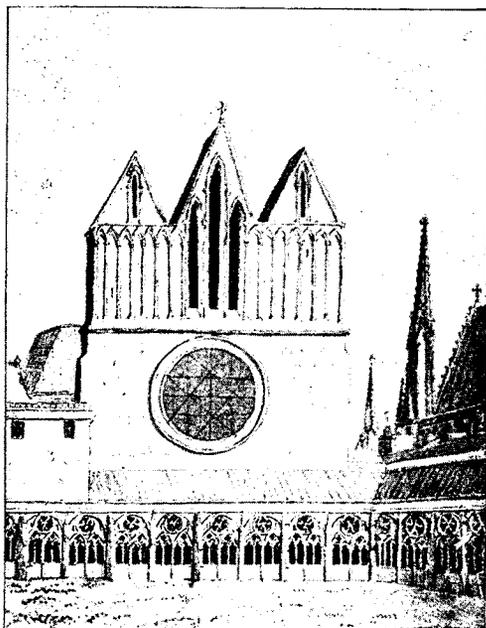


FIG. 3. Sketch of the Old Library, Lincoln Cathedral, dated 7 August, 1784.

It is not easy to decide how this library was approached. Canon Venables thinks that the stone newel stair at the north-west corner of the Chapter House was used for this purpose; but, if that be the case, how are we to explain the words in the above order "the Stair Case thereto removed"; and an item in the Cathedral Accounts for 1789, "taking down the old stairs, strings, and banisters, 14s."? It appeared to Mr Atkinson and myself, when examining the building, that there had been originally a door on the east side, now replaced by a window, as shewn on the plan (fig. 1). Possibly the staircase destroyed

in 1789 led to this door, which was conveniently situated in the centre of a bay. The staircase built in 1789 is the one still existing at the north-east corner of the old library (fig. 2, A).

As regards the fittings it happens fortunately that three of the old "stalls" or bookcases have been preserved. They are such splendid specimens of carpentry, and offer such remarkable peculiarities of construction, that they must be described at length. By the kindness of the Dean and Chapter, I am enabled to give a view of one of them (Pl. 2), with a reader seated at it, so as to shew the convenience of the height for study.

They are desks, after what I may call, for convenience of reference, the Zutphen type¹; that is, the books were attached by a chain to a bar, and lay upon the sloping surface, like a service-book on a church-lectern. Each is about 7 ft. long, 3 ft. broad, and 4 ft. 4 in. high to the top of the sloping portion. At each end, and in the centre, is a massive molded standard, 7 ft. 2 in. high, terminating in a boldly carved finial; and these three standards are connected together by a band of open-work, of a design similar to that of the cornice of the library. Half way between this band and the top of the desk is the bar to carry the chains, now of wood, but formerly of course of iron; and below this again is a shelf 18 in. wide, projecting slightly beyond the sloping portion of the desk. The edge of the desk is protected by a ledge, as usual, and under it is a second shelf extending the whole width of the piece of furniture. What was the use of these shelves? As the bar is above the desk, not below it, as for instance in the Medicean Library at Florence, the books must have reposed, as a general rule, upon the desk, instead of being laid on their sides on the shelf below it when not wanted by a reader. The chains could hardly have been long enough to allow of any other arrangement. I think, therefore, that the lower shelf must have been a constructional contrivance, to assist in keeping the standards in their places. The narrow upper shelf, on the other hand, was probably intended for the convenience of the reader. He

¹ Camb. Ant. Soc. *Proceedings*, etc., N. S. ii. 379—387.

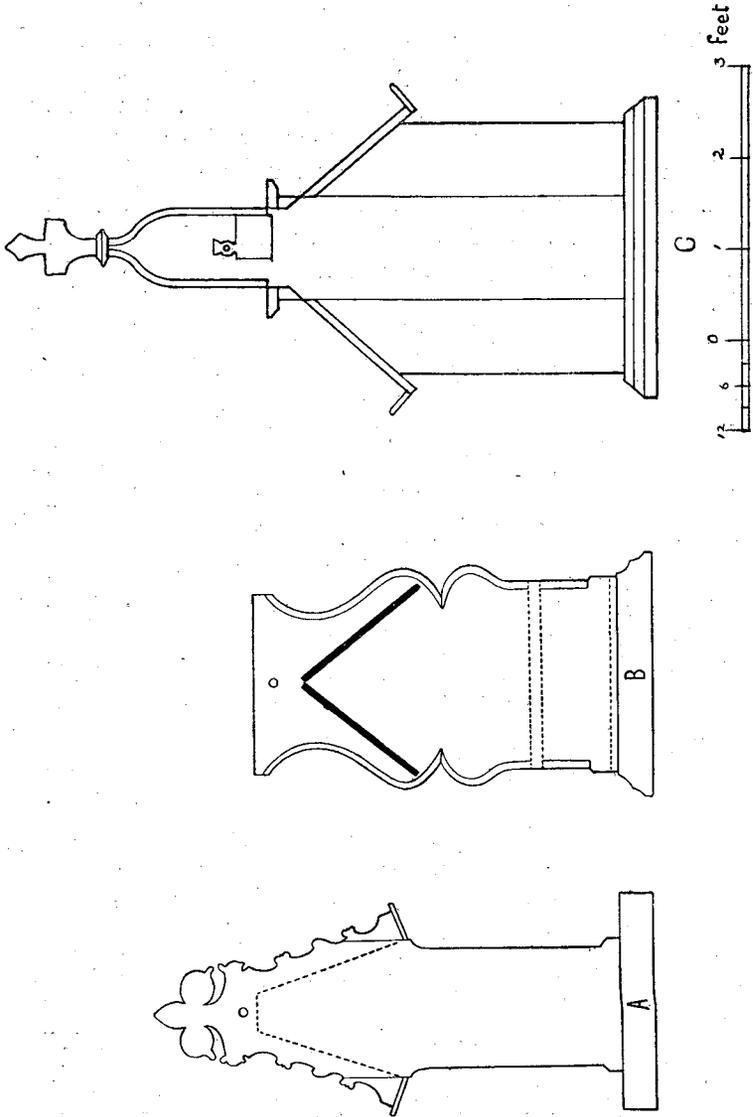


FIG. 4. Elevation of (A) one of the bookcases in the library at Zutphen; (B) one of those in the library at Queens' College, Cambridge; (C) one of those in the library of Lincoln Cathedral.

might place on it, temporarily, any book that he was not using, and which got in his way while he was reading one of those beside it; or, if he was making extracts, he might set his ink-stand upon it.

These desks evidently stood in the old library against the vaulting-shafts of the roof, for it will be noticed that one of the ends has been hollowed out in each to receive the shaft; and the finial, which is left plain on that side, is bent over slightly, to admit it under the brace. According to my estimate of the size of the room, there were four desks on each side, or eight in all.

The way in which these desks differ from those which I have previously described from Zutphen and Queens' College will be readily understood from the elevations of all three (fig. 4) placed together for comparison.

After the Restoration a new library was found to be necessary, and Dr Michael Honywood, who had been appointed Dean, 12 October, 1660, offered to build one at his own cost, and to present to it the books which he had collected in Holland, where he had resided from the beginning of the Civil War. The site selected was that formerly occupied by the north alley of the cloister, which, through faulty construction, had fallen down, and lain in ruins for a long period. Here, however, I will quote Canon Venables:

For the erection of the new library, Dean Honywood called in the services of the great architect of the age, Sir Christopher Wren, who, naturally, we may almost say, necessarily, designed it in the classical style which was then in possession of the field. Wren's library, which comprises the whole north side of the cloister, consists of an arcade of nine semi-circular arches, with uncarved keystones, supported on eight Roman Doric single columns, with a clustered pier at each end, where the arcade joins the walls of the other sides of the cloister. The upper storey, or library proper, has eleven windows of the classical type, rising from a slightly-projecting plinth, and set in moulded window-cases, that in the centre of the range, and two [others, the third from the centre on each side], being further decorated by a cornice supported on consoles, and having a wreath of flowers over the central window, and drapery of a corresponding form over those on each side....The design is finished with a bold entablature, ornamented with acanthus leaves....

Within, the library forms a long, narrow, apartment 104 ft. long, by

17 ft. 6 in. broad, and 14 ft. high. The ceiling is flat, springing from a hollow cove, and perfectly plain. The room is lighted by ten windows in the south wall, and one larger one at the west end. The entrance is at the east end, [through the old library], by a richly ornamented portal, the jambs of the doorcase carved with acanthus leaves and surmounted by a [curved] pediment supported on Corinthian columns with gilt capitals. In the centre of the pediment is a shield bearing the arms of the founder. The same stately design is repeated at the west end, a window occupying the place of the door.

Canon Venables prints the contract for building this library, between Dean Honynood and William Evison of the city of Lincoln, builder. It is dated 2 January, 1674. Nothing is said about the date of completion, but, as the builder is to have the whole cost (£780) paid to him, with the exception of £100, before 1 November in the same year, it is probable that the work was intended to be finished in about twelve months from the date of the contract. It would therefore be ready to receive the fittings in the course of 1675.

Wren arranged his shelves on what was then a new system. In ancient libraries the bookcases were placed at right angles to the walls—as in the old library at Lincoln; but here Wren placed one continuous bookcase against the north wall. This bookcase occupies the whole height of the wall. At the base there is a plinth, which may have originally contained cupboards, but is now fitted with shelves; and at the top, close under the roof, there is a heavy entablature decorated with acanthus leaves and classical moldings, above a plain cornice, which bears at intervals oblong tablets inscribed with the subjects of the books beneath. The shelves are disposed in compartments, alternately wide and narrow, the former being set slightly in advance of the latter, so as to break the monotony of a bookcase of uniform width extending the whole length of a long room.

This library may claim to be the first fitted up in the manner which has now become universal; and I regret that I have not given prominence to this fact on former occasions, when speaking of the general history of library-fittings. The library of Trinity College, in which I thought books had been

placed against the walls for the first time in this country, was not begun till 1676, and the fittings were not supplied till 1681, though Wren had probably designed them at a somewhat earlier date. As I have shewn elsewhere, the idea was very likely suggested to him by what he saw in the Palais Mazarin at Paris, the fittings of which were copied from the Escorial¹.

2. WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The arrangements for study in a large Benedictine monastery are minutely described in *The Rites of Durham*; but the passages are so well known that I need not do more than remind my readers that the place of study was the cloister; that the north end of the west walk was assigned to the novices, who had their school there; that against the north wall, next the church, stood "certain great almeries of Wainscott," which contained the books of the convent; that the older monks had each his "carrell," a little study about the size of a sentry-box, set against the windows, looking into the cloister-garth, and just large enough to contain the reader and his books; and that the windows were glazed.

Similar arrangements probably existed in all Benedictine monasteries. For Westminster we have the following indications of their presence.

In the customary of Westminster Abbey drawn up by Abbot Ware (1258—1283) now among the MSS. Cotton in the British Museum, we find the following passage. It is not only important for my present purpose, but shews that carrells were in use in the second half of the thirteenth century, and are not to be enumerated among the devices invented at a later date to mitigate the rigour of the climate for those who were compelled to pass many hours of each day in an open cloister. After mentioning the training of the novices, the writer proceeds:

When their master has perceived that they know perfectly what they ought to know, it has been the custom for him to give them leave to sit in another part [of the cloister] in a spot appointed for such persons, where

¹ *Libraries in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods*, 8vo. Camb. 1894.

they may be allowed to glance at books taken out of the presses (*armaria*) belonging to the older monks. But they must not be permitted as yet to write or to have carrells, even though they be priests, unless their master should perceive that their writing may be of use to the church¹.

This passage shews that the books were kept in presses in the cloister, and that the senior monks had carrells of their own.

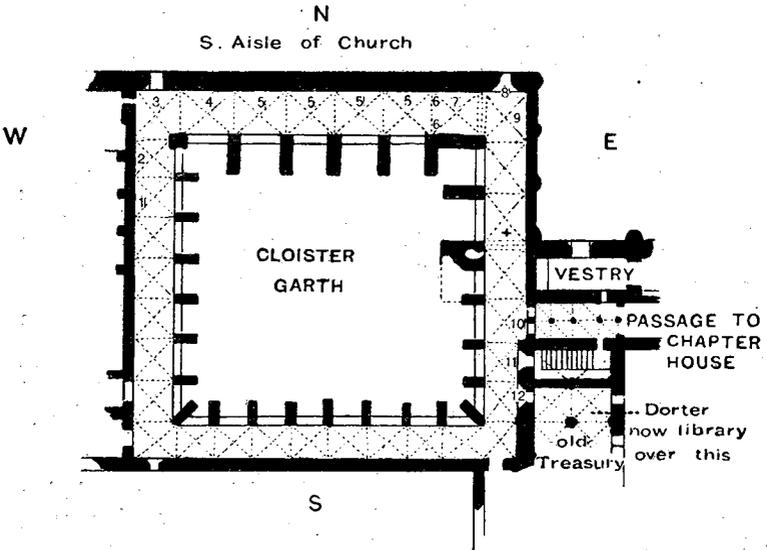


FIG. 5. The Cloister, Westminster Abbey; from Mr Micklethwaite's plan of the buildings.

If now we turn to the building we shall find the above account corroborated by existing traces. For the identification of these I have to thank my friend, Mr J. T. Micklethwaite, who has been good enough to give me much information on the subject, in addition to what he has already printed²; and

¹ Quos cum viderit magister eorum scire perfecto que scire debent sive eis dicere ut in alia parte sedeant loco talibus assignato ubi... licet possint libros de armariis seniorum respicere. Sed nondum scribere aut carolos habere debent licet fuerint sacerdotes nisi viderit magister quod eorum scriptura ecclesie possit proficere. mss. Cotton, *Otho*, c. xi. f. 84.

² "Notes on the Abbey Buildings of Westminster." *Arch. Jour.* xxxiii. 15-49.

I have borrowed from the general plan of the Abbey appended to his paper the portion that shews the cloister (fig. 5).

He points out, in the first place, that the two bays at the north end of the west walk of the cloister (fig. 5, 1, 2), and the second bay from the west in the north walk (ibid. 4) were appropriated to the novices, by the existence of several sets of nine holes, evidently cut by boys in their idle moods for the playing of some game. Similar holes have been found at Canterbury, Gloucester, and possibly elsewhere.

Next, "the nosing of the wall-bench for six feet of the third bay from the west [in the north walk of the cloister], and in the whole of the fourth and fifth bays, and nearly all the sixth, has been cut away flush with the riser, as if some large pieces of furniture had been placed there (ibid. 5, 5, 5, 5)." He then quotes the passage from the *Rites of Durham* to which I have already called attention, and remarks:

At Durham, where the buildings have been wretchedly Wyattised, there remains not a vestige of these arrangements, but at Westminster we have such certain evidence of the existence of the *almeries*, that we may safely infer that of the *carrells*, although the restoration of that side of the cloister-walk has taken away those slight evidences which would have proved it. Similarly, the restoration of the outer side of the cloisters all round, desirable as it was architecturally, prevents us from determining with certainty how the openings were glazed. I have, however, no doubt myself that whatever may have been the case in the thirteenth century, in the fifteenth the weather was entirely excluded.

Further, Mr Micklethwaite finds that

"the bases of the vaulting-shafts next east of the bookcases are cut in a way which seems to shew that there was a double screen here (ibid. 6, 6), or perhaps there were bookcases arranged so as to form a screen, which is, I think, very likely. Beyond this screen to the right are appearances in the wall which seem to indicate a blocked-up locker, but they are rather doubtful. And on the left is a large double locker blocked (ibid. 7), and the blocking appears to be ancient. This locker is of the date of the wall (Hen. III.), and may have been an additional book-closet provided, because that on the other side of the church-door [to be described presently] had become too small, and [was] blocked up when the larger bookcases were made opposite the carrells."

Lastly, at the risk of some repetition, I will quote a passage from a letter I have lately received from him, as it brings out some additional points, and states the whole question with great clearness. After describing the position of the bookcases, he proceeds:

There was thus a space, the width of the bench, between the back of the case and the cloister-wall, which would help to keep things dry. Whether the floor was boarded we cannot now tell, but there is evidence that this part of the cloister was cut off from the rest by screens of some sort at both ends, which would make it a long gallery lighted on one side, and with bookcases ranged along the other, not unlike Wren's at Lincoln. The windows must have been glazed; indeed remains of the glazing existed to the end of the 17th century; and there were within my memory marks of fittings along the windows-side which I did not then understand, but which, if they still existed, would I have no doubt tell us something of the *carrells*. A "thorough restoration" has taken away every trace of them.

The "bookcase on the other side of the church door" alluded to above was in the northernmost bay of the east cloister:

Entering the cloister from the church by the east cloister door (fig. 7, 8) we find on our left hand a very broad bench against the wall, extending as far as the entrance to the chapter-house (ibid. 10). In the most northern bay the wall-arcade, instead of being brought down by shafts as in the others, is stopped off at the springing by original brackets, as if to allow of some large piece of furniture being placed against the wall. Here, I believe, stood in the thirteenth century the *armarium commune*, or common book-case (ibid. 9)¹.

I will next collect the documentary evidence respecting a library after the Dissolution. For this I have to thank the Dean, Dr Bradley. Not only has he allowed me to examine the library at my leisure, but to study and make extracts from the Chapter Book—the volume which contains the Minutes of the Dean and Chapter.

The first entry referring to the library is the following:

15 December, 1548. Also yt is lykwyse determined that the tow lecternes of latten and candelstyckes of latten wythe Angelles of Copper

¹ *Archæol. Jour. ut supra*, p. 16.

and gylte and all other brass latten belle mettell and brasse shalbe solde by M^r Heynes Treasaurer by cause they be monymentes of Idolatrie and supersticyon And the monye therof cummyng to be receyvvd by the sayd Treasaurer for makyng of the lybrary and bying of bookes for the same.

And it is also agreed that M^r Pekyns and M^r Keble shall see the weyght of all the sayd metalle, and that the lybrary shalbe fynisshed in the north parte of the cloyster as sone as the money can be made of the premisses.

In the next place, twenty-six years afterwards, in 1574, we find the following Memorandum, which speaks of a library as something still to be done :

M^d that M^r Gabriell Goodman, dean of this Collegiate Church, y^e ij^{de} of December, 1574, gave vnto this Colledge towards a Librarie to be made in the same Thole Bible secundum Complutensem editionem conteyned in fyve tomes or volumes, and one hebrue vocabularie.

Fourteen years after this note was written, in 1587, the following rules were drawn up :

Maij 16. 1587.

1. It is decreed by the Deane and Chapter...that the librarie of the Colledge shalbe furnished with shelves deskes and all thinges necessarie therevnto.

2. Item that an Inventorie shalbe taken of all the Bookes perteynyng thervnto, and thre Copies therof to be made, and those to remaine in the librarie, the 2^d to be kept with M^r Deane, and the third to remaine with the sub Deane for the tyme being.

3. Item that all such bookes as be duple or triple shalbe sold or exchanged, keping the best for the librarie, and the price or vaw of the said bookes to be bestowed upon other bookes fytt for the same.

4. [Nomination of persons to conduct the said exchange.]

5. Item that M^r Deane, and everie prebendarie that will, shall haue a key therof.

6. Item that M^r Camden, vs her for the tyme present, or the vs her or a peticannon hereafter, by the apoyntment of M^r Deane, shall be keeper of the said librarie,...and, for his paynes there imployd, shall haue yearlie xx^s.

7. Item it is decreed, that a table shalbe kept of the names of all such benefactors as either haue or hereafter shall bestow any bookes vpon the said librarie.

[Signed] Gabriell Goodman
[and others].

Next, in 1591, we come to the assignment of a definite locality for the library :

Decemb: 3^o. 1591.

It is decred [decreed] by Mr Deane and Prebendaries whose names be vnderwritten that the old dorter and great rome before it, shalbe converted thone to a librarie, thother to a schole for the q. schollers, to be repaired and furnished to those good vses, vpon contribution of such godlie disposed persons as have and will contribute therevnto.

And the same schole and librarie to be begun in the next spring...

[Signed] Gabriell Goodman.

This last Order took effect, for the room now used as a library has been formed out of the north part of the monks' dorter. This I will describe presently, but let us first consider what the previously quoted Orders mean, and where the books were bestowed during the forty-three years that intervned between 1548 and 1591. That a place had been set apart for books in some part of the conventual buildings is, I think, certain, from the language used in 1587, which speaks of the "librarie of the Colledge," and directs that it be "furnished with shelveſ, deskes, and all thinges necessarie therevnto"; and further, appoints a librarian. By that time the conventual buildings must have lost their ancient uses, and been subdivided much as they are at present. No tradition, however, survives that any room, now used for some other purpose, had once been assigned for a library, or that a room so used had subsequently been destroyed. Where then was the library? I should be disposed to reply, In the Cloister, where Mr Micklethwait's researches shew that it once unquestionably was.

If we turn to the first Order, that of 1548, it appears to me that the directions that certain monies are to be applied "for the mak yng of the lybrary and bying of bookes for the same," and "that the lybrary shalbe fynished in the north parte of the cloyster," i.e. the north walk, indicate that the old monastic arrangements were being developed by the new occupants of the Abbey. The old presses would be still there, but probably half or wholly empty. The MSS. would have been either turned

into money, or destroyed, because, like the lecterns and candlesticks, they savoured of superstition. Therefore, as rapidly as was possible, the number of volumes was increased; but the prospect of having a more convenient library was steadily kept in view. This will explain the words used in the memorandum recording Dean Goodman's gift—"towards a Librarie to be made in the College." But, as there seemed but little chance of obtaining such a library, the old one in the cloister was steadily increased and improved, till, in 1587, it was decided to fit it up afresh, catalogue its contents, and appoint a librarian. It is possible that the floor suggested by Mr. Micklethwaite may have been put down at this time; but even without this the room would have been fairly comfortable according to the hardy notions of our forefathers. Lastly, in 1591, the change of place was effected, but how it came to pass that what was impossible four years before became possible then, I have at present no evidence to shew.

The adaptation of the room assigned in 1591 to the purposes of a library is due to the liberality of John Williams, first Bishop of Lincoln and then Archbishop of York, who held the Deanery of Westminster from 1620 to his death in 1650. We may conclude, from the following Order, that this work was carried out during the years 1623 and 1624, for the document is dated 7 January, 1625, and evidently deals with something lately completed. It is interesting to note that the Library at S. John's College was being built during the same years out of funds provided by the same benefactor¹.

In capitulo vicesimo septimo die Ianuarij 1625.

Whereas the Right Hon^{ble} and Right reuerend Father in God, John Bisshop of Lyncolne, one of his ma^{ties} most Hon^{ble} priuye Councel, and Deane of the collegiate church of S^t Peter in Westm^r, hath beene pleased to reedifye our colledg Library, and the same to replenish with bookes to the vallue of Two thousand pounds, at his owne propper costs and charges.

And whereas Richard Gouland M^r of Artes hath taken very great and assiduous paines for thes two last years as in the choice so in the well ordering and disposition of the said bookes :

¹ *Architectural History*, ii. 265—271.

We therefore the Deane and chapter of this Collegiate church for the perpetuall preservation of the said bookes to the good vse they were intended by the said Right reuerend Father: and also in recompence of the paines of the said Richard Gouland, do wth an vnanimous Consent constitute and appoint him the said Richard Gouland keeper of our said Colledg Lybrary, during the Tearme of his naturall life, the said office to be executed by him self or his sufficient deputy, and do hereby giue vnto him during the said Tearme all that antient Stipend, or fee of twenty shillings, together with an increase of Nineteene pounds per annum....

Allso we further agree and consent that the said Richard Gouland shall haue, and enjoy, a diet at the Deane and prebendaries table, together with all vailles, profitts, and Comodities to his place belonging.

Lastly, at this present chapter it is resolued and agreed, that for his better Conueniency, and attendance vpon the said Office, he shall haue and enjoy in the nature of a dwelling house, the roome betwixt the Lybrary and the Schoole, w^{ch} we do by this present Act assigne to him, or his deputy, or deputies, and to their successors in the office for euer: allowing allso in his absence to his deputy his commons with the officers of our colledg.

With this plain statement may be compared the flowery rhetoric of Williams' biographer, Bishop Hacket. After enlarging on his care for the Abbey, and for the perfection of the musical services, he proceeds:

With the same Generosity and strong propension of mind to enlarge the Boundaries of Learning, he conuerted a wast Room, scituate in the East side of the Cloysters, into *Plato's* Pórtico, into a goodly Library; model'd it into decent shape, furnished it with Desks and Chains, accoutred it with all Utensils, and stored it with a vast Number of Learned Volumes¹.

The Chapter Library—which has not been materially altered since 1625—occupies the north end of what was once the dorter. It is 60 feet long, by 33 feet 4 inches broad. The entrance was at first at the north end, by means of a staircase formed out of half the passage to the Chapter House (fig. 5. 10). This is evident from the well-known passage in Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*:

I...applied to one of the vergers for admission to the library. He conducted me through a portal rich with the crumbling sculpture of

¹ *Scrinia reserata*: a Memorial...of John Williams, D.D....By John Hacket. Fol. Lond. 1693, pp. 46, 47.

former ages, which opened upon a gloomy passage leading to the chapter-house and the chamber in which doomsday book is deposited. Just within this passage is a small door on the left. To this the verger applied a key; it was double locked, and opened with some difficulty, as if seldom used. We now ascended a dark narrow staircase, and passing through a second door, entered the library¹.

This staircase was removed when the Chapter House was restored, and a new staircase into the library made direct from the cloister through the thirteenth century door that originally led to the dorter-stairs (fig. 5. 11)². The room has a plain open roof, with tiebeams resting on stone corbels, and in the east wall there are four windows—three of two lights, and one of three lights, all with four-centered heads, at a height of about ten feet from the floor. The whole of this construction appears to be of Williams' time; but at some later period, probably during the last century, the rafters were cut through on both sides, for the insertion of a row of sash windows. It is obvious that the light must previously have been very defective.

There are twelve bookcases—evidently the "desks" recorded by Williams' biographer. Each is 10 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 8 feet 3 inches high, divided by plain uprights into three compartments. There are three shelves, below which is a desk for the reader, resting on brackets, and provided with the usual slit for the chains to pass through. These desks are hinged. The cases are quite plain, with the exception of a molded cornice; above which, on the end of each, is some scroll-work. There is also a small frame to contain the catalogue. It is probable that there were originally seats for readers between each pair of cases.

At the north end of the room there is a wooden gallery, inserted I imagine after the first fittings were put in, in order to obtain additional shelf-room. At present there are shelves against the east and west walls, between the projecting cases. I thought at first that I had discovered an early example of the method afterwards used by Wren at Trinity College; but

¹ *The Sketch Book*, ed. 1849, p. 159.

² *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*, by G. G. Scott. 8vo. Lond. 1863, p. 50.

further examination shewed that the walls had been originally covered with panel-work, with a cornice of the same pattern as that at the top of the cases. When additional space for books was required, these cases were pulled forward, shelves were placed against the wall, and the cornice set on the top of them. A piece of the original panelling still remains between the last case and the north end of the room.

The cases inserted by Williams were made on what I term the Oxford type, and closely resemble those still to be seen in the Bodleian, Corpus Christi College, and elsewhere. It is curious that he should have used cases of this type at Westminster while he was putting up far finer ones at Cambridge in a totally different style. I cannot discover any certain evidence of chaining, and yet his biographer distinctly enumerates "chains" among his benefactions. There are faint scars at the intersection of some of the shelves and uprights which may be screwholes—but I cannot feel certain on the point.

3. S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

The history of the library attached to S. Paul's Cathedral, by which I mean the medieval Cathedral commonly called Old S. Paul's, is succinctly recorded by Dugdale. After describing the cemetery called Pardon Church Hawgh, with the cloister that surrounded it, he proceeds :

The Library.

Over the East quadrant of the before mentioned Cloyster, was a fair *Library* built, at the costs of *Walter Shirynghton*, Chancelour of the Duchy of Lancaster in King Henry the 6th's time : But in the year MDXLIX. 10. Apr. both Chapell, Cloyster, and Monuments, excepting onely that side where the *Library* was, were pulled down to the ground, by the appointment of *Edward* Duke of Somerset, then Lord Protector to King *Edward* 6. and the materials carried into the Strand, towards the building of that stately fabrick called Somerset-House, which he then erected ; the ground where they stood being afterwards converted into a Garden, for the Pettie Canons¹.

¹ Dugdale, *History of S. Paul's Cathedral*, fol. 1658, p. 132.

It is evident, however, from the heading to the catalogue of the books, dated 25 March, 1458, which Dugdale prints in his appendix, that Shiryngton did not live to finish his work; for it speaks of "the new library, lately begun by the said Walter, and fully finished by his executors above the cemetery-cloister of the said church¹."

The catalogue enumerates 171 volumes, many of which, as was so common in medieval libraries, contained several works bound together; and it is reasonable to suppose that this initial collection, being attached to so prominent a church as S. Paul's, would rapidly increase when provided with a suitable habitation. In 1603, however, Stowe describes it as "a fair library...which hath been well furnished with fair written Books in Vellum, but few of them do now remain there²."

We know nothing of the dimensions or arrangement of the above room: but, as it was over a cloister, it must have been long and narrow, like that which exists in a similar position at Wells Cathedral, of which I have given a ground-plan in a former paper³, or that at Salisbury; and the above-mentioned catalogue affords some clue as to the arrangement, for it gives a rough classification of the books according to subject, and denotes each class by a letter of the alphabet, thus:

A.	Grammar	6 volumes.
B.	Philosophy	5 "
C.	Classics	7 "
D.	Medicine	6 "
F.	History	2 "
G.	History	6 "
H.	Commentaries on the Bible	9 "
I.	do.	11 "
K.	do.	11 "

¹ Dugdale, *History of S. Paul's Cathedral*, fol. 1658, p. 276. *Kalendarium... de omnibus et singulis libris...existentibus in nova Libraria per dictum Walterum nuper inchoata et per eius Executores plene constructa super Claustrum Cimiterii eiusdem ecclesie vocatum Pardon-chirche-Hawe...xxv^o. die mensis Martii Anno Domini mcccclviii^o.*

² Stowe, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, iii. 144.

³ Camb. Ant. Soc. *Proceedings*, etc., N. S. ii. 7.

L.	Commentaries on the Bible	9 volumes.
M.	do.; works of S. Augustine	10 "
N.	S. Augustine and other Commentators	12 "
O.	Gregory, Chrysostom, etc.	17 "
P.	Theology, Schoolmen	33 "
S.	Theology	8 "
T.	Canon Law	12 "
U.	do.	9 "

It will be observed that E, Q, R, are omitted, and that P contains an abnormally large number of books. I cannot explain the omission of E except by the suggestion that possibly it was hoped to get more books on Medicine or History, and that so a place was left vacant for them; but, as regards Q, R, I feel almost certain that the omission of those letters is accidental. There are two breaks in the text (p. 281) which seem to denote the commencement of a new class. If this view be correct P, Q, R, would have contained 12, 10, 11 volumes respectively.

What, now, do these letters signify, and how does this notation help us to determine the arrangement of the library? I answer that probably, as at Clairvaux, which I have already described¹, each letter marked a bookcase, and that the number of volumes following it are those contained in that special case. The room being long and narrow—perhaps, like that at Wells, 162 feet long, by not more than 14 feet or 16 feet broad, it would not be possible to have cases on each side, as was so usual. Again, the very small number of books under each letter points to a different form of case from those which had four shelves apiece. I suspect that the cases used at S. Paul's were sloping desks, on the Zutphen type, each 9 feet or 10 feet long; and, if they were fitted with a shelf beneath, like those at Cesena, there would be ample room for 17 volumes, the largest number any case was required to hold. Twenty such cases would occupy 40 feet, and the spaces between each pair about 80 feet more, to which must be added 6 feet or 8 feet for a vestibule: total 126 feet or 128 feet. But I must leave these fascinating speculations.

¹ Camb. Ant. Soc. *Proceedings*, N. S. ii. 368—379.

I have not been able to discover with certainty what was the fate of this library. Dugdale says distinctly that it was spared when the rest of the cloister was destroyed by Somerset. Possibly it perished in the Great Fire of 1666. Of its contents three volumes alone are known to be still in existence¹.

Sir Christopher Wren placed the library of his new cathedral in the western transept, with an ingenuity of contrivance and a dignity of conception peculiarly his own. On the level of what in a Gothic church would be the triforium, he constructed, both on the north and south side, a large and lofty room. It was his intention that each of these rooms should be used as a library, and that they should be connected by means of the gallery which crosses the west end of the nave. Access to them was to be obtained from the exterior, without entering the church, by a circular staircase in the south-west corner of the façade. This plan has not been fully carried out, and the southern library only has been fitted up. It is now usually reached by means of the staircase leading to the dome.

It is a well-lighted room, with an area measuring 53 feet by 32 feet, and of sufficient height to admit of the introduction of a gallery under the vault. A massive stone pier projects into the room at each corner (Pl. 3), so as to break the formal regularity of the design in a very pleasing manner. The gallery, together with the bookcases, which stand against the walls, both in the gallery and below it, were either designed by Wren himself, or placed there with his approval. The Building Accounts, which, by the kindness of the Dean and Chapter, I have been allowed to inspect, contain many valuable pieces of information respecting the history of the room and its fittings. The floor "in the south library" was laid down in July, 1708, as was also that in the gallery; the windows "in the north and south library," words which shew that the corresponding room on the north side was also intended for a library, were painted in December, 1708; and the ornamental woodwork was supplied in March, 1708-9. From the entries referring to these works

¹ *Gleanings from Old S. Paul's*: by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1889, p. 37.

I will quote the following, as it particularises the most striking feature in the room, namely, the large ornamental brackets which appear to support the gallery :

To Jonathan Maine Carver in the South Library, viz. For carving 32 Trusses or Cantalivers under the Gallary, 3 ft. 8 in. long, and 3 ft. 8 in. deep and 7 in. thick with Leather worke cut through and a Leaf in the front and a drop hanging down with fruit and flowers etc. at 6^l. 10^s. each.

208^l. — —

The words "leather-work," used in the above entry, are singularly suitable, for the whole composition looks more like something moulded out of leather or plaster than cut out of a solid piece of wood. The vertical portion, applied to the pilasters, consists of a bunch of flowers, hops, and corn, somewhat in the manner of Grinling Gibbons, who has been often named as the artist.

The above-mentioned pilasters divide the wall-space into 33 compartments, each of which is from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high, exclusive of the plinth and cornice, fitted with six shelves, which are apparently at the original levels.

The gallery is approached by a staircase contrived in the thickness of the south-west pier. It is 5 ft. wide, and fitted with bookcases ranged against the wall in the same manner as those below, but they are loftier, and of plainer design. The balustrade, a molded cornice of wood, supported on pilasters of the same material, which recall those separating the compartments below, and the great stone piers, enriched with a broad band of fruit, flowers, and other ornaments set in a sunk panel, are striking features of the gallery.

The material used throughout for the fittings is oak, which fortunately has never been painted, and has assumed a mellow tone through age which produces a singularly beautiful effect.



Interior of the old library, Lincoln Cathedral,
looking south-west.



Single stall in the old library, Lincoln Cathedral.



Library at St Paul's Cathedral, London,
looking north-east.

WEDNESDAY, *May 1*, 1895.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The following member was announced as having been elected.

Mr AUSTIN KEEN, 13, Lindwood Road.

Mr ARTHUR GRAY made the following Communication :

ON THE WATERCOURSE CALLED CAMBRIDGE IN RELATION TO THE RIVER CAM AND CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

The extremely valuable and interesting paper on the Castle Hill, Cambridge, which Professor Hughes read before the Antiquarian Society in Jan. 1893, may be said to have supplied almost the last word on the matter which it discussed. To the varied information which his paper furnished, derived both from documentary sources and the examination of the site and neighbourhood of the Castle mound, there is little to add. The object of this paper is to supply what he designedly omitted. His paper, published in the Communications to the Society, No. 35, says, "I do not now go into the question of the probable alteration of the course of the river in Magdalene College grounds." Upon that question, viz. of the relation of the river¹ to the outward ramparts of the Castle, it is the purpose of my paper to throw some light.

A problem in connection with the outer works of the Castle which has never been satisfactorily solved is that of the nature of its defences along the western portion of its southern face. The great bank in Magdalene College grounds sinks away to the present level of the soil near the Master's Lodge, and from that point to the termination of the bank which is carried down the hill from Story's almshouses by Honey Hill to Northampton St. there is not the smallest vestige of anything like a *vallum*. The line followed by the Castle bounds in this quarter

¹ See Plans to face p. 70.

is so little apparent that Professor Hughes, differing herein from Stukeley and from Professor Babington in his *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, marks the circuit at this point with a dotted line running north of Northampton St. and crossing Chesterton Lane near the Master's Lodge of Magdalene College¹. The evidence which I shall presently quote will, I hope, show not doubtfully that what I may call the traditional view, viz. that the Castle bounds were drawn wholly to the south of these roads, is the correct one.

I will begin by quoting again a portion of the extract from Stukeley which is given in Professor Hughes' communication, describing the traces of the outer lines of the Castle as Stukeley saw them about the year 1746. Speaking of his supposed Roman city of Granta he writes :

"I have in company with Mr Roger Gale trac'd the vestiges of that city without any difficulty, being an oblong square which was wall'd about and ditch'd ... In the garden of *Pythagoras's* school, south and west of that building, the trace of the ditch of the Roman Granta may easily be discover'd, and the turn or angle of it to which the angle of that building corresponds. Then the west side of the ditch runs on the outside of the late Mr Ketil's house, and turns quite on the outside of the town, on the north ; so round the outside of the Castle, through *Magdalen* college close, which is on the south side of it. The terrace walk in that close is the vallum wherein the Roman wall stood. Then it runs by the south side of *S. Giles's* churchyard to the garden of *Pythagoras's* school."

As Stukeley describes the outlines of his supposed Roman

¹ If the terrace was ever continued westwards in the straight line which it now follows in the Magdalene College grounds it must undoubtedly have crossed Chesterton Lane near the site of the present Master's Lodge, and then have passed through S. Giles's churchyard, as Professor Hughes supposes that it did. But it must be remembered that old S. Giles's church, which was destroyed in 1875, stood about 24 yards nearer to Chesterton Lane than the present church does. The terrace must in that case have passed most inconveniently near to the church, if it did not in part occupy its site. Of course it may be contended that the terrace at this point was destroyed before the old church was built. If so the Castle had no continuous earthwork on its southern side in post-Conquest times.

city as being in shape an 'oblong square' I do not think he meant that the enclosing vallum extended westward from Kettle's yard, which, I suppose, represents the neighbourhood of 'the late Mr Ketil's house,' to the neighbourhood of the school of Pythagoras, but that the southern line of defence was continued for some distance westwards from the angle where it met the vallum descending along Honey Hill. We cannot afford to slight any ocular evidence of 150 years back, and I am strongly convinced that Stukeley was right in asserting that the easily discovered traces which he saw were really traces of a ditch, and not of the fish-ponds of the old manor house, as Professor Hughes suggests. That he was right in supposing that the Castle bounds ran south of Northampton St. is conclusively shown by an ancient account of a perambulation of the Castle bounds contained in the *Liber Memorandum* of Barnwell Priory, generally called the Barnwell cartulary. This perambulation took place apparently about the year 1278. The account of it, I believe, has never been printed and is, I think, not generally known. For the loan of a transcript of the original volume in the British Museum I am indebted to Mr J. W. Clark. The account, which is in Latin, may be translated thus:

"At the close of the itineration of the Justices there came many king's briefs of Quo Warranto. For, two years previously, the king by advice of *dominus* John de Kyrkebi¹ had begun Cambridge Castle. Whereof by the king's precept inquisition was made by free lieges of the county concerning the Castle bounds (*procinctus*), who being sworn made a perambulation (*circuitus*). Beginning at the place called Armeswerk they went round the Castle *fossatum*, ascending as far as to the place called Aswykston, and then descending they passed through the middle of the *curia* of the Scholars of Merton through (*per*) the old *fossatum* as far as the river (*rivera*). And at last returning they gave answer on their oath that all this circuit belonged to the Castle bounds. On this occasion came king's briefs of Quo Warranto addressed severally to all who dwelt beyond the bridge

¹ John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, 1286—1290.

in the Castle quarter. This caused universal alarm. Our Prior however made opposition, alleging that the Canons of Barnwell were originally founded at the church of S. Giles next the Castle, and there had very good buildings (*officinas suas satis competentes*) and two acres of land before their church gate towards the river (*ripa*) by gift of the Countess Maud. And that there the Canons remained for 20 years before they were removed to Barnwell by Pain Peverel. . . . The people also gave evidence of the annual procession of the Canons of Barnwell to the church of S. Giles."

This account specifies five points on the *circuitus* made by the jurors, viz. Armeswerk, Aswykston, the *curia* of the Scholars of Merton, the *vetus fossatum* and the river. Armeswerk I should have been tempted to identify as the 'earthwork' or terrace in Magdalene College gardens; but as one of the extreme points in the perambulation was the river and from there the jurors are said to have returned, presumably to the point of starting, it is more probable that it was a barbican on the river bank, protecting the river front of the Castle and the bridge from assault of an enemy approaching up stream. From here the jurors followed the *fossatum* up the hill and reached its highest point at Aswykston. The position of Aswykston is defined by the terriers of Cambridge Field. Of these ancient Field Books three copies exist in the muniments of Jesus College. The oldest is dated in the 17th year of the reign of Edward IV. (i.e. 1477), but the evidence of the names of the owners of the selions proves conclusively that it was drawn up originally in the reign of Edward III., and that it is in fact very little altered from a survey made at that time. Appended to two of these Field Books are certain explanations of the field names and principal landmarks mentioned in them. Internal evidence shows that these explanations date from the latter part of the 16th century, but there are indications that they are mainly copied from notes of much earlier date. Among others occurs this note:

"Ashwyke stone y^s by y^e hie crosse at y^e Castle end, south weste of y^e stone crosse, as it were a quayste cast of, hentingē-

don waye betwixt, and is nowe a hill, and once stood y^{er} on a lyttle stomped crosse."

A quoit throw is usually considered to be 19 yards. Aswykston stood at this distance S.W. of the stone cross which was on the eastern side of the Huntingdon Road opposite the point where it is joined by the road now known as Pleasant Row, anciently Hare Hill. This is made clear by the following notes:

"Hare hill abutteth his east hed upon hentingeten waye, sowthe from y^e stone crosse...y^e layne y^t cometh from S. Peter's churche abutteth on y^{is} hill."

"Huntingetonwaye beginneth at y^e hie stone crosse at y^e Castle end and is nowe a cawsie, recheth to Howse," &c.

From Aswykston the jurors are said to have descended and passed through the *curia* of the Scholars of Merton. This *curia* was of course the court containing the farm buildings of the manor house. The house itself must have been altogether external to the Castle limits, but the Merton College property extends quite up to the angle of Northampton Street, opposite Honey Hill, and from there follows a curving boundary near to the western end of the old Story almshouses, now called the Tanyard, and so to the Bin Brook.

Omitting for the present the *vetus fossatum*, which was the next point reached, we find the jurors continuing their route from the Merton Scholars' *curia* as far as to the river. It is certainly very surprising to find the river regarded as the southern boundary of the Castle. I think that it has never been hitherto doubted that the terrace in Magdalene College garden was the limit of the Castle in this direction. The language of the Barnwell Book however admits of no other construction, and the jurors must have had some apparent reason for tracing the bounds as they did. They were local men and cannot have made a mistake in pure ignorance. No doubt the claim set up by the Crown in consequence of their decision was not legally tenable; as a matter of fact it appeared in the sequel that the rights of the Crown even within the usually recognized boundaries of the Castle were very limited.

But that the Crown lawyers did set up very far-reaching claims is evident; there was general alarm, *timor omnes pervasit*; writs were served on all the dwellers beyond the bridge *ex parte castris*. I hope before I have done to show that, whatever may be said of the Crown claims, the jurors made no mistake in their delimitation.

I return to the *vetus fossatum*. This was evidently *not* regarded by the jurors as one of the Castle bounds, for they went *through* it. (*Per* can hardly be taken in any sense but 'through,' as in the words immediately preceding, *per curiam*.) They did not go *along* it, nor *round the corner* of it. And as this *fossatum* is characterized by the epithet *vetus* it is reasonable to suppose that it is not the same *fossatum* as that already mentioned; also that in the time of Edward I. it had probably fallen into disuse as a line of defence. Where are we to look for an obsolete *fossatum* which, like the Magdalene terrace, the jurors did *not* regard as a boundary of the Castle?

There is only one answer to the question. It must have been the ancient watercourse, called 'Cambridge,' which formerly crossed Magdalene Street under a bridge which was situated about 22 yards south of the angle formed by that street and Chesterton Lane.

This watercourse was either wholly filled in or arched over at a very early period. The bridge had disappeared before 1574, for Lyne, in his plan of the town made in that year, shows at the point where it stood in Magdalene Street a grating, marked T, and this is explained in the notes at the foot of the plan as "Crates ferrea, ubi olim pons Canteber, a Cantebro, unde Cantebrigia." The bridge was called Cambridge Bridge.

It will be convenient first to consider the course taken by this channel on the side of the street next to Magdalene College, where its direction is very clearly ascertained by documentary evidence. First I will recapitulate what has already been put on record by Mr Clark in the *Architectural History*.

In his account of the site of Magdalene College Mr Clark shows that in 1554 to the north of the college was the Master's

garden, marked in Hamond's plan of 1592 as a narrow parallelogram reaching eastwards from Magdalene Street. Parallel to this piece of ground on the northern side was another strip belonging to an inn called the Star, and further north from that another which belonged to an inn called the Green Peele. A conveyance of this last tenement, dated 1596, describes it as follows:

"a tenement called *le Green Peele*, together with the garden thereto adjoining, next to a tenement called *le Starre* on the south, and containing in length on that side from the king's highway to Magdalene College 232 feet; on the north lying partly next the tenement of Robert Russell commonly called *le Blacke Boy*, and partly next a ditch called *le Kynges Dytche*, and containing on that side from the king's highway to Magdalene College 232 feet; the west head of the said messuage abuts on the king's highway and contains in breadth between the aforesaid tenements called *le Starre* and *le Blakeboy* 52 feet; the east head of the aforesaid garden abuts upon Magdalene College and contains in breadth between the aforesaid tenement called *le Starre* and the ditch called *le Kynges Dytche* 52 feet."

The tenement above mentioned as the Black Boy is also described in a conveyance dated 1457 as bounded on the north by a "watercourse called Cambrigge," *cursum aquaticum vocat' Cambrigge*. This watercourse had become a lane before the end of the last century. It belonged to the Town of Cambridge, and was sold to Magdalene College by the Corporation in 1792. In the conveyance it is described as "a piece of ground formerly parcel of a lane which heretofore abutted upon an ancient Bridge called Cambridge Bridge." The length of the lane sold to the College was, as Mr Clark shows, 265 ft. 6 in. It therefore extended 33 ft. 6 in. further eastward than the eastern boundary of the Green Peele, and must have come very near to the old wall which runs from the New Building of Magdalene College towards the Master's Lodge. About this point it took a sharp turn, probably rectangular, to the south, and formed the eastern boundary of the ground belonging to the Star inn, as is shown by a conveyance of that

property in 1550, in which this portion of the watercourse is described as the property of the College.

So far the evidence of the *Architectural History*. It will be noticed that the lane north of the Green Peele was once the property of the Town. As we proceed I shall point out that the route taken by the watercourse is discoverable almost throughout by small and often very narrow pieces of ground which once belonged to the Town.

Continuing further southwards it must have passed through what is now the inner court of Magdalene College, thence through a small plot of ground which until 1791 was the property of the Town, and in that year was acquired by the College, and then joined the river almost at right angles. The point of junction is defined by two deeds dated Ed. III. 38, which are among the muniments of Jesus College, and relate to a piece of ground, afterwards occupied by a Brewhouse and extending from the Town plot just mentioned to the Great Bridge. Between this Jesus College ground and Magdalene College was a lane which existed until comparatively recent years and was called Salmon's lane, but in the 14th and 15th centuries was known as Kymbalton's lane. The deeds have reference to two cottages in this lane which are stated to be situated between a tenement of Thomas de Welles and the *Regis Fossatum* and to abut on the lane and the river.

Of the Cambridge Bridge, so far as I can ascertain, no vestige whatever remains at the present day. The house abutting on it on the eastern side of the street, now occupied as a shop by Mr Armstead, has a frontage to the street of 17 ft., which probably represents at this point the width of the ditch and its bank. On the opposite side of the road stands a very large old house, which in the last quarter of the 17th century was the residence of Mr Edward Story, well known as the founder of Story's charity. The house, which still belongs to the trustees of the charity, is now divided into three tenements, and the ditch must have passed near the party wall between the northern and middle tenement. Behind this house is a passage leading to the cottages which until

1844 were occupied as almshouses of the Story charity, and are now called the Tanyard.

The easternmost part of this passage, which was the courtyard of Story's house and is flanked on both sides by buildings thrown out from it, follows the line of the ditch; the ground westward of this courtyard in Story's time was a waste piece which belonged to the Corporation. In Alderman Newton's Diary, under the date Jan. 12, 1668—9, among some memoranda of business transacted by the Corporation occurs this note, showing that the ground was then Corporation property:

"Alsoe was granted to Mr Maior license to plant trees on the wast at the Castle end on the banke next Mr Storyes ground."

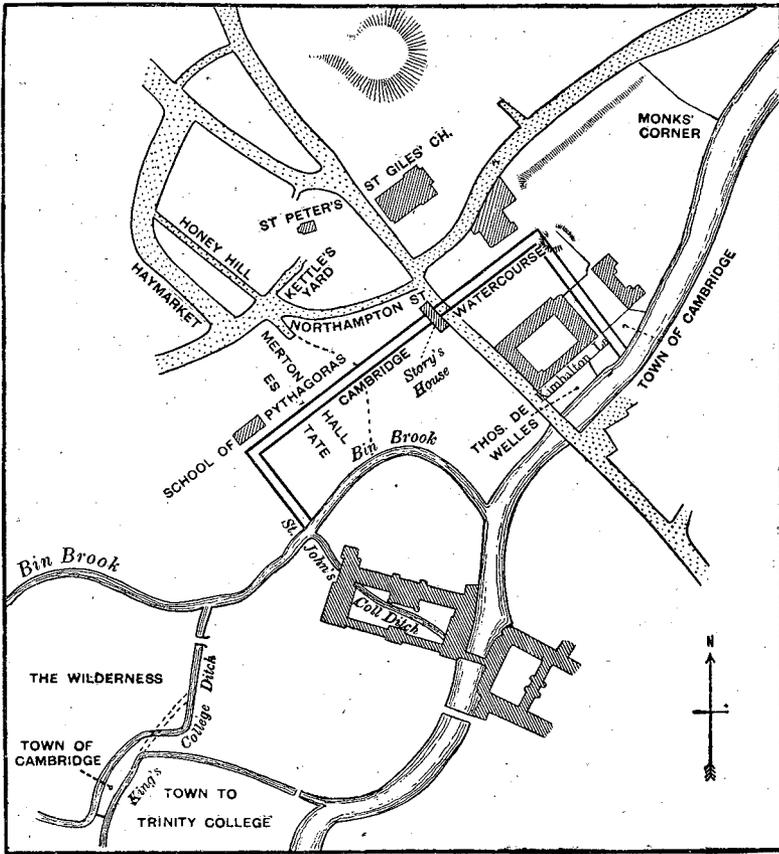
In the more open ground further west there are no surface indications to show what course the ditch took. The direction of the lane from Cambridge Bridge to the wall in Magdalene College garden was perfectly straight. If the ditch was carried in the same straight course westwards from Story's house it must have passed through the site of the almshouses. Just beyond them it would enter the Merton College property. If continuously followed it would pass about 40 ft. south of the School of Pythagoras and in a direction almost parallel with its southern wall, precisely where Stukeley says that he saw traces of it. I understand Stukeley's remark that the turn or angle of it corresponded with the angle of the building to mean not that from here it turned round the buildings first northwards and then eastwards towards Mr Ketil's house, but that it took a rectangular turn southwards from the S.W. corner of Pythagoras' School. A channel of about 190 feet would connect it with the Bin Brook.

The absolutely straight lines in which the channel was probably carried and the rectangular bends which it seems to have made in Magdalene College garden and near the School of Pythagoras sufficiently prove its artificial origin. Its name of King's Ditch, *Fossatum Regis*, seems to indicate a connection with the Castle. In two deeds belonging to the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. which are among the

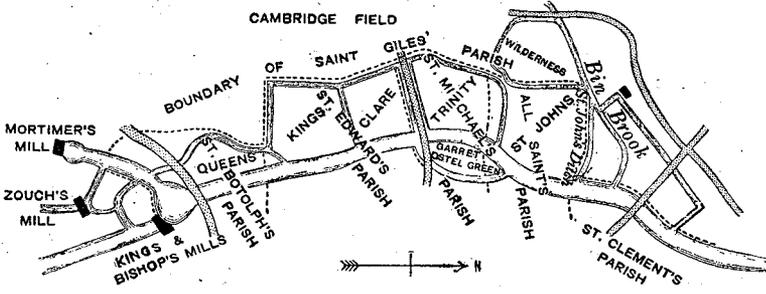
muniments of the Nuns of St Radegund I find mention of a *Fossatum Regis* in the parish of All Saints *iuxta Castrum*. It is impossible to doubt that this was the Castle ditch—no doubt in that quarter a dry one with a *vallum* to back it. A *fossatum Cantebrigie* in or near S. Giles' parish is likewise mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, which speak of a piece of ground belonging to the Hospital of S. John as 'quoddam messuagium extra fossatum Cant' in parochia Sancti Egidii jacens juxta viam quae ducit versus Sanctum Neothum.' Probably this *fossatum Cantebrigie* was the Cambridge watercourse.

The terrace in Magdalene College garden and the high banks at Mount Pleasant and on the eastern side of the Prison are simply escarpments of a steep natural slope. To raise a bank of corresponding height and steepness on the S.W. side of the Castle would have involved a formidable amount of labour. To divert, straighten, and deepen an existing watercourse was a simpler matter. From its lower end next the river the channel is drawn directly at right angles to the terrace in the Magdalene College garden, and close to its lowest end. Now, as will be seen from the plan, near the Master's Lodge the terrace quits the straight line in which it is carried and bends in a S.W. direction, which would bring it exactly to the rectangular bend of the watercourse. A portion of this spur has been effaced by levelling, but it reappears again on the outside of the ditch, in such a way as to cover its bend, in a bank along which the old wall already referred to is carried¹. The wall has no doubt protected the bank here from destruction, though some of it has been thrown down so as to fill the ditch, as the plan shows. There was no doubt also a low *vallum* on the northern side of the long reach of the ditch which crossed Magdalene Street. It survived

¹ It has been suggested to me that the bank along which the old wall is carried is not in fact an old earthwork but represents the natural level of the soil, and that the ground has been depressed on either side by levelling at quite a recent date. The bank is at least as old as Logan's plan, in which it is very clearly marked.



PLAN I. The Cambridge Watercourse and Neighbourhood.



PLAN II. The Cam and Watercourses derived from it.

at the end of the 17th century as the bank next Story's ground mentioned by Alderman Newton. Westward the ditch was prolonged so as to serve as the moat of the School of Pythagoras. The moat may very well have been far older than the Norman manor house, which, it may be conjectured, succeeded an earlier Saxon one on the same site.

The ditch in that part of it which served as the Castle fosse must have been of considerable depth. Magdalene Street, at the point where it was crossed by Cambridge Bridge is at the present day 10 feet above the ordinary level of the river. East and west from the street the ground slopes downwards. Probably the road has been somewhat raised here to ease the gradient of the hill.

I come now to speak of this watercourse in another connection, its relation to the Cam. Of course in one sense it was connected with the river because it discharged itself into it. But I am inclined to think that in some way it was also derived from it, and was once even regarded as a branch of it. Henry of Huntingdon, writing about the year 1133, speaks of old S. Giles's church as being situated *super fluvium Grentam*, a description which does not very accurately accord with its distance from the river at the Great Bridge, which is quite 160 yards away, whereas the Cambridge watercourse was within 40 yards of it. Henry was archdeacon of Huntingdon, and it is reasonable to suppose that he knew the locality. Perhaps we should not attach too much significance to his words, which may be understood as only generally descriptive of the site. But the more literal interpretation of them derives confirmation from the evidence of Gough, in his edition of Camden (II. p. 230), if it is deserving of credit. Of the Castle he says:

"The east (? south) side may have been bounded with the river, though now at a distance, wherein the terrace of Magdalen close may have been part, near which the river seems formerly to have run, for the deeds (in the Cottonian library) relating to the foundation of S. Giles' church mention the river as running close to it."

The foundation charter of S. Giles's church is not contained in the Barnwell Book, and I have not seen the original referred to by Gough. There is however a curious passage in the Barnwell Book which, though it does not affirm that the church closely adjoined the river, shows conclusively that it was connected with it by a navigable watercourse. The writer of this part of the Barnwell Book, which was apparently composed in the time of Edward I., enumerating various gifts to the Priory of houses and lands in Cambridge, speaks of the already mentioned gift of the Countess Maud, consisting of "two acres before the church door." He quotes evidence to show that these two acres were situated near S. Giles's church, Cambridge, not near the Priory church, Barnwell, also dedicated to S. Giles. To this evidence he adds:

"And with this agrees the statement of a very aged palmer-pilgrim (*peregrini palmarii valde senis*) who said that he had seen ships (*naves*) come almost up to the door of S. Giles' church."

The point of this argument is that S. Giles's church, Cambridge, was much nearer to a navigable stream than the Priory church in Barnwell. If the only navigable stream near the Cambridge church was the present channel of the river this evidence would lose all its force, for S. Giles's church was not much nearer to the river at the Great Bridge than the Priory church was to Barnwell pool. It must be remembered that we have no evidence of the width of the Cambridge watercourse below the rectangular bend in Magdalene College garden. The breadth E. and W. of the Corporation ground where it joined the river was 24 yards, rather wider than the neighbouring reach of the river, but some part of this space may have been occupied by a barbican if Armeswork is placed here.

If the watercourse was indeed a branch of the Cam, at what point, we may ask, in the upper part of the river, are we to look to find the connection? The upper end of the ditch, whether it was carried as far as the School of Pythagoras, as I believe it was, or only extended to the S.W. angle of the Castle area, was manifestly connected with the Bin Brook. Now I

will quote from the Field Books an account of the course of this not very important stream :

“Bynbrooke begynneth at a spring in Whytewell [in another hand ‘at hardwhit at a place called berrie ward’] and y^{er} is called o^r Ladyes well of Whytewell, and so cometh by Coton, and so joineth itself wth other water corses, and so cometh by a Dytche on y^e eest side of King’s College close, once called a thousand wyllows, now y^e new close, and so parteth lytle feelde and Carme feelde, and so runneth down to a close called Merton Hall close, and so into y^e co^men streme.”

From this account we learn that the Bin Brook formerly joined the ditch which comes from the back of King’s College along the West side of the Trinity paddocks. The Bin Brook at present is made to throw off an arm which insulates S. John’s College Wilderness. This arm, save for a drain to carry off flood water, is entirely disconnected fr^om the Trinity ditch, being parted from it by the walk leading between the Wilderness and the Trinity paddocks. The Bin Brook is now held up by a weir at the back of S. John’s College New Court, and flows at a level nearly 2 ft. higher than the Trinity ditch.

This now insignificant ditch, which from the place of its first appearance in the character of a watercourse, may be called the King’s College ditch, interests me considerably. I have a hypothesis about it which is built on the purest conjecture, but which I hope to show is not altogether devoid of probability. I ask you to regard this ditch as an ancient branch of the Cam. At the present time it is so straightened that it has lost all appearance of being a natural watercourse, and its continuity is so broken by the roadways which cross it and the trenches which at College boundaries connect it with the river, that it is difficult to regard it as anything but a series of unconnected moats. But of its continuity and ancient importance there is a singular proof. Throughout its course from St John’s ditch to Queens’ Green it serves as the boundary dividing S. Giles’s parish from the parishes on the eastern side of the river; it divides what was distinctively called Cambridge Field from the township whose open fields were never known as Cambridge

Field, but as Barnwell Field; it parts fields which were tithable to the three parishes at the Castle end and to S. Clement's from fields which were tithable to the other churches in the town. The main channel of the river only serves as a parish boundary in one part of its course, viz. where it parts S. Clement's parish from the parishes north of the river, and S. Clement's, as I have said, alone of the southern parishes, drew its tithes from the Cambridge Field. The bounds of the parishes of All Saints', S. Michael's, S. Edward's, and S. Botolph leap the river as if it were the most insignificant rivulet, and follow the line of the King's College ditch. That the present channel of the river was not actually insignificant in the middle ages, nor indeed less important than it is now, is sufficiently proved by the number of hithes which lined it on its eastern bank, but the ditch probably held a much more important relation to it in the 13th century and earlier than it did afterwards.

The cause of the subtraction of the river water from the ditch channel was, it can hardly be doubted, the erection of the mills above Queens' College and at Newnham. Between the artificial cuts which carry the water to these mills an old river course is plainly visible in the low ground of Sheep's Green. On this old branch formerly stood the mill called Zouch's mill, which was removed after 1352 when the Newnham mill, otherwise Mortimer's mill, was erected. After the construction of the Newnham mill and the diversion of the upper stream into the raised channel leading to it, the old course of the river dwindled into insignificance. But even so late as the end of last century a relic of it survived in the stream which passed under one of the bridges called Small Bridges, close to the Hermitage, now Professor Darwin's house, and so along the ditch on Queens' Green, joining the main river opposite the Bodley court of King's College. I suspect, though I have no evidence to prove it, that the Queens' ditch formerly threw off a branch to the back gate of King's College, and so formed a continuous watercourse with the King's College ditch. At present the connection between the two ditches is made by a

trench carried along the South side of the King's College grounds. This trench may be a very old one, as it is the boundary between the parishes of S. Edward's and S. Botolph's, but it is not unlikely that when the course of the ditch was altered the boundary was altered with it. From King's College back gate the channel continued through low-lying swampy ground to the gate of S. John's College which stands between the Wilderness and the Trinity paddocks. Its natural windings have been confined between straight banks, and here again the parish bounds have accommodated themselves to the alteration in its course. Throughout this part of its course it passed through land which formerly belonged exclusively to the Town of Cambridge.

At the point where the ditch entered what is now the S. John's College grounds it had on its eastern side the Trinity paddocks, which belonged to the Town until 1613, when they were conveyed to Trinity College. On the west side it had the narrow strip along which the walk is now carried. This strip curiously enough remained in the possession of the Town until so recent a date as 1805. At the northern end of the paddocks and the strip the ditch now turns eastwards at right angles and passes into the river. But here we have a striking piece of evidence that this was not its old course. The boundary of All Saints' parish, which has so far followed the line of the ditch, continues without any turn across an angle of the Wilderness, where it is marked in the Ordnance Survey as 'undefined,' and reappears a few yards further on following the course of the Bin Brook. This undefined boundary clearly determines the point of the junction of the King's College Ditch and the Bin Brook¹.

After this junction the combined stream had on its western side another piece of Town land, now included in the Wilderness. On its eastern side was the land now S. John's College Meadows. When or how these meadows were acquired by the

¹ Since this communication was read I have observed that Hammond's plan of Cambridge (1592) distinctly marks the King's College ditch as flowing into the Bin Brook channel.

College I do not know; a portion of them adjoining S. John's ditch was once a garden belonging to the Hospital.

Beyond the Wilderness the land north and west of the channel belonged to the Merton Hall estate. The successive owners of this land before it came into the possession of Merton College are rehearsed in the Hundred Rolls, but evidence is lacking to show that the property ever belonged to the Town.

In conclusion I may observe that in exceptional floods the river is apt to reassert its right to its long disused bed, and that residents at the Backs of the Colleges will long recollect the great torrent that in November, 1894, swept along the course of the ditch, which perhaps none of them suspected of having once been the legitimate channel of the river.

MONDAY, *May* 20, 1895.

W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The election of the following members was announced: Mr W. H. Downing, Earl's Court, Olton, Birmingham; James Bennett Peace, M.A., Emmanuel College; The Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn White, F.S.A., Rampton Rectory.

Mr E. M. BELOE, King's Lynn, made the following communication:

THE PADDERS' WAY AND ITS ATTENDANT ROADS.

I had the honour at a meeting of the Society on November 18, 1889, to trace the "Great Fen Road and its path to the Sea." I now treat of "The Padders' Way and its attendant Roads." With the Padders' Way is closely connected the system of roads attendant on it, and the forts raised on them for their defence and on the coast for its protection. These will form the subjects treated of in this paper.

The Head of the Way.

The sea cliff at Hunstanton is the headland where the coast of Norfolk bears eastward from the Wash. It forms the western promontory of a bay some two miles across, which has Gore Point for its eastern or rather northern extremity. At Gore Point the coast turns in earnest to the east and boldly faces the North Sea. Into this bay converge two great lines of inland communication. By the edge of the higher land runs the path to the sea of the Fen Road. Some two miles further along the bay near Gore Point at Holme runs the "Padders' Way," also protected by a ridge of land thrown out from the Chalk Hills, which form the boundary of the country.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

The whole of the coast line of the north-west of Norfolk was fortified, and there is a system in the line of fortresses, which defended the country through which these great lines of communication passed. These roads formed the means of access into the kingdom of the Iceni, and I wish to show how carefully this people guarded their shores.

As we come from the East the first of these coast defences is at Warham, and is known in the country as the "Danish Camp." It is a mile and a half inland, lying on a rising ground, formerly defended on one side by a lake-like morass. The other sides are guarded by double banks and ditches, with the entrance on the east. Due north of this camp, on a headland overlooking the sea, is a second work called "Warborough," which is translated the "Beacon Hill."

This word "War¹," which appears both in the name of the village, and of the outer work by the sea, is the equivalent of "guard." Similarly Warwick in Saxon times is Wearingwick—"Wearing" being Saxon for the Fortified Camp. Wareham in Dorset is named from its early British camp now defending the town within it, and Wargrave is the "guard dyke." In all these cases it seems reasonable to suppose that the defences

¹ See *The Danes in Lincolnshire*, Warden, p. 180.



"THE WAY,"
HOLME,
NORTHERN SIDE OF INNER CAMP.

were there when the Anglian settlement was made, and the new-comers named the places from the camps that they found.

The whole country by Warham is guarded by earthworks. Not half a mile eastward of a line between the camp and Warborough lies a great square intrenchment now in a plantation: and about a mile southward is the site of the Watch Tower overlooking all the surrounding country. In fact this district was evidently an important one. One fine tumulus still remains, and many others doubtless have succumbed to the plough.

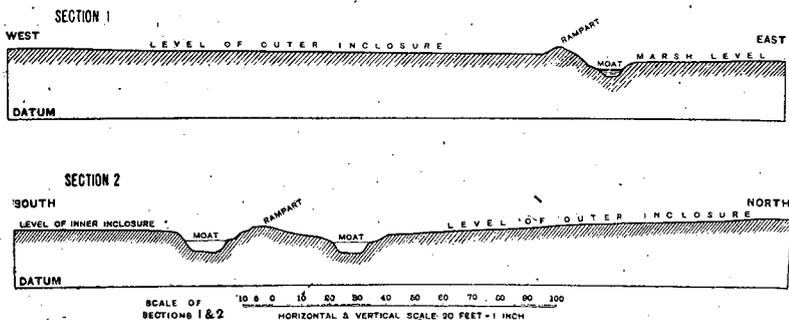
Five miles westward on the coast we come to Holkham. The church here is built on the ancient earthwork, and forms the centre of the settlement. Here again in the marsh, in a direct line north, by the sea, is a strong camp which skilfully makes use of the inequalities of the ground for its defence to the north and east, that is, on the side unprotected by the marsh.

Three miles westward again we come to the Fort at South Creake. It is six miles inland at the junction of two early roads leading to Syderstone and to Fakenham. Passing midway on the sea marsh the Roman camp at Brancaster; we arrive some six miles westward at Holme, where the Padders' Way comes to the sea, and we shall have presently to notice the completion of the line of fortifications at Rising.

We will now stop at this head of the way at Holme. The earthworks here are very marked in the marsh. In the front is the river which rises at Hunstanton and which passes to the sea at Thornham. The eastern side has a bank and dyke (see section No. 1, and also the Plate entitled "Holme"), but the south side has important defences dividing the outer from the inner work. Into this last the road actually entered.

The two guarded enclosures, for these are more of that character than camps, are divided by a bank with two broad moats on either side. This bank and dykes are so important that I have given a section, No. 2. They have hitherto quite escaped observation. They form one of the line of coast defences I have described.

It is my opinion that these defences from the sea were made before the Romans came to our shore. I will recall the description of Cæsar of this country as he found it. He says: "The maritime portion is inhabited by those who crossed over from the country of the Belgæ, for warfare and plunder (almost all of whom are called by the names of those States from which they sprang) and afterwards settled there and cultivated the lands." And he especially notices, in Book 2, Chapter 4, that Divitiacus held government of a great part of the country of the Suessiones as well as of Britain, so that his government appears to have been settled in the island when Cæsar came. It is suggested by Dr Guest (*Orig. Celtica*, Vol. II. p. 200) that the grand earthwork of the Wansdyke was made to defend this Belgic kingdom, if not by Divitiacus, by one of his earliest successors, and therefore was in existence before the Roman invasion.



Holme Earthworks.

Now, what Cæsar says of the southern part of England having been colonised by the Belgæ would equally apply to our northern kingdom. At the time of Cæsar strangers had been rushing in and were now settled on the coast. As the Wansdyke was made before Cæsar's time by the settlers in the south, so these earthworks were made by our earlier invaders, from whatever part they may have come, probably from the north of the Elbe. But here in Norfolk no Wansdyke was needed. Here the danger was from the sea against future invaders.

This need continued through the Roman times, for in the midst of these earlier fortifications the Romans made their camp at Brancaster¹ on the "Saxon shore"; that is on the shore exposed to the raids of the "Saxons," the common name of the stranger people. Another was at Garianonum (Burgh) on the east of the Iceni. It is clear then that the danger did not cease with the Roman occupation.

Nor was the South spared. The line of Roman camps made to defend the northern coast was continued at Richborough, Lymne, and Pevensey for southern defence. The Roman occupation no doubt for a time put a stop to the raids and settlements. But the account of Cæsar seems to show that invasion and settlement was going on before the Roman, just as it was at the time of Roman decay. If then I may venture an opinion contrary to that which is generally received, I suggest that it was at the time before Cæsar's landing, and in the period succeeding it, till stopped by the Romans themselves and the Roman camps, that an earlier breed of Northmen made and named the settlements. If so, it is to an earlier intrusion of the stranger into the country afterwards called "East Anglia" that we owe the northern nomenclature that prevails among us. The raids and conquests of the Northmen's army after 800, came too late to change the names of townships. The country had then long been conquered and governed by the Angles and its nomenclature fixed.

By some writers, however, all these earthworks, or nearly all, are identified with the comparatively modern "Burhs" mentioned in the *A. S. Chronicle*², and made for the most part by Aelfrida, the Lady of Mercia. Nothing can be more inconsistent. Those were made to defend a Saxon settlement always named. Here is no such settlement but a barren

¹ Bram is the edge or margin of sea and the land. Max Müller, *Science of Language*, 2nd series, p. 217. This is convertible to Bran, thus Bran-o-dunum (Brancaster) is the fort by the margin of the sea; the o being the connecting vowel inserted between the nouns, as is usual in Celtic compounds. Cf. All-obrogas. This connecting vowel, rarely preserved in Northern Celtic, is treated of by Dr Guest, *Orig. Celt.* Vol. II. p. 356, 357.

² *Saxon Chronicle*, M. R. Series, II. pp. 67, 71.

wasted coast. Holme has its bronze implements, and Castleacre its British urns, and it is to the British period the road and the camps should be given.

The Padders' Way.

From the enclosures at Holme by this wild shore, once covered with primæval forest, starts the Padders' Way, on its lonely course into the south folk of the kingdom of the Iceni. The Way goes southward up the range of hills, which I have said form the coastline, and soon reaches the first settlement of the early Northmen at Ringstead, a name given by the strangers, from their old home in Denmark, the burial place of their kings¹. The village itself stands on the later Fen Road Path. The older road, the Padders' Way, avoids this and all settlements, and goes straight to its first fortress at Castleacre. On leaving Ringstead it asserts itself up the hill to Neats Ling, a green road with hedges, and is an object well marked in the landscape. It is lost for a time in the fields, but was perfect in 1797 when Milne made his map. It is found entire for a mile at the hamlet of Littleport in Sedgeford where the Docking road crosses it. At Littleport is the "magazine" built by Hamon le Strange of Hunstanton, one of a great royalist family, a very interesting building of the time of the Civil War. The name is associated with roads—Littleport in Cambridgeshire is on the point where the Akeman street dips into the fen, and Littleport in Lynn is at "Highgate" where the road from *Gayton* ends at *Gaywood*. The enclosures have erased the road here for some two miles, except beside a plantation where its side does duty for the fence bank till it reaches Fring Cross. This word Cross does not denote a way-side Cross, it is the name for the older Crossways². Similarly the crossing of the Fosse and Watling Street north of Rugby is High Cross, and where the Ermine Street is passed at Tottenham is Tottenham High Cross, and nearer,

¹ See *The Great Fen Road*, p. 129.

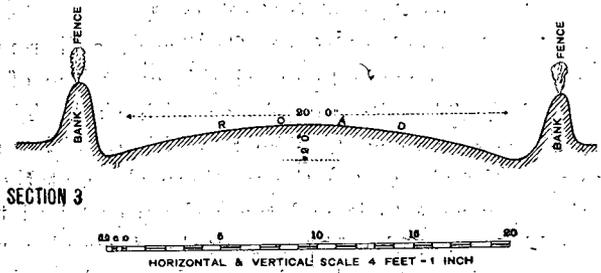
² See *Fen Road*, p. 125, for High Cross.



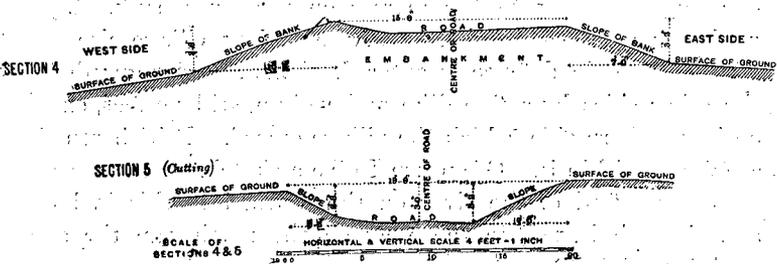
"THE WAY,"
ON LEAVING THE MINK,
ANMER.

on the Fen road west of Dersingham we have marked on a map of 1826 High Cross where a road passes it.

At Fring we catch a grand view of the Way as it goes over the chalk downs. I give a section of it (No. 3) here to show its form. I also give sections (Nos. 4 and 5) of the Fen Road Path at Appleton where it is taken through a cutting and on an embankment, to show the care and skill used in its construction. We have no example of this on the Padders' Way.



Section of Way at Fring Road.



Transverse sections of Street, Ford, Road, &c. at Appleton.

At Anmer, half way to Castleacre, we find the Way guarded by a strong earthwork¹ consisting of a circular mound and dike filled with water.

The country here abounds with the remains of settlers on the Way which this earthwork protected. The tumuli on

¹ This is liable to be missed—It is the centre of an osier car.

Anmer Minks, and Bircham Heath¹, named from villages some two miles on either side of the Way, are partly effaced, but that by the crossing of the Way with the Harpley Road stands clear and rises high against the sky. It is one of the finest on the road and is like that still left near on the Walton field². A plate marked Anmer is given showing the Way leaving the Mink.

Leaving these remains of its early inhabitants which are all grouped on the Way it continues its picturesque course still over the chalk downs, and passing some slight earthworks at Westacre High House it reaches Castleacre³.

The gigantic earthworks at Castleacre, still remaining nearly perfect, were made to guard this great line of inland communication. The site was chosen with skill. The river Nar runs here east to west. The two hills on either side of it come near the river. On the northern slope, at the point where the Way runs to it, and turns sharp eastward to pass the river higher up, the fort was made, a circular mound, stronger and of greater elevation to the north against the road, with deep dikes round it. On the south is a rectangular enclosure reaching to the morass on the river bank. These works form the eastern defence of the ancient village site from which the main defence is entered. This site was guarded on the other sides by a fine dike and vallum, still perfect, except on its northern side, which the village erased. British remains are found within it. Of an urn I give a sketch.

Over a ford of the river on the south, into this inclosure and through it, to join the Way on the north, ran the early road from Swaffham.

The road from the camp at Narborough, where great finds of the bronze period have been made, came here, south of the

¹ See *Ordnance Map* 10 for these.

² See *Fen Road*, p. 113.

³ The road from Massingham to Grimstone crosses the Padders' Way. To the east of this road on the heath are circular depressions showing the site of a pre-historic village, and in a gravel pit are found palæolithic stone celts and the lower part of the stag horn fashioned to a pick, as found at Grimes Graves.

river, to the Padders' Way, and within a mile on the road north of the river is the Saxon settlement marked by its extensive cemetery. And again the road eastward, from the British entrenchments at Mileham, passing by a small Wood, full of the earliest examples of pre-historic life, ran into the Padders' Way a few yards north of the fortress. All these met at Castleacre and were guarded by this first important station which protected the road after it left the sea.



Urn found at Castleacre.

It has not perhaps been sufficiently remarked that the people who made the early roads also made fortifications for their defence. I will give examples.

In the south of Shropshire the Salopian Watling Street can be traced for many miles, not only in its humble course, for it

runs some $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the highway, but by the names of the places near it. There is Church Stretton and other variations of Stretton and Stretford¹, and perhaps of greater interest Yatton, the Way-town. As this road runs south and approaches more broken ground it has at Stretton on either side two very grand forts. That to the east is Caradóc, on the brow of the hill rising straight from the plain, and on its head is seen the circular trench of the camp and on the ridge the trenches which gash its outline². On the other side of the valley are the Bodbury rings, shewing clear on the Long Mynd mountains. These two works stand sentinels to guard the road as it approaches a country, which was probably more unsettled. On the same road, within two miles, is another camp. Another Watling Street, which runs from the Tees northward, is fortified on either side by many camps and earthworks which extend quite into Roman times. Of those on the Icknield Street we have to speak afterwards.

The clearest example of this fortifying of roads is nearer home and of great importance: the earthworks at Bungay were made to guard the ford over the Stone Street, the ancient way from the Venta Icenorum to the sea. Bungay³ is the Fort-Ford; Bun is the British for a raised mound, and equivalent almost to Dun. In East Anglia it is not uncommon, we have both Bunwell and Bunfield. Gay, of course, is Way⁴. The relative position of the earthworks to the ford makes this explanation of the name the more certain. The road turns sharp westward

¹ Stretford road is the local name of the Fen path between Appleton and Shernborne; an important piece, from which sections are taken. See *Fen Road Path*, p. 126.

² The tradition in the country is that it was the scene of the last stand of Caractacus.

³ It is extraordinary how writers of authority distort names—Bungay is attributed by Dr Isaac Taylor in *Words and Places* to be Bongué, a good ford, a purely French name for a British fort of early date.

⁴ I have discovered that this interchange of G — and W — in Norfolk names was referred to by Mr Gurdon in his essay on the Antiquity of the Castle of Norwich, written in the year 1728.

over the ford of the Waveney, and goes straight up the hill, and turns southward under the fort.

But to return to Castleacre, and its makers. Mr Harrod *Castles and Abbeys*, page 105, in his examination "of the south and west defences of the village area found a large quantity of pottery of undoubted Roman make—some of the flanges and necks of ollæ are still in my possession." This and Blomfield's *Notices of Coins of Vespasian and Constantine* proved to Mr Harrod that the west bank was of Roman construction. But the finding of a few inconsiderable bits of Roman pottery scarcely establishes this. Mr Bloom who was vicar for many years of the parish and a very careful observer, in his history of Castleacre puts the case with more reason; he says¹: "The simple fact of a few coins and other articles of Roman handicraft having occasionally though rarely been brought to light within the limits of the parish, whilst they indicate its proximity does not by any means authorize us to appropriate the precise place of Roman sojournment."

In my opinion, Castleacre is in its entirety British and early British, like the road which it protects. Roman camps were always made on a fixed plan. They were square or in later imperial times rectangular. They had their four gates, their *principia* and their other roadways. Every arm of the service had its proper and fixed place within the enclosure. And all this, whether the camp was a temporary work, made on the march, or fixed. To add an irregular piece to a British earthwork was contrary to their practice and impossible for their arrangement—on the contrary they formed encampments some 2 to 4 miles from the earlier British settlements, as at Brancaster near Holme, Caister near Venta Icenorum (Norwich) and Caistor by Yarmouth near Burgh. If there is a Roman encampment attached to guard the central portion of the Way it would be the Roman encampments of Ashill, on which so large a number of Roman urns were found, but this would seem rather to be a fortified settlement than a camp.

¹ Bloom's *Notices, Historical and Antiquarian, of the Castle and Priory of Castleacre*, p. 88.

I have said the "Way" on reaching Castleacre turns eastward at right angles in order to obtain a place more convenient for passage over the river. I have found this to be its ordinary habit; having overcome the difficulty it goes straight on its course again¹. Our Way clears the river at Newton some two miles above the earthworks of Castleacre and goes southwards for some hundred yards. It is then lost. Here and at Ringstead are the only two breaks. At Ringstead the course, though for a short time obliterated, can be supplied with certainty, but here there is some opening for doubt. I will try to mend the gap and give my reason for the manner of doing it. I will ask you to refer to the one-inch ordnance map², for in the map annexed to this paper I have feared to cause confusion by inserting additional names. You will see on the ordnance map the short line of the road which remains after the turn southward; produced, this line will meet the undoubted line of the Padders' Way, where it passes the G. E. R. I take that as a useful point. On this line are marked Little Palgrave, Great Palgrave, and Palgrave Hall. At Palgrave Hall is a suggestion of the Way itself. All these are in a straight course from Newton, where the road turns south. Now, I take it that this is the path of the Padders' Way now utterly obliterated, and I give a reason additional to the line being direct from point to point. Further down the undoubted track of the Way is a manor house, called Pety-gard—in Blomfield it is written Padegates, pathgate, clearly the manor of the "pathway." Similarly I would suggest that Palgrave is Pathgrave, and for the latter half of the word Palgrave, I would compare the name of the great fortification, the *Pfahlgraben*, between the Rhine and Danube, which divided Germany from the Roman Empire. There the first half of the word, *pfahl*, has a different derivation, from *palus* a stake: but the latter half, shews *grave* or

¹ This habit of early roads turning abruptly at right angles in face of difficulty to seek an easier passage was observed by Mr McLangham, "Memoir of the Northern Watling Street," p. 19, *Arch. Inst.* He mentions a remarkable instance of this in the fosse between Bath and Cirencester, where it is repeatedly done up the stream as in the Padders' Way.

² Map 182.

grave used as here, for an artificial cutting, whether for the purpose of fortification or as in Bygrave on the Icknield Way for a road.

Besides the evidences of this name we have the additional evidence of the pre-historic remains with which both Swaffham and Sporle abound. I have bronze instruments and stone arrow-heads found at Sporle, and one of the rarest stone celts from Swaffham was only last year acquired by the British Museum at the Bateman sale.

After passing the Railway the Road forms the "Procession¹ Lane" which has the manor of Padegates, mentioned above, on its eastern side. Leaving the village of North Pickenham, where it has to contend with a stream which here runs parallel to the Way, it turns sharp eastward, and, clearing the river by a ford, goes again on its southern course, this time doing duty for a main way called "Walsingham Way." Tradition gives to many Ways in Norfolk the fame of being Pilgrims' Ways, leading to Walsingham. There seems no reason here for this distinction, but it shows that the road in question was always important in the eyes of the people. A little further on its course is again embarrassed by a stream and marshy and hilly ground around the Church of Threxton. I have here made great effort, by scouring and examining the surroundings, to find any trace of a Way going to the north of the stream and there is not the slightest sign of one. The Way goes over the stream and turns immediately, as its custom is, east for a mile and a half, and then goes for its whole length southward.

This is the most important part of the road in all its course, as forming a centre of communication for the Kingdom of the Iceni, even greater than the meeting of the Ways at Castleacre. This importance is marked by the local names. The country is called the "Wayland," and the Hundred takes the name from it. Close by its course is Watton, the "Way-town," in the

¹ Corrupted into Sessions Lane. The road here divides Swaffham and Sporle and the procession beating the bounds between the two parishes went down this lane.

centre of the Way Land. And the map will show that the roads here come, as at Castleacre, from all sides¹. The first joins the Padders' Way at South Pickenham at the point where the road turns eastward over the ford. This is the great road running through the settlements of Hilborough and Ickburgh, names suggestive of early defences. Another road comes from Thetford, joining the Padders' Way at the turn which it takes at Little Cressingham through Threxton, and a third joins at a point south-east of the mound and dyke and the great earthworks of Buckenham. The whole of these junctions as it were make the district important in early days as a means of communication, and it must have been, like the heaths of Anmer and Bircham, thickly populated in pre-historic times. Just where the road turns off from it to the south-east at Little Cressingham, was found² close by the side of the road in the year 1849, the burial place of a chief with his armour and gold breast plate and dagger, all evidently Celtic. At Threxton nearer Watton, on the estate of Mr Thomas Barton adjoining the Padders' Way, has been found from time to time a large quantity of bronze and stone implements.

When "The Way" turns south from the Watton Road it goes six miles to Wretham, with the early tracks on it clearly defined, but with no sound of traffic. It still avoids villages, and many pleasant days I have passed in examining its path in the sandy heaths and pine woods, through which it silently runs, looking forward to the hospitality of Mr Tillet and his family at the "Eagle," at Stone Bridge, Wretham.

In this stretch it presents no noticeable point. The soil is barren land with deep depressions, which have in the past been filled with water. One of these gives its name to Merton, Mereton the home of the noble Earl from whom I have received much kindness in these researches. Wretham has been my base for the careful and ever doubtful examination of its course

¹ I have placed on the map by a brown colour the attendant roads that join the Way, and I have also coloured green the "Wayland" as it is now defined by the Hundred.

² For a full description of this find see *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. III. p. 1.



"THE WAY,"
ON THE HEATH,
WRETHAM.

to its end. Wretham on the Way has strong marks of its early inhabitants. In the meres to which I have referred have been found the Lake dwellings of our ancestors, and there are their works in bronze. And to these times may the making of our road be referred. For where the people were there would be the road, and, it is to be remarked, nowhere on the Road itself have Roman remains been found.

We will now take our survey from Wretham. The Road goes under the Railway Bridge with a slight turn eastward and then south-east over the heath, passing on its western side at some distance the settlement of Roudham.

There a road crosses it from Suffolk, travelling by Thetford and Wymondham to the earthworks of the Iceni at Norwich, and having, as the custom is, its forts at Thetford and Wymondham and near it the fine British earthworks at Buckenham. The Way then passes on to the river Thet in a clearly defined track, but there is some difficulty in ascertaining how it cleared the Rivers, the Thet and the Little Ouse. The country is too fenny for a ford and the banks lie too low and have no signs of a bridge. It must have been by planks and stakes, but of these there are no remains.

The path of the road from Wretham to this point, through an avenue of firs and over the wildest heath land, is perhaps its most picturesque part. (See plate entitled "On the Heath, Wretham.") Even to trace its line upon the map running straight through this barren country gives us a feeling of surprise and interest: and as one sits by its side and rests, one thinks of the path from the sea from which it has come, of its early travellers and their tribal government, their wars, their religion and their daily life, all past and with no record save by its material remains.

From the Thet to the Little Ouse, the track is hard to find, but fortunately the Ordnance Survey of this district was made as early as 1837¹, and this must be our guide. The Way is clearly shown on it over the hill from the river Thet to the Little Ouse. After passing this river into Suffolk it reappears

¹ North Norfolk was completed in 1824.

PADDERS WAY

MAP OF WAY
AND ITS
ATTENDANT ROADS
1895.

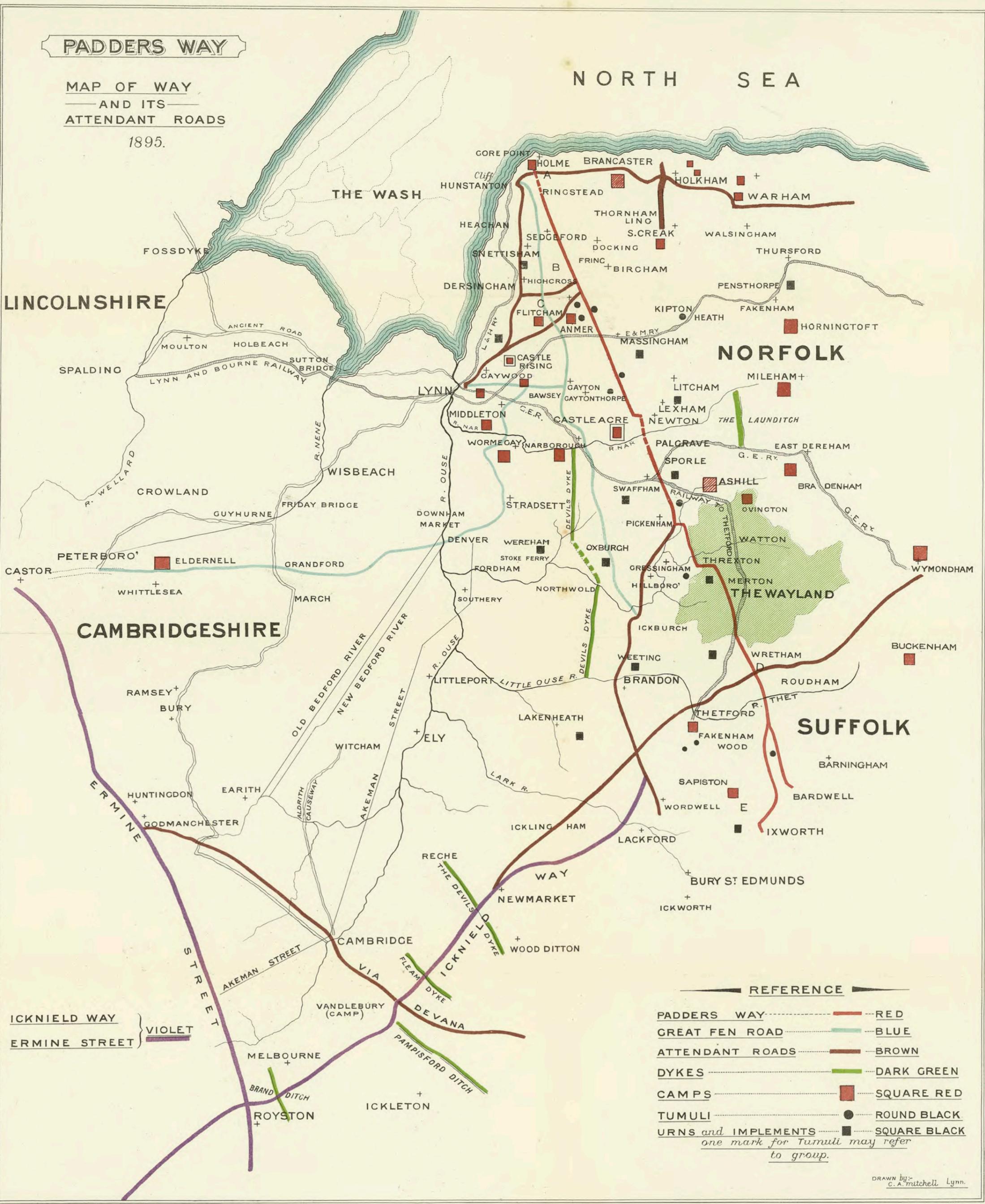
NORTH SEA

LINCOLNSHIRE

NORFOLK

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SUFFOLK



- REFERENCE
- PADDERS WAY RED
 - GREAT FEN ROAD BLUE
 - ATTENDANT ROADS BROWN
 - DYKES DARK GREEN
 - CAMPS SQUARE RED
 - TUMULI ROUND BLACK
 - URNS and IMPLEMENTS SQUARE BLACK
- one mark for Tumuli may refer to group.*

through the rough low ground and ascends the hill to the junction, where a road leaves it, going by Fakenham Wood. Of this branch afterwards. The "Padders' Way" is marked from this point on the map of 1837 over the Heath for some four miles to where the Hornington and Barmingham road crosses it. But no vestige of it exists till it has nearly reached this crossing. There are two cottages there marked on the map of 1837, and the woman who lives in one of them is the daughter of the old tenant, and her father has often talked of the heath and the inclosure and remembered the Padders' Way running down the garden. It was the boundary of the Parish of Bardwell, and, in making the hedge down this boundary, a small portion of the side of the road was left as a bank, and the edge of it for some distance remains. The grandson, an intelligent lad, told us that, in ploughing, the soil some 15 feet from the hedge is found to be sandy, but the field is stiff land: this extends through several fields. Such indications are all that I have been able to gather of this part of its course. Southward of the cross-road the map indicates its course for a mile in the direction between Stanton and Bardwell, and there all record of it ends.

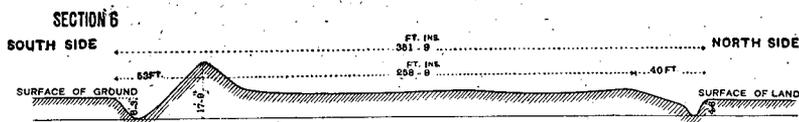
I said there was a branch which left it after the crossing of the Little Ouse by Fakenham Wood. This is a made road and for some time I took it to be the course of the Way. It runs with a slight break down to Bardwell and onwards south as an ordinary highway to Ixworth¹. Here the country was early settled, and to guard the road and its end, they made the large encampment at Fakenham close to the river and marked "Burnt Hall Plantation" on the Ordnance Map. See Section 6.

At the southern end of this road and also to the west of it at Lakenheath and Mildenhall the country is full of remains of the stone and bronze ages, many of which are in the collection of Sir J. Evans².

¹ The Watling Street is divided at Canterbury; one path to Richborough, another to Dover, and a third to Lymne.

² Joseph Warren of Ixworth, a travelling clockmaker, made a fine collection which passed into the hands of Sir John Evans. See the volumes on Stone and Bronze Implements and coins.

Such remains are not found in any abundance further south, which may perhaps show that the road ended in a rich and populous country.



Fakenham, Suffolk. Transverse section of Camp.

To this north-west division of the Kingdom of the Iceni the Icknield Way came through Icklingham in a straight line north-eastward till it reached a point within six miles of the last traced point of the Padders' Way¹ (see map to this paper). The two roads come up here into the same country, and though their connection is not clearly traceable they probably formed communication the one with the other, the great War Path of the Iceni² with our own Way. If so the Padders' road may be the path to the sea of the Great Icknield Way, as the other road, "the Street" before treated of, was the path to the sea of the Great Fen Road. This is only a suggestion, but the evidence of the map perhaps makes it almost certain.

Attendant Roads³.

These are but slightly less important than those I have described. They unite the great roads and complete the system of track ways of the Iceni; a reference to the map clearly shows

¹ In the Map of Suffolk the line of the Icknield Way is continued by the boundary line of the Hundreds of Lackford and Blackborne straight to the Little Ouse south of Thetford. If this defines its later path it goes within six miles only of the Padders' Way. The ridge of hills which joins the two ways teems with British remains. To the east of the road are tumuli and to the west the Seven Hills (tumuli) are visible from the whole county.

² The name in Anglo Saxon charters is *Icenhilde Wey*. *Wey* is clear and *Hilde* is war battle—thus the war-path of the Iceni.

³ I consider the Fen Road Path was made after the system of the Padders' Way was formed. By the map it seems to cut its path northward and therefore to be later than, and independent of the older system. This part therefore does not treat directly of the Fen Road Path.

this. The Padders' Way is coloured red, the Fen Road blue, and the attendant roads are coloured brown.

The first in importance, for it is almost a chief road itself, is the one that joins the road from Gayton to Gaywood¹. It is the great coast road and goes from this junction northwards to Wootton (Woodton) through the forest which has its ancient remains in Reffley Wood, by the "Gap" still called Wootton Gap², made to allow the road to pass. It then passes northward over the heath till it gains a kind of promontory, on which the great fort was made to protect it at Rising. This grand earthwork overlooking the road is on the same plan as Castleacre but the moats cut in sand have a grander outline. Here have been found several bronze pahlstaves, marking the early origin of the settlement³, and not one Roman coin, urn, or remains of any kind. It was no doubt deserted when the early Celt was driven inland, and the few Roman remains at Castleacre merely point to a slight occupation by that people of the earlier works. I have already described these earthworks and the village defences⁴.

As at Castleacre, the fort is placed where the road turns. The road thence goes down the hill over the head of what was an arm of the Wash, now dry, and immediately on its gaining the high land on the opposite heath we find a Roman settlement, where urns of a beautiful blue clay were found in a gravel pit, which are now at Sandringham. The original British road is seen here a few yards to the east of the Turnpike Road and nearly parallel with it. This is lost in a mile or two but the road goes on its way as a highway. It branches eastward to the Padders' Way, crossing the Fen Road Path at Dersingham by the Ling. It passes Snettisham, which furnishes bronze weapons and ancient pottery⁵, and there again it branches off to the Padders' Way crossing, as it must need do, the Fen Road

¹ See *Great Fen Road*, p. 115.

² Fodderstone Gap near Shouldham is another instance of the name, the Cutting of the Wood for the Way, for it could not be a Gap through hills.

³ See *Norwich Volume of the Arch. Institute*, 1847, p. xxvi.

⁴ See *Castle Rising*, "The Barons, the Borough, the Franchise," by E. M. B.

⁵ Norwich Museum.

path at Sedgeford. This attendant way passes by no early settlement from Rising to its end at Heacham. There it bends to form its last link to the Fen Road Path and the Way at Ringstead. I have spent some pains on this coast road on account of its importance and the interest of the remains on it. It may be considered to begin again at Holme, where it starts from the head of the Padders' Way going under the camp at Brancaster to the earthworks at Warham.

Several other attendant ways have been indicated as we passed them in the paper. One passes through Massingham Heath, another through Anmer. At Castleacre there are the roads from Narboro, one on the north of the Nar having on it the Saxon settlement and cemetery, and the other south of the river, this last directly joining the two forts; another comes from Mileham. At Watton a whole group goes into the Wayland, and south is the road from Thetford to Wymondham. Further still southward the road by the fort at Fakenham.

This system seems to show one design made by a great people on their settlement in the country after their invasion and conquest.

The forts at Castleacre and Castle Rising being similar in plan and character on distant parts of the system seem to have been made by one dominant race, perhaps by the same that made the Icknield Way, and the grand dikes and gigantic earthworks¹ on it, perhaps also the same that surprised Cæsar by their war chariots, for war chariots required roads for their passage. Again there is a line of forts which fringed the coast on one scheme of inner and outer works by the shore, and all lying in line of communication with each other, from Rising to Warham.

I have thus endeavoured in this paper to set out and show that these great Ways from the inland country to the sea with their attendant roads and guarded fortresses were the result of one well considered system, the work of one people and nearly of one time.

¹ Dr Guest. There were six gigantic earthworks in 80 miles. *Orig. Celt.*, Vol. II. pp. 240, 241.

The following communication by Dr M. R. JAMES, who was unable to be present through ill-health, was taken as read.

ON THE WALL PAINTINGS IN WILLINGHAM CHURCH.

The series of wall-paintings discovered during the recent restoration of Willingham Church does not, interesting as it is, call for a particularly long description. The paintings are for the most part easily decipherable—at least for those who have any experience at all in such matters: and they conform—save in one respect—to types already well known. This fact does not rob them of their value; it may rather help us towards determining their origin, in the future.

Before we study the pictures, however, we should, I think, express our lively appreciation of the very great amount of skill and pains which have been spent by the Rector, Mr Watkins, in laying them bare and in preserving and photographing them. He has set an example which other clergymen, to whom it may fall to make similar discoveries, cannot do better than follow¹.

The paintings which are to be described are all on the nave walls of the Church. We will look at these walls one by one, and take stock of what we find upon them.

I. *East Wall.* The Last Judgment, as usual, is found here. The figure of the Judge, of the Virgin and St John Baptist interceding and of the attendant angels with the instruments of the Passion have disappeared. The complete figure of an angel with a trumpet, and the arm of the other, remain. There remain, on either side of the crown of the chancel arch, figures rising from their graves: then on the spectator's *left*, the nude souls of the Blessed being ushered into Paradise by St Peter, while on the *right*, the Lost are hurried into the monstrous jaws of Hell. The pictures of

¹ Mr Watkins has been so kind as to read my proofs and correct from his intimate knowledge of the paintings the impressions I had received of them in two or three visits. He has also added the substance of a note on the paintings on the South aisle.

Heaven and Hell are carried a little round the corner on to the North and South walls respectively.

This painting is of the fifteenth century.

II. *South Wall, from East.*

1. *The Visitation.* The Virgin, on the *left*, is greeted by St Elizabeth. Both figures are nimbed: the Virgin's head is bare and her hair flows over her shoulders. St Elizabeth's head is covered. On the left of the Virgin's head is a scroll inscribed *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*; by St Elizabeth is another, inscribed *Benedicta tu es in mulieribus*.

This is again a fifteenth-century painting, and seems rather early in that century. The subject is not an especially common one in mural paintings.

2. The wall all round and below this picture is covered with a rich diaper work of roses and dark conventional flowers on a red ground, interspersed with shields. The same treatment is applied to the Eastern portion of the North wall.

One shield is below the feet of St Elizabeth, on the right. It bears the Five Wounds of Christ and the Crown of Thorns.

The next shield is that of the Five Wounds of Christ represented by the wounded Hands, Feet, and Heart.

The third bears the Tau-shaped Cross and two scourges.

This diaper work seems to be of the fourteenth century: at least it is earlier than the other paintings.

3. Between the two last shields is a fragment of another fifteenth-century painting, oblong in shape, of which only the lower end remains. On it we see the drapery of a large figure surrounded by rays, a cloud on the right, and a crowned demi-angel below the feet: enough, in short, to show that the subject was the Assumption of the Virgin.

4. In the spandrels of the arches have been painted, in the seventeenth century, the Ten Commandments, in black letter. Part of the Fourth Commandment is legible to me, but none of the others. For the position in which we find them, we may compare that of the late paintings of the Shields of the

Patriarchs in West Walton Church. They are painted, as Mr Watkins tells me, *over* the Apostles, and are therefore the latest work we have to deal with.

5. Above the shield of the Five Wounds, and rather to the left, are the remains of a colossal figure coarsely drawn. From other more complete figures which we shall encounter, we can tell that this is one of a series of the Twelve Apostles painted early in the seventeenth century after the present roof, which is dated 1613.

Two more figures of the Apostles come next. One of these is St James the Less.

6. Westernmost on this wall are three female figures, somewhat smaller in scale and somewhat less coarsely drawn than the Apostles, but not materially removed from them in date.

These figures are in some respects the most unusual and interesting part of the paintings in the Church.

They represent

- (1) Faith holding a chalice in the right hand and a cross in the left.
- (2) Hope with an anchor by her.
- (3) Charity with two naked children nestling in her robe.

III. *North wall, from west.*

1. The three remaining Virtues are the first figures on this wall. They are Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice: the Moral Virtues, as opposed to the Theological: Justice is the only one plainly visible, and, as usual, she holds the scales. Prudence has a mirror.

2. Parts of five out of the six figures of Apostles who originally occupied this wall are also visible. The easternmost seems to be St James the Great: another of St Simon with his saw: but none of the others are, to me at least, certainly identifiable.

3. The first painting, of fourteenth or fifteenth century work, is one of St George and the Dragon. The figure of St George is almost wholly gone: but in the upper *l.* corner

the city with the King and Queen of Egypt looking out from it are visible. Below is the broken lance: the dragon and the horse's legs are seen on the r., and the Princess and lamb are decipherable also.

4. Next comes a tall narrow picture of St Christopher: staff in hand, Child Christ on shoulder, and water and fishes about his feet. This is, as regards style, the oldest painting in the nave, and might be of the fourteenth century. The timbers of the roof have interfered with it; also the diaper-work is discernible under it, and must therefore be older. The position is the right one for a picture of St Christopher, in so far as it is on the north wall. But normally the saint is placed directly opposite the south door, so as to be the first object on which the eye of the worshipper should fall when he entered the Church.

5. The Annunciation comes next to this. It belongs to the same series as the Visitation on the S. wall. The Angel is on the left, and has the usual scroll, with *Aue gracia plena dominus (tecum)*: on the Virgin's scroll is *Ecce ancilla domini, fiat (mihi secundum verbum tuum)*.

At this point the diaper-work of roses interspersed with shields recommences.

The shields which remain are:

(1) party per pale: on the dexter side apparently a bear (?), and on the sinister a lion rampant *gules*.

(2) *Gules*, three crowns *or*, for Ely. The crown in base has a sceptre in it.

6. Above this are the remains of a draped figure of fifteenth century work, of which I can make nothing. It is likely enough to have belonged to another scene in the life of the Virgin.

We will now arrange the paintings in order of time.

1. *Fourteenth century.*

Diaper-work with shields.	N. and S. walls.
St Christopher.	N. wall.
St George and the Dragon.	S. wall.

2. *Fifteenth century.*

The Annunciation.

The Visitation.

The Assumption.

(Fragmentary subject.)

The Last Judgment.

N. and S. walls.

W., N. and S. walls.

3. *Seventeenth century (after 1613).*

The Twelve Apostles.

The Virtues.

The Ten Commandments.

N. and S. walls.

These paintings may all of them be called *devotional* in character, save the diaper-work and shields, which are *decorative*. This devotional class of paintings form by far the largest proportion of our extant material. The other great category is the *historical* or *didactic*, which consists in the presentment of a considerable series of scenes from the Bible or from the life of a saint. The frescoes in St John's and St Anselm's Chapels at Canterbury Cathedral, and the Eton and Winchester paintings lately described by me, are leading specimens of this class. But the St Georges, St Christophers, Joys of the Virgin and Last Judgments are all intended to excite the devotion of worshippers or to point some allusion in a preacher's discourse; or, again, they stand there in fulfilment of a vow made, or as the expression of the affection felt, by some parishioner or curate, to the person represented.

When we find them in churches which either belonged to some large religious house or were near neighbours of such an establishment, we may fairly conjecture that they were executed by some member of the monastery in question. It is likely enough that a monk who had some facility in painting was specially deputed to go round the churches of his district from time to time and either execute fresh orders or touch up old and faded frescoes. I have never yet lighted upon any evidence which proved this: it is merely a guess, though it is a sufficiently common and probable one.

In the present case one would naturally imagine that the

Pre-Reformation paintings at Willingham were executed by a monk from the neighbouring Priory of Ely.

[Since the above paintings were discovered, the restoration of the S. aisle has been taken in hand. Here the following remains have been discovered :

(1) In the west wall, in a lancet window blocked up when the aisle was extended in cent. xiv., are remains of scroll-work, and two figures, one on either side of the window, of female saints: one has a book, the other a palm branch. Mr C. E. Keyser dates them at 1250.

(2) Many remains of painting on the S. walls, chiefly consisting of frames with black letter inscriptions.]

The Secretary exhibited: (1) a collection of pottery and fragments of stained glass, found in digging for the foundations of the additions to the Physical Laboratory in Free School Lane; (2) Pottery and glass found at Jesus College; (3) a large Dutch glass bottle, and an earthenware beer vessel from Wales, presented to the Society by Lady Paget.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING, *May 29, 1895.* W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Annual Report, which was adopted, as follows :

During the past session eight meetings have been held, four in the afternoon and four in the evening. One of the afternoon meetings was held in the Hall of Jesus Collegé, by the kind permission of the Master and Fellows. The average attendance in the afternoon has been 29, and in the evening 31.

Sixteen communications have been made, namely: By the Rev. C. L. Acland: *On Norse remains in North Britain.* By Mr E. M. Beloe: *On the Padders Way.* By Mr J. W. Clark: *On some ancient libraries in England and France.* By Mr Arthur

Gray: *On the watercourse called Cambridge in relation to the River Cam and Cambridge Castle.* By Professor Hughes: *Exhibition of a collection of Pottery from a new locality at Chesterford.* By Dr James: (a) *On some fragments of Fifteenth century painted glass from the windows of King's College Chapel together with notes upon the painted glass in the side chapels.* (b) *On the wall paintings in Willingham Church* (taken as read). By Mr Macalister: (a) *On some antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Bandyleg Walk.* (b) *On Killeen Cormac, co. Kildare* (taken as read). By Dr Pearson: *On the Cambridgeshire subsidies* (taken as read). By the Rev. John Watkins: *On the architectural history of Willingham Church.* By the Treasurer: *On a copy of Linacre's Galen de Temperamentis, Cambridge, 1521, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.* By the Secretary: (a) *On a chalice, paten, and alms-dish from Westley Waterless.* (b) *On a recently discovered bridge over the King's Ditch.* (c) *On the conventual buildings of the Priory of S. Radegund.* (d) *Exhibition of recent finds of pottery, &c.*

During the session the Society has printed two Parts of its *Proceedings*, namely, XXXV. and XXXVI., thereby completing the Second Volume of the New Series. *Ingulf's Historia Croylandensis*, by the Rev. W. G. Searle, and *The Abbey of S. Edmund at Bury*, by Dr James, have also been issued as Nos. XXVII. and XXVIII. of the *Octavo Publications*. The Council regret to have to announce the loss to the Society of the services of J. W. Clark, M.A., the Registry of the University, as Editor of the Society's *Proceedings*. The pressure of Mr Clark's official duties has compelled him to resign the work, and S. M. Leathes, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, has agreed to succeed him. Mr Leathes is also editing for the Society the First Volume of the Luard Memorial Edition of the *Records of the University*. This volume, comprising "Grace Book A", is now in the press, and, it is hoped, will be issued to subscribers shortly. A considerable number of subscribers' names has already been received for Volumes II. to V., but more are required before they can be taken in hand. "Grace Book B" has been transcribed at the expense of the Society.

The following additions have been made to the list of Societies in union for the exchange of Publications, namely: The Glasgow Archæological Society, The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Two excursions were made in the summer of 1894. On 12th July a party of 41 visited Denny Abbey and Landbeach. The former place was generously thrown open by Mr Dimock, the tenant. Mr Arthur Gray gave an account of the fraternities of various orders by whom the Abbey had been successively occupied. The plan of the buildings was explained by the Secretary, who afterwards conducted the party over them. On arriving at Landbeach the visitors were hospitably received by the Rector and Mrs Stephen. The Rector gave an account of the architecture and history of the rectory and church. The second excursion was made on 1st Aug. to Over and Willingham. A party of 50 drove to Over Church, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. J. T. Galloway. After inspecting the church they drove to Willingham, where they were entertained at tea by the Rector and Mrs Watkins. The Rector subsequently gave a full historical description of the church, and a detailed account of the restoration and of the discoveries made during its progress. The remarkable series of wall-paintings were explained by Dr James. The same gentlemen have since dealt with both these subjects in greater detail at ordinary meetings of the Society.

An Exhibition of Old Plate has been held in the Fitzwilliam Museum during the present month, by the kind permission of the Syndicate. The Exhibition was open during the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May. It was visited by over 5,000 persons, and rather more than 1,000 copies of the catalogue were sold. In carrying out the work the Council obtained the assistance of a number of gentlemen forming a general committee of management, the arrangement of details being placed in the hands of an Executive Committee consisting of four members of the Council. The Council wish to take this opportunity of thanking all, whether private individuals or the representatives of

corporate or other bodies, who have lent objects for exhibition, and of expressing their appreciation of the liberal way in which they placed their treasures at the disposal of the Committee.

The long services of Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Professor of Botany, one of the founders of the Society, and for many years its most active supporter, appear to the Council to demand some special recognition. In accordance with the Laws, Professor Babington's term of office as Vice-President terminates to-day. The Council propose therefore that he be asked to accept the permanent post of Honorary Vice-President of the Society.

The Council have sought to extend the sphere of influence of the Society and to make its work more complete by availing themselves of the services of a number of gentlemen living in various parts of the county. The following gentlemen, some of whom are members of the Society, have kindly consented to act as Local Secretaries for their respective districts:

Charles Peter Allix, Esq., M.A., Swaffham Prior House; Ernest Borissow, Esq., The Brewery House, Huntingdon; The Rev. Henry James Carter, M.A., Duxford; William Henry Clarke, Esq., Chatteris; The Rev. John William Edward Conybeare, M.A., Barrington; The Rev. John Hawke Crosby, B.A., The College, Ely; Colonel Harry Frost, West Wrattling; William Henry Hall, Esq., Six Mile Bottom, Little Wilbraham; Sanders Holben, Esq., Barton; Alexander Peckover, Esq., LL.D., Lord Lieutenant of the County, Wisbech; The Rev. William Graham Foster Pigott, M.A., Abington Pigotts; The Rev. Salisbury James Murray Price, M.A., S. Ives; The Rev. John Cyprian Rust, M.A., Soham; The Ven. Archdeacon Vesey, LL.D., Huntingdon; The Rev. John Remington Wilson, M.A., Guilden Morden; The Rev. John Watkins, M.A., Willingham Rectory.

The numbers of the Society continue to rise slowly but steadily. During the past year nineteen new members have been elected, but the Society has lost fourteen members by death and by retirement. There are now 307 Members, of whom 15 are Honorary Members, and 52 are Life Members.

Among those who have died are two Honorary Members, Commendatore Giovanni Battista de Rossi, of Rome, and Professor Heinrich Brunn, of Munich. Nor can the Council pass by without a word of affectionate commemoration two old members of the Society, the Rev. Edmund Venables, Canon and Precentor of Lincoln, and Mr Samuel Sandars, whose joint work on Great S. Mary's Church forms the tenth *Octavo Publication* of the Society. Canon Venables was a member of the Society from 1842 for several years. Mr Sandars was elected in 1868, and continued a member till his death.

The Seal which now appears on the documents and publications of the Society has been adopted by the Council as combining in one design the Arms of the University, the Borough and the Diocese.

The Treasurer's statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, was laid on the table.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing academical year :

President : W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A.

Honorary Vice-President : Professor BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Vice-President : J. BASS MULLINGER, M.A.

Members of Council :

J. W. CLARK, M.A.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A.

The REV. W. G. SEARLE, M.A.

C. E. GRANT, M.A.

Treasurer : R. BOWES, Esq.

Secretary : T. D. ATKINSON, Esq.

Auditors :

W. W. R. BALL, M.A.

Alderman GEORGE KETT.

The following gentlemen were elected Honorary Members :

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Dr WILHELM DÖRPFELD.

Dr RODOLFO LANCIANI.

The Election of the following members was announced:
 DAVID HERBERT SOMERSET CRANAGE, M.A., King's College;
 Mr ROBERT STEPHENSON, Burwell.

Mr C. L. ACLAND made the following communication:

NORSE REMAINS IN NORTH BRITAIN.

I AM not sure that the subject I have chosen is one that should come before a local society, but I have an object in bringing it forward. Not only is it as I think of great interest in itself, but it may be that some members of our Society may be moved with the desire of taking part, either in the coming long vacation or on some future occasion, in an investigation the materials for which are rapidly disappearing. The tendency of our day is to obliterate localisms. The antiquary therefore to whom they are matters of interest should bestir himself to rescue them where they yet remain.

For nearly 600 years, 872—1468, a very considerable portion of what is now the United Kingdom was under the crown of Norway.

These islands—Orkney and Shetland—had even before this date been known as the station for the Vikings¹ of the Western Haaf². Indeed these Northern Islands must have been long overrun by the Norsemen since almost every trace of their earlier Celtic population is absent from the Sagas—and the Islands, as they now are, are entirely Norwegian in their place-names and, especially in Shetland, in their patronymics. Even Caithness and Sutherland are Norse words, and just as the outer Hebrides are the Sudreyar or Southern Islands, as compared with those islands further north, so we may see how the mainland of the far North of Scotland was similarly designated from the same comparison and called Sutherland. The nearer neighbourhood of Orkney to the mainland of Scotland and closer identity of pursuits—the Orkneymen of to-day being

¹ Vikingr or Bay-folk—most of them sea-rovers.

² Haaf = the deep-sea still found in haaf-fishing, the haaf seal, Haaf Gruney &c.

essentially farmers, while their Shetland neighbours are fishermen—is working its usual result, the gradual obliteration of race-distinctions. The language in Orkney and Shetland and in the two northernmost counties is now English, and has never within historical times, at any rate so far as the Islands are concerned, been Celtic.

Again, the inner and outer Hebrides—Sudreyar as the Norsemen called them—and Man were under the crown of Norway from 874 to 1266, in which latter year they were ceded to Scotland by a treaty between Magnus IV. king of Norway and Alexander III. king of Scotland. This was three years after the great battle of Largs (1263), in which the Norwegian king, Hakon Hakonson, was utterly defeated by the Scotch. He retreated to Kirkwall, the capital of Orkney, where he died, and from that time forward Norway made no inroads upon Scotland. In these Sudreyar, whose Norse name still survives in the form Sodor, though the Bishop of Sodor and Man no longer has ecclesiastical jurisdiction in them, we find abundance of Norse place-names, many of them thinly veiled in Gaelic, with a Gaelic speaking population, an essentially Celtic race, and in Man itself, though the numbers of Rune-graven monoliths testify to Norse occupation at a comparatively late date, Manx, one of the dialects of the great Celtic language, has been spoken till within the present century. The modern English of the Isle of Man replaces a Celtic tongue, while the English of Orkney and Shetland replaces the old language of the Norsemen, very nearly identical with that now spoken in Iceland and Faroe, and represented in the modern Swedish and Norwegian.

We have therefore in Orkney and Shetland a Celtic population, probably Christian, nearly or quite exterminated by a series of invasions from Norway at some period before Norwegian history begins—that is before the skalds and saga-writers come upon the scene. The descendants of these first Norse settlers made, from time to time, fierce raids upon their original home, especially after some of the Jarls of the 9th century, discontented with the reforms of Harold Fairhair, had

migrated to the Viking Station of the Western Haaf. Angered beyond endurance, the king came forth in his might and harried the Vikingr in the Northern and Southern Islands till they were entirely subdued. The Earldom of Orkney was then created and a long line of Norse Earls began with Sigurd Eysteinson.

In the Sudreyar, on the other hand, though the Norsemen were the conquering race, and scored deep upon the country and the people, yet they did not displace, and substitute themselves for, the earlier Celtic natives. The Celtic race survives to this day, and, though perhaps in the course of the 20th century Gaelic will cease to be a spoken language even here, at present it is the language of the whole of the islands of the West of Scotland, and the patronymics are equally witnesses to the permanence of the older inhabitants. We may compare all this with what happened along the other line of Norse Conquest. Hrolf Göngur and his Norsemen subdued Normandy. Five generations later his lineal descendant William of Normandy subdued England, but William and his Normans were no longer Norse speakers, but had adopted the late Latin of those whom they had subdued in Gaul. When however they conquered England they did not make their adopted language the language of their conquest, but in process of time they became themselves English speakers.

By the treaty of Kalmar in 1397 Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united into one kingdom, of which the Earldom of Orkney formed a part. In 1468 a contract of marriage was entered into between James III. of Scotland and Margaret daughter of Christian I. of Denmark. The lady's father engaged to pay a dowry of 60,000 florins—10,000 down, and for the remaining 50,000 to pledge the islands of Orkney until he or his successors should redeem them by completion of the payment. But, as the Danish king could pay only 2,000 of the stipulated 10,000, a later treaty was concluded, May 20, 1469, whereby under the same conditions as already for Orkney, Shetland was also pledged for the balance of 8,000 florins. This is the 'impignoration' as historians call it, by which

Scotland held, and as coming in her place Great Britain now holds, these Northern islands. It is a question on which there are two opinions whether Denmark has ever formally renounced the right of redemption, and if not whether it would be held that the right had lapsed by remaining unclaimed for 400 years.

Wallace, in his *History of Orkney* (London, 1700, page 93), states distinctly, but gives no authority for the statement, that on the birth of an heir to this marriage, the king of Denmark "renounced by a charter under his great seal all the right, title and claim which he or the kings of Denmark might have to the Isles of Orkney and Zetland." Much of Wallace's *History* is very questionable, and at any rate in an article in *Macmillan*, Feb. 1875, my late friend Mr Arthur Laurenson, of Lerwick, an antiquary, quâ Norse matters, of no mean knowledge, under the title 'An unfinished Chapter of English History' asserts that the right of Redemption of the Northern Islands has been and remains still specially reserved. It will be remembered that James VI. of Scotland, our James I., married Anne of Denmark, sister of Christian IV. According to Laurenson, it was then proposed from the Scotch side that Denmark should surrender her claims to these islands, but the proposal was met by a decided refusal. The right of redemption, he says, has been formally asserted by Denmark on various occasions, the last being at the Peace of Breda in 1667, the matter being mentioned in these words: "That the suspension of the restitution of the said islands should not operate to the prejudice of the King of Denmark, nor diminish his right to recover them, which is acknowledged to remain open entire and unfringed, and which he may prefer at a more convenient season." I do not know that the question is one likely to be raised, but the possibility gives opening for curious speculations, and the finishing of this unfinished chapter might under certain circumstances be a very serious matter for the naval power of Great Britain¹.

¹ A much fuller article on the same subject will be found in the *Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquarian Society*, vol. xxi. pp. 236—251.

The inhabitants of these Islands when the Norsemen invaded them were probably Christians. Apart from the well-known energy of the Irish Missionaries and those from Iona, from the 6th century onwards, we have direct testimony of the fact. The Landnamabok states that before Iceland was colonised from Norway (874) "men were living there whom the Northmen called Papas: they were Christians and it is thought they came over the sea from the west, for after them were found Irish books and bells and crosiers, and other things, so that one could see they were Westmen; these things were found in Papey and in Papyli¹." Other earlier testimony points to similar facts with regard to Orkney, Shetland and Faroe. The whole of the Northern Islands were visited by Christian teachers, and to a great extent, if not entirely, Christianised before they were overrun by the Norsemen.

Many of the place-names in Orkney and Shetland testify to this early Celtic Christianity. Thus in Orkney we have among the smaller islands Papa Westray and Papa Stronsay. In South Ronaldshay are the remains of three churches with the dedication of S. Columba, and the Island of North Ronaldshay was known to the Norsemen as Rinansay, S. Ringan's or S. Ninian's Island. Egilsey—the Church Island, Eenhallow—the holy Island, possibly the name Kirkwall itself², the *vogr* or bay of the Church, tell the same tale; while in Shetland we have Papa Stour, Papa Little, and other islands with the same prefix, Papil-Water, an excellent trout loch in Fetlar, and S. Ninian's isle on the west side of Dunrossness³, besides almost countless remains of churches which have a very close affinity with those of the Sudreyar which are certainly of Celtic dedication.

¹ I do not mean to imply that Iceland ever had a Celtic population, but there were certainly Celtic priests on the Island in 874 when the Norsemen colonised it. Probably it was rather an establishment of recluses, who quitted Iceland when the heathen Norsemen founded their settlements.

² There is now a Kirkjuvogr = Kirkwall = Church-voe in Iceland. I spent a night at the place in 1874.

³ Dunrossness = Dyn-Roost-Ness = the Headland of the loud *race*. The Dyn Roost of the Saga is now called Sumburgh Roost, and is one of the wildest bits of sea anywhere round Great Britain.

The Christianising of the Norsemen was very characteristic. In the year 992 Olaf Tryggvi's son, when on a roving expedition, a piratical cruise we should probably call it now, was converted and baptised by a hermit in Scilly, which group of islands was well known to and often visited by these hardy Norsemen. In 995 he became king of Norway and at once proceeded to enforce Christianity in his dominions with a high hand¹. Setting forth again on a Western cruise he found Sigurd Hlodver's son, Earl of Orkney, and charged him on his allegiance to accept the new faith. We shall hardly be surprised to find that the conversion thus obtained was neither deep nor lasting. Some 20 years later, in 1014, Earl Sigurd Hlodver's son was killed at the battle of Clontarf, fighting against the Christian Irish under the old Norse heathen banner of the Raven, woven with mighty spells; and we read in the *Njal's Saga* how the news of Brian's battle, as this was called², was made known in Caithness by the twelve weird sisters, the Valkyriar, of Norse mythology, weaving the woof of war.

This woof is y-woven
 With entrails of men,
 This warp is hard-weighted
 With heads of the slain.
 Spears blood-besprinkled
 Are spindles for wheels,
 Our loom iron bound
 And arrows our reels,
 With swords for our shuttles
 This war-woof we work.
 So weave we, weird sisters,
 Our death-mantle dark.

Dasent's *Njal's Saga* II. 339.

Be that as it may, the Norsemen were Christianised in time and Olaf Harald's son, king of Norway, who fell in battle in 1030, Magnus Erlend's son, Earl of Orkney, treacherously killed in Egilsey by his cousin, Hakon-Paul's son, in 1115, and

¹ *Flateyarbok*, cap. 187.

² Brian Boroimh = Brian Boru, the Christian Irish King, the winner of the battle against the Norsemen.

Rognvald Kol's son, also Earl of Orkney, slain in Caithness in 1158 by one Thorbiorn Klerk, whom he had outlawed for murder and other crimes, are well known, by name at any rate, to us all as S. Olave, S. Magnus and S. Runwald. The history of the Bishopric of Orkney is somewhat obscure, but from William the Old, the first Bishop, probably consecrated between 1100 and 1110, to William Tulloch, who was Bishop at the time of the impignoration, Orkney and Shetland were under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan See of Thronthjem. In 1472 a bull of Pope Sixtus IV. passed the See of Orkney under the jurisdiction of S. Andrews.

In the chambered Cairn known as the Maes Howe¹, we have a curious record of the Northmen. These chambered Cairns, of which Orkney possesses several of a very peculiar type, are referred by Dr Anderson in his Rhind Lectures on 'Scotland in Pagan Times,' to the later Stone Age. The Maes Howe is therefore probably older by many centuries than the earliest period of Norse invasion. It has however a Norse history. It is mentioned in the Orkneyinga Saga under the name of the Orka Haug², and inside the chamber on some of its stones are a series of Runic inscriptions. These were first brought to light in 1861, when the Howe underwent careful and systematic investigation. It was no doubt originally a burial mound—one of those mighty sepulchres of which the Great Pyramid of Egypt is the most gigantic known example—which men of old delighted to rear in anticipation of their death, or as memorials of their dead. To the Norsemen of old Howe-breaking was a well-known exploit. They broke open the Howes of their predecessors in search of treasure supposed to be concealed therein, and doubtless carried off all that was of value in their eyes, and took little heed of anything else. We break open *their* Howes and other like structures more systematically and perhaps more efficiently in the name of science, and deposit the finds in museums. Two aspects it has

¹ Farrer, *Maes Howe*; or Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times*, i. 275.

² The modern name Maes How *may* mean, as I was told on the spot that it did, the Mound of the Sheep.

always seemed to me of what is practically the same thing, disturbing the resting places of the dead because of some supposed advantage to the living. I should like to dwell on the structure of the Maes Howe, but it would take us too long.

Many of the runes, according to the safest conclusions, were cut by Norwegian Crusaders in the winter of A.D. 1152. Rognvald Kolson, afterwards the Sainted Earl, prepared an expedition to go to Jerusalem, and went over to Norway to get men to go with his own Orcadian subjects. In the autumn of 1152 they began their expedition and wintered in Orkney. Some of them broke open this cairn in hope of finding treasure, but others had been there before them. This is the frequent, though not invariable, experience of tomb breakers, whether Norsemen in Orkney or modern men of science in Egypt or elsewhere. These runes however were cut or scratched, for they are hardly more than that, by some of these visitors, and the inscriptions are just what one might expect under the circumstances. One rather surprising thing is that these Norse crusaders were able to write at all. Dr Anderson says: The majority of the inscriptions are such as men seeking the shelter or concealment of the 'broken howe' might scribble in mere idleness. One gives the Runic alphabet (F U © O R K; the first six letters, from which these runes are known as Futhork runes). A number of others are simple memoranda consisting of the name of a man and the statement that he hewed this, or carved these runes. But one of the longer inscriptions supplies the important information that the Jorsala-farers (pilgrims to Jerusalem) broke open the Orka haug in the lifetime of the blessed Earl. This seems to imply that this particular inscription was carved after the death of the 'blessed Earl' Rognvald, or subsequent to 1158. The Jorsala-farers who accompanied him from Norway in 1152, remained for a considerable time in Orkney before the expedition was ready, and we learn from the Saga that their conduct was what might be expected from a set of rough adventurers. Possibly what may be almost called dare-devilment, was a motive, as well as treasure seeking, since the Howes were always supposed to be

haunted and protected by the spirit of their tenant. A recent tradition regarding this very Howe is to the point. The country people still state that the mound was formerly inhabited by a man of gigantic strength named Hogboy. Haug-buie in Norse means the ghost of the tomb¹.

If the Norsemen broke open tombs in search of treasure they also often left treasure untouched. One of many such hoards was found in the Isle of Burra, Broch Isle, Orkney, in April, 1889, and was reported to my friend Mr James Cursiter, and re-reported by him. At a depth of 3 feet in peat the tuskar struck against a wooden bowl containing a number of silver armlets and other articles of the total weight of 48 ounces. A few coins, ranging between A.D. 901 and A.D. 1016, give us some idea of the date at which the deposit may have been made. But these hoards, like the Maes Howe, require a paper to themselves.

The structural remains of undoubtedly Norse origin still existing in the Northern Islands are very few. Indeed, if I were asked to name any unquestionably Norse buildings I should begin and end with the Cathedral Church of S. Magnus at Kirkwall, and the Bishop's Palace and Earl's Palace closely adjacent, and the small fragment of a round church still to be seen at Orphir. The round-towered church on Egilsey, still almost perfect but for want of roof, is far more Celtic than Norse in its affinities, as also was in all probability the unique church at Deerness, with its two round towers, destroyed in the early years of the present century. There were three towered churches in Shetland: S. Lawrence in West Burra, S. Magnus at Tingwall, and one on Ireland Head, but like the old Church of Deerness, they have completely disappeared. It is not even known whether they were single towered or twin towered, but whichever they were they were probably of a date antecedent to the Norse invasion. Structural remains of the Celtic Church exist in many places, sometimes singly as at Culbinsburgh in Bressay, or on the Maiden Stack of Papa, in Shetland; sometimes in groups as on the Brough of Deerness, in Orkney. The

¹ Farrer, *Maes Howe*, p. 10, note.

Cathedral Church of S. Magnus at Kirkwall is a very noble building, dating in its different parts from A.D. 1160 to A.D. 1500. Sir H. Dryden's handbook leaves nothing to be desired in the way of description. The round church at Orphir was one of the few circular churches in Britain built by returned Crusaders in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. A few also exist in Denmark, and like the British examples date from the 12th century. The church at Orphir was originally 18 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. The semicircular apsidal chancel still remaining is 7 feet wide and about 8 feet deep, with a small east window 30 inches high, with jambs splaying from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 inches. The greater part of the church was taken down to build the present parish kirk. This church is first mentioned in the Orkneyinga Saga in connection with Earl Paul Hakon's son's residence at Orphir, and is called "a magnificent church." The chapter (LX) is well worth reading, as it gives a very characteristic picture of the mingled devotion and fierceness of the Norsemen of the 12th century, but it is too long for quotation.

A period of unusual architectural activity is indicated by the remains of the 'Brochs' or circular towers of refuge which must at one time have formed a striking feature in almost every landscape north of Glen-more, the great valley extending from Inverness to Fort William, along whose line summer tourists in thousands pass by the Caledonian Canal and the chain of lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich and Loch Lochy. These towers are absolutely peculiar to the Scottish area, and to a limited portion of that. We know of the remains of 75 in Shetland, 70 in Orkney, 38 in Lewis and Harris, 30 in Skye, 79 in Caithness, 60 in Sutherland, 38 in Ross-shire, and 47 in Inverness, and no doubt there are others that have not yet attracted notice. South of Glen-More but three are known to have existed, one each in Perth, Stirling and Berwick, though here too there may be others. What a mine of antiquarian research, almost as interesting as Egyptian excavation, lies here to hand. Not one in 20 has been investigated, and there is probably not one in 50 that would not well repay investiga-

tion. Only one of the whole number, the Brough of Mousa on the small island of Mousa on the east side of the peninsula of Dunrossness, is sufficiently perfect to give a complete knowledge of the mode of structure of these peculiar buildings. And I believe fully that this was the case in the old Norse days. They are not, as some have imagined, Norse buildings. The Brough of Mousa, the Moseyarborg of the Saga, alone remained perfect 900 years ago, and it alone remains almost perfect now. Though numbers of place-names shew where the Broughs had



Brough of Mousa, Shetland.

stood before the Norse invasion, we find no record of their building or allusion to their use, with the one exception of the Moseyarborg, in the whole of the Sagas. To me this circumstance alone is abundant proof that they are not of Norse origin or construction. Moreover such remains are not found in Norway at all.

The Moseyarborg is twice mentioned in the Sagas, and on each occasion as affording a place of temporary refuge to a run-

away couple. In the Saga of Egill Skalagrímson, referring to about A.D. 900, we find that Björn Brynulfson fleeing from Norway with Thora Roald's daughter because his father would not allow him to marry her, was wrecked on Mousa, landed his wares and lived all the winter in the Moseyarborg, sailing for Iceland in the spring. Also in the Orkneyinga Saga (XCII) we find that in A.D. 1152 Earl Erlend Ungi fled from Orkney with Margaret, the widow of Maddad Earl of Athole, and was besieged in the Moseyarborg by Harold Maddad's son, who did not wish to have Erlend for a stepfather. The Moseyarborg, and it alone, of all its class, was a tower of refuge in the 10th and 12th century, and, but for artillery, it might equally well be a tower of refuge now at the end of the 19th.

I mentioned just now that many place-names in Shetland had the stamp of the Broch upon them. These are such as Burra in Shetland, Burray in Orkney, Burravoe twice in Shetland, Sumburgh, Gossaburgh, Culbinsburgh, and so forth. There are also names such as Broch Lodge in Fetlar, and the Old Hall of Broch in Burravoe of South Yell, which tell the same tale.

The Norse place-names are a study of themselves. They exist literally in thousands. In the one small island of Fetlar there are upwards of 2000. A learned Dane, Dr Jakob Jakobsen, has been lately for many months in Shetland gathering up the remains of the Old Norse language still to be found in the islands. Place-names give the most abundant supply. These are less liable to change than other parts of the language, but they undergo strange transformations in course of time. The number of Norse words in ordinary conversation is still great in Shetland, but under the deadly influence of board school teaching is rapidly getting smaller.

Wick is of course a bay, and the Vik-ings of old were the bay-folk, and if you saw Shetland you would at once recognise the facilities it affords for the sea-roving, piratical kind of life with which we associate these Vikings. We have Wick, pure and simple, as the name of the county town of Caithness, though the meaning of the word has been lost in the name of

the town, which is now said to stand at the head of Wick bay. The chief town in Shetland is Lerwick, not pronounced *Lerrick*, and we have Haroldswick, Gulberwick, Hoswick, Tannawick and any number of others.

The long deep narrow inlets corresponding to the Norwegian fiords, of which there are very many in Shetland, but which are hardly found in Orkney, are called Voes, and we have Ronas Voe, Mid Yell Voe, Cullivoe, Burravoe and others, any one of which on the East Coast of England would be invaluable as a harbour of refuge. The smaller rocky inlets of the sea are known as 'gios,' *g* hard, the same word as the Icelandic 'gja,' though not used with precisely the same meaning. The gio is too small to be marked on maps of any but the largest scale, but locally they are well known and each distinguished by its special prefix. The small lakes among the hills generally take the name of water, Icelandic vatn, as Sand-water, Gossa-water, Fugla-water, Lamba-water and so forth.

I could give similar illustrations of land names if I had time, such as Dale, Kaim, Field (in the sense of an extensive hill side), Setter, in several forms, Ness, Noup, Ward, Houll, Hoga, Gard, Tun, and the outlying Holm, Stack, Baa, Skerry.

I must say a word on patronymics. Till lately patronymics have been strictly such, and the son or daughter of Magnus or Hugh has been Robert Magnusson or Martha Hugh's daughter, and there are even yet remote districts in which this fashion of naming survives in a modified form, but it is almost extinct. In the year 1871 I was walking in Unst with a man who was putting me on my way from Haroldswick to Saxa Vord, and I casually asked him his name. It was Magnus Magnusson. This is perhaps the most extreme case of Norseness that I have met with, but I know or knew Hugh Hughson of Gossaburgh, Robert Robertson of Burravoe, and Laurence Laurenson of Whalsay, Laurence Williamson of Burravoe, Laurence Williamson of Mid Yell, and William Laurenson of Fair Isle, and many of like type.

The bird life is one of the greatest charms of Shetland.

Almost every kind of bird has its local name, some of which I believe to be peculiar to 'the country' as its natives love to call it, though no doubt others may be found elsewhere. I much doubt for example whether any one unacquainted with Shetland would know what birds are concealed under such names as Baagie, Blue Maa, Bonxie, Haigrie, Longie, Said-fool, Scontie-Allan and Spencie. For the sake of our ornithological members I may be allowed to translate these into Great Black Backed Gull, Herring Gull, Great Skua, Heron, Common Guillemot, Lesser Black Backed Gull, Arctic Skua and Stormy Petrel.

My illustrations are nearly all from Shetland, partly because I know that country far better than Orkney, and partly because on account of its more remote position it retains its Norse characteristics to a greater extent than the nearer group.

I have said nothing of the appearance or occupation of the Shetlanders, their boats or agricultural implements, their legends or local customs, but it is not for want of material. Many of these proclaim their origin and descent in no doubtful language, but this paper has already run to too great a length. I should like however before ending to speak of one still surviving custom which the next generation will probably have forgotten, and of which the Norse origin can be definitely proved. This is the Burning of the Lyk-strae (corpse straw). On the day of the funeral, as soon as the corpse is borne well out of sight of the house, the women who are left at home bring out the straw of the bed on which the corpse has lain, and on which probably the person has died, carry it to the top of some mound or small hill near the house, and there set it on fire, and watch till it is entirely consumed. It is a solemn custom of very long use, and in no way connected with any idea of disinfection or sanitation. After the straw is consumed the embers are inspected and auguries drawn from their shape or arrangement. In a collection of Norwegian old laws, "Norges Gamle Loge," there are regulations for the town of Bergen, and among others some relating to fires, the Norwegian towns being almost entirely built of wood. It is directed that "no

fires are to be lighted out of doors except for heating tar for the ships or for the 'burning of the Lyk-strae.'"

The following communication, by the Rev. J. B. PEARSON, was taken as read:

ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE SUBSIDIES.

AS a sequel to the paper which I recently offered to your Society on the 'Assessments' of this county, I now send a communication on the aids and subsidies granted to the Crown on the lands and estates in it previous to the Civil Wars. The actual system on which they were levied never survived the 'shock of arms': but two noteworthy incidents, the rate of 4s. in the pound, and the perpetuation of the original assessment for years and years in face of the changing values of estates, are both to be found in the Land Tax of 1696, which was converted into a rent-charge by Mr Pitt's enactments of 1798: it is a testimony to 'the conservative instincts of our nation' that a rate once fixed was deemed unchangeable, even when it had become manifestly unfair; being taken as a definite charge, not as a *pro rata* impost.

It is not my desire to enlarge upon the legal or historical aspects of mediæval taxation. Our older writers condemn the rapacity of kings and prelates more freely than is now thought reasonable; and it is seen that the expenses of government or public worship can never have been insignificant. But feeling myself quite unable to estimate the pressure of taxation as levied by the assessments which I am now printing, I think it is much best to be satisfied with recording what actually was held to be such a property and income tax as the Crown could fairly demand: the system of assessments on counties recorded in the Ordinances of the Commons and the Statutes at large from 1642 to 1692 may be a safer indication of the proportionate wealth of different parts of England; but altogether the 'value of a pound' in past ages is too complex an affair for an antiquarian paper.

A *subsidy* is the general name for a property tax previously to the Civil War; specifically it is applied to the second of the two taxes which I am printing: the first being always named the fifteenths and tenths, *Quindecimæ et decimæ*; the fifteenths being payable in the country, the tenths in the towns. The exact origin of the tax appears pretty plainly from the Statutes of the Realm¹, vol. I. p. 118. In the 25th Edw. I., 1297, reviving Magna Charta, we read that 'for this our gift and grant of these liberties and in other contained in our charter of liberties of our forest, the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots &c., Barons, Knights, Freeholders &c. have given unto us the fifteenth part of all their moveables'—"quintam decimam partem omnium mobilium suorum": and the same words appear in the Carta de Forestâ of the same year; sec. 16.

The permanent assessment of the fifteenths and tenths is usually ascribed to the year 1334, by Mr Dowell and others: I may have overlooked the enactment, but the first definite grant I find in the Statutes, is in 1340, 14 Edw. III. 1. 20; vol. I. p. 288: in the following words: "The Prelates &c. and Commons of the realm, having regard to the will that the king their liege lord hath towards them have granted to him the ixth lamb, fleece, sheaf, &c.,...and for those that live in wastes and forests, and all other that live not by their gain or store, by the good advice of them that shall be deputed Taxers, they shall be set lawfully at the value to the fifteenth, without being unreasonably charged; and it is not to the intent of the king that poor cottiers nor other that live of their bodily travel, shall be comprised within the tax of the fifteens."

And again in 1357, by 31 Edw. III. 1. 3. 13, endorsing the king's pardon to the Commons of the escapes and chattels of felons, he had granted to the Commonalty of every county a charter of this pardon quit of the fee of the seal which to him pertaineth: for which pardon and release "the said Commons," it is said, "have granted to our Sovereign Lord the king a *quinzième* yearly to be levied and gathered in the

¹ I quote from the folio edition of 1810.

manner as the last *quinzième* granted to the king was levied: to be paid at the feasts of St Michael and Easter next, by even portions." Whether it was ever intended by Parliament that the manner of 'levying and gathering' should extend to the exact sums payable in the previous years may be questioned: anyhow that was the interpretation which the taxors and lawyers affixed to the statute, and this perpetuated the assessment of 1340 as a rent-charge instead of a rate. According to Mr Dowell the amount of one-fifteenth and one-tenth, so I understand him (vol. I. 69), amounted to about £39,000, and this was subject to a deduction of £6,000 at the time when the assessment which I print was made out, as we see from the Act of 1571, 13 Eliz. c. 27, s. 1, "Be it enacted that your Highness, towards the great charges of this your realm, and for the better maintenance of your royal estate, shall have by authority of this present Parliament two fifteenths and tenths chargeable within the shires, cities, boroughs and places of the realm, where the like fifteenths and tenths have heretofore been paid, in manner and form aforetime used except the sum of £12,000 therefrom fully to be deducted, in relief and discharge of poor towns cities and boroughs after such rate as hath afore this time been made to every shire, to be divided in such manner and form as heretofore": it is provided that the members of Parliament are to name collectors for the several shires.

And besides the two fifteenths, so the Act continues, "We give and grant to our sovereign lady the Queen...one entire subsidy": the provisions for assessing it are very long, and are recited in clauses 4—7 of the Act, a subsidy being taken as a rate of 2s. 8d. in the pound on the value of goods and personalty, and 4s. in the pound on land: the payments to be made in two instalments, of 1s. 8d. and 1s. on personalty, and 2s. 8d. and 1s. 4d. on land. The roll of assessments preserved in the Record Office for the whole county is very long. I have printed that for the hundred of Chilford, in the south-eastern part of the county, and it will be seen to be that of the second payment, and at the rate I have

mentioned. Whether I am justified in asking you to print so much, I am not sure; but I think that it may be taken to give us in a concrete form the 'short and simple annals of the poor,' more especially as the name of one gentleman stands as a tax-payer so far in front of the rest. Sir Gyles Alington, of Horseheath, represents a family of which a junior branch still figures in *Burke's Landed Gentry*: Pepys, March 17, 1667, notices the then owner of the Horseheath estate as, I regret to add, 'a silly lord': and Evelyn, who calls the owner by mistake 'Lord Arlington,' visited there, July 20, 1670. Very possibly, like Sir Joshua Child, he had overbuilt himself: as his house is said to have cost £70,000¹. There is no name in the hundred that survives in the person of a landed proprietor at the present time; but in the church of Castle Camps there is a slab of stone, resting on the sill of a window, in memory of Thomas Wakefield, *ob.* 1610, *æt.* 81, with the words 'Disce mori mundo, vivere disce Deo.'

The grant of a subsidy, in addition to the fifteenths, is said to have originated in the time of Richard II. or Henry IV.: but I have not had time to examine when they first appear in the Tax Acts.

I may conclude by observing that those who wish to follow up the system of property taxation employed by the Government in subsequent times will find in the statutes for 1667 the assessment made in that year on all the several counties, to be paid in monthly instalments; and this plan of charging fixed sums on the separate counties continued until the conversion of the Land Tax into a rent-charge in 1798: but it will be remembered that the existing Land Tax, where not redeemed, is the assessment of 1692, made permanent in 1696: and it was levied on all real estate, offices and personal property, taking for real estate the rack rent or yearly value: for stipends from offices the amount of the stipend: for personal property goods and chattels an assumed value calculated at six per cent. on the capital value. (Dowell, vol. i. 69.) I subjoin a petition, in its original Latin, from Humphrey

¹ See Lysons, *Cambridgeshire*.

Tyndal, President of Queens' and Vice-Chancellor, dated 1586, addressed to the Queen and the barons of her Exchequer; it recites certain exemptions granted to the University in previous years, which may perhaps be found in Dyer's *Privileges* or elsewhere, and stating that a sum of £5. 7s. 10d. had been assessed upon the servants of the scholars, presumably by the borough officials, requests that a remission or allowance of this amount (so I take 'allocationem') may be granted by the Crown. The document is a small but interesting relic of the Elizabethan age. I am not quite sure whether my interpretation is correct. It will be observed, in the assessment for fifteenths, that the sums chargeable on the estates of the several Colleges in Cambridge are entered apart. It is possible that this is done in order that the money might be refunded to the University agreeably to the terms of the petition from Tyndal of a later year; and in any case it seems to be the origin of the exemption from the Land Tax conceded to the Colleges from the first. The sum of £100 now paid by the University does not appear in the Tax Acts until the time of George I., when it is deducted from the quota payable by the borough.

13 ELIZ. $\frac{82}{251}$.

COM'. CANT'. SUBS.

Cant': Partic'æ Comp'i Joh'is Walter gen'osi Coll' primæ xv^e & x^e duarum.
 xvarum & xarum d'næ Reginæ nunc Elizabeth a laicis anno regni sui
 tertio decimo concess^m in hundred' subscript'. viz:

Hundred' de Wetherlye.

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Harleton	vii ^{li}	xxxiii ^s iiiii ^d	vii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
unde pro bon' et catt' terr' et ten' Coll'ii Reginalis in Cantabrigiâ			v ^s
unde pro &c., <i>ut supra</i> , Coll'ii sce Trinitatis			xvi ^d
unde &c., <i>u. s.</i> , Aulæ scæ Katherine			liii ^s iiiii ^d
Arrington	vii ^{li} xii ^s	xxx ^s	v ^{li} ii ^s
unde &c., <i>u. s.</i> , Collegii Scæ Trinitatis			vi ^s viii ^d
Wymple	vii ^{li} v ^s	xvii ^s	vi ^{li} viii ^s

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Orwell cum Malton.....	ix ^{li} vs	xxxvi ^s viii ^d	vi ^{li} ix ^s iii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Collegii Xpi.....			xl ix ^s ix ^d q.
Shepreth	vi ^{li} xv ^s	xxx ^s	vi ^{li} v ^s
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii sive Domus vocat. Peterhouse			vii ^d
Cumb'ton	vi ^{li} viii ^s	xviii ^s iii ^d	vi ^{li} ix ^s viii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Collegii Reginal.			ii ^s
Barton cu' Whytwell	vi ^{li} x ^s	xx ^s	iiii ^{li} x ^s
unde &c., u. s., Coll. Reginal.			xx ^s
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Corpor' X'pi vocat Bennett Colledge			xvi ^s
unde &c., u. s., Aulæ vocat' Clare Hall.....			xi ^s viii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Aulæ vocat' Pembroke hall, et Coll'ii vocat			
Gunwell et Kayes Colledge			iiii ^s iii ^d
Grauncester cum' Cotes.....	ix ^{li}	xxx ^s	vi ^{li} x ^s
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Reginal.			vii ^{li} x ^s
Haselingfield	vii ^{li} vi ^s	xx ^s	vi ^{li} v ^s
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii scæ Trinitatis.....			iii ^s iii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Reginal.			xiii ^s viii ^d
Barrington	xii ^{li}	xiii ^s iii ^d	xi ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Scæ Trinitatis.....			xi ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
Sum' {	onus lxxvii ^{li} ii ^s	ded' xii ^{li} viii ^s viii ^d	rem' lxiiii ^{li} xiii ^s iii ^d

Hundred de Triplowe.

Foxton	vii ^{li}	xxiii ^s viii ^d	vi ^{li} xvi ^s iii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Scæ Trinitatis.....			v ^s
Triplowe	vii ^{li} x ^s	xxv ^s	vi ^{li} v ^s
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Sti Johannis			xiii ^s iii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii sive Domus vocat' Peterhouse.....			iii ^s iii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii scæ Trinitatis			x ^s
Harleston	vi ^{li} x ^s	xxx ^s	vi ^{li}
Newton cu' Hauxton	viii ^{li}	xl v ^s	vi ^{li} xv ^s
Trumpington	ix ^{li} viii ^s	xxxiii ^s iii ^d	vii ^{li} xiii ^s viii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Scæ Trinitatis.....			iii ^s iii ^d
Shelford Magna	viii ^{li}	xvi ^s viii ^d	vii ^{li} iii ^s iii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii Jesu.....			vi ^s viii ^d
Shelford Parva.....	iii ^{li} xvi ^s	xxi ^s	liii ^s
Fowlermer.....	vi ^{li} xvi ^s	xiii ^s iii ^d	vi ^{li} ii ^s viii ^d
unde &c., u. s., Coll'ii X'pi			x ^s
Sum' {	onus lxi ^{li} v ^s	ded' xi ^{li} v ^s	rem' xlix ^{li} xvi ^s viii ^d

Hundred' de Armyngford.

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Bassingbourn	ix ^{li}	iii ^s iii ^d	viii ^{li} xvi ^s viii ^d
Meldreth	viii ^{li}	xx ^s	viii ^{li}
unde &c. Coll'ii x'pi, <i>u. s.</i>			vi ^s viii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Domus vocat' Peterhouse, <i>u. s.</i>			iii ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Joh'is, <i>u. s.</i>			iii ^s iii ^d
Tadlow cu' Pyncote.....	v ^{li} iii ^s	xx ^s	iii ^{li} iii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Reginal, <i>u. s.</i>			x ^s vi ^d
Clopton cu' Hattley.....	v ^{li} v ^s	xx ^s	iii ^{li} v ^s
Crawden	v ^{li}	xxx ^s	iii ^{li} x ^s
Shingaye cu' Wendye.....	viii ^{li} vi ^s	{ de Shingaye xxxvi ^s iii ^d } { de Wendye xviii ^s }	
Abington	iii ^{li} iii ^s	iii ^s	iii ^{li}
Melborn.....	x ^{li} x ^s	xxiii ^s viii ^d	ix ^{li} v ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Dom' Sci Patri voc' Peterhouse, <i>u. s.</i>			xi ^s viii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Joh'is			iii ^s iii ^d
Steeple Morden	vii ^{li} xv ^s	xxvi ^s viii ^d	v ^{li} viii ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Jesu, <i>u. s.</i>			x ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Joh'is			x ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Gunvill			v ^s i ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi			iii ^d
Gylden Morden	vii ^{li} x ^s	xxvi ^s viii ^d	v ^{li} iii ^s iii ^d
Lyllington.....	iii ^{li} viii ^s	xiii ^s iii ^d	iii ^{li} xiiii ^s viii ^d
unde &c. Aule vocat' Clarehall, <i>u. s.</i>			ii ^s vi ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi, <i>u. s.</i>			ii ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Jesu, <i>u. s.</i>			xx ^d
Kneseworth.....	iii ^{li} iii ^s	xxx ^s	liiii ^s
unde &c. Dom' Sci Petri, <i>u. s.</i>			vii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi, <i>u. s.</i>			x ^s
Whaddon.....	vii ^{li}	xxx ^s	v ^{li} x ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi, <i>u. s.</i>			vii ^s vi ^d

Sm' { onus iii^{li}xxv^{li} xi^s
ded' xv^{li} iii^s iii^d
rem' lxx^{li} vii^s viii^d

Hundred' de Stow.

Eltesley	vi ^{li} xvi ^s	xxxiii ^s iii ^d	v ^{li} ii ^s viii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Pembroke Hall, <i>u. s.</i>			ii ^s x ^d
Gransden Parva	v ^{li} xvi ^s	xl ^s	iii ^{li} xvi ^s
Caldecote	lviii ^s	xviii ^s	xl ^s
Hardwyck	iii ^{li} xvi ^s	xxx ^s	xlvi ^s
Kingeston.....	v ^{li} x ^s	xxiii ^s	v ^{li} vi ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi <i>u. s.</i>			xvi ^d

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Caxston	vi ^{li}	xxx ^s	iiii ^{li} x ^s
Bourne	xi ^{li} vi ^s	xxxiii ^s iiiid	ix ^{li} xii ^s viiid
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi u. s.			iiii ^{li} xix ^s xid
Croxston	viii ^{li} x ^s	xxxj ^s viiid	vi ^{li} xviii ^s iiiid
Gamlingay	ix ^{li} xiiii ^s	xxvi ^s viiid	viii ^{li} vii ^s iiiid
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Clarehall u. s.			iiii ^s
Stowe	v ^{li} vi ^s	xx ^s	iiii ^{li} vi ^s
Toft	iiii ^{li} vi ^s viiid	xv ^s	li ^s viiid
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Joh'is, u. s.			xx ^d
Eversden Magna cu' pva...x ^{li} x ^s		xxxi ^s viiid	viii ^{li} xviii ^s iiiid
unde &c. Coll'ii Reginal. u. s.			viii ^{li} xviii ^s iiiid
Hungry Hatley	xl ^v s	xii ^s	xxxiii ^s

Sm' { onus iii^{li}xxj^{li} xiii^s viiid
 ded' xvii^{li} v^s viiid
 rem' lxx^{li} viii^s

Hundred' de Papworth.

Fenne Drayton.....	iiii ^{li} vi ^s	xii ^s	lii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi, u. s.			ii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Sc'i Joh'is, u. s.			iii ^s viiid
unde &c. Coll'ii Scæ Trinitatis, u. s.			xii ^d
Swasey	xiiii ^{li}	xxx ^s	xij ^{li} x ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Clarehall, u. s.			iiii ^s
Knappwell	l ^s	x ^s	xl ^s
Conyngton	iiii ^{li}	xiii ^s iiiid	iiii ^{li} vi ^s viiid
Gravelly.....	vi ^{li}	xxxvi ^s viiid	iiii ^{li} iii ^s iiiid
unde &c. Coll'ii in Stæ Mariæ Virginis ac Sc ^{orum} Joh'is Evangelistæ et Radigundæ vocat' Jesus Colledge			iiii ^{li} iii ^s iiiid
Over	xiii ^{li}	xxiii ^s	xi ^{li} xvj ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Scæ Trinitatis, u. s.			x ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii btæ Marie Virginis ac Sc ^{orum} Joh'is Evangelistæ et Radegundæ vocat' Jesus Colledge, u. s.			xx ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Corporis X'pi vocat' Bennett Colledge, u. s. ...			viii ^s (? iii ^s)
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Katherin' Hall, u. s.			xii ^s iiiid
Papworth Evered.....	iiii ^{li} x ^s	xxxiii ^s iiiid	lvi ^s viiid
Papworth Agnes.....	iiii ^{li}	xxxiii ^s iiiid	xlvi ^s viiid
Ellesworth.....	vii ^{li}	xi ^s viiid	vi ^{li} viii ^s iiiid
Wyllingham	vii ^{li}	xxx ^s	v ^{li} x ^s
Boxworth	vi ^{li}	xl ^v s	iiii ^{li} xv ^s

Sm' { onus lxxi^{li} vi^s
 ded' xiii^{li} xix^s iiiid
 rem' lvi^{li} vi^s viiid

Hundred' de North Stow.

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Lolworth	v ^{li} x ^s	xv ^s	iiii ^{li} xv ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Clarehall, <i>u. s.</i>			x ^s
Gyrton	v ^{li}	xv ^s viii ^d	iiii ^{li} iii ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Corp' X'pi vocat' Bennett Colledge, <i>u. s.</i>			v ^s iii ^d
Long Stanton	x ^{li}	xliii ^s iii ^d	vii ^{li} xvi ^s viii ^d
Maddyngley	iiii ^{li} xvi ^s	xxxiii ^s viii ^d	iiii ^{li} xi ^s iii ^d
Trumpington	iii ^{li} x ^s	xviii ^s	lii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii S'ci Joh'is, <i>u. s.</i>			ii ^s viii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii X'pi, <i>u. s.</i>			xx ^s iii ^d
Rampton	iii ^{li} x ^s	xviii ^s	lii ^s
Waterbeche	vii ^{li} x ^s	xvii ^s	vi ^{li} xiii ^s
Okington	vii ^{li} x ^s	xxx ^s	vi ^{li}
unde &c. Coll'ii Sc ^{orum} Margaretæ et Bernardi vocat' The Quenes Colledge <i>u. s.</i>			iii ^{li} xvii ^s vi ^d
Landebeche	iiii ^{li} x ^s	ix ^s viii ^d	iiii ^{li} iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii pd'i vocat' Bennett Colledge, <i>u. s.</i>			xxxvi ^s iii ^d
Mylton	vii ^{li} x ^s	xvi ^s viii ^d	vi ^{li} xiii ^s iii ^d
	Sm' {	onus lix ^{li} vi ^s	
		ded' x ^{li} xvi ^s viii ^d	
		rem' xlvi ^{li} ix ^s iii ^d	

Hundred' de Chesterton.

Chesterton	x ^{li} x ^s	n ^l	x ^{li} x ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Scæ Trinitatis, <i>u. s.</i>			xii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Joh'is, <i>u. s.</i>			iiii ^s v ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Corp'is X'pi vocat' Bennett Colledge, <i>u. s.</i>			v ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Clare Hall, <i>u. s.</i>			ix ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Trinity Hall, <i>u. s.</i>			v ^s iii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aulæ vocat' Katheryn Hall, <i>u. s.</i>			iii ^s ii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii vocat' Gunwell et Kayes Colledge, <i>u. s.</i>			xvi ^d
Cottenham cu' Westwyck	xv ^{li} x ^s	xxx ^s	xiiii ^{li}
unde &c. Coll'ii in X'pi, <i>u. s.</i>			xiii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii b'e Mariæ et Sci Nichol' voc' Colleg Regal', <i>u. s.</i>			viii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Joh'is, <i>u. s.</i>			xvi ^s
Childerley Magna cu' pva	iiii ^{li} vi ^s	xxx ^s	xxxvi ^s
Dry Drayton	vi ^{li} vi ^s	xxxiii ^s iii ^d	iiii ^{li} xii ^s viii ^d
Histon	x ^{li} x ^s	xxx ^s	ix ^{li}
	Sm' {	on'us xlvi ^{li} ii ^s	
		ded' vi ^{li} iii ^s iii ^d	
		rem' xxxix ^{li} xviii ^s viii ^d	

Insula Elien' cu' membr'.

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Elye cu'r Membr' ...	xxiii ^{li} xvi ^s x ^d ob. q'	... xliiii ^s iiiii ^d	xxi ^{li} xiiii ^s vi ^d ob. q'
Lit'porte	iii ^{li} iiii ^s	ii ^s iiii ^{li} xii ^d
Doun'ham	xlviiii ^s	xvi ^s viiii ^d xxxi ^s iiiii ^d

Hundred' de Wychfford.

Wytchford cu' Wentford...lxii ^s	ii ^s	lx ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii sive Aule' voc' Clare Hall, u. s.		v ^s
Sutton cu' Meple		vi ^{li} v ^s
Doddynton		vi ^{li} iiiii ^s
Wyttelsey		ix ^{li} ii ^s
Stretham cu' Thetford ...	vii ^{li} x ^s vi ^d	xxvi ^s viiii ^d
Haddenham	ix ^{li} ii ^s	iii ^s iiiii ^d
unde &c. Coll'ii Sci Petri, u. s.		viii ^{li} xviii ^s viiii ^d
unde &c. Aulæ Gunville sive Caius Colledge, u. s.		xiii ^s
Wychem, }	iii ^{li} xiii ^s	xxiii ^s
Mane cu' Coveney }		lx ^s
Wylb'ton	xlviiii ^s	x ^s
Chatteris		xxxviii ^s
unde &c. Coll'ii Corp'ris X'pi, u. s.		vi ^{li} xii ^s
Wysebitche cu' Membris...xxvii ^{li} vi ^s	xxx ^s	xxv ^{li} xvi ^s
Leverington	xxiii ^{li}	iii ^{li}
Newton	x ^{li} x ^s	vi ^s viiii ^d
Tydd	xi ^{li}	xx ^s
Elme	xii ^{li} xii ^s	iii ^{li} xii ^s
? (Up)well	xliii ^s	nil

Sm' { onus clxxi^{li} xix^s iii^d ob. q'.
 ded' xviii^{li} xvi^s vii^d
 rem' cliiii^{li} xii^s viiii^d ob. q'.

13 ELIZTH $\frac{82}{252}$.

CANT' HUND' WITTLESFORD ET AL' SUBS.

Hide. Witlesford, Chilford, Radfeld, Cheveley, Stana, Staplehowe, Flen-diche. D'nica Reg. in Com' Cant'.

Mr Spencer¹ I pray you send me in wryting the coll'cors fee of the xvth and the xth these hundreds, or the whole shire and what hath been allowed by any wright for any Colledge Feod' Coll' liii^s iiiii^d onus cclvi^{li} iii^s v^d ob.

p' d'cis hund'.

Collegio Regali in Cant' p. b're xxxiii^s

¹ I see no means of ascertaining who Mr Spencer may have been.

Cant. Ptic'le Comp'i Joh'is Amy de Magna Abington in Com' pre'd'co gen' Coll' sec'dæ xv^æ et x^æ duarum xv^m et x^m d'ne Regina nunc Elizabeth a laicis anno regni sui tercio-decimo concess^m in hundred' subscript'.

Hund' de Wittlesford.

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Sawston	vii ^{li} x ^s	xxi ^s iii ^{id}	vi ^{li} viii ^s viii ^d
Wyttesforde	ix ^{li} x ^s	xxiii ^s iii ^{id}	viii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
Hynckston	cxv ^s	xx ^s	iii ^{li} xv ^s
Ikelington	cxiv ^s	nl	cxiii ^s
Doxe Worth	viii ^{li} xii ^s	xx ^s	vii ^{li} xii ^s

$$\text{Summa} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{onus xxxvii}^{\text{li}} \text{ xii}^{\text{d}} \\ \text{ded}^{\text{'}} \text{ iiiii}^{\text{li}} \text{ iiiii}^{\text{s}} \text{ viii}^{\text{d}} \\ \text{rem}^{\text{'}} \text{ xxxii}^{\text{li}} \text{ xvi}^{\text{s}} \text{ iiiii}^{\text{d}} \end{array} \right.$$

D' hered' Rob ^{ti} Bosteler	xl ^s	nl	xl ^s
D' Maud rio de Derne- forde hall in Sawston	...xiii ^s iiiii ^d	...iii ^s	...x ^s iiiii ^d

$$\text{Summa} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{onus liii}^{\text{s}} \text{ iiiii}^{\text{d}} \\ \text{ded}^{\text{'}} \text{ iii}^{\text{s}} \\ \text{rem}^{\text{'}} \text{ l}^{\text{s}} \text{ iiiii}^{\text{d}} \end{array} \right.$$

Hund' de Chilford.

Budburham	vii ^{li} xii ^s	xviii ^s iiiii ^d	vi ^{li} xiii ^s viii ^d
Abinton Magn'	iiii ^{li} xviii ^s	xx ^s	lxxviii ^s
Abynton pva	c ^s	xl ^s	lx ^s
Hyldersham	xxxvi ^s	xx ^s	xvi ^s
Lynton Magn cu' pva Barnhm }	...viii ^{li} x ^s	...xx ^s	...vii ^{li} x ^s
Berkelowe	xxx ^s	x ^s	xx ^s
Woode Campes	lxv ^s	xx ^s	xlv ^s
Campes Magn.	vi ^{li} x ^s	xxvi ^s viii ^d	ciii ^s iiiii ^d
Horsethe	cxvi ^s	xxvi ^s viii ^d	iiii ^{li} ix ^s iiiii ^d
Wykeham, Stratley cum Henhall }	...c ^s	...xx ^s	...iiii ^{li}
Pampsworthe	vi ^{li}	xxiii ^s iiiii ^d	iiii ^{li} xvi ^s viii ^d

$$\text{Summa} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{onus lv}^{\text{li}} \text{ xvii}^{\text{s}} \\ \text{ded}^{\text{'}} \text{ xii}^{\text{li}} \text{ v}^{\text{s}} \\ \text{rem}^{\text{'}} \text{ xliiii}^{\text{li}} \text{ xii}^{\text{s}} \end{array} \right.$$

Hund' de Radfeld.

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Balsham	iiii ^{li} xiiii ^s iiiid ^d v ^s		iiii ^{li} ix ^s iiiid ^d
Wratting	lxxvii ^s v ^s		lxxii ^s
Weston (Colvile)	iiii ^{li} viii ^s xxx ^s		lviii ^s
Brynckley, Carleton c'm Willingham	} vi ^{li} xii ^s xxxiii ^s iiiid ^d		} iiij ^{li} xviii ^s viiid ^d
Burgh ^e (Borough Green) c ^m Westley (Waterless)			
Dullingham	vii ^{li} xviii ^s		vi ^{li} ii ^s
Stetchworth	lxv ^s x ^s		lv ^s
Sum'a	{ onus xxxiii ^{li} vi ^s iiiid ^d { ded' vi ^{li} xii ^s { rem' xxvii ^{li} xiii ^s iiiid ^d		

Hund' de Cheveley.

Kertlinge	cvj ^s xviii ^s iiiid ^d	iii ^{li} vii ^s viiid ^d
Asheley cu' Sylverley	iiii ^{li} vi ^s viiid ^d xx ^s	lxvi ^s viiid ^d
Cheveley	iiii ^{li} xiii ^s iiiid ^d xv ^s	lxxviii ^s iiiid ^d
Dytton Canons, Dytton Vallons, Saxon c ^m Novo M'cat	} vii ^{li} xiii ^s iiiid ^d	} vi ^{li} vi ^s viiid ^d
Sum'a	{ onus xxi ^{li} vi ^s { ded' lxvi ^s viiid ^d { rem' xvii ^{li} xix ^s iiiid ^d	

Hund' de Stowe.

Swaffham Prior	vij ^{li} xiv ^s xxiii ^s	vi ^{li} x ^s
Swaffham Bulbeck	vii ^{li} xxiii ^s iiiid ^d	v ^{li} xvi ^s viiid ^d
Stowe cum Quye	c ^s xx ^s	iiii ^{li}
Bottesham	xi ^{li} x ^s xxxviii ^s	ix ^{li} xii ^s
Wylraham Magna	cx ^s xxiii ^s iiiid ^d	iiii ^{li} vi ^s viiid ^d
Wylraham p'va	c ^s x ^s	iiii ^{li} x ^s
Sum'a	{ onus xli ^{li} xiii ^s { ded' vi ^{li} xviii ^s viiid ^d { rem xxxiii ^{li} xv ^s iiiid ^d	

Hund' de Staplehoe.

Soham	lxxii ^s vi ^s viiid ^d	lxv ^s iiiid ^d
Burwell	vii ^{li} x ^s v ^s	vii ^{li} v ^s
Iselham	vii ^{li} xiii ^s iiiid ^d viii ^s iiiid ^d	vii ^{li} v ^s

	onus	deduct.	rem'
Badlingham	xxxvi ^s	x ^s	xxvi ^s
Kenett cum Kentford ¹ ...	xliiii ^s iiiii ^d ob.	x ^s ix ^d	xxxiii ^s vii ^d ob.
Chepenham	viii ^{li}	xv ^s	vii ^{li} v ^s
Wyken	iii ^{li} x ^s	xxiii ^s iiiii ^d	lxv ^s viii ^d
Lanward	xl ^s	x ^s	xxx ^s
Sneywell	iii ^{li} xliii ^s iiiii ^d	x ^s	iiii ^{li} iii ^s iiiii ^d
Fordham	vii ^{li}	x ^s	vi ^{li} x ^s

Sum'a { onus xlviii^{li} xix^s ob.
ded' cx^s i^d
rem' xliiii^{li} viiii^s xi^d ob.

Hund' de Flendick.

Fulborne	xix ^{li} x ^s	iii ^{li}	xvii ^{li} x ^s
Treusham (Teversham) ...	vi ^{li} x ^s	iii ^{li}	lxx ^s
Heyton (Cherry Hinton) ...	ix ^{li} x ^s	xxxiii ^{li} iiiii ^d	vii ^{li} xi ^s viii ^d
Dytton cu' Horningsey ...	xv ^{li} x ^s	lxxviii ^s	xi ^{li} xii ^s

Sum'a { onus li^{li} xv^s
ded' xi^{li} xi^s iiiii^d
rem' xxxix^{li} iii^s viii^d

D'nica Reg.

Soham	xiii ^{li}	xx ^s	xii ^{li}
Wylburham Magna.....	xlvi ^s viiii ^d	ii ^s vi ^d	xliiii ^s ii ^d

Sum'a { onus xv^{li} vi^s viii^d
ded' xxii^s vi^d
rem' xliiii^{li} iii^s ii^d

Sum'a totius { onus cccvii^{li} xviii^s iv^d ob.
ded' li^{li} xliii^s xi^d
rem' cclvi^{li} iii^s v^d ob.

¹ Kentford has always been a part of Suffolk.

LAY SUBSIDY, CO. CAMBRIDGE, $\frac{82}{257}$.

COM. CANTEBR. The certificate of the bill of extract indented and made the xxixth day of August in the xiiith year of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God queen of England France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c, between the rt hon. Sir Roger North, Kt. Sir Gyles Alington, Kt. Robert Peyton, John Milsent, and Thomas Holmes Esquires, of the one part: and John Bentley of Shudy Camps in the county of Cambridge, yeoman, of the other part: witnesseth that the said Lord North, Sir Gyles Alington, Robert Peyton, John Milsent and Thomas Holmes, commissioners appointed for the assessing of the second payment of the subsidy granted by the laity unto the said sovereign lady the queen's majesty at her parliament holden at Westminster in the thirteenth year of her highness's reign: for the hundreds of Chevelye, Radfield Chilford and Wytlesford within the county of Cambridge have nominated and appointed the said John Bentley high collector for the said second payment within the 4 hundreds aforesaid; and have taken bond of him by recognizance for time (? true) answering of the same according to the tenor of the act of grant of the said subsidy: which said recognizance, together with the names of all such persons as be contributory to the said second payment of the said subsidy, and the several sums of money charged upon the same persons within the 4 hundreds aforesaid, we the said Commissioners do hereby certify into the Exchequer under our hands and seals as appertaineth:

Chilford Hundred.

ABINGTON MAGNA :

John Amye gent. in terr'	vi ^{li}	viii ^s
Thomas Amye h. in bon'	ix ^{li}	ix ^s
Robt Beeten h. in bon'	ix ^{li}	ix ^s
Wm Pyper h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Byldocke h. in bon'	viii ^{li}	viii ^s
John Amye sen. in bon'	vii ^{li}	vii ^s
Henry Amye h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s

Sm' xlvi^s iii^d

ABINGTON PVA :

Robt. Chapman h. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Doctor Watt in terr'	iii ^{li}	iiii ^s
George Fuller h. in terr'	iii ^{li}	iiii ^s
John Warde h. in bon'	x ^{li}	x ^s
John Fuller h. in bon'	x ^{li}	x ^s
John Amye h. in bon'	ix ^{li}	ix ^s
Pryc' Fuller h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d

S'ma xli^s ex'.

HILDERSHAM :

Alexand ^r Downes h. in bon'	viii ^{li}	viii ^s
Thomas Dalton h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
John Amye h. in bon'	vii ^{li}	vii ^s
John Chambers h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Wm Hamonte h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s
John Walker h. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Ryc. Smyth h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Cottesford h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Rob't Bentley h. in terr'	xxx ^s	ii ^s
John Churchma' h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s

S'ma xxxv^s iiiid^d ex'.

BADBURGHAM :

Rob't Tayller gent. in terr'	xx ^{li}	xxvi ^s viiid ^d
John Pott gent. in bon'	xxii ^{li}	xxii ^s
Thomas Nycoll' gent. in bon'	xi ^{li}	xi ^s
Rob't Coale h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
Ryc. Wardall h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Symond Smyth h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Alen Cragge h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
George Thurger h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Will'm Smees h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
John Thurger h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Nicolas Campyon h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Launcelot Thurnold in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s

S'ma iii^{li} xvii^s viiid^d ex'.

SHUDYE CAMPS :

John Bentley yoma' in terr'	x ^{li}	xiii ^s iiiid ^d
Barnaby Mynot y. in terr'	v ^{li}	vi ^s viiid ^d
Thoma' Bredge h. in bon'	vj ^{li}	vi ^s
John Mynot h. in terr'	v ^{li}	vi ^s viiid ^d
John Bryant h. in bon'	x ^{li}	x ^s
Rob't Baker y. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s

Alice Wakefield vid: in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
John Raynold h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iii ^s
Thom's Bowtell h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Thom's Overall h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
Wm. Hamonte h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Thom's Heyham y. in terr'	vii ^{li}	viii ^s
Kath'in Smyth vid. in terr'	v ^{li}	vi ^s viii ^d
Wm. Bentley h. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d

S'ma iii^{li} iii^s ex'.

CASTLE CAMPS :

Rob't Bones h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Wm. Wafer h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Wm. Roofff h. in bon'	viii ^{li}	viii ^s
Wm. Freeman h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s
Ryc. Flacke y. in bon'	xv ^{li}	xv ^s
Thom's Freeman h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
John Flacke h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Peter Skotch' h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Rob't Lambert h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Thom's Wakefield in terr'	xxx ^s	ii ^s
Thom's Parker h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d

S'ma lvi^s viii^d ex'.

BARTLOWE :

John Wyllis h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Webbe h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Phillip Bowtell vid. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Wm. Freeman h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
John Cleydon h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s

S'ma xii^s ex'.

HORSHEATH :

Sir Gyles Alington knight in terr'	cxxxiii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d	viii ^{li} xvii ^s ix ^d ob.
Wm Curteys y. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Phillip Webbe h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Thom's Flawner h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Gyles Symson h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Ryc. Pettyt y. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Thom's Pettyt y. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
John Pyper Inkep' in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Pettyt h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Robt Clerke h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
Mawde Flacke vid. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s

S'ma xli vii^s id ob. ex'.

WEST WYCKHAM :

Thom's Armyg' gent. in terr'	x ^{li}	xiii ^s iiiij ^d
Kath'in Pom'ell vid. in terr'	iii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d	iiii ^s v ^d ob'
Rob't Webbe h. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Joh. Hunt h. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Mathew Symson in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
M'gret Treg'et in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Ballard h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
Bartilmeuwe Mershe in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
Rob't Bentley h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s

S'ma xxxviii^s ix^d ob'.

PAMPESWORTH :

John Woodd gent. in terr'	v ^{li}	vi ^s viii ^d
Rob't Clerke h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s
John Roger h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
John Twyn h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s
Rob't Tirtleby y. in bon'	viii ^{li}	viii ^s
John Mortlake h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iii ^s
Leon'd Lawrence h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s
John Best h. in bon'	iii ^{li}	iii ^s

S'ma xxxvi^s viii^d ex'.

LYNTON :

John Mylsent ar. in terr'	xx ^{li}	xxvi ^s viii ^d
Ferdinando Parys gent. in terr'	v ^{li}	vi ^s viii ^d
Wm Baltrye gent. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Mary Mydson vid. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
John Goodman h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Thom's Willowes l. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Milicent Hockley butch. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Symond Browne glov. in terr.	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Alyce Broune vid. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Burman singlema'n in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Thom's Thaaque cutler in terr'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s
Rob't Barton y. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Rob't Hockley tayler in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iii ^s
Rob't Haryson clerke in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
An' Payne vid. in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s viii ^d
Henry Lawrence h. in terr'	iiii ^{li}	v ^s viii ^d
Rob't Clarke h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Rob't Richardson h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
Phillip Mydson h. in terr'	xx ^s	xvi ^d
John Brande habdash ^r in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iii ^s

Ryc. Thurger h. in bon'	v ^{li}	v ^s
Jone Cowle in terr'	xl ^s	ii ^s vii ^d
John Stacey h. in bon'	iiii ^{li}	iiii ^s
Phillip Broune h. in terr'	iii ^{li}	iiii ^s
Wm. Fulwell h. in bon'	ix ^{li}	ix ^s
Jeffrey Thurgood h. in bon'	viii ^{li}	viii ^s
Avys Meade vid. in terr'	iii ^{li}	iiii ^s

S'ma v^{li} ix^s iii^d

Sm'a totii's hundr' de Chilford pred' xxxviii^{li} iii^s xi^d ex'.

LAY SUBSIDY. CO. CAMBRIDGE, $\frac{82}{272}$.

Illustrissimæ et potentissimæ in x'po principi ac dominæ dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ Dei gratiâ Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei defensori, vestræque Regiæ majestatis dominis et ministris Cancellario Thesaurario et baronibus ad Scaccarium vestrum sedentibus vester humilis et devotus Umfridus Tyndall sacræ theologiæ professor almæ universitatis vestræ Cantabrigiensis Vice Cancellarius omnimodo in obedientiam et subjectionem tanto principi debitam: Quia per literas vestras regias patentes gerendas datas apud Westm' xxvi^{to} die mensis Apr: anno regni vestri felicissimi tertio: tum etiam pro tenore actus Parliamenti tenti apud Westm' anno regni vestri xxvii^{to} nuper editi tam scholares quam etiam eorum servientes et famuli immunes sint et liberi a solutione decimæ et quintæ decimæ per prædictum actum concessarum, officii nostri esse duximus vestræ amplitudini vestræque Majestati præfatis honorabilibus dominis Cancellario Thesaurario baronibus et ministris scaccarii vestri significare summam quinque librarum septem solidorum et decem denariorum legalium rite taxatam esse de et super ministris et servientibus scholarium antedictæ universitatis. Cujus summæ allocationem fieri juxta vim prædictarum literarum patentium et tenorem actus parliamenti a vobis humiliter petimus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum officii nostri præsentibus apponi fecimus.

Dat' Cantabr' sexto die mensis Junii anno regni vestri felicissimi vicesimo octavo. 1586.

L. S.

The following communication, by R. A. S. MACALISTER, B.A., S. John's College, was taken as read.

ON KILLEEN CORMAIC, KILDARE.

SCATTERED over the whole of Ireland are numbers of ancient cemeteries, which have never been used for Christian burial within human memory or tradition. Mr Brash, in his work on Ogham Inscriptions, gives us an idea of the enormous number of these. He examined the ordnance maps of Kerry, and found, in that one county alone, a total of 217 such localities marked. To these cemeteries the peasantry affix the name *kill* (pron. *keel*), or its diminutive *killín* (pron. *killeen*). They look upon them with dread, and will on no account bury their dead there, unless they be unbaptised children or suicides. To this rule there are but few exceptions: the particular *killeen* under our notice at present is one of these, for it is used as a graveyard at the present day, and well filled with modern gravestones. The earliest date which I found upon these stones was 1741; the latest 1892.

The chronology of Irish antiquities is still in a very unsettled state. One school of archæologists is inclined to refer such objects and places as these *killeens* to prehistoric times; while another refers them all to a date more or less late in the Christian period. There are few data as yet to guide the student to a choice between these alternatives; and specious arguments are brought forward on both sides. With regard to the *killeens*, however, I cannot help thinking, with Mr Brash and others, that the utter absence of all Christian associations with the great majority of them, the superstitious dread with which they are popularly regarded, and the evidences of the practice of cremation which is amply afforded by such as have been excavated, all point irresistibly to the pre-Christian—which, in Ireland, is synonymous with the pre-historic—period as the true epoch to which these antiquities must be referred.

The second member of the name of this locality, *Cormaic* (genitive of *Cormac*), is explained by a local tradition which asserts this to have been the burial-place of Cormac, king of Munster—which of the so-named kings of Munster does not appear. The legend is confused, and is complicated by variant versions; the main lines of it are as follows. Cormac's body was borne to this cemetery by a team of bullocks, who were allowed to follow their own instincts in bearing it to the grave, for the possession of which rival claims were made. After a long journey eastward they arrived at Ballynure, about two and a-half Irish miles south of the *killeen*: at this place, being overcome by thirst, they "pawed" the ground (or, as another version says, the teamster struck his goad into the earth), and a stream of water gushed forth. This stream still flows by the road-side. Having slaked their thirst the bullocks journeyed on till they arrived at Bullock Hill, which is opposite the cemetery. Here they stood, and refused to proceed further; it thus became clear that this *killeen* was to contain the grave of Cormac. When the body had been placed for burial in the cemetery the team returned in a homeward direction till they came to the river Greise; here they were engulfed in the stream, and were never seen again¹. Another version adds a hound to the team which accompanied the corpse; when the procession stopped at Bullock Hill this hound jumped across the river to the cemetery, and alighted on the top of a pillar-stone on which he impressed the mark of his paw, thus indicating the very spot of Cormac's grave. Yet another version further complicates the story by making the hound leap from the top of a hill which is rather more than an Irish mile S.W. of the *killeen*. In either case the impression of the hound's paw is still to be seen on the pillar-stone. The various elements of this strange story are of course well known to the

¹ The Greise must have been a much greater river in Cormac's day than it is now. It is a little stream about the size of the Binn Brook, and in the neighbourhood of Killeen Cormac serves as the boundary between the counties of Wicklow and Kildare; the road crosses it between Colbinstown Station and the cemetery.

folk-lorist in one form or another; they meet us, if I am not mistaken, in the legends of more races than one.

Killeen Cormaic lies about three Irish miles S.W. of the little town of Dunlavin, co. Kildare; it is not more than five minutes' walk from the railway station of Colbinstown. The names of the surrounding hills, natural and artificial, singularly fit in with the legend of the burial of Cormac—Bullock Hill, Knockbunnion (the hill of the heifer), Rathounbeg (the fort of the little stream): though how far these coincidences (like the paw-mark on the stone) are of the *ex post facto* kind it is of course impossible to say. The *killeen* itself lies between the two last-named hills. It is a mound of oval shape, having a low annexe, about half the height of the principal mound, joined to it on the North. It is surrounded by a remarkable set of four or five artificial mounds, of which Rathounbeg is the finest. Its major axis lies N.E. and S.W.; its circumference is about 230 paces. It shows traces of having been built in three terraces, but these are now almost defaced, except at the Southern end. The top is flattened and slightly concave. It is enclosed by a boundary wall about five feet in height; the level of the ground within the precincts is flush with the top of the wall. It contains no traces of any buildings.

Analogy with similar places elsewhere would lead us to expect that the mound contained one or more chambers or vaults for sepulchral purposes. These chambers, when opened, are usually found to be passages, lined along the sides and top by pillar-shaped blocks of stone—each pair of opposite pillar-stones supporting a lintel similar to themselves. Many suggestive facts are frequently brought to light in exploring these chambers. In not a few the lintels or supporting stones are found to bear Ogham inscriptions, so placed that it is obvious that the stones are not in the position for which they were originally intended; but were simply annexed as building material, when the names of the persons whom they commemorated had been forgotten: much as the tombstones of forgotten fellow-townsmen of our own have been utilised as

pavingstones in the pathways through the churchyards of more than one of our Cambridge churches.

That such a chamber exists in Killeen Cormaic is possible though not certain. An apparent entrance is visible on the side of the mound above the Eastern part of the "annexe" already alluded to. It consists of an unwieldy stone about three feet in height, marked on either side with a deep groove, as though for the reception of a sliding door. The groove on the left-hand side is 10 inches in length, that on the right a little more. This jamb appears to have borne two lintels which were supported at their other extremities by side jambs, thereby giving the whole the appearance of a double doorway. The arrangement however has been much disturbed and is obscured by superincumbent earth, by a rank growth of grass, and by the distortion of the structure itself. The grooves are, I believe, a feature unique at Killeen Cormaic. I enquired of a man resident in the neighbourhood, who accompanied me to the cemetery, whether these hypothetical chambers had ever been encroached upon in digging graves in the cemetery, and received a negative answer; so that either the chambers (if they exist) cannot be very extensive, or the modern graves cannot be very deep.

The following is a complete record of the ancient monuments which I saw on my two visits to this cemetery, in September 1893 and June 1894.

I. Near the entrance-gate; a prostrate pillar-stone, bearing inscriptions in Ogham and Roman letters. Dimensions 6 ft. 4 ins. by about 1 ft. by 1 ft.

II. Close to the above; a prostrate pillar-stone, bearing on one face near the top a rude bust, and, possibly, an Ogham inscription in very small letters on one angle.

III., IV. Two small pillar-stones close together; one a rough block of conglomerate, tapering to the top, 3 ft. 4 ins. high; the other a smooth stone about the same height, cut off flat at the top, and bearing on the top a deep depression resembling the paw-mark of a dog, with some random scorings round it. (This is Cormac's alleged gravestone.)

V. An upright flagstone, 2 ft. 7 ins. \times 1 ft. 1 in. \times 3 ins., bearing engraved on its face and one edge a series of rough scores distantly resembling Ogham scores, but not capable of being grouped into letters.

VI. A fine pillar-stone of granite, 6 ft. 10½ ins. \times 1 ft. 7 ins. \times 1 ft. 6 ins., somewhat tapering towards the top. Now prostrate. No inscription or tooling of any kind.

VII. A shapeless block of stone about 3 ft. in length, lying in the centre of the level pathway round the mound. It appears to have fallen down from some point on the mound. No inscription.

VIII. A pillar-stone, prostrate, uninscribed, measuring 4 ft. 7 ins. \times 1 ft. 4 ins. \times 7 ins., considerably tapering to the top.

IX. A shapely pillar-stone, 3 ft. 11 ins. \times 1 ft. 5½ ins. \times 11 ins., bearing traces of an Ogham inscription on one edge.

These stones are all to be found along the level pathway which surrounds the mound, within the boundary wall; and have been catalogued in the order in which they would be seen by one who, on entering the gate of the cemetery, turned to his left and walked completely round it. The following are *on* the mound.

X, XI. Two stones at opposite ends of the top of the mound, about 3 ft. in height, artificially squared, and bearing at the top a depressed socket as though for the insertion of a cross. This socket is formed by the prolongation of three sides of the stone, the fourth being left open. Though probably much later than the stones already mentioned, these stones have every appearance of a respectable antiquity.

This catalogue does not include a very considerable number of small shapeless stones set on end, probably the humble marks of the graves of those whose friends were too poor to be able to afford regular tombstones. All are flagstones save one, a small standing stone, square in section (which I neglected to measure, but estimated roughly at about 2 ft. \times 6 ins. \times 6 ins.); and only one bears any sign of tooling; it is inscribed with a Greek cross in relief. To the catalogue should also be added the apparent entrance to the crypts already described.

The inscribed stones of Killeen Cormaic are, or were, four in number. What has become of the first of these stones I cannot say¹. It bore an inscription in Ogham, running over the greater part of two angles. By an unusual piece of good fortune all the authorities who have examined it are agreed on the reading, and we need have no hesitation in accepting the transcript they give as accurate, especially as it is substantiated by a paper squeeze made by the late Sir Samuel Ferguson, and now in my possession:

Maqiddeceda maqi Marin
(Stone of) Macdeced, son of Marin.

Few names are more interesting among those found on Ogham inscriptions than the name of the person here commemorated; and an idea of its widespread occurrence will be obtained from the following list of inscriptions in Britain which contain it:

Maqiddeceddas avi Toranias, Ballycrovane, co. Cork.
Maqiddeceda maqi Siconas, Ballintaggart, co. Kerry.
Maqiddecedda maqi Catuwig, Gortnagullenagh, co. Kerry.
Maqiddeceda maqi..., Dunloe, Co. Kerry.

And the following Romano-British stones:

Hic iacet Maccvdecheti, Penrhos Llygwy, Anglesea.
Sarini fili Maccvdecceti, Buckland Monachorum, Devon.

Mr Brash treats at length of this name in his work on Ogham inscriptions. He considered that all those who are commemorated under this name were members of a great Munster family, the *Clanna Degaid*, for whose existence there is MS authority, and who have left their name in some early place-names. This is, however, unlikely; the fact that Macdeced, in all cases but one, is the name of the person commemorated, and not a patronymic, seems to me to militate against this theory.

The inscription is couched in the regular formula of Ogham inscriptions; but we must premise that much of the

¹ I have since learnt that it has been broken into fragments and built into the boundary wall by those responsible for the care of the cemetery.

discussion and treatment of Ogham inscriptions is as yet tentative, owing to our uncertainty respecting the construction and accident of the protoceltic dialects. Observe how the Ballycrovane inscription gives us the primitive genitive form in *s*, dropped in later monuments.

Before leaving this inscription, I would call attention to the duplication of the first *d* in *Maqiddecceda*. The meaning of the persistent duplication of the consonants in Oghams is one of the many mysteries which circle round these inscriptions. Taken into consideration with the isolation of this Macdecced from his namesakes, it is possible that the unique spelling of his name which this tombstone presents may indicate some local peculiarity in pronunciation.

The second inscribed stone lies prostrate beside the entrance to the cemetery. The inscription commences a little below the middle of one angle, runs up to and over the top, and ends a short distance down the opposite angle. It is much weather-worn, and greatly obscured by the shadows of trees, but with care and patience the whole can be satisfactorily read.

The inscription in Roman letters occupies nearly the whole of one face of the stone. It is unusually evenly and neatly cut, and though much abraded by the action of the weather every letter except one can be deciphered without difficulty. The Ogham reads:

Uvanos avi Ivacattos.

(Stone) of Uvan, descendant of Ivacatt.

I made this transcript with great care, and am satisfied that it is correct, the only letters for which I cannot personally vouch being the *catt* at the end of the inscription. These letters are on the concealed face of the stone, which I had no facilities for raising, but nearly all the copyists are agreed at this point; and a recent discovery, made in a most unexpected locality, places the patronymic as given above beyond all reasonable doubt. In the excavations at Silchester, last August, a stone was discovered, bearing engraved on its face two lines of Ogham writing. This stone is unfortunately only a fragment, but enough remains to re-construct *Ebicatos maqi mucoi* ([stone] of

Ebicat, son of the race (?) of.....). Here we have the very name which meets us at Killeen Cormaic, with a slight but very interesting orthographical transformation.

Let us now turn to the associated inscription for a few minutes. This is one of the most difficult lapidary puzzles in the British Islands. With one exception every letter is clear, though worn; that exception is the fifth, the greater part of which has been carried off with a flake of the slaty stone, leaving an unfortunate ambiguity as to its identity. The inscription is

IVVE*EDRVVIDES.

The first suggestion as to the missing letter made was that it was an R; and the inscription was divided—*IV vere druvuides*—four true druids (!). Various efforts, all equally futile and far-fetched, have been made to extract the name of the four druids from the Ogham inscription; and the failure of these attempts, apart from other considerations, is a strong argument against this translation. No other intelligible reading can be given if we retain R as the fifth letter. The question then arises: if R be not the real value of this letter, what value must we assign to it?

A most ingenious and attractive suggestion has been made to me by my brother-in-law, Dr D. MacAlister, of St John's College. He would read the fifth letter as K, and bearing in mind that the eighth letter, R, is raised above its fellows, as though intended to commence a new word, space the inscription *Ivoked Rvvides*, thus equating *Ivoked* to *Ivacattos*. The objections to this suggestion are that *Rvvides* still remains intractable, and the letter K does not occur on any other Romano-British inscription, so far as I know.

Professor Rhys and Dr Whitley Stokes agree in taking the missing letter as N, bound to the following E. This gives us *Ivvene Drvvides*, in which it is pretty clear that *Ivvene* must be regarded as the equivalent of *Uvanos*. *Drvvides* is probably a proper name, recalling the *Droata*¹ of one of the Ogham in-

¹ Which has also, though I think unnecessarily, been equated to "druid."

scriptions at Ballaqueeny, Isle of Man, but what the inflectional termination may be I do not pretend to say definitely¹. The equation *Drvvides* = druids, does not commend itself.

Beside this stone is another, six feet in length. Incised at the upper end is a bust in outline, holding a cross; there can be little doubt that it is intended to represent our Lord. This figure has been seriously injured by some misguided enthusiast, who has gratuitously sharpened it up according to his own ideas; and one like unto him has been operating on the Roman inscription on the adjacent stone, which has also been recently enriched with the initials of some idle loafer. Mr Brash sensibly remarks on this bust, "It is of so exceedingly rude a type as to give no grounds for determining its age; it may be of a very early or a very late date." On the right-hand edge of this stone is a series of very minute scratches which were first noticed by Sir Samuel Ferguson. They are certainly artificial and, if Oghamic, are the smallest Ogham scores known. As some of the scores are a little more oblique than others, they are capable of reading

//////
M A G I S T

and may possibly be a signature of the engraver of the bust.

The fourth inscribed stone is No. IX. in the above list. The inscription seems to have extended over the whole of the left angle of the face turned toward the mound; but it was roughly scratched originally, and is much worn now, so that the five letters ...*addes*..... near the bottom of the stone, with dim traces of other scores further on, can alone be deciphered.

Such are the points of interest and some of the problems which await the visitor to this ancient cemetery. It is much to be feared that its use as a modern graveyard will preclude the undertaking of excavations there for many years to come; otherwise we might reasonably hope that much would be learnt by this means. It may be thought that some apology

¹ The most satisfactory solution which has occurred to me is that the *-ides* might possibly be the Latino-Hellenic patronymic suffix (as in *Atrides*, &c.). But this must be regarded merely as a guess.

is necessary for bringing a subject connected entirely with Irish antiquities before a Society of such widely different local interests; and it would certainly be out of place if this ancient cemetery had no claim on the attention of those residing out of its neighbourhood. But the antiquities of Ireland have more than a mere local interest. The priceless art treasures and archæological remains, the extensive and varied literature, and the weird and fantastic folk-tales of that beautiful though sadly troubled wonderland are the heritage of the world as truly as are the monuments of Egypt, Greece or Rome. And may we not look to Cambridge—that home of Classic and exact learning—with a reasonable hope that at some time a satisfactory solution may there be found of some of the problems that hover round the remains of Killeen Cormaic?

REPORT
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ON THE
EXHIBITION OF OLD PLATE.

(This Report is here printed by order of the Council.)

AN Exhibition of Old Plate was held, by permission of the Syndicate, in the Large Gallery of the Fitzwilliam Museum on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, 1895, under the auspices of this Society.

The Exhibition originated in a Resolution of the Council of the Society passed on the 26th November, 1894.

A consultative general committee consisting of all members of the Council of the Society and other gentlemen was then formed. An executive sub-committee was appointed consisting of four members of the Council of the Society.

The Exhibition was open during the usual Museum hours, namely, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. There was no charge for admission, but an appeal was made for voluntary contributions towards defraying the expenses. Catalogues were sold in the gallery, at one shilling each.

Both ecclesiastical and secular vessels were included. The year 1800 was fixed as the latest date of work of either class that should be admitted.

The number of exhibits described in the catalogue is 202. In addition to these several objects were kindly offered after

the catalogue had been sent to the press and could not therefore be included in it. These are named in the list of lenders which follows this Report. Two or three objects described in the catalogue were not exhibited.

The numbers of visitors to the Museum on the days of exhibition were as follows: First day, 829; Second day, 1861; Third day, 2364; making a total of 5054 visitors on the three days. The average number of visitors per day during the previous twelve months was between thirty and forty. The number of catalogues sold was 974. About 40 copies were given away to the representatives of the Press and others during the Exhibition and subsequently.

The expenses of the Exhibition amounted to £99. 14s. Of this sum the principal items were: printing the catalogue, circulars, &c., £46. 4s.; cases, including hire of glass and lining, £23. 14s.; police-protection, £9. 16s. The donations made in the room and subsequently towards defraying this expenditure amounted to £22. 12s., and the sale of catalogues brought in £50, thus leaving a deficit of £27. 2s. to be made up by the Society. It is hoped that some further subscriptions towards reducing this amount may yet be received by the Treasurer.

During the time that the Exhibition was open and while the objects were being arranged and returned the police guard provided for their protection was as follows: during Exhibition hours, two police-constables and one detective in the gallery; during the night, two police-constables in the Museum; in addition to these, a police-constable was placed on guard in the Museum grounds each night, without charge to the Committee.

The objects were exhibited in eight table-cases made for the Society at cost price by Mr W. Sindall. These were placed on tables kindly lent by the Cambridge Technical Education Committee, the glass and lining of the cases being hired.

Exhibits were not insured except at the special desire of the owners, and this was expressed in two instances only.

The transfer of objects for exhibition was in almost every instance undertaken by the lenders.

The executive committee wish to return their thanks, which they have already tendered privately, to the following gentlemen and public bodies for assistance rendered in various ways towards the exhibition: to the gentlemen who consented to serve on the General Committee; to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the Masters and Fellows of the Colleges, to the Mayor, Town Clerk, and Treasurer of the Borough, to the Commissioners of the Bedford Level, and to the Incumbents, Ministers, and Churchwardens of parishes and churches in the Town and County, for lending plate in their custody; to Professor Clifford Allbutt, Mr C. P. Allix, an anonymous lender, the Rt. Honourable the Earl of Carysfort, Alderman Cockerell, Alderman Deck, Mr W. H. Hattersley, Professor T. M^cKenny Hughes, Mr D. Munsey, the Rev. W. G. F. Pigott, Alderman Redfern, the Rev. S. A. Thompson-Yates, Mr H. J. Whitehead and Mr J. E. L. Whitehead; for the loan of private plate; to the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate for the use of the building; to College Bursars and others for facilities afforded in examining and selecting objects for Exhibition; to Messrs D. Munsey and A. H. Sadd for offers to lend cases; to the Technical Education Committee for the loan of tables; to the Chief Constable for assistance in the police arrangements; to the Staff of the Fitzwilliam Museum, the butlers of the different Colleges, to Messrs Sindall, Lilley, and Ellis for assistance rendered in the arrangement of the Exhibition; and to the Manager of the University Printing Press for the very rapid production of the Catalogue at a time of great pressure of work.

The thanks of the Council of the Society are due to all who contributed towards defraying the expenses of the Exhibition.

It was decided by the Council of the Society to issue to subscribers an illustrated edition of the catalogue, provided a sufficient number of names was received, and a prospectus of the proposed work was circulated during the Exhibition. Mr E. H. Freshfield, F.S.A., gave ten guineas towards the cost of photographing the plate. Although the number of subscribers is not yet quite sufficient to cover the estimated

cost, the Society's publishers, Messrs Deighton, Bell and Co., and Messrs Macmillan and Bowes, have undertaken to issue the work and to relieve the Society of their liability. The thanks of the Society are here given to these gentlemen and to Mr Freshfield for their liberality.

Lists of the general and executive committees, a list of lenders, and a summary of the accounts are appended to this Report.

W. M. FAWCETT, *President.*

J. W. CLARK.

J. E. FOSTER.

T. D. ATKINSON, *Secretary.*

CAMBRIDGE,

October, 1895.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

W. M. Fawcett, M.A., F.S.A., President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Chairman*); Alexander Peckover, LL.D., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; The Chancellor of the University; The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely; The Reverend the Vice-Chancellor of the University; The Mayor of Cambridge; The Very Reverend the Dean of Ely; The Hon. A. Brand, M.A., M.P.; R. U. P. Fitzgerald, M.A., M.P.; H. E. Hoare, M.A., M.P.; Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P.; The Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst, M.A.; The Venerable Archdeacon Chapman, M.A.; The Venerable Archdeacon Emery, B.D.; The Venerable Archdeacon Vesey, M.A.; The Master of Christ's College; The Rev. the Master of Corpus Christi College; The Master of Downing College; The Rev. the Master of Gonville and Caius College; The Rev. the Master of Jesus College; The Rev. the Master of Pembroke College; The Rev. the Master of St Catharine's College; The Rev. the Master of St John's College; The Master of Sidney Sussex College; The Rev. the Master of Trinity Hall; The Right

Reverend the Master of Selwyn College; J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., Public Orator; J. W. Clark, M.A., F.S.A., University Registrary; F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., University Librarian; Professor Clifford Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Professor Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Professor Clark, LL.D., F.S.A.; Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S.; Professor Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Professor Macalister, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Professor Maitland, LL.D.; Professor Ridgeway, M.A.; Rev. C. L. Acland, M.A., F.S.A.; C. P. Allix, M.A.; R. Bowes (*Treasurer of the Society, 1 Trinity Street, Cambridge*); T. B. Bumpsted; Col. R. T. Caldwell, M.A.; The Rev. E. T. S. Carr, M.A.; W. M. Coates, M.A.; A. G. Dew-Smith, M.A.; L. Ewbank, M.A.; J. E. Foster, M.A.; J. W. L. Glaisher, Sc.D., F.R.S.; C. E. Grant, M.A.; F. H. H. Guillemand, M.D.; W. S. Hadley, M.A.; Baron A. von Hügel, M.A.; A. P. Humphry, M.A.; H. M. Innes, M.A.; M. R. James, Litt.D.; Alderman George Kett; S. M. Leathes, M.A.; The Rev. J. B. Lock, M.A.; D. MacAlister, M.D.; E. J. Mortlock, M.A.; J. B. Mullinger, M.A.; F. Patrick, M.A.; J. Perkins, LL.D.; W. W. Rouse Ball, M.A.; The Rev. Canon Scott, M.A.; R. F. Scott, M.A.; H. Shield, M.A.; J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A., Town Clerk; F. Whitting, M.A.; The Rev. E. G. de S. Wood, M.A.; T. D. Atkinson, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. M. Fawcett, M.A., F.S.A., *President*; J. W. Clark, M.A., F.S.A.; J. E. Foster, M.A.; T. D. Atkinson, *Secretary, St Mary's Passage, Cambridge*.

LIST OF LENDERS,

And of those Exhibits which were not included in the Catalogue.

The Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge; The Commissioners of the Bedford Level (Corporation Mace); The Vice-

Chancellor of the University; The Masters and Fellows of Christ's, Clare, Corpus, Emmanuel, Gonville and Caius, and Jesus Colleges; The Provost and Fellows of King's College; The Masters and Fellows of Magdalene, and Pembroke Colleges, and of Peterhouse; The President and Fellows of Queens' College; The Masters and Fellows of St Catharine's, St John's, Sidney Sussex, and Trinity Colleges, and of Trinity Hall; The Incumbents and Churchwardens of the parishes of Holy Trinity, St Andrew the Great, St Benedict, St Edward, St Giles, in Cambridge; of Abington Pigotts, Fen Ditton, Heydon, Litlington, Little Shelford, Waterbeach and Willingham, and the Minister of Emmanuel Congregational Church; Professor Clifford Allbutt (three beakers, tray, box, plaque, and pearl cup); Mr C. P. Allix (set of tea caddies in shagreen case, box for seal attached to a deed, gold snuff-box, candlesticks, spoon); An anonymous lender; The Right Honourable the Earl of Carysfort; Alderman Cockerell; Alderman Deck (silver saucepan, temp. Qu. Anne); Mr W. H. Hattersley; Professor T. McKenny Hughes (crystal bowl and cover in the form of a wyvern, with silver and enamel mountings); Mr D. Munsey; Dr Perkins (nine forks, cup and cover, Norwegian tankard); The Rev. W. G. F. Pigott (beaker); Alderman Redfern; The Rev. S. A. Thompson-Yates; Mr H. J. Whitehead; Mr J. E. L. Whitehead.

EXHIBITION OF PLATE, 1895.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenses.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sale of Catalogues	50 0 0	Printing:	
Donations towards general expenses	22 12 0	Catalogue	43 8 0
Deficit	27 2 0	Miscellaneous	2 16 0
			<hr/>
		Cases:	46 4 0
		Mr W. Sindall	16 1 7
		Messrs Eaden Lilley & Co.	3 9 9
		Messrs Favell, Ellis & Co.	4 2 9
			<hr/>
		Police	23 14 1
		Museum attendants	9 16 0
		Expenses bringing and returning Plate	4 6 6
		Clerical assistance	4 8 6
		Insurance	6 1 6
		Travelling expenses	2 13 3
		Sundries	2 2 8
			0 7 6
			<hr/>
			£99 14 0
			<hr/>

Audited and compared with the pass-book and vouchers and found to agree therewith, the deficit being carried to the General Account.

W. W. ROUSE BALL.
GEORGE KETT.

EXHIBITION OF PLATE, 1895.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE CATALOGUE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Expenses.</i>	£	s.	d.
Mr Freshfield's donation towards the cost of photographs	£10	10	0	Printing Prospectus	3	18	0
				Balance to Publishers	6	12	0
					<u>£10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

Audited and compared with the pass-book and vouchers and found to agree therewith.

W. W. ROUSE BALL.
GEORGE KETT.

5 March 1896.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO THE LIBRARY

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 26, 1895.

A. From various Donors :

From the Author :

On some iron tools found at Silchester. By Sir JOHN EVANS, F.S.A., &c.
On a Hoard of Saxon Sceattas. By the same.

From Professor Babington :

The London Chronicle, No. 3821 (29 May, 1781).
Roman Antiquities found at Rougham. By Prof. HENSLOW.
An antient Roman Skull. By THURNHAM (from *Crania Britannica*,
Decade III).
Roman London. By ELLIS (from *Archaeologia*, XXXIII).

From the Authors :

Old English Embroidery. By F. and H. MARSHALL, 1894.

From the Author :

Decorative Art of British New Guinea. By A. C. HADDON, M.A.

From anonymous Donors :

A comparison of Sia and Tusayan Snake Ceremonials.
The Na-ac-nai-ya &c.
L'Époque Éburnéenne &c. By ED. PIETTE.

From W. M. Fawcett, M.A. :

Fenland Notes and Queries, Parts 12, 24, 25.
Ely Diocesan Remembrancer, Nos. 41—119 (excepting nos. 48, 68, 74,
78, 79, 81, 85, 106).

From the Editor :

The Antiquary. Vol. 29, No. 175 ; Vol. 30, Nos. 176—181 ; Vol. 31, Nos. 182—186.

From the Editor :

The Reliquary. Vol. VIII, Nos. 3, 4.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2.

[By subscription :

The East Anglian : Vol. v, Nos. 112—121 ; Vol. vi, Nos. 122, 123.]

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

1. The Society of Antiquaries of London (*Assistant Secretary*, W. H. SR J. HOPE, M.A., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.) :
Proceedings, VOL. XV, Nos. 1, 2.
2. The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (*Secretary*, MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A., 20, Hanover Square, W.) :
Journal, Vol. XLIX, Nos. 193—196 ; Vol. L, Nos. 197—200 ;
Vol. LI, Nos. 201, 202.
3. The St Paul's Ecclesiological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, E. J. WELLS, Esq., 4, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.) :
Transactions, Vol. III, Part 4.
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 Archaeology, Vol. XII, Part 2.
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 3.
7. The Essex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, G. F. BEAUMONT, Esq., F.S.A., The Lawn, Coggeshall, Kelvedon) :
Transactions, Vol. v, Parts 1, 2.
8. The Kent Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, G. PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., The Precinct, Rochester) :
Nothing received this year.

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):
Transactions, 3rd series, Vol. I, Part 1.
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):
Nothing received this year.
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):
Archaeologia Aeliana, Vol. xvi, No. 3; Vol. xvii, No. 1 (Parts 44, 45).
Proceedings, Vol. vi, Nos. 21—32; Vol. vii, Nos. 1—4.
Parish Registers of Elsdon, pp. 13—56.
15. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (*Secretary*, Rev. R. TREVOR OWEN, M.A., F.S.A., Llangedwyn, Oswestry):
Archaeologia Cambrensis (Fifth Series), Nos. 43—45.
16. The Powys-Land Club (*Hon. Secretary*, M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool):
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. xxvii, Part 3; Vol. xxviii, Part 1.
17. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association (*Hon. Secretary*, ARTHUR COX, Esq., Mill Hill, Derby):
Journal of the Society, Vol. xvii.
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. iv, Nos. 2—4; Vol. v, No. 1.

19. Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (Musée du Louvre, Paris) :
 Bulletin et Mémoires, Sixth Series, Vol. III (1892).
 Bulletin, 1893.
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. Commission Impériale Archéologique de la Russie (*Secrétaire*, M. TIESENHAUSEN, à l'Hermitage, Pétersbourg) :
 Nothing received this year.
23. Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, γραμματεὺς, Athens) :
 Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1894.
24. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (*Curator*, F. W. PUTNAM, Esq.) :
 Reprint of Curator's Report.
25. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (*Secretary*, P. LANGLEY, Esq.) :
 Annual Reports of the Board of Regents, 1892—3.
 Bureau of Ethnology. Reports, 1888—9, 1889—90, 1890—1.
 " " List of Publications.
 " " An ancient quarry in Indian territory.
 " " Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages.
 " " Maya Year.
 " " Pamunkey Indians.
 Archivos do Mus. Nac. do Rio de Janeiro.
 U.S. Survey : Dakota Grammar.
 Bureau of Education. Reports, 1890—91 (2 Vols.); 1891—92 (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. Société Jersiaise (*Secretary*, M. EUGENE DUPREY, Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey):
Bulletin Annuel, No. 19, 1893.
Publication IX, Part 2 (Lettres Closes).
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. XII, Part I.
Pedes Finium.
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. XI.
33. 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. IX, Parts 2, 3.
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, Eleventh Series, Parts 11, 12; Twelfth Series, Parts 1—9; Thirteenth Series, Part 5.
36. Historische Gesellschaft für die Provinz Posen (Der Vorstand der historischen Gesellschaft, Posen, North Germany):
Zeitschrift, Jan.—Mar., Ap.—June, 1894.
37. The British and American Archaeological Society of Rome (*Secretary*, E. J. MILES, Esq., M.D., Via Sallustiana, lettera E, Rome):
Journal, Vol. II, No. 4.

38. The Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester (*Honorary Secretary*, T. J. POWELL, Esq., 14, Newgate Street, Chester):
Journal, Vol. v, Nos. 2, 3.
39. Clifton Antiquarian Club (*Honorary Secretary*, A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton):
Proceedings, Vol. III, Part 1.
40. The British Archaeological Association (*Hon. Secretary*, E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, Esq., 32, Sackville Street, W.):
Journal, Vol. I, Nos. 2—4; New Series, Vol. I, Part 1.
41. The Architectural and Archaeological Society of St Albans (*Hon. Secretary*, the Rev. H. FOWLER, M.A., Lemsfield Road, S. Albans):
Nothing received this year.
42. The Folk-lore Society (*Secretary*, J. J. FOSTER, Esq., Offa House, Upper Tooting, S.W.):
Nothing received this year.
43. Société Archéologique de Constantine (Algeria) (*Président*, M. A. POULLE, Maison des Domaines, Rue de France, Constantine, Algérie):
Recueil des Notices et Mémoires, Vol. xxviii, 1893.
44. Société Française d'Archéologie (M. GAUGAIN, Rue Singer 18, Caen, Calvados, France):
Nothing received this year.
45. Société Archéologique de Touraine (*Treasurer*, M. MARTIN, Quai S. Symphorien, Tours, Indre et Loire, France):
Bulletin, Vol. ix, Trimestres 1—4.
Mémoires, Vol. xxxix.
46. Société Polymathique du Morbihan (M. le Président, 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 1893.
48. Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles (*Secrétariat Général*, Rue des Palais 63, Bruxelles):
Annuaire, Vols. v, vi (1894—5).
Annales, Vol. viii, Nos. 1—4; Vol. ix, Nos. 1, 2.

49. The Guildhall Library, London (*Librarian*, CHARLES WELCH, Esq., F.S.A., Guildhall, Gresham Street, E.C.):
Nothing received this year.
50. The East Riding Antiquarian Society (*Hon. Secretary*, T. T. WILDRIDGE, Esq., Beverley):
Transactions, Vols. I, II (1892—3, 1893—4).
51. The Thoresby Society, Leeds (*Hon. Secretary*, G. D. LUMB, Esq., 65, Albion Street, Leeds):
Miscellanea, Vols. I—IV.
Leeds Parish Registers, Vols. I, II.
Adel Parish Registers, Vol. v.
52. Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien, Stockholm (*Secretary*, HANS HILDEBRAND, Stockholm):
Antiqvarisk Tidskrift, Vols. II—IV, VI—VIII, X, XII; Parts of Vols. v, IX, XI, XIII, XIV, XV.
Månadsblad (1885—91).
Teckningar ur svenska statens Historiska Museum, Vols. I—III (1873, 1878, 1883).
53. The Society of Architects (*Secretary*, A. MONTIFIORÉ, Esq., St James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.):
Journal, New Series, Vol. I, Parts 8—10; Vol. II, Parts 1—5.
54. Glasgow Archaeological Society (*Secretary*, W. G. BLACK, Esq., 88, West Regent Street, Glasgow):
Transactions, New Series, Vol. II, Part 3.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1894.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenses.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Jan. 1. Balance in hand	0 7 6	Proceedings and Communications : No. XXXIV.	34 10 0
" at Bank	82 14 3	Printing	4 4 6
Annual Subscriptions (196)	205 16 0	Illustrations	38 14 6
" Arrears	49 7 0	No. XXXV.	
Life Members	42 0 0	Printing	64 14 6
Interest on £700 G. E. R.	297 3 0	Illustrations	27 12 9
4 p.c. Debenture Stock	13 11 10	No. XXXVI.	
Do. do.	13 11 3	Illustrations	6 10 0
July 3. Sale of Publications :—	27 3 1	Octavo Publication : No. XXVII. Searle's <i>Inquif.</i> Printing, including Plate	75 0 0
Macmillan and Bowes	2 15 6	Miscellaneous Printing	44 0 0
Deighton, Bell and Co.	3 7 9	Luard Memorial	10 15 0
	6 3 3	Printing Prospectus &c	7 12 6
		Copying Grace Books B.	
		Binding Transcripts of Grace Books A. and B.	0 14 3
		Indexing Minute Books	4 11 3
		Stationery and Postage	9 13 8
		Attendance	2 10 0
		Grant to Secretary: Payment on ac- count for services and expenses in watching excavations	25 0 0
		Lantern and Expenses	0 14 10
		Subscription to <i>East Anglian</i> (1894) Barnwell Priory: painting &c	0 5 0
		Share of Expense in widening Little St Mary's Lane	3 7 6
		Museum of Archaeology : Share of Curator's stipend 1 quarter, Oct. to Dec. 1893	12 10 0
		Grant for accessions	35 0 0
		Balance at Bank	34 5 10
		Less due to Treasurer	0 0 6
			<u>£413 11 1</u>

Audited, compared with the pass book and vouchers,
and found to agree therewith.

W. W. ROUSE BALL.
GEORGE KETT.

Feb. 21, 1895.

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LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

PUBLICATIONS. QUARTO SERIES.

- I. A Catalogue of the original Library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. Ed. by Professor G. E. CORRIE, B.D. 1840. 1s. 6d.
- II. *Abbreviata Cronica, 1377—1469.* Ed. by J. J. SMITH, M.A. 1840. *With a facsimile.* 2s. 6d.
- III. An account of the Consecration of Abp. Parker. Ed. by J. GOODWIN, B.D. 1841. *With a facsimile.* 3s. 6d.
- IV. An application of Heraldry to the illustration of University and Collegiate Antiquities. By H. A. WOODHAM, A.B. Part I. 1841. *With illustrations.* *Out of print.*
- V. An application of Heraldry, &c. By H. A. WOODHAM, M.A. Part II. 1842. *With illustrations.*
- VI. A Catalogue of the MSS. and scarce books in the Library of St John's College. By M. COWIE, M.A. Part I. 1842. *Out of print.*
- VII. A description of the Sextry Barn at Ely, lately demolished. By Professor R. WILLIS, M.A. 1843. *With 4 plates.* 3s.
- VIII. A Catalogue of the MSS. and scarce books in the Library of St John's College. By M. COWIE, M.A. Part II. 1843. *Out of print.*
- IX. Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages. By Professor R. WILLIS, M.A. 1844. *With 3 plates.* *Out of print.*
- X. Roman and Romano-British Remains at and near Shefford. By Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart., M.A. And a Catalogue of Coins from the same place. By C. W. KING, M.A. 1845. *With 4 plates.* 6s. 6d.
- XI. Specimens of College Plate. By J. J. SMITH, M.A. 1845. *With 13 plates.* 15s.
- XII. Roman-British Remains. On the materials of two sepulchral vessels found at Warden. By Professor J. S. HENSLOW, M.A. 1846. *With 2 plates.* 4s.
- * * Nos. I—XII, with a title-page, form Vol. I of the Society's *Quarto Publications.*
- XIII. *Evangelia Augustini Gregoriana.* A description of MSS. 286 and 197 in the Parker Library. By J. GOODWIN, B.D. 1847. *With 11 plates.* 20s.
- XIV. Miscellaneous Communications, Part I: I. On palimpsest sepulchral brasses. By A. W. FRANKS. *With 1 plate.* II. On two British shields found in the Isle of Ely. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. *With 4 plates.* III. A catalogue of the books bequeathed to C. C. College by Tho. Markaunt in 1439. Ed. by J. O. HALLIWELL. IV. The genealogical history of the Freville Family. By A. W. FRANKS. *With 3 plates.* 1848. 15s.
- XV. An historical Inquiry touching St. Catharine of Alexandria: to which is added a Semi-Saxon Legend. By C. HARDWICK, M.A. 1849. *With 2 plates.* 12s.
- * * Nos. XIII—XV, with a title-page, form Vol. II of the Society's *Quarto Publications.*

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS. OCTAVO SERIES.

- I. The Anglo-Saxon legends of St Andrew and St Veronica. Ed. by C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. 1851. *Out of print.*
- II. Fragment of a Graeco-Egyptian work upon Magic. Ed. by C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. 1852. *With a facsimile. Out of print.*
- III. Ancient Cambridgeshire. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. 1853. *With 4 plates and a map. 3s. 6d.* (See No. XX for 2nd edition.)
- IV. A History of Waterbeach. By W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1859. *With 3 plates. 5s.*
- V. The Diary of Edward Rud; to which are added several letters of Dr. Bentley. Ed. by H. R. LUARD, M.A. 1860. *2s. 6d.*
- VI. A History of Landbeach. By W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1861. *With 1 plate. 4s. 6d.*
- VII. A History of Horningsey. By W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1865. *2s. 6d.*
* * Nos. IV, VI, and VII, with a title-page, form a volume entitled: 'Three Cambridgeshire Parishes: or a History,' &c. 1865. *12s.*
- VIII. The Correspondence of Richard Porson, M.A., formerly Regius Professor of Greek. Ed. by H. R. LUARD, M.A. 1867. *4s. 6d.*
- IX. The History of Queens' College. Part I. 1446—1560. By W. G. SEARLE, M.A. 1867. *8s.*
- X. Historical and Architectural Notes on Great St Mary's Church. By S. SANDARS, M.A. Together with the Annals of the Church. By Canon E. VENABLES, M.A. 1869. *With 1 plate. 3s.*
- XI. A History of Milton. By the late W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1869. *3s.*
* * Nos. IV, VI, VII, and XI, with a title-page, form a volume entitled: 'Histories of the Four Adjoining Parishes,' &c. 1861—1869. *15s.*
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- XIV. The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bottisham and of the Priory of Anglesey. By EDW. HAILSTONE, JUN. *With 7 plates. 1873. 12s.*
- XV. An annotated List of Books printed on vellum to be found in the University and College Libraries at Cambridge; with an appendix on the bibliography of Cambridge libraries. By S. SANDARS, M.A. 1878. *2s.*
- XVI. A Supplement to the History of the Parish of Bottisham and the Priory of Anglesey. By EDW. HAILSTONE, JUN. 1878. *1s.*
* * Nos. XIV and XVI, with a title-page to the whole work, form a volume. 1873—78. *13s.*
- XVII. Josselin's *Historiola Collegii Corporis Christi et Beatae Mariae Cantabrigiae*. Edited by J. W. CLARK, M.A. 1880. *2s.*
- XVIII. The Bells of Cambridgeshire. By J. J. RAVEN, D.D. 1881. *Out of print.*
- XIX. A Supplement to the 'Bells of Cambridgeshire,' with an Index to the whole work. By J. J. RAVEN; D.D. 1882. *Out of print.*
* * Nos. XVIII and XIX, with a title-page to the whole work, form a volume. 1881—82. *Out of Print.*

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

- XX. Ancient Cambridgeshire. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Second edition, much enlarged, 1883. *With a map.* 5s.
- XXI. Memoir of the Rev. Caleb Parnham, B.D., St John's College. By J. R. LUNN, B.D. Second edition, much enlarged. 1884. 2s.
- XXII. Suggestions addressed to King Henry VIII. for a Coinage for Ireland and the other islands belonging to England. By NICHOLAS TYERY. Edited by G. O. WHITE-COOPER, M.A., M.B. *With Illustrations*, 1886. *Out of print.*
- XXIII. The Diary of Alderman S. NEWTON (1662—1717). Edited by J. E. FOSTER, M.A. 1890. 5s.
- XXIV. Mr Essex's Journal of a Tour through part of Flanders and France made in August 1773. Edited by W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., F.S.A. 1888. 5s.
- XXV. The Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in St Michael's Parish, Cambridge. Edited by J. VENN, Sc.D. 1891. 5s.
- XXVI. A Short Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Cambridgeshire. By WALTER RYE, F.S.A. 1891. 5s.
- XXVII. Ingulf and the Historia Croylandensis. By W. G. SEARLE, M.A. *With one Plate.* 1894. 7s. 6d.
- XXVIII. On the Abbey of S. Edmund at Bury. By M. R. JAMES, Litt.D. *With a plan.* 1895. 7s. 6d.

REPORTS. OCTAVO SERIES.

Reports I—X (1841—1850). Ten numbers. 1841—1850. 8vo.

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS. OCTAVO SERIES.

Reports XI—XIX (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1850—59); Communications, Octavo Series, Nos. I—IX. Nine numbers. 1851—1859.

* * * Communications, Octavo Series, Nos. I—IX, with a title-page, contents and index, form Vol. I of the Society's *Antiquarian Communications*. 1859. 11s.

Reports XX—XXIV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1859—64); Communications, Nos. X—XIV. Five numbers. 1860—1864.

* * * Communications, Nos. X—XIV, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. II of the Society's *Antiquarian Communications*. 1864. 10s.

Reports XXV—XXXVI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1864—1876); Communications, Nos. XV—XVIII¹. Four numbers. 1865—1879. 2s. to 8s. each.

* * * Communications, Nos. XV—XVIII, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. III of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1879. 15s.

Reports XXXVII—XL (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1876—80); Communications, Nos. XIX—XXII. Four numbers. 1878—1881. 3s. and 4s. each. *No. XX out of print.*

* * * Communications, Nos. XIX—XXII, with a title-page, contents and index, form Vol. IV of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1881. 14s. (*Incomplete.*)

¹ Nos. XV and XVI were marked XIV and XV by mistake.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

- Report XLI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1880—81); Communications, No. XXIII. 1883. 12s.
- Report XLII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1881—82); Communications, No. XXIV. 1884. *Out of print. (With a Supplement in folio.)*
- Report XLIII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1882—83); Communications, No. XXV. 1884. 7s. 6d.
- Report XLIV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1883—84); Communications, No. XXVI. 1886. 5s.
- * * * Communications, Nos. XXIII—XXVI, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. V of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1886. 30s.
- Report XLV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1884—85); Communications, No. XXVII. 1887. 7s. 6d.
- Report XLVI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1885—86); Communications, No. XXVIII. *With 2 plates.* 1887—8. 5s.
- Report XLVII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1886—87); Communications, No. XXIX. 1890. 3s.
- 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.
- Proceedings (29 Oct. 1888—27 May, 1889), with Communications, No. XXXI. This part contains Report XLIX. *With 13 plates.* 1891. 7s. 6d.
- Proceedings (28 October, 1889—19 May, 1890), with Communications, No. XXXII. This part contains Report L. *With 20 plates.* 1891. 8s. 6d.
- 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.
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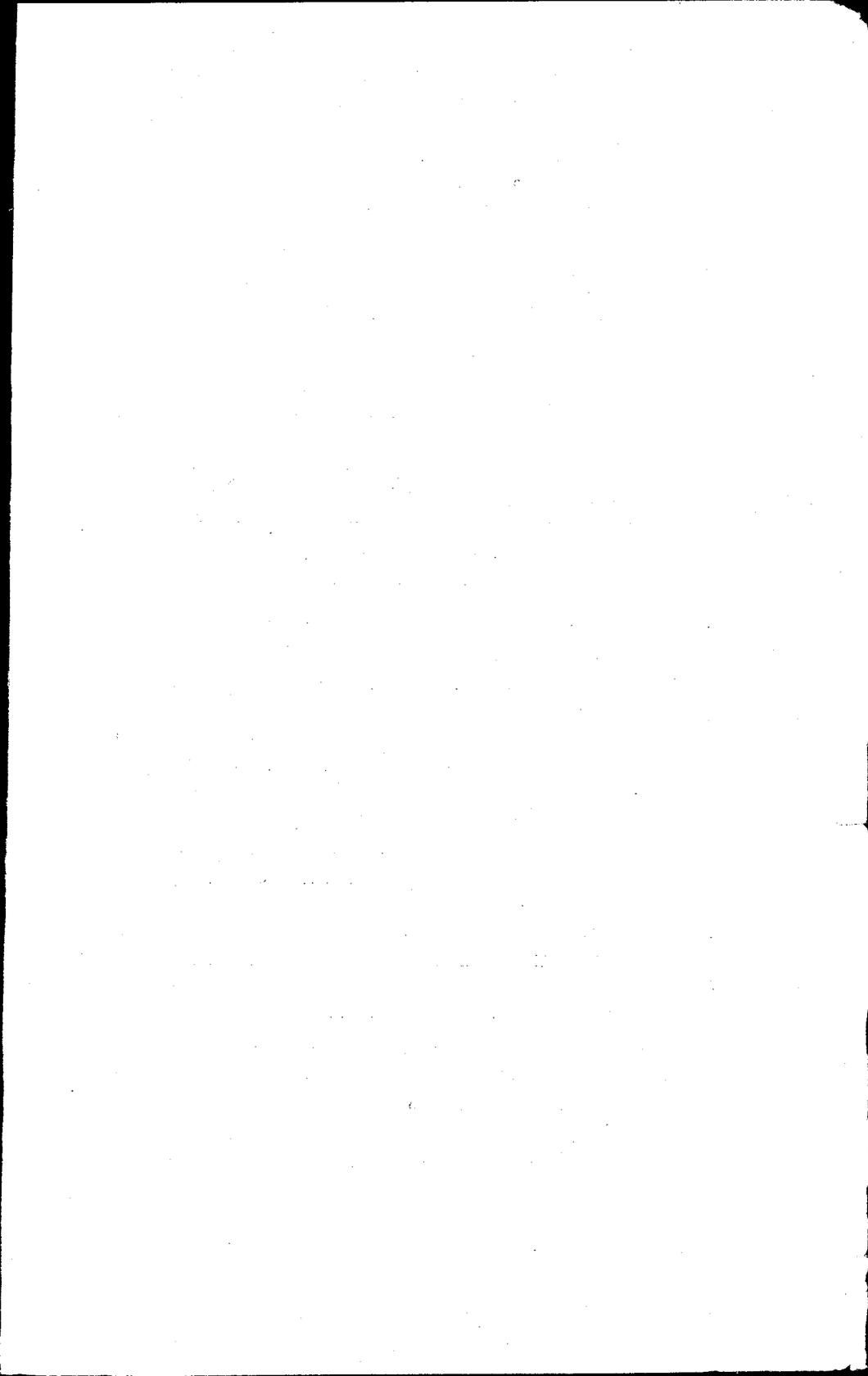
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