

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

LENT TERM. 27 JANUARY—16 MARCH 1908.

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. L.

BEING No. 3 OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

(SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



Cambridge:

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; BOWES & BOWES.

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS.

1908

Price Five Shillings net.

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

Lent Term. 27 January—16 March, 1908.

Monday, 27 January, 1908.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

The Reverend H. P. STOKES, LL.D., read a paper on
CAMBRIDGE OUTSIDE TRUMPINGTON GATES BEFORE THE
FOUNDATION OF PETERHOUSE¹.

¹ This paper will appear as an Octavo Publication.

Mr G. MONTAGU BENTON then read a paper which was illustrated by lantern slides on

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY WALL-PAINTING IN LOLWORTH CHURCH, REPRESENTING THE INCREDULITY OF S. THOMAS.

The church of All Saints, Lolworth, is situated some six miles from Cambridge, and stands on elevated ground, a little distance to the left of the high road to Huntingdon. Although it can boast of few architectural attractions, it possesses one most interesting feature in the form of a wall-painting to which I wish to draw attention. The plan of the church consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower; and with the exception of the tower, and the south windows of the nave, which are apparently early Perpendicular, is of the late Decorated period. The nave originally had both north and south aisles. These have disappeared, and the arcades of four bays have been built up, leaving only the hood-mouldings of their arches visible; it is worth mentioning that the original capitals, which were exposed last December by the removal of portions of the later wall, are still *in situ*, and two or three retain traces of their original decoration in red paint. The most noteworthy (Plate XI. Fig. 1), shows on one of its sides a pattern of quatre-foils, and on another a lozenge pattern formed of intersecting lines. So much by way of introduction: a detailed description of the church is to appear in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*¹.

I have been unable to discover with certainty the date when the painting in question was brought to light, but Mr Saint of St Ives has an idea that it was found in 1891, at the time of washing the walls previous to recolouring. When I first saw it, six or seven years ago, it was practically perfect,

¹ Since published, see Vol. XII. (Third Series), pp. 277—282.



Fig. 1. Capital—North arcade.



Fig. 2. The Nave, looking N.W., showing position of painting (indicated by a x).

Lolworth Church, Cambridgeshire.



From a tracing by G. Montagu Benton, 1906.

Wall-painting representing the Incredulity of S. Thomas. 14th century.
Lolworth Church, Cambridgeshire.

save for a serious crack in the wall which ran across its left side. It was still in this condition in April, 1906, when I finished making the tracing reproduced (Plate XII.)¹. This I believe is now the only record of the perfect picture, for a few months later it became imperative to plaster up the fracture in the wall, which necessitated the obliterating of a small part of the design.

The painting is quite small, measuring originally 27" × 19", and is situated on the north wall of the nave, about two feet from the west wall and eight feet from the ground (Plate XI. Fig. 2). At first sight the position appears to be a peculiar one, but I think the blocked up nave arcade may possibly account for it. The nave walls of our mediaeval churches, when without aisles, were frequently decorated with tiers of pictures, the spaces not occupied by the figure designs being decorated with masonry and other patterns. This seems to have been the original scheme of decoration at Lolworth, but when the walls were pierced for the erection of the aisles, the paintings of course perished: the one exception now recorded owing its preservation to that portion of the wall whereon it is situated, being left intact.

The picture is coarsely drawn, but is of great value in being a rare page in the *liber laicorum* of mediaeval England. It undoubtedly represents the "Incredulity of S. Thomas," a subject very seldom met with in English wall-paintings, although it possesses a sacramental significance, and also occurs in most of the early series of the life of Christ, as, not only an event in His mission, but also as a proof of His resurrection.

Our Lord is standing, and is shown in the act of thrusting the left hand of the kneeling saint into the wound in His side. He is depicted with long hair, which falls on His shoulders, and a pointed beard, while a cruciferous nimbus surrounds the head. His dress is a tunic-like garment falling to the knees, with low neck, and tight-fitting sleeves, over which is worn a short kind of cloak, divided in front, one end being caught up over the left arm. In the left hand He holds the banner of

¹ A copy of the original tracing has been presented to the Museum of Archaeology, where it is now preserved in the Library.

victory, the cross with pennon attached. The legs and feet are bare; rays of light are shown emanating from the wounds in the side and right foot. Crude as the drawing is, the artist has succeeded in giving a certain dignity to the expression.

S. Thomas, who is also portrayed with long hair and a beard, has a plain nimbus, and is robed in a kind of kirtle and mantle, which give him an almost feminine appearance. In his right hand he carries the *Textus* or book of the Gospels (a small volume with two clasps), in allusion to the story of his having preached the gospel in India—a tradition which in mediæval times gave the apostle the appellation of "S. Thomas of India." This last characteristic is unique in the series of English wall-paintings of the same subject.

The whole picture is outlined in red-ochre, and flat tints of yellow and red are used. This was a common mode of execution in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and it is possibly to the middle of the latter period that we may assign this painting.

As far as I have been able to trace, only four other instances of the "Incredulity" have been recorded, and of these, only two are in existence. An example, dating from the thirteenth century, remained at Preston, Sussex, to within a year or two ago, when it was unfortunately destroyed by fire: it was extremely interesting, as being represented in conjunction with the similar subject of our Lord's appearance to S. Mary in the garden; the two pictures were almost identical, except that in the "Noli Me tangere," the hand of Christ, instead of pointing to His side, was thrust out in a repelling attitude. Coloured illustrations of both pictures will be found in Volume XXIII. of *Archæologia*.

Another example, possibly of the fourteenth century, is at Rotherfield, Sussex. Our Lord is shown considerably above life size, and the kneeling saint, as in our specimen, has a somewhat feminine appearance¹.

The third example, at S. Albans Abbey, is also of large

¹ See 'Description of the Mural Paintings at the Churches of Clayton and Rotherfield, Sussex.' By C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A. *Sussex Arch. Collec.* Vol. XI. p. 220.

size (nearly 9 feet by 6 feet), and well executed, with canopied background. Near the figure of our Lord is a scroll, bearing in black-letter the inscription "BEATI · Q̄ · NON · VIDERŪT · & · CREDIDERŪT"; and near S. Thomas one bearing the ejaculation "DÑS · MEUS · & · DEUS · MEUS." It is of early fifteenth century date¹.

The fourth example was formerly at Wighton, Norfolk; on making enquiries as to its existence, I received the following reply from the Vicar: "Some years ago when the church was restored, an impression appeared on the wall of the nave like that you refer to, but on being exposed to light it faded away²."

¹ See *Archaeological Journal*: Vol. II. p. 387 (for illustration); and Vol. xxxix. pp. 68, 69 (for extracts from the *Annales* of Joh. Amundesham relating to this painting).

² I here wish to thank Mr N. H. J. Westlake, F.S.A., and Mr P. Mainwaring Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., both authorities on English wall-paintings, for kindly reading through the first draft of the foregoing remarks when in MS.

Monday, 10 February, 1908.

J. W. CLARK, M.A., in the Chair.

The following papers were read :

By Mr HERBERT GEORGE FORDHAM,

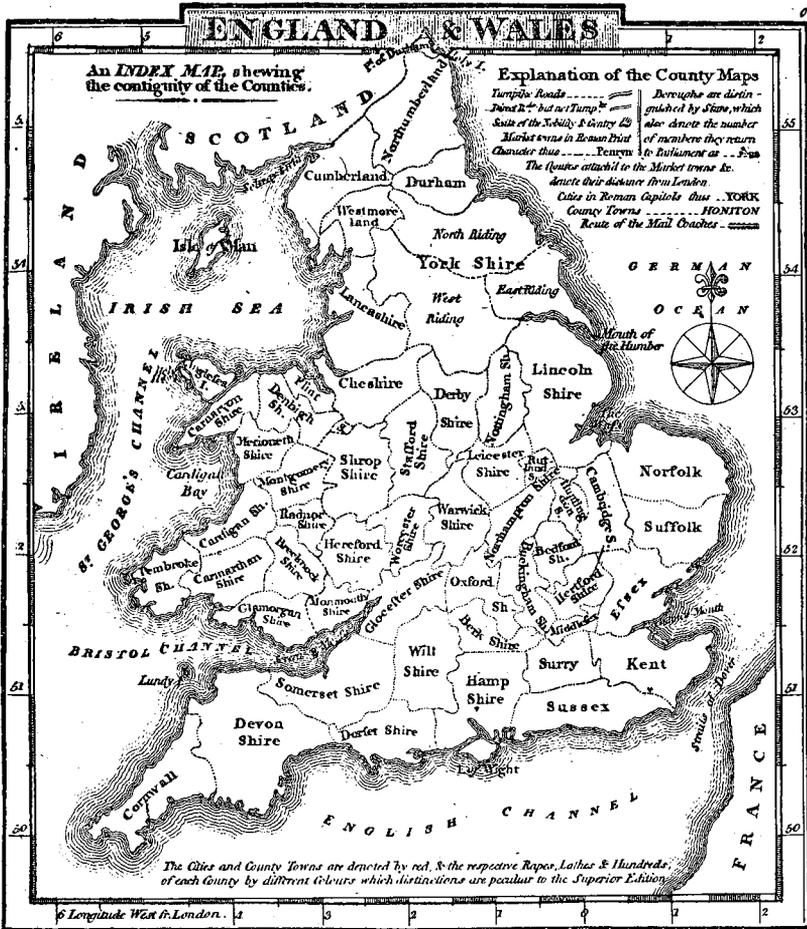
- I. THE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCES OF FRANCE, 1570-1757¹.
- II. CAMBRIDGESHIRE MAPS. II. MAPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Introduction.

County Maps of the 19th century are naturally distinguishable from those of an earlier period by geographical accuracy, based on the publications of the Ordnance Survey, and by the absence of artistic and cartographic originality. Those of Cambridgeshire are rather less interesting from the latter point of view than the generality of the maps of this period, as here the want of variety of surface has involved the exact cartographer in a correspondingly monotonous design. In common with the general series of county maps of this century Cambridgeshire exhibits in its maps of the first third of the century a special attention to the water-ways and mail-coach roads. Later, these features give way in importance, and in prominence of cartographic design, to the railways, and towards the end of the century the maps generally become exact transcripts or reductions of those published from the Ordnance Survey Office in which no features are specialized. The advent of the bicycle, and, later, of the motor-car, again attracted attention to the roads, and geographical publishers have more recently designed maps giving prominence to these features, and are even reproducing in some cases from the original plates the maps of the

¹ This paper will be published in a future volume of Proceedings.

beginning of the century for this purpose, without any statement as to the antiquity of their origin. A curious example of this practice—which can hardly be commended—has come under my notice in some of the plates engraved by John Cary in 1801, which are still in use.



Map I (pp. 156—158).

The antiquarian interest in the maps of this period seems to me small, but as it has been thought desirable that the

communications I have made to the Society on the County Maps from 1579 to 1800, should be completed by a similar work on the remaining period up to, approximately, the present time, I have, with pleasure, undertaken to prepare, from materials in the main already in my possession, the following List. For a more exhaustive examination of the County Cartography of England and Wales, I must again refer my readers to my "Hertfordshire Maps: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Maps of the County, 1579 to 1900," which appears in sections in the Transactions of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, vol. XI, Parts 1 and 6, vol. XII, Part 5, and vol. XIII, Part 2 (published in 1901, 1903, 1905 and 1907, respectively, London, 8vo), of which also I have now reprinted privately a few large paper copies, with the addition of a Preface, Notes on the Illustrations, an Index List of Maps, a Bibliography of Works of Reference, with Indexes (i) of Titles of Topographical Works, Atlases, etc., and (ii) of Names of Authors, Engravers, Printers and Publishers, which I hope may prove useful to those who desire to pursue any study directly or indirectly connected with the cartography of the English and Welsh counties. I may also refer, in passing, to a paper (*Notes sur la Cartographie des Provinces anglaises et françaises des seizième et dix-septième siècles*) published in the *Annales du XX^e Congrès de la Fédération archéologique et historique de Belgique*, Gand, 1907, 8vo, and to that about to appear in these *Communications*, under the title 'The Cartography of the Provinces of France, 1570—1757,' both of which may be consulted on the general subject of provincial cartography in this country and abroad. It will be seen that the present list of maps of the county includes the record of seventy-one original designs, of which one hundred and eighteen reprints, more or less altered to meet changes in details, are noted. The total number of original maps of the county from 1579 to 1900 is thus made up to one hundred and eighteen, with two hundred and twelve reprints, offering, it must be admitted, a very large field of both cartographic and bibliographic study, and presenting in detail many features of artistic and historical interest well worth attention.

Incidentally, the bibliographical side of the subject is presented in the complete cataloguing of the whole of the topographical works existent which contain amongst their illustrations a map or maps of the county of Cambridge.

LIST.

1801. Smith, Charles. $17\frac{3}{8} \times 19\frac{5}{8}$. Scale, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Jones and Smith.

One of a series of large county maps dated January 6th, 1801, but which do not appear to have been collected into an atlas until 1804. This map of Cambridgeshire contains very little detail, resembling closely that of Cary of 1808. It is coloured to show the hundreds, and the principal roads are very distinctly delineated. The title is in the right-hand top corner: "A New Map of the County of Cambridge Divided into Hundreds", with, below: "London Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand January 6th. 1801." In this first impression, and in that of 1804, the star-indicator of the cardinal points, in the left-hand top corner, is set upright, and has below it: "Jones and Smith, sc. 24 Beaufort Buildings Strand."

Reprinted:

1804 (c). In Smith's large atlas of the English counties, published, apparently, in rivalry with the contemporaneous work of Cary. It is entitled: 'Smith's New English Atlas Being a Complete Set of County Maps, Divided into Hundreds, and contains a general map of England and Wales, 40 maps of the English counties (including Yorkshire in four sheets), and Wales in two sheets. London, no date, large fol. It is accompanied by an *Index Villaris*. The maps all retain the date, January 6th, 1801, except one sheet of Yorkshire, and the sheet containing North Wales, both of which, as well as the frontispiece map of England and Wales, are dated January 6th, 1804.

1808 (c). In the second edition of the 'New English Atlas.' London, no date, large fol. It is described on the title page as the "2nd Edition, Corrected to 1808," but the maps are all now dated January 6th, 1804. In this and subsequent issues of the

map of Cambridgeshire the star-indicator of the north, in the left-hand top corner, is re-drawn inclined to the left, and has below it: "*Jones and Smith sculpt.*", only. The degrees and minutes of longitude marked in the border of the map are shown as having a corresponding inclination.

1818 (c). There appears to have been an edition of the 'New English Atlas', "3rd Edition, Corrected to 1818," London, large fol.

1821. In 'Smith's New English Atlas.' London, 1821, large fol.

1827 (c). Probably a further edition of the atlas was issued about this date, as I have seen several maps from the series "Corrected to 1827."

1832 (c). A copy of the map of Cambridgeshire occurs also of about this date. It is "Corrected to 1832." The words "and the Parliamentary Division", are added in the title after "Hundreds."

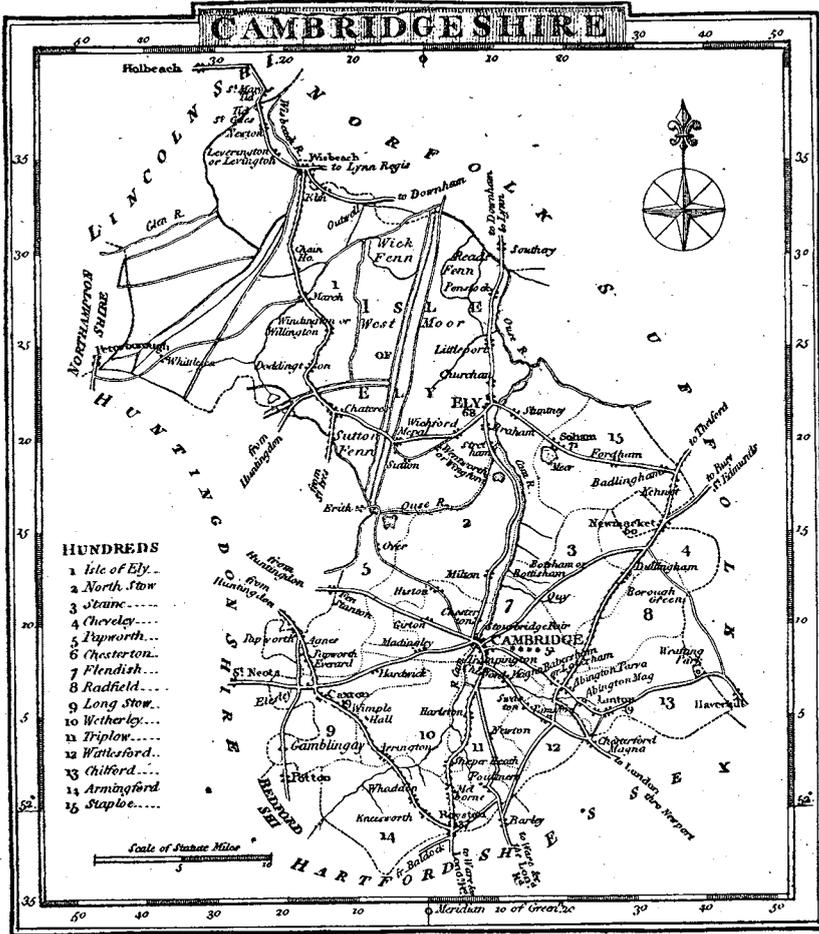
1843 (c). Again in an atlas which is, no doubt, represented by maps which exist "Corrected to 1843", with the same addition to the title as in 1832.

1846 (c). The existence of a copy of the atlas of this approximate date is also assumed from county maps printed from Smith's large plates "Corrected to 1846." These and the previous set of maps have received considerable additions on the plates, particularly in respect of parliamentary divisions and the railways.

1864 (?). Probably the last impression from the plate of 1801 is that dated 1864 (?) in the catalogue of the library of the British Museum, and it may probably have formed part of an atlas. The plate is a good deal worn. The railways and stations are shown very coarsely drawn, and the title now runs: "Map of Cambridge Shewing all the Railways and Stations and the Parliamentary Divisions London. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross." Below the map, in the centre, is: "London. Published by Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross."

1802 (c.). Cooke, George Alexander. $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$. Scale, about 11 miles = 1 inch.

A small, outline map of the county, divided into the hundreds, and showing with special prominence the main roads, with indications of their direction where they leave the county. The border is double-ruled with the degrees and minutes of



Map II (pp. 156—158).

latitude and longitude inserted. At the top, in the border, on a panel, shaded vertically, and somewhat wider than the border: "Cambridgeshire". In the bottom border: "Meridian of Green^h", and, below the border, in two lines: "The City and

County Town are denoted by red and the respective Hundreds of the County by different Colours which distinctions are peculiar to the Superior Edition." In the right-hand top corner of the map a circular indicator of the cardinal points including a star, and with an arrow-head at the top (north). In the left-hand bottom corner a list of the hundreds in a single column, and, below it, a "Scale of Statute Miles" (10).

From 'A Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Cambridge,' forming part of 'The Modern British Traveller; or, Tourist's Pocket Directory,' published by Cooke, in 47 volumes, without dates, but ascribed to 1802 (?)–1810 (?) in the catalogue of the British Museum Library. London, no dates, 12mo. Cambridgeshire is grouped with Bucks., to form vol. II of the series as thus divided.

Reprinted:

1820. In a separate issue of Cooke's 'Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Cambridge.' London, 1820, 12mo.

1824. In 'Gray's Book of Roads,' otherwise described as 'The Tourists and Traveller's Guide to the Roads of England and Wales, and Part of Scotland, on an entirely new plan,' by George Carrington Gray. London, 1824, 12mo. In this work Cooke's series of county maps is collected at the end with one of the S. of Scotland dated 1823, another of the Lakes, undated, a folding map of Derbyshire, etc., and another of the Isle of Thanet (the latter dated 1817). With these additions, and the index-map, the series is here made up to 49 maps. These are the only re-issues of Cooke's maps I can date with certainty, but it seems clear that his original work was many times reprinted, almost always without dates, up to at least as late as 1830.

1803. Luffman, John. A circular map with a wide border; diam. of map $1\frac{3}{4}$, and, with border, $2\frac{7}{8}$. Scale, about 27 miles = 1 inch.

: It is printed in the upper half of a 12mo page, with descriptive letter-press filling the lower half of the page, and shows the principal roads, the towns and a few villages—all

within the boundaries of the county only. The names and the boundaries of the adjoining counties as far as they are within the margin of the map are also shown. On the left-hand side of the map is a very small arrow-head indicator of the cardinal points. In the border, at the top: "Cambridgeshire", in capital letters; on the left-hand side: "Sends 6 Members to Parl^{mt}"; on the right: "Cambridge County Town 51 miles from London", and, at the bottom: "Scale of 10 miles." Below the border, and following the curve of the map: "Sold by J. Luffman, 28, Little Bell Alley, Coleman Street, London."

From 'A New Pocket Atlas and Geography of England and Wales, Illustrated with Fifty-five Copper Plates. Shewing all the Great Post Roads with the Towns and Villages situated thereon.' By John Luffman, Geographer. London, 1803, 12mo. This series of maps has been reprinted, as I have seen an individual map which differs from that of 1803, but I cannot find any particulars of the reprint.

1804. Green, William. $3\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{11}{16}$. Scale, 22 miles = 1 inch.

A sketch-map of the county in a ruled border, showing the rivers and main drains, the principal roads, with the towns and a few villages. In the right-hand top corner a scale of 15 miles, and at the foot, below the border of the map: "Cambridgeshire", in ornamented capitals.

From 'The Picture of England Illustrated with correct colour'd Maps of the several Counties.' By William Green, A.B. 2 vols., London, 1804, 8vo. It contains, together with descriptive letter-press, a map of England, divided into counties, and 40 county maps. The author had the peculiar fancy of engraving most of the maps with the north to the bottom or to one or other side of the page. Cambridgeshire, however, is placed with the north to the top of the page.

1806. Britton, John, and Edward Wedlake Brayley. $6\frac{7}{8} \times 9$. Scale, 6 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by J. Roper.

A map of Cambridgeshire in a ruled border, drawn on the meridian of Greenwich, and divided into hundreds, showing the

hills heavily shaded, and the fen lands by special markings. It gives the drains and rivers, with the principal roads and the towns, villages and parks. Indications of the directions and distances are given where the roads cross the county boundary, and the distances of the towns from London, as well as (in Roman numerals) the distances between towns. In the top margin, slightly widened, the title: "Cambridgeshire", on a horizontally shaded panel. In the bottom margin: "Meridian of Greenwich", and: "Drawn and Engraved under the direction of E. W. Brayley", and, below the border, on the left: "Engraved by J. Roper, from a Drawing by G. Cole", on the right: "to accompany the Beauties of England and Wales", and, in the centre: "London, Published for the Proprietors, by Vernor, Hood, & Sharpe, Poultry, Decr. 1st 1806." In the map, indented in the right-hand top corner, a plan of Newmarket Heath, $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{16}$, in a ruled border, with, below it: "Newmarket Race Course." On the left-hand side of the map a star-indicator of the points of the compass. In the bottom corner on the same side, an "Explanation", and, in the bottom right-hand corner, a list of the hundreds.

From vol. II of the 'Beauties of England, Wales [and Scotland],' published 1801-1815, in 26 [or 30] vols. London, 8vo. This work has been made up in various numbers of volumes, and the maps are often bound separately. Indeed in the first instance they appear to have been issued as a supplement.

Reprinted:

1810. In 'The British Atlas; comprising a Complete Set of County Maps.' London, 1810, 4to. This collection consists of the maps and plans printed in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 79 in number.

1816. In the 'English Topography.' By the Rev. Joseph Nightingale. London, 1816, 4to. This is a further set of the maps from the 'Beauties of England and Wales' unaltered, with two pages of letter-press description for each county.

1816 (c). In a second issue of the 'English Topography', London, no date, 4to, in which the imprints at the foot of the maps are all erased, though the maps are otherwise unaltered.

1820 (c). Again, in an undated reprint of the 'Topography,' with the maps in the same state as in the previous edition. London, no date, 4to.

1835. In the 'Curiosities of Great Britain. England and Wales Delineated.' By Thomas Dugdale and William Burnett. London, 3 vols., 1835, 8vo. This appears to be the first edition of the work. The map of Cambridgeshire is still unaltered from the 1816 (c.) state.

1843 (c). In another edition of the 'Curiosities of Great Britain.' London, no date, 8vo. The maps have now been amended by the addition of cross-roads throughout, and of some railways, the polling places, and in other details. I have a copy of this edition in which some of the maps are by J. Archer, Cambridgeshire being among them.

1858 (?). In 'Collins' Railway and Pedestrian Atlas of England.' London, no date, 8vo. The map of Cambridgeshire in this atlas is a very faint and worn impression from the plate of 1806, with further additions of railways, the whole of the railways being drawn in thick, black lines. The title, in the top border, has been re-engraved on a plain ground in smaller black letters, and there are minor alterations in the marginal notes.

1808. Cary, John. $18\frac{7}{8} \times 21\frac{1}{8}$. Scale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch.

This is the map of the county in Cary's series of large county maps which was first issued in parts, at intervals, during the years 1801 to 1809, and appeared in an atlas in the latter year. The 'Complete Set of County Maps' is first advertised in 'Cary's New Itinerary,' second edition, London, 1802, 8vo, at which time 24 of the maps had been engraved. Cambridgeshire has the usual double-ruled border, with degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude marked in it. In the bottom border: "Longitude West...Meridian of Greenwich ...Longitude East", and, below it, in the centre: "London Printed for J Cary Engraver and Mapseller No. 181 Strand, June 1st 1808." The map itself is less elaborately designed than those in this series generally. It is divided into hundreds,

and the fen area is lightly shaded. The rivers, drains, and meres are shown, as well as the main coach roads (with the miles between towns marked on them) and some few cross roads. Towns, villages and parks, and some woods and hamlets, are also marked on the map, and the directions taken by the principal roads where they leave the county boundary are indicated. The details are, in some places, carried a little beyond this boundary. In an oval plâque in the right-hand top corner, the title runs: "A New Map of Cambridgeshire, Divided into Hundreds Exhibiting Its Roads, Rivers, Parks Etc. By John Cary. Engraver 1808." In the bottom corner, on the same side of the map, is a "Scale" of 6 miles, on a vertically-shaded band, and in the top corner on the left-hand side, a star-indicator of the cardinal points.

Reprinted:

1809. In 'Cary's New English Atlas; A Complete Set of County Maps, from Actual Surveys.' London, 1809, large fol. The maps retain their original dates. This is the first issue of Cary's large atlas of county maps. It contains 42 maps, including a general one of England, one of Wales in 2 sheets, and Yorkshire in 4 sheets. An Index of Places, printed in three columns, and running to 40 folio pages, is bound-in at the end of the volume.

1811. There appears to have been an issue of this set of county maps in the year 1811, but I have not seen them in a collected (or atlas) form.

1818. In an edition of 'Cary's New English Atlas,' probably the third. London, 1818, large fol. The map of Cambridgeshire seems to be unaltered from the first impression, except that the date in the title is 1818, and in the imprint "*Jan^y. 1st. 1818.*"

1828. Probably an edition of the atlas was published in this year, as various maps exist dated 1828, but I have not seen a copy, or one of the map of Cambridgeshire.

1832 (c.). About this date the plates of Cary's county maps (all three series) had come into the possession of "G. Cruchley¹,

¹ His full name was George Frederick Cruchley.

Map Seller and Publisher, 38, Ludgate Street, St Paul's, London", who re-issued copies of the large county maps still dated 1828, but with a strip of paper with his name and address pasted over it. Cruchley was in business as early as 1832, as successor to the Carys, and reprinted from their plates up to about 1875 or 1876, when the plates passed into the possession of Messrs Gall and Inglis, of Edinburgh, where they still (1908) are.

1855 (?). The plates, altered by the insertion of the railways up to this date, or thereabouts, and with a new title: "Cruchley's Railway Map of, Shewing all the Railways and names of Stations, also the Telegraph Lines and Stations, Improved from the Ordnance Surveys. London, Published by G. F. Cruchley, Map Seller and Globe Maker, 81, Fleet Street", and the addition of an "Explanation" of the signs used on the maps [on the right-hand side in that of Cambridgeshire], were again used about this date.

1875 (c). In 'Cruchley's County Atlas of England,' which contained 42 maps. The county maps may have been collected under this title at any time after Cruchley's acquisition of Cary's plates. The plates had by this date received considerable additions in the details, with some alterations by erasures, as appears from an impression taken from the plates now in the possession of Messrs Gall and Inglis, from whom, however, I understand that no prints of the Cambridgeshire map have been taken for sale (except, apparently, as below), although they are making use of the plates of other county maps in the same series (e.g. Hertfordshire) up to the present date.

It is very probable that Cary's large maps were reprinted at several intermediate dates between 1808 and 1875, besides those recorded above, as impressions from plates in the series are found of various dates, which suggest more frequent editions of the large folio atlas under the names of Cary and Cruchley than can be accounted for by the examination of the cartographic collections in the principal public libraries.

1883 (?). In 'Harrison's "Finger Post" Bicycle Road Guide and County Map of Cambridge.' London, no date, 8vo. The title still bears Cruchley's name, though it is slightly altered

from earlier impressions, but has the addition: "London: Published by Gall & Inglis, 25, Paternoster Square. Edinburgh: Bernard Terrace."

1808. Lysons, Daniel (The Rev.), and Lysons, Samuel. $9\frac{1}{8} \times 13\frac{7}{8}$. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Neele.

A sketchy and rather imperfectly drawn map of the county, divided into hundreds, showing the rivers, drains, and principal roads, the towns, and most of the villages. The border is double-ruled, and divided into degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude, lines being ruled across the map to show the degrees and interspaces of 15". In the top right-hand corner, in a long panel: "Cambridgeshire. from a Trigonometrical Survey by Chas. Mason D.D.", with, below, an arrow-head indicator of the north. In the right-hand bottom corner a scale of 10 "British Statute Miles." Above the border at the right-hand top corner of the map: "Vol. II. P. I." On the same side of the map at foot: *Neele sculp. Strand.*, and: "*Published May 1st. 1808 by Cadell & Davies.*" In the bottom margin: "Meridian of Greenwich."

From vol. II. pt. 1 of the '*Magna Britannia; being a concise topographical account of the several Counties of Great Britain*', by Daniel and Samuel Lysons. London, 1808, 4to. Only six volumes of this work were issued, including accounts of the counties of Bedford (vol. I, pt. 1, 1813), Berks. (vol. I, pt. 2, 1813), Buckingham (vol. I, pt. 3, 1813), Cambridge (vol. II, pt. 1, 1808), Chester (vol. II, pt. 2, 1810), Cornwall (vol. III, 1814), Cumberland (vol. IV, 1816), Derby (vol. V, 1817), Devon (vol. VI, 1822).

1808. Capper, Benjamin Pitts. $4\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$. Scale, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Drawn and engraved by Cooper.

A clear and rather delicately designed map of Cambridgeshire, showing the Wash in the north, and with the fen area indicated by shading and representations of reeds. It gives the usual details. The border is of two lines only. Above the top right-hand corner: "Plate IV." At foot, in the centre, below

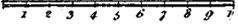


City 1
 Market Towns 9
 Parishes 204
 Inhabited houses 20,869
 Inhabitants 222,909
 Square Acres 549,220
 Arable 190,000
 Pasture 180,000
 Sends 8 Members to Parliament.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

in which is laid down every Parish and Place containing upwards of 40 Houses.

British Miles



- Hundreds.
- 1. 144 of Electors
 - 2. 144 of Electors
 - 3. 144 of Electors
 - 4. 144 of Electors
 - 5. 144 of Electors
 - 6. 144 of Electors
 - 7. 144 of Electors
 - 8. 144 of Electors
 - 9. 144 of Electors
 - 10. 144 of Electors
 - 11. 144 of Electors
 - 12. 144 of Electors
 - 13. 144 of Electors
 - 14. 144 of Electors
 - 15. 144 of Electors

Published by C. & W. B. Whitaker, 15, Ave. Maria Lane, 1872

Map III (pp. 164—166).

the border: "Published Jan^y. 1, 1808, by R. Philips Bridge Street Blackfriars London.", and, on the right: "Cooper, del^t. et sculp^t." In the right-hand top corner an arrow-head indicator of the north. Below the county boundary, in the centre, in a long panel: "Cambridgeshire", and, again below: "in which is laid down every Parish and Place containing upwards of 40 Houses", and a scale of 10 "British Miles." On the right of this title a list of the hundreds in a single column, and, on the left, details of acreage, population, inhabited houses, etc.

From 'A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom', by Benjamin Pitts Capper. London, 1808, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1813. } In successive editions of the 'Dictionary,' the pub-
 1825. } lishers and the imprint at the foot of the maps
 1826. } being altered to: "Published by G. and W. B.
 1829. } Whittaker, 13, Ave Maria Lane, 1824", from the
 1825 edition. In which also the engraver's name at the foot
 of the Cambridgeshire map is erased.

1810. Wilkes, John. $7\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Scale, about 6 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Neele [July 31, 1802].

A well-engraved map of the county, in a double-ruled border, with degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude marked in it, and, in the bottom border: "Longitude West from London.", and: "Longitude East from London." In the top right-hand corner is a rather large and finely-engraved star-indicator of the points of the compass, but there is no scale, nor any other marginal additions within the border of the map. It gives the usual details, with the fen district shaded, including the rivers, dykes, and meres, the main roads, the towns (with distances in miles from London), and the villages and parks. Below the map, in the centre, the title "Cambridgeshire" is engraved, in shaded capitals, and below this again: "*Published as the Act directs, July 31, 1802, by J. Wilkes.*" At the right-hand bottom corner is: "*Neele sculp. Strand.*"

This map is found in the 'Encyclopædia Londinensis', published by John Wilkes, in 24 volumes, which appears to be

illustrated by a complete series of county maps, though some are missing in the only copy of this work I have examined, London, 1810–29, 4to. The map of Cambridge is in vol. III, 1810.

1810 (P). Wallis, James. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Scale, 11 miles = 1 inch.

A map of the county showing the rivers, dykes and principal roads, with a few towns and villages, with the hills in the southern part rather heavily shaded, and the fen areas also indicated by shading. The mail-coach roads are specially engraved. At the top of the map, above the right-hand corner, a small figure 6. In the centre of the border, at the top, in a vertically shaded panel, in capitals: "Cambridgesh"; at the foot, in three lines, an "Explanation", and, below the border: "London. Publish'd by J. Wallis, Engraver, 77, Berwick Str. Soho." In the right-hand top corner, a very small star-indicator of the cardinal points, and in the bottom left-hand corner a "Scale of Miles" (6). In the bottom border: "Meridian of Green^h."

From 'Wallis's New Pocket Edition of the English Counties.' London, no date, 12mo. The above date is that given in the catalogue of the library of the British Museum.

Reprinted:

1819. In 'Lewis's New Traveller's Guide.' London, no date, 12mo. This reprint of Wallis's little set of county maps is published by William Lewis, of No. 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill, and the preface is dated Oct. 16, 1819. Another issue of these maps was made, apparently, by P. Martin, of 198, Oxford Street, but I have only come across one map out of the series, and have no means of fixing its date.

1813. Gooch, William (The Rev.). $9\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Neele.

A map showing specially the waterways and the fen area by shading, with the principal roads, the hundreds, towns, villages and parks, with the soils indicated by colouring referring to notes on the left-hand side of the map, which has also in the right-hand top corner an arrow-head indicator, and, in the left-hand bottom corner, a "Scales of Miles" (8). Above the map, in

open capitals: "Map of the Soil of Cambridgeshire," and, at the right-hand top corner: "Page 8." Below, in the centre, the imprint: "*Pub^d Dec^r 1st, 1809, by R. Phillips New Bridge Street*", and at the right corner: "*Neele sc.*"

From the 'General View of the Agriculture of the County of Cambridge drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement.' By the Rev. W. Gooch, A.B. London, 1813, 8vo. The preface is signed "W. G. Whatfield Parsonage, Suffolk, 1807." This map of the county follows very closely in design, details, and colouring that in Vancouver's 'General View of the Agriculture in the County of Cambridge', published in 1794 (*Communications*, vol. XI, p. 152), from which it is obviously copied in great part, with amendments.

1813 (c.). Wallis, James. $6\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{8}$. Scale, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch.

A map of the county brightly coloured in the hundreds, with well-marked hill-shading, and showing the rivers, drains, and meres, the roads, as well as towns, villages and parks, all within the county area. In the border the degrees and some of the minutes of the latitude and longitude are marked, the latter on the meridian of Greenwich, though some of the maps in the series are drawn on that of London. The title, in the right-hand top corner, is engraved in ornamental capitals: "Cambridgeshire", on a shaded band crossing a star-indicator of the points of the compass, with, below it: "Engraved by J. Wallis." In the left-hand bottom corner is a list of the hundreds in one column, and, in the right-hand bottom corner, an "Explanation." In the centre, towards the bottom of the map, a "Scale of (10) miles", and, below the border, also in the centre: "*London Published by S. A. Oddy, 1812.*"

From 'Wallis's New British Atlas.' "London, Published by S. A. Oddy, 1812." In this series of maps, while a considerable number bear the same date as occurs on the title-page, eight are dated 1813. The atlas should, therefore, be dated not earlier than the latter year, and may be best described as London, 1813 (c.), 4to.

Reprinted:

1819. In 'Ellis's New and Correct Atlas of England and Wales.' London, no date, 4to. The preface is dated July 1st, 1819. The maps in this atlas have no imprint.

1820. Published by J. Phelps, No. 27, Paternoster Row, London, in this year, but I do not know the title of the atlas or other collection of county maps in which it appears.

1816. Dix, Thomas. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$. About 3 miles = 1 inch.

A clear map, with the fens shaded, but without hill-shading, divided into the hundreds, and showing the rivers, drains and meres, the principal roads (with the miles marked on them of distances between towns), and some cross roads, as well as the towns, villages and parks, the whole engraved up to the county boundaries, and in the case of some of the roads a little beyond them. The border resembles that in Langley's map of the county of 1817, and has the words: "Meridian of Greenwich" within it at the foot of the map. In the right-hand top corner is an engraved view of Ely, with the legend: "Ely Cathedral" below it, and, again below, a "Scale of Miles" (10). In the centre, at the top of the map, is a "Reference to the Hundreds", in two columns, and, in the left-hand top corner, a small star-indicator of the points of the compass. On the left-hand side of the map: "Remarks", with statistical particulars. At the bottom of the map, in the right-hand corner, is an "Explanation", and, in the left-hand corner, in a circular plaque: "A New Map of the County of Cambridgeshire Divided into Hundreds, By Mr. Tho^s. Dix." The map has the following imprint at foot: "*Published Aug. 12. 1816, by W. Darton Jun. 58, Holborn Hill.*"

This map is one of a series of county maps published by Dix, who was a surveyor at North Walsham, at various dates from 1816 to 1830, but I have not seen any atlas or collection of this time.

Reprinted:

1840 (?). In an atlas entitled 'Darton and Son's Maps of the English Counties', which contained 43 maps, of which, however, I have not actually seen a copy.

1852 (c). And, probably, in a series of county maps issued by John Darton and Co.

1818. Langley, Edward. $6\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{16}$. Scale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. [Nov. 1st, 1817.]

A well-drawn and clear map of the county, rather heavily shaded for the hills and fen area. The details are engraved up to the county boundaries, showing the rivers, drains and meres, the principal roads, the towns. (with miles from London), with villages and parks. The border is double-ruled, with the degrees and minutes (every 5') of latitude and longitude marked on the inner edge. In the bottom border is: "Meridian of Greenwich." In the right-hand top corner, filling it up to the border, is a view, with legend below: "*Claré Hall Cambridge*", and, in the left-hand top corner, a small star-indicator of the cardinal points, with a rather large fleur-de-lys at the top, and the letters W., E. and S. at the other points. In the bottom left-hand corner, a list of the hundreds, in a single column. In the bottom right-hand corner an "Explanation," with signs, and, in the centre at the bottom, a "Scale of Miles" (8). Above the map is: "Langley's new Map of Cambridgeshire", and, below, at the foot: "*Printed and Published by Langley and Belch, N^o 173, High Street, Borough, London, Nov. 1st. 1817.*"

From 'Langley's New County Atlas of England and Wales.' London, no date, 4to. This is a collection of Langley's maps of the English and Welsh counties, 52 in number, dated variously from Nov. 1st, 1816 (Kent) to Aug. 1st, 1818 (Anglesea, Flint, Montgomery and Radnor). A frontispiece map of England and Wales is dated Nov. 1st, 1818, and the atlas was, no doubt, published at the end of that year.

1819 [1820]. Dugdale, James. $7\frac{13}{16} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, 5 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Neele [1814].

A map of the county drawn on the meridian of London, in a double-ruled border, and showing the fen districts by special shading, the roads, rivers and drains, with the towns, villages and a few parks. In the right-hand top corner, in a shaded panel: "Cambridge S.", and, below, a scale of six "British Miles." On the left-hand side of the map, a star-indicator of

the points of the compass. At the foot, on the right: "Neele Sculpt. Strand.", and, in the centre: "Published by James Cundee, Albion Press London, January 1st. 1814." The fact that this map (with others in the series) is drawn on the meridian of London suggests that the plate dates from the end of the 18th century, but I have seen no impression earlier than that of 1819 [or 1820].

From vol. I of 'The New British Traveller; or, Modern Panorama of England and Wales.' By James Dugdale, LL.D. London, 4 vols., 1819, 4to.¹

1820 (c.). Leigh, Samuel. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{16}$. Scale, 12 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Sidney Hall.

A narrow, little, upright map, in a ruled border. At the top, in a strip projecting above the line of the margin: "Cambridgeshire." In the right-hand top corner a star-indicator of the points of the compass, and, at the bottom of the map, on the same side, a scale of 15 "English Miles." The map shows all the usual details, with most of the villages.

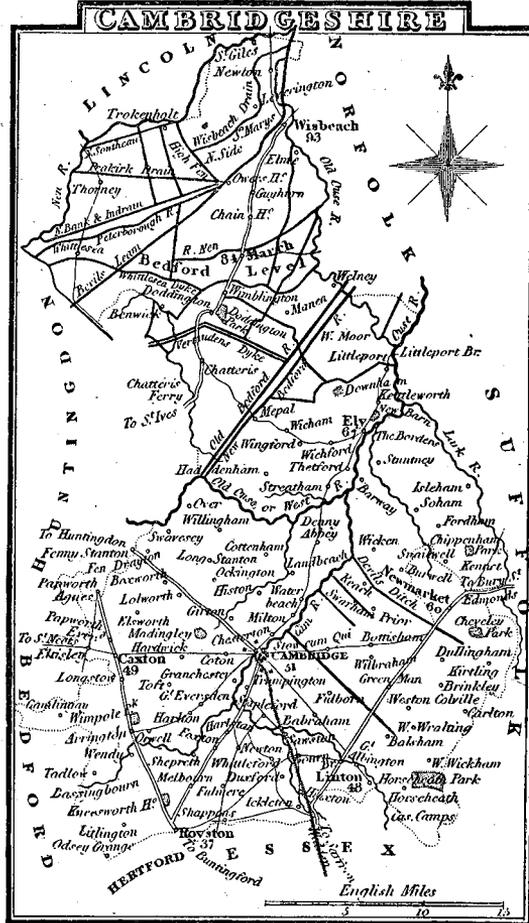
From what is assumed to have been the first issue of a separate atlas of county maps published to accompany 'Leigh's New Picture of England and Wales.' London, 1820, 12mo.

Reprinted:

1842. In 'Leigh's New Pocket Atlas of England and Wales.' "New Edition", London, 1842, 24mo. This impression has a railway from the south as far as Cambridge inserted, and, at foot, below the map at the left-hand corner: "Pub. by M. A. Leigh 421 Strand." I have not seen the earlier editions of this atlas, and have no information as to the date of their publication beyond the statement in an advertisement at the end of the 'New Pocket Road-Book' of 1825, referring to 'The New Picture of England and Wales', as published with 55 maps of the counties. There may have been, indeed, quite a series of these little atlases—as 'Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of

¹ For a discussion of the dates of publication of the maps of this series and of the book itself see 'Hertfordshire Maps' (*Trans. Herts. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. XII, at p. 188).

England and Wales, and part of Scotland' went through a number of editions, of which several (1825, 1831, 1837, 1839) are in the library of the British Museum, and an edition of



Map IV (pp. 171—2).

the atlas may very well have accompanied each issue of the 'Road-Book.'

1821. Baker, Richard Grey. $47\frac{3}{16} \times 60\frac{7}{16}$. Scale, 1 mile = 1 inch. Engraved by J. Allen.

A very full, but clearly-drawn map, in the style of the Greenwoods' set of large county maps (about 1820 to 1830) and of those published by A. Bryant (1822 to 1835). It gives the rivers, drains, meres, roads (with miles marked), hills (by shading), commons and fen land (also shaded), and also the towns, villages, hamlets, parks, woods, windmills, springs, tumuli, and names of local sites. On the map is engraved also a line of canal passing from Great Chesterford through Stapleford and Cherryhinton to Waterbeach, and described as the "Proposed Junction Canal", throwing off a branch from Shelford to the west, which goes as far as the Old North Road near Whaddon, and is described as the "Proposed Canal." This map has the usual double-ruled border and is ornamented with two large views engraved in mezzotint. Of these, one, placed in the right-hand top corner, is a view of Cambridge measuring about 15 × 7 inches, with the title below: "Cambridge", and, below, on the left-hand: "*R. B. Harraden del.*", and, on the right: "*D. Havell Sculp.*", and the other, on the left-hand side of the map, measures about 15 × 6 inches, and represents the city of Ely, with the legend below: "Ely", and the names of the same artist and engraver as are attached to the view of Cambridge. Below this latter is the title of the map, as follows: "Map of the County of Cambridge, and Isle of Ely. Surveyed by R. G. Baker, in the Years 1816, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Published by the Proprietor, R. G. Baker, Bluntisham near St Ives, Huntingdonshire. July 19th 1821. Engraved by J. Allen, 17, Poplar Row, New Kent Road, Surry." Below the view of Ely a dedication is engraved which runs: "To The Right Honorable Philip Earl of Hardwicke K.G. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cambridge, This Map is Dedicated by his Lordship's Most obedient Servant, R. G. Baker." In the left-hand bottom corner of the map are "Observations", showing the latitude and longitude of the chief towns in two columns:—

"Latitude of G ^t St Marys at Cambridge	52 12 13	Longitude of G ^t St Marys at Cambridge	0 7 42
Do. Newmarket	52 15 25	Do. Newmarket	0 25 15
Do. Ely	52 24 50	Do. Ely	0 16 40
Do. Wisbeach	52 41 7	Do. Wisbeach	0 10 12"

Along the bottom of the map, above the border, to the left of the centre, is a "Scale of Statute Miles" (10), and, in the right-hand bottom corner, an "Explanation", with full indications of the signs and colours used on the map, arranged in two columns. This map is a fine specimen of the cartographic work of the period in which it was published, and compares favourably both in design and geographic accuracy with the contemporaneous art of the Greenwoods and Bryant already referred to. Baker also published a very finely drawn and engraved plan of Cambridge, measuring 3 ft. 1 inch \times 3 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, on a scale of 200 yards = 1 inch. It is engraved by "J. Dower, Cumming Place, Pentonville, London", and is dedicated to the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University, as "Delineated from actual Survey." The imprint is: "Published May 1830 and Sold by the Proprietors, R. G. Baker, Earith, Hunts, and T. Stevenson, Cambridge."

1825. Pinnock, William. $5\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Neele and Son.

A rather sketchy map of the county, with few details, and a very vaguely-drawn boundary. The rivers and drains, the principal roads (with distances in miles marked on them), with the towns and some villages are shown. The map has a single-ruled border. The title is placed in the right-hand top corner in capitals, in a shaded panel: "Cambridgsh." Below it is a shaded, star-shaped indicator of the points of the compass, and a "Scale of Statute Miles" (6) is engraved in the left-hand bottom corner. At the foot, below the right-hand bottom corner: "*Neele & Son, sc. Strand.*"

From 'Pinnock's History and Topography of England and Wales', 6 vols., London, 1825, 12mo. The map of Cambridgeshire occurs in vol. I of this work, which is dated on the title page, and contains descriptions of Beds. (1819), Berks. (1819), Bucks., Cambs. (1822), Cheshire (1820), Cornwall, Cumberland (1822), and Derbyshire, dated on their respective sub-titles as above.

1825 (c.). Miller, Robert. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{16}$. Scale, about 17 miles = 1 inch.

A little map of the county, in a double-ruled border, in which the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude (the latter from London) are marked, and showing rather full details within the county only. The fen area is specially shaded. The rivers, drains and main roads, with the towns and some villages are shown. Just above the top right-hand corner the figures "10," and, at the foot, below the margin: *London*. "*Published by R. Miller, 24, Old Fish Street.*" Within the border, in the top right-hand corner, in a shaded panel, in ornamental capitals: "Cambridge Sh", and, below, on the same side of the map, an arrow-head indicator of the north. In the right-hand bottom corner a "Scale of Miles" (8). In the bottom margin: "Long....W. from...Lon"., and: "Long....E. from...Lon".

From 'Miller's New Miniature Atlas.' London, no date, 12mo.

Reprinted:

1845 (?). In 'Reuben Ramble's Travels through the Counties of England.' London, no date, 4to. Reuben Ramble is a pseudonym. The plate of the map of Cambridgeshire is altered in this impression by re-engraving the title, without the panel, and by the insertion below it of: "Railways.....", the insertion of a line of railway from the south as far as Cambridge, and the omission of the imprint at foot. It is set in the middle of a quarto page, and is surrounded by coloured views. The series of county maps contained in this work occurs also in five sectional publications of the same character, also without date.

1825 (?). Pocket Tourist and English Atlas. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$. Scale, about 17 miles = 1 inch.

A very small sketch-map of the county, in an ornamental border, with, in a panel let into the border: "Cambridgeshire", in capital letters, and, in the border at foot, similarly placed:

"This County contains 500,000 Acres, 64 Parishes, 1 City, 8 Market T^s. 101,009 Inhabitants, and sends 6 Members to Parliament."

It shows the rivers, drains, and main roads, with the towns and a few villages and parks, but within the county area only.

In the right-hand top corner an arrow-head indicator of the north, and on the left-hand side of the map a "Scale of Miles" (10).

From 'The Pocket Tourist and English Atlas, being A New and Complete Set of County Maps.' "London: Printed for O. Hodgson. Maiden Lane Wood St.", no date, 16mo. The above date of publication is given, doubtfully, in the British Museum Catalogue, but it is probable that the atlas appeared earlier. This work is engraved throughout, on one side of the paper only.

1827. Cambridgeshire Churches, Notes on the, $6\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, about 7 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Richard Sawyer.

A map of the county much like in details and style that used for Lysons' Cambs, the roads and rivers being a principal feature. The details are not carried beyond the county boundary. The map has a thick ruled border. In the top right-hand corner is an arrow-head indicator of the north, with the title "Cambridgeshire", in open capitals, across it, and, below, a scale of ten "Statute Miles $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a Degree." Below the border, at foot, in the centre: "*Cambridge Published by Stevenson, 1827*", and, on the right: "*Rich^d. Sawyer, Sculp.*"

From 'Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches.' London and Cambridge, 1827, 8vo.

1829 (c). Teesdale, Henry, and Co. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{5}{16}$. Scale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Dower.

A clear, well-engraved, and very brightly coloured map of Cambridgeshire, divided into hundreds, and showing all the usual details based on the Ordnance Survey maps, including the main and cross roads marked with the miles between towns. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire", in ornamental capitals, and, below, a small star-indicator of the points of the compass. In the bottom corner on the same side of the map, an "Explanation", and a scale of 9 miles. In the left-hand bottom corner, a list of the hundreds in a single column. Below the border, in the centre: "London Published by

Henry Teesdale 302 High Holborn." Below the right-hand bottom corner: "*Dower scul. Pentonville.*"

From the 'New British Atlas,' London, no date, 4to. This atlas is described on the title page as "The whole carefully revised and corrected up to 1829."

Reprinted:

1840 (c.). In another issue of the 'New British Atlas,' corrected to 1840. London, no date, fol. The map of Cambridgeshire in this atlas is unaltered from the earlier impression, no railways being shown.

1830. Pigot, James, and Co. $8\frac{1}{8} \times 14$. Scale, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Pigot and Son.

A very clear, firmly-engraved and artistic map, in a double-ruled border, having, in the top margin, a panel bearing "Cambridgeshire," in ornamental, shaded capitals, and, in the bottom border, another panel with a "Scale" of 10 miles. In the right-hand top corner is a view of "Ely Cathedral", seen from the E.S.E., and, in the left-hand top corner, an "Explanation", a "Reference to the Hundreds", and, a little to the right of these, a star-indicator. Below the map, in the centre: "Published by Pigot and Co. 59 Fleet Street London and 18 Fountain St. Manchester." On the right: "Engraved on Steel by Pigot and Son Manchester." The hills are not shown in this map. The parks are shaded, and the roads are very clearly engraved, with the mileage distance from London inserted.

From 'Pigot and Co.'s National Commercial Directory.' It is "Embellished with Eighteen Elegant County Maps, Engraved on Steel, expressly for this Volume, and ornamented with a series of views of the principal Cathedrals and Churches in the above Counties." London and Manchester, 1830, 8vo. The earliest edition of Pigot's Directory appears to have been issued in 1823, but no maps are mentioned on the title page, and, apparently, they first appear in 1830. They were also bound up separately in an atlas.

Reprinted:

1830-31. In a second issue of the Directory, as originally dated 1830. London and Manchester, 1830-31, 8vo.

1838. And in 'Pigot and Co.'s British Atlas, Comprising the Counties of England, (upon which are laid down all railways complete and in progress).' London, no date, fol.

1839 (c). In 'Pigot and Co.'s Royal National, Commercial, and Street Directory of London, For 1840,.....To which are added Directories of the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge,.....' London, no date, 8vo.

1851. In 'Slater's (late Pigot and Co.) Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire,.....' Printed and published by Isaac Slater, London, 1851, 8vo.

1854. In 'I. Slater's New British Atlas.' London, no date, fol.

1831. Lewis, Samuel. $6\frac{1}{16} \times 9$. Scale, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Drawn by R. Creighton.

A clearly-drawn map of Cambridgeshire, showing the rivers, dykes, roads, and towns and villages. Where the roads leave the county indications are given of their directions. The border is in the ordinary ruled form. In the left-hand top corner, a star-indicator of the points of the compass. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire", in shaded block capitals, and, in the bottom corner, on the same side of the map, a scale of 15 miles. Below the margin, on the left-hand: "Drawn by R. Creighton", and, on the right: "J. and C. Walker Sculp^t." In the centre: "Engraved for Lewis' Topographical Dictionary."

From 'A Topographical Dictionary of England.' By Samuel Lewis. 4 vols., London, 1831, 4to. This is the first of the seven editions of the Dictionary. The maps are, in some cases, inserted interleaved in the text, and, in others, grouped together in a separate atlas. They are slightly altered in some of the successive editions, by the insertion of railways, places of election, etc.

Reprinted :

1833.

1835.

1840.

1842.

1845.

1849.

In the several reprints of 'A Topographical Dictionary of England.' By Samuel Lewis. 4 vols., London, 4to.

1831. Murray, T. L. $14\frac{1}{8} \times 18$. Scale, 3 miles = 1 inch.
Engraved by Hoare and Reeves.

A coarsely-drawn map, without hill shading, or much general detail, but slightly shaded on the fen area, showing the rivers and dykes, and the roads with special distinctness, and the towns, villages and parks. The miles are marked on the principal roads, and the county is divided into hundreds. The details are, in general, only shown up to the county boundary. The border is in the usual double-ruling, with the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude marked in it. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire", in shaded capitals, and, below, a "Scale" of 10 miles. On the left-hand side of the map, near the border, is a star-indicator of the points of the compass, with a large ornamental point to the north. In the right-hand bottom corner is a "Reference to the Hundreds", arranged in two columns, and, in the left-hand bottom corner, an "Explanation." Below the border, on the left: "*Drawn under the Superintendance of T. L. Murray*"; in the centre: "*London, Published May, 1st. 1831, by T. L. Murray, 19 Adam Street, Adelphi.*"; and, on the right: "*Hoare and Reeves Sc.*"

From 'An Atlas of the English Counties.' London, 1831, large 4to.

1831. Gorton, John. $7\frac{7}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, 5 miles = 1 inch.
Engraved by Sidney Hall [May, 1830].

A clearly-engraved map of the county, divided into hundreds (distinguished by both colouring and numbers), with the usual details, hill-shading, and the parks coloured bright green. It is in a double-ruled border, broken at the top by the district north of Wisbech, at the south by the extreme S.W. portion of the county, and partially at Castle Camps. The title: "Cambridgeshire", is set in a rectangular, ruled panel, in the right-hand top corner, with, below it: "Engraved by Sid^y. Hall", and again below, a scale of 10 "English miles", and an arrow-head indicator of the north. On the left-hand side of the map, against the border, is a "Reference to the Hundreds", in two columns. The imprint below the border runs: "London, Published by Chapman & Hall, No. 186 Strand, May, 1830."

From 'A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland', by John Gorton, "with fifty-four quarto maps, drawn and engraved by Sidney Hall." 3 vols., London, 1831-33, 8vo. The map of Cambridgeshire is in vol. I of this publication. The same maps were issued separately, under the title: 'Pocket County Maps', no doubt about the same time, but without date.

Reprinted:

1833. In another issue of the 'Dictionary', in which all three volumes bear this date. London, 8vo.

1833. In 'A New British Atlas', comprising the same set of Hall's maps, with the imprint at foot: "London. Published by Chapman and Hall, No. 186 Strand, 1833." London, 1833, 4to.

1836. In another, and probably the second, edition of the 'New British Atlas.' The maps have some additions of railways, and the date omitted from the imprint. London, 1836, 4to.

1845. In 'A Travelling County Atlas: with all the Coach and Rail Roads accurately laid down and coloured, and carefully corrected to the present time.' London, 1845, 4to. A further addition of railways appears in these maps.

1832. Cobbett, William. $3\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, about 12 miles = 1 inch.

A badly drawn outline of the boundary of the county, with the position and names of the principal towns, the whole in a narrow, ruled border, with, below at foot: "Drawn and Engraved for Cobbett's Geographical Dictionary of England and Wales." Within the map, near the right-hand top corner, an arrow-head indicator of the points of the compass, and, in a narrow panel, in the left-hand bottom corner, the title: "Cambridgeshire."

From 'A Geographical Dictionary of England and Wales.' By William Cobbett. London, 1832, 8vo.

1832. Boundary Commissioners. About 9×12 . Scale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Lithographed by J. Netherclift.

An outline map, without border, with the county and hundred boundaries, and a few roads, some of the rivers, and

a few villages shown. Signs are marked on it for polling places, and for the university and borough of Cambridge as returning members to Parliament. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire.", and, below: "Population 1831... 143,200. Assessed Taxes in 1830 £31,212." Again below, is an arrow-head indicator of the north. At the bottom of the map, on the left side, a "Scale of Miles" (10), and, below it: "Lithographed and Printed by J. Netherclift, 54 Leicester Square", and, on the right, an "Explanation," with signs, and the signature: "R. K. Dawson Lieut. R.E."

From the Report of the Commissioners appointed in anticipation of the Reform Bill of 1832.

Reprinted:

1832. In a further Report on the proposed divisions of the counties mentioned in Schedule F 2 of the Bill.

1832. Again in the first of two volumes entitled: 'Plans of the Cities and Boroughs of England and Wales: shewing their Boundaries as established by the Boundaries' Act, passed 11th July, 1832: together with Outline Maps, shewing the Divisions of the Counties, the principal places of Election, and the Polling Places, as established by the same Act.' London, 1832, large folio.

These three maps vary slightly amongst themselves in marginal details. The above description is of the map of Cambridgeshire in its third and last state.

1833. Tymms, Samuel. $3\frac{1}{16} \times 4\frac{13}{16}$. Scale, about 15 miles = 1 inch.

An outline map of Cambridgeshire, showing the rivers, drains, principal roads, and towns and villages. Indications of the directions of the roads where they pass the county boundary are given. This map is bounded by a very narrow double line. Within the margin, at the top: "Cambridgeshire." On the right-hand side, near the top, a slightly-drawn arrow-head indicator of the north. Above the map at the top: "The figures mark the distances from Cambridge." Below it: "London. Published by Nichols and Son, 25 Parliament Str. 1832."

From vol. III (1833) of 'The Family Topographer; being a Compendious Account of the antient and present state of the Counties of England.' By Samuel Tymms. 7 vols., London, 1832-43, sm. 8vo.

Reprinted:

Without date. From the same type and plates, by Bohn, under the title: 'Camden's Britannia epitomized and Continued, being a Compendious Account of the Antient and Present State of the Counties of England.' 7 vols., London, no date, sm. 8vo.

1833. Bell, James. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by R. Scott.

A well-engraved and clear map, with the usual full details to the boundary of the county, and a few beyond. The hills and high lands are boldly shaded, and the fen district is also distinguished by shading. The border is double-ruled, showing degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude, and is broken in the centre of the top to show the extreme point of the county north of Wisbech extending through and beyond it. It is also broken at the south-west corner of the county, at Odsey, and partially only near Castle Camps, both in the bottom border. In the right-hand top corner is a finely-engraved view of King's College and the Senate House in Cambridge, with the legend: "Kings College Chapel, Library, and Senate House, Cambridge", and: "Eng^d. by R. Scott", and, below: "Cambridge Shire", in two lines, in ornamental capitals. On the right-hand side of the map, near the margin, is a small star-indicator of the points of the compass, and, on the opposite side, similarly placed, a "Reference to the Hundreds.", and to the figures of distances on the map, and a scale of 8 "English Miles." The imprint in the centre below the border of the map is: "Published by Arch^d. Fullarton and Co. Glasgow."

From 'A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales.' By James Bell. 4 vols., Glasgow, 1833-4, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1836. In a re-issue of the 'New and Comprehensive Gazetteer.' 8 vols., Glasgow, 1836-7, 8vo.

1840. In 'The Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales', published by A. Fullarton and Co., in 12 volumes. London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1840, 8vo.

1843. Again in the 'Parliamentary Gazetteer', in 4 volumes. London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1843, 8vo.

1846. In what is probably the last issue of these Gazetteers, under the later title, in 4 volumes. London, Edinburgh and Dublin, 1846, 8vo.

1834. Greenwood, C. and J. $28\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{9}{16}$. Scale, 3 miles = 1-inch. Engraved by John and Charles Walker, and Richards.

A finely-engraved map of the county, divided into its hundreds, with the usual details extending to the county boundary, and the principal roads, rivers and a few towns and villages shown to some distance beyond. The distances in miles are marked on the main roads, and indications of their directions are given where they leave the county. The hundreds are shown by colour, and by numbers referring to a table in the margin. The boundary of the borough of Cambridge is defined in blue. Parks are coloured green. Amongst other indications wind and water mills are shown on the map—which in this detail has a special antiquarian interest, most of the former having disappeared in the period which has now (1908) elapsed since its publication. The border of this map is ornamented and shows the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude. In the right-hand top corner the title is: "Map of the County of Cambridge, from an Actual Survey made in the Years 1832 and 1833, By C. and J. Greenwood, Published by the Proprietors, Greenwood and Co. 3, Burleigh St. Strand London. Corrected to the present period, and Published April 1st. 1834. Engraved by J. and C. Walker." Below this title, in the middle of the right-hand side of the map, a large star-indicator of the points of the compass. In the bottom corner on the same side of the map, an engraved view of the cathedral of Ely, from the W.N.W., without border, measuring about 8" x 8". Below it, on the left-hand side: "Richards Del^t"; in the centre: "Ely Cathedral", and, on the

right side: "J. and C. Walker, Sculp^t." In the left-hand top corner a list of the "Hundreds and Liberties", as follows: "ISLE OF ELY.—1. Liberties of Whittlesea and Thorney. 2. Wisbeach Hundred. 3. North part of Witchford. 4. South part of Witchford. 5. Ely. CAMBRIDGE.—6. Papworth. 7. Part of Chesterton. 8. Staploe. 9. Stow. 10. Long Stow. 11. Wetherly. 12. Triplow. 13. Flendish. 14. Staine. 15. Radfield. 16. Chevely. 17. Chilford. 18. Whitleford. 19. Armingford. 20. Liberty of Cambridge. 21. Part of Chesterton. 23. Part of Chesterton." Below this table is one of the Places of Election for the Isle of Ely and Cambridge (Ely and Cambridge), and the Polling Places (Ely, Wisbeach and Whittlesey, and Cambridge, Newmarket and Royston). In the left-hand bottom corner an "Explanation" of the designs and indications on the map, with illustrations, and, in the centre below the boundary of the county, a "Scale of Statute Miles" (10), and: "Cambridgeshire contains 358 Square Miles.", and, on the border: "Meridian of Greenwich." This map is very carefully executed, and the whole may be cited as typical of the art, as well as the method of giving expression to geographical facts, of the early part of the 19th century.

From the 'Atlas of the Counties of England, from Actual Surveys made from the Years 1817 to 1833, by C. and J. Greenwood.' London, 1834, very large folio. This atlas is a collection of 46 large county maps on a uniform scale of about 3 miles to the inch. Each map is illustrated by a finely-engraved view of a cathedral, or other important public or private building in the county. The Greenwoods also issued a series of larger county maps, on a scale of an inch to the mile, at 125 guineas the set, and succeeded in publishing all but six of the set; Cambridgeshire being one of the omissions¹.

1834. Rodwell, Mary Martha. $3\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$. Scale, about 20 miles = 1 inch.

¹ For further particulars of this venture see 'Hertfordshire Maps' (*Trans. Herts. Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xii, p. 200, London and Hertford, 1906, 8vo). Of these six maps omitted from the Greenwoods' set, Cambridgeshire had already been published on a similar scale in 1821 by R. G. Baker, and the other five by A. Bryant.

An outline map of the county in the lower part of a page of which Hunts. occupies the upper half. The two maps are set in a panel defined by thin, double lines, and are separated in the same manner. The rivers and drains are shown, with the towns as well as the names of the rivers indicated by lettering and figures referring to details of the text in the associated letter-press. The extent of the common boundaries with the adjacent counties is indicated by thin dotted lines. At the top of the map: "Cambridgeshire."

From 'The Geography of the British Isles', a work in dialogue, for the use of young persons and schools. By Mary Martha Rodwell. 2 vols., London, 1834, sm. 8vo.

1835. Lewis, Samuel. $7\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{9}{16}$. Scale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Drawn by R. Creighton.

An outline map of Cambridgeshire in a narrow ornamental border, showing the county boundaries, the hundreds, with the rivers, and a few roads and principal towns and villages. It gives also the places of election, the polling places, and the borough returning two members to Parliament, as arranged under the Reform Act of 1832. Above the map at the right-hand top corner: "VIII."; below the margin at the foot, on the left: "Drawn by R. Creighton.", and, on the right: "Engraved by J. and C. Walker." Within the right-hand top corner of the plate: "Cambridgeshire", and, below, an "Explanation" of the signs used on the map. On the left-hand side of the map a star-indicator of the points of the compass, and, in the centre, at the bottom, a "Scale of Miles" (10).

From a supplementary volume issued with the third edition (1835) of Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary', of which it forms a fifth volume, with the title: 'View of the Representative History of England, with Engraved Plans, shewing the Electoral Divisions of the several Counties, and the former and present boundaries of the cities and boroughs.' By Samuel Lewis. London, 1835, 4to. The borough of Cambridge is given as Plate IX of this series, which includes 116 plates, and illustrates completely for the English counties and boroughs the effect upon their Parliamentary representation of the Reform Act of 1832.

Reprinted:

1840. In 1840, in a second edition of the 'View of the Representative History of England', by Samuel Lewis. London, 1840, 4to, forming a supplementary volume to the 'Topographical Dictionary of England' of the same date.

1835. Walker, John and Charles. $12\frac{1}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch.

A map of Cambridgeshire, issued as one of a set of English county maps in 1835 and the following years, folding for the pocket in 12mo. It shows all the usual details after the Ordnance Survey, with hill-shading in the south of the county, and the roads, and, in later editions, the railways carried to the margin of the map. The border is double-ruled in the usual form, with the degrees and minutes of longitude and latitude marked in it. It is broken in the north, along the top of the map, at Tydd St Mary's and at King's Lynn, on the right-hand side of the map at Brandon, and along the bottom at Castle Camps, near Saffron Walden, and at Odsey. The title, in large ornamental capitals: "Cambridgeshire", is set, in a plain-ruled panel, in the right-hand top corner. Below it: "By J. and C. Walker", and, again below, a scale of ten "English Miles $69\cdot1 = 1$ Degree", and particulars of acreage, inhabitants, etc., of the county. A little further down, on the right-hand side of the map, a star-indicator of the points of the compass. In the right-hand bottom corner, a list of boroughs, places of election and polling places, and, on the left-hand side of the map, a "Reference to the Hundreds", with a list of the hundreds, arranged in two columns and numbered as on the map. The imprint at the foot is: "Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Co. Paternoster Row London." In a copy of this map in my possession a Bedford and Cambridge Railway—from Shepreth, through Whaddon and Hook's Mill north of Guilden Morden, to Biggleswade—is shown, as if projected, and one from St Ives to Ely, passing near Over.

Reprinted:

1842 (c). The series of 47 maps, of which the above map of Cambridgeshire is one, was collected into an atlas entitled the

'British Atlas,' and published about this date. It is, presumably, the first edition of the atlas of 1862, but I have not been able to examine a copy.

1848 (?). In 'Hobson's Fox-Hunting Atlas.' London, no date, fol., but ascribed, doubtfully, to 1848 in the British Museum library catalogue. The Cambridgeshire map in this atlas is coloured to show the boundaries of the following hunt-districts:—Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Puckeridge, and East Essex, so far as they come within the area of the map. The "Places of Meeting of Foxhounds" are shown on the map by a large black dot. The map thus coloured has since been reprinted from time to time to fold for the pocket, but it is not generally possible to give dates to these re-issues even approximately.

1862. In the 'British Atlas.' London, 1862, fol.

1872 (c.). There appears to have been a re-issue of this series of county maps to fold for the pocket, about this date, particulars of the census of 1871 being annexed.

1885 (c.). And one about 1885, with particulars of the census of 1881, and of the Parliamentary representation of 1885.

1892 (c.). There is a map, probably, of about this date also.

1836. Moule, Thomas. About $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, about 6 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by W. Schmollinger.

A rather sketchily-drawn map, showing with special distinctness the roads, rivers and drains, in an irregular, ornamental design, formed on either side of architectural columns, ornamented with shields and supporting a canopy crossing the top of the map, and at foot joined by a narrow band of designs. A figure is engraved on each side of the map leaning against the foot of the column. At the top of the map, on a scroll: "Gloria sit deo in excelsis", two figures in canopied niches, and shields of the university and borough arms. On the right-hand side of the map, just below this canopy, in a rectangular panel frame, an engraved view of Wimpole Hall. On the left-hand side, forming an upright panel in the upper part of the column, a "Reference to the Hundreds." On the same side of the map a view of the towers and west end of Ely Cathedral, and, on the

right-hand side, an arrow-head indicator of the north. In the band at foot, in a panel, in gothic characters: "Cambridgeshire," and, below: "Engraved for Moul's (*sic*) English Counties, by W. Schmollinger. 27 Goswell Terrace."

From 'Englands Topographer or Moule's English Counties in the 19th Century.' By Thomas Moule. 2 vols., London, 1836, 4to. The title page is dated 1836, and has the initials of William IV in an ornamental design. This appears to be the date of the first issue of the complete work, the publication of which was commenced as early as May, 1830. From an examination of various maps from this topography, which have received trifling successive additions and alterations, it appears that there may have been as many as five editions, but I have only been able to date two, as under. The map of Cambs. is in vol. I, at p. 169. A map of the 'University and Town of Cambridge', by I. Dower, is also found in this volume, at p. 185.

Reprinted:

1837. In another edition of the same work. 2 vols., London, 1837, 4to.

1838. In a further edition of the same work, in which an additional title of this date is inserted: 'The English Counties Delineated,' as well as a third engraved title page or frontispiece, with a design of Queen Victoria seated on her throne and: 'Chorographia Britannia', and 'The English Counties Delineated by Thomas Moule.' 2 vols., London, 4to.

1840. **Duncan, James.** $13\frac{5}{8} \times 17\frac{7}{16}$. Scale, about 3 miles = 1 inch.

Cambridgeshire rather coarsely drawn and brightly coloured, divided into its hundreds. The principal roads, and the drains and rivers are shown, with the towns, villages and some parks; the fen area is shaded, and the "Cambridge and London Railway" is drawn-in in a very rough way from Great Chesterford to near Cambridge. In the right-hand top corner: "New Map of the County of Cambridge; Divided into Hundreds. Containing the District Divisions and other Local Arrangements effected by the Reform Bill." Below this title, a star-indicator of the cardinal points, and, again lower, a "Reference to the

Hundreds." In the top left-hand corner, a "Scale" of ten miles, and, on the left side of the map, an "Explanation." In the right-hand bottom corner: "County Members 3. Elections at □." The polling places and place of election are distinguished by signs on the map. Below the border, nearly in the centre, at the foot of the map: "London; Published by J. Duncan. Paternoster Row."

From 'A complete County Atlas of England and Wales.' London, no date, fol. The only copy I have seen is one stamped on the cover: "Rail Road County Atlas 44 Maps 1840." It is probable that there was an earlier issue of this series of maps about 1832-3.

1840 (c.). Pocket. Topography and Gazetteer of England. $4\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$. Scale, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by Pigot and Son.

A very clear and well-engraved map giving all the usual details, with a railway drawn, from the south to Cambridge. It is in a narrow, double-ruled border, with degrees and minutes marked in it. The details are carried, pretty generally, to the border of the map. In the top border, in a band, rather wider than the border itself: "Cambridgeshire", in ornamental capitals, and, in the bottom border, similarly arranged, a "Scale of Miles" (10). In the left-hand top corner, a javelin-head indicator of the north. In the right-hand top corner an "Explanation", which does not, however, include railways. Below the map, in the centre: "Published by Pigot and Co. London and Manchester.", and, on the right: "Pigot and Son, Engravers Manch^r."

From 'A Pocket Topography and Gazetteer of England', published by Pigot and Co. in two volumes. London and Manchester, no date, 8vo.

1840 (c.). Dugdale, Thomas. $7 \times 9\frac{3}{16}$. Scale, about 6 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by J. Archer.

A clearly-drawn map, with the usual details, in a double-ruled border. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire.", in ornamental capitals, and a "Scale" of 10 miles. Again below,

against the right-hand margin of the map, a full "Explanation" of the signs and writing on the map. On the left-hand side, a list of the hundreds, in a single column. Below the border, at the right-hand bottom corner: "*Drawn and Engraved by J. Archer, Pentonville, London.*" A special feature of this edition of the map of Cambridgeshire is the number of "Proposed Rail Roads", with their titles rather fully given, which appear.

From an edition of about this date of the 'Curiosities of Great Britain. England and Wales Delineated.' By Thomas Dugdale and William Burnett. London, no date, 8vo. This work seems to have been illustrated in some cases by Archer's maps and in others by Roper's (see 1806, 'Beauties of England,' etc. p. 160, 161, *ante*). In some copies these two sets of maps are mixed. There is great difficulty in fixing the dates of publication of the editions, of which there were several, subsequent to that of 1835, which appears to be the first.

Reprinted:

1843 (c). In a copy of the 'Curiosities' in my collection in which two of the county maps are dated 1843, and several of Archer's maps are found, and amongst them that of Cambridgeshire.

1850 (c). In 'The Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales', published without the name of any author, and without date, but by the publisher (L. Tallis) whose name appears on the earlier editions of the 'Curiosities.' The work was issued in shilling parts, of which only four saw the light. The map of Cambridgeshire is inserted in part 4, though it only reaches "Birches" in the letter-press. London, no date, 8vo.

1856 (c). In an edition of the 'Curiosities' illustrated with Archer's maps, in which Cambridgeshire is found in volume I. London, no date, 8vo. This work is dated 1854-60 in the catalogue of the library of the British Museum, but there are references to as late as 1856 in the text. In these successive issues of Archer's county maps considerable alterations are made in the railways, to bring them up to date from time to time.

1846. Kelly, W., and Co. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 11$. Scale, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Drawn and engraved by B. R. Davies.

A map of Cambridgeshire in a single-line border, with the usual full details within the county boundaries, the roads, railways and a few towns being shown up to the margin of the map. In the right-hand top corner: "Post Office Map of Cambridgeshire", and, below, the date: "1846." Again below, a "Scale of Miles" (8), and particulars of the acreage, inhabitants, etc. of the county. On the left-hand side of the map a "Reference to the Hundreds", with the names set in two columns. On the right-hand side a very slightly-drawn indicator of the north, and, in the bottom corner, on the same side, particulars of the members returned to Parliament. In the centre, below the border, at the foot of the map: "Kelly and Co. Post Office Directory Offices 19 and 20 Old Boswell Court, Temple Bar." On the right-hand side: "Drawn and Engraved by B. R. Davies, 16 George Str. Euston Squ."

From the 'Post Office Directory of the Norfolk Counties; viz.:—Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk', "The maps engraved expressly for the work." London, no date, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1853. In the 'Post Office Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk', the "Second Edition", published by Kelly and Co. London, no date, 8vo. The preface of this Directory is dated April, 1853. The map of Cambridgeshire is dated 1853, and there are some additions to the "Explanation", and to the railways, as compared with the impression of 1846.

1858. In a Directory with the same title as that of 1853. London, 1858, 8vo. It is described as the "Third Edition", and the preface is dated November, 1858. On the map, Kelly's address is extended, and, below the left-hand bottom corner, is added: "Printed by C. F. Cheffins and Son."

1860. In an atlas entitled the 'Post Office Directory Atlas of England.' London, no date, fol. In the list of maps it is stated that "these maps were originally published with the Directories for the respective Counties, and have been corrected to the present time, December, 1860." This map of Cam-

bridgeshire appears to be unaltered from the impression last noted, but the printer's imprint is: "Printed from Stone by C. F. Cheffins and Son London."

1864. In 'The Post Office Directory of Cambridgeshire', a separate issue for the county. London, no date, 8vo. The preface is dated May, 1864, and the directory is stated to be the fourth edition. The imprint of Cheffins and Son disappears in this issue, but the map appears to be otherwise unaltered, except that it is dated 1864.

1864. In 'The Post Office Directory of Cambridgeshire', in which the preface is dated July, 1864, and the work is again described as the fourth edition. London, no date, 8vo. The map is as in the previous issue of this year.

1869. In 'The Post Office Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk.' London, 1869, 8vo. This is the fifth edition of the Directory. The map is dated 1869, and it is slightly altered from previous impressions, Kelly and Co.'s address at the foot being altered, and, below the left-hand bottom corner, is now written in: "J. M. Johnson and Sons, Printers, 3, Castle Street, Holborn and 56, Hatton Garden, London."

1875. Again, slightly altered, in 'The Post Office Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk.' London, 1875, 8vo. The map is redated 1875. The imprint below the left-hand bottom corner is omitted.

1875. In 'County Topographies. Cambridgeshire.' London, 1875, 8vo. It is edited by Edward Robert Kelly, M.A., F.S.S. The map is dated 1875. This is the last impression from the plate of 1846.

1846. Fisher, Son and Co. 11 × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by E. P. Becker and Co.

A well-filled and rather heavily-shaded map of the county, with the main roads and some other details carried to the border. The border is double-ruled with degrees, etc., lines of 52° latitude and 0° longitude being ruled across the map. In the top right-hand corner: "Cambridgeshire", in ornamental capitals. Below the title are a "Scale of Miles", and particulars of the Parliamentary representation and of some of the signs on

the map. In the bottom corner on the same side of the map: "Places of Election and Polling Places". At foot, on the left: "Drawn by E. P. Becker and Co. Albion Road, Holloway." In the centre: "Fisher, Son and Co., London and Paris.", and, on the right: "Engraved on Steel by the Omnigraph E P Becker and Co. Patentees."

From 'Fisher's County Atlas of England and Wales.' London, no date, fol. The frontispiece map of England and Wales is dated 1846.

1847. Johnson, Thomas. $6\frac{5}{16} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$. Scale, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles = 1 inch.

A very coarsely-drawn map of the county, in an ornamental border broken, more or less completely, at the top, on the left-hand side, on the right and in three places along the bottom. The details are fairly full, and the hills are shaded. In the right-hand top corner, in a rectangular panel: "Cambridge Shire", and, below, a scale of 8 "English Miles." On the left-hand side of the map is a coat of arms bearing the cross of St Andrew, with a crown above the shield. One railway only is shown, coming from the south and passing through Cambridge to St Ives.

From 'Johnson's Atlas of England.' Manchester, 1847, 8vo.

1848. Reynolds, James. $6\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{5}{16}$. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by John Emslie.

A sketchy map of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, in a plain border, showing the rivers, drains, roads, railways, towns and villages, and a few parks. In the top left-hand corner: "Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire"; with, below: "Railways", with indications of those open, with their stations, and of those constructing. Again below, a scale of 12 "English Miles." In the bottom corner, on the same side of the map, is a slight arrow-head indicator of the north, and, below the border, on the left: "*Drawn and Engraved by John Emslie.*", and, in the centre: "*Published by J. Reynolds 174 Strand.*" Below the right-hand corner: "4."

From 'Reynolds's Travelling Atlas of England: with all the Railways and Stations accurately laid down.' London, 1848, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1860. Geologically coloured, and with the railways brought up to date, in 'Reynolds's Geological Atlas of Great Britain.' London, 1860, 8vo.

1864 (c.). Plain, with the border reduced to a single line, the imprints at foot erased, together with the figure "4," which latter is re-engraved within the border of the map, in the right-hand bottom corner, in the 'Portable Atlas of England and Wales.' London, no date, 8vo.

1864 (c.). Geologically coloured, in 'Reynolds's Geological Atlas of Great Britain,' described as a "New Edition." London, no date, 8vo.

1889. Geologically coloured, with notes arranged round the boundary of the county, the insertion of lines showing the areas of sheets of the Ordnance map ruled on the map, and an index to these sheets in the left-hand bottom corner. Below the map, the imprint: "London: Published by James Reynolds and Sons, 174, Strand" is added. In 'Reynolds's Geological Atlas of Great Britain.' London, 1889, 8vo.

This map of Cambridgeshire was also re-published in 1904, in 'Stanford's Geological Atlas of Great Britain [Based on Reynolds's Geological Atlas].' London, 1904, 8vo. It is re-coloured, and amended in the marginal and other details.

1848 (P). Collins, Henry George. $5\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch.

A plainly-drawn map, in a narrow, ruled border, showing, within the county area, the rivers, drains, railways, a few roads, the towns, and some villages. In a narrow panel, in the top right-hand corner, is the title: "Cambridgeshire", and, below, a star-indicator of the points of the compass. In the left-hand bottom corner is a "Scale of Miles" (10), and, below the map: "*London, Published for the Proprietors by H. G. Collins, 22, Paternoster Row.*"

From 'The Travelling Atlas, of England and Wales.' London, no date, 8vo. The date 1848 is attributed to this atlas in the British Museum library catalogue.

Reprinted:

1852. In another edition of 'The Travelling Atlas, of England and Wales.' London, no date, 4to. It is published by W. S. Orr and Co., and the map of Cambridgeshire in this issue has, at foot: "*London: Published (for the Proprietors) by W. S. Orr and Co., 2, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row.*"

In 1868 there was another issue of 'The Travelling Atlas', by John Heywood, with the county maps re-engraved (see p. 199 *post*).

1852. Clarke, Benjamin. About $14 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch.

A rather poorly drawn, sketchy map, in a double-ruled border, ornamented with scroll patterns at the angles, and in the middle of the four sides. It contains the usual details within the county, and the more important features carried to the border of the map. The railways are indicated by solid lines where completed, with others (as the Gt. Northern main line) thus ===== . In the right-hand top corner, in a panel, ornamented with scrolls: "The British Gazetteer", and, below: "Cambridgeshire." Again below, a table of members returned to Parliament, and a star-indicator—without special sign or arrow-head for the north. In the left-hand bottom corner: "Reference to the Hundreds", and in the right-hand bottom corner, an "Explanation", with a series of signs and letterings. Below, a scale of miles, and, below again: "Unfinished Railways..... ===== ." In the centre, at foot, below the margin: "*London, Published for the Proprietors, by H. G. Collins, 22 Paternoster Row.*"

From an atlas without title published with 'The British Gazetteer, Political, Commercial, Ecclesiastical and Historical.' 3 vols., London, 1852, 8vo.

1853. Babington, Charles Cardale. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{8}$. Scale, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Lithographed by Metcalfe and Palmer.

A sketch map of the county and the adjacent districts, showing the rivers and drains, with modern towns and villages,

and, as a special feature, the Roman and other ancient roads and ways, with camps, embankments, tumuli, Roman stations, etc. In the right-hand top corner: "Map of British and Roman Roads, Cambridgeshire. By Charles C. Babington, M.A. 1853." Below this title, an indicator of the cardinal points, drawn in the form of an arrow pointing to the north, with transverse lines marked E. and W. In the left-hand top corner, an "Explanation", with particulars in two columns, and, near the right-hand bottom corner, a "Scale of Roman Miles" (10), and a "Scale of English Miles" (10). Below the margin, at the right-hand bottom corner: "*Metcalf & Palmer, Litho. Cambridge.*"

From 'Ancient Cambridgeshire: or an attempt to trace Roman and other ancient Roads that passed through the County of Cambridge.' By [Professor] Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Cambridge, London and Oxford, 1853, 8vo. This is one of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's publications, octavo series, No. III.

Re-engraved:

1883. In another edition of 'Ancient Cambridgeshire', by Professor Babington. Cambridge, 1883, 8vo. (No. XX of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's octavo publications.) This map follows very closely in style, details and arrangement the original of 1853, but measures $13\frac{5}{8} \times 16\frac{13}{16}$, and is re-engraved throughout, with the addition of a certain number of names of localities, etc. The imprint, at foot, is now: "*W. Metcalf & Son, Litho: Cambridge.*"

1859. Weekly Dispatch. (Supplement.) $12\frac{3}{16} \times 17\frac{1}{8}$. Scale, 3 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by John Dower.

A map of the county, reproducing throughout the county area the details of the 1-inch Ordnance Survey map, with hill-shading, and the railways inserted up to date. Roads, railways, rivers and the principal towns are also shown to the margin of the map. The border is broken at the south-western point of the county. The boundaries of the county and Isle of Ely are shown by colour. In the right-hand top corner a small figure of Mercury above a section of a globe, with a band

bearing: "The Dispatch Atlas", and, below: "Cambridgeshire. By John Dower F.R.G.S.", particulars of acreage and parliamentary representation, an "Explanation", a scale of (8) "British Statute Miles", showing also 8 furlongs, and an arrow-head indicator of the north. Below the margin, on the left-hand side: "Weekly Dispatch Atlas, 139, Fleet Street"; in the centre: "Day & Son Lith^{rs} to The Queen", and, on the right: "Engraved by John Dower 28 Ludgate Str. St Pauls." Outside the left-hand bottom corner is an embossed stamp, showing on a scroll: "Supplement to the Weekly Dispatch of Sunday March 6th. 1859", from which this map is taken.

Reprinted:

1860. In the 'Weekly Dispatch Atlas.' London, 1860, fol.

1864 (c.). By Cassell, Petter and Galpin, in their 'British Atlas,' with slight alterations. This collection of county maps forms a section, under the above sub-title, of 'Cassell's Universal Atlas,' which was issued in parts, London, 1864-66, fol.

1876 (c.). In 'Bacon's New Quarto County Atlas.' London, no date, fol.

1883 (c.). In the 'New Large Scale Ordnance Atlas of the British Isles.' London, no date, fol.

1885 (c.). In 'Bacon's County Guide and Map of Cambridge from the Ordnance Survey.' London, no date, 12mo.

1889 (c.). In the 'New Large-Scale Atlas of the British Isles.' London, no date, fol.

1891. In the 'New Large-Scale Atlas of the British Isles.' London, 1891, fol.

1895. In the 'Commercial and Library Atlas of the British Isles.' London, 1895, fol.

1897. In the 'Commercial and Library Atlas of the British Isles.' London, 1897, fol.

1899. In the 'Atlas and Gazetteer of the British Isles.' London, 1899, fol.

1860. Babington, Charles Cardale. $6\frac{1}{16} \times 8\frac{3}{16}$. Scale, 7 miles = 1 inch. Lithographed by W. Metcalfe.

An outline map of the county in a ruled border, showing

the rivers and drains and a few towns, and divided into eight Botanical Districts, named and numbered on the map. In the right-hand top corner: "A Map of Cambridgeshire to shew the Botanical Districts, used in the Flora of the County." At the bottom corner, on the same side, a scale of ten miles, and outside the border: "*W. Metcalfe, Litho: Cambridge.*"

From the 'Flora of Cambridgeshire: or A Catalogue of Plants found in The County of Cambridge.' By Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc. London, 1860, 8vo.

1860 (P). Hall, Sidney. $12\frac{3}{16} \times 16\frac{3}{16}$. Scale, about 3 miles = 1 inch.

An exact, enlarged, reproduction of Hall's map of the county as first published in Gorton's 'Topographical Dictionary' (1831-33), and subsequently amended up to 1845. The border is broken at the top at Tydd St Giles, and at the bottom at Castle Camps. The railways are coarsely engraved, and it shows hill-shading, parks, and other usual details. In the right-hand top corner, in rectangular panel: "Cambridge Shire", and, below: "Engraved by Sid^d Hall", a scale of "English Miles", and a javelin-head indicator of the north. On the left-hand side of the map is a table of "References to the Hundreds", and, at the foot: "London, Published by Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly."

From a large, folio atlas, containing 49 maps, entitled 'The English Counties.' By Sidney Hall. London, no date, fol. The date is that given in the Library Catalogue of the British Museum, but the publication may well have been some years earlier.

1868. Hamilton, Nicholas Esterhazy Stephen Armytage. $9\frac{3}{8} \times 12$. Scale, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by W. Hughes.

A rather sketchy map, with full details, especially of the roads and waterways within the county, and some principal roads, rivers and railways shown up to the border of the map. Parks and some slight hill-shadings are inserted. It is in a

narrow, double-ruled border. In the top right-hand corner: "Cambridgeshire", in shaded capitals, and, below, a scale of 10 "English Miles." At foot, in centre: "London: James S. Virtue", and, on the right: "*W. Hughes.*"

From 'The National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland.' London, 1868, 3 vols., large 8vo. The map of Cambridgeshire is in vol. I.

Reprinted:

1873 (c). In 'A New County Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland.' London, no date, fol. A copy in the Cambridge University Library bears the date-stamp "15 Aug. 73", and this is the only clue I have to the date of the atlas. The map in this atlas only differs from that in the National Gazetteer by the substitution of "London: Virtue & Co." for the earlier imprint.

1868. Heywood, John. $5\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$. Scale, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch.

Rather a sketchy map, with the usual general details extending to the boundaries of the county, in an ornamental border. Outside the top right-hand corner is the figure 7, and, within that angle of the map, on a vertically-shaded band, the title: "Cambridgeshire", in capital letters. Below the title is a star-indicator of the cardinal points, and, in the right-hand bottom corner, a "Scale of Miles" (10).

From 'The Travelling Atlas, of England and Wales', described on the outer cover as 'John Heywood's County Atlas of England and Wales.' Manchester, no date, 4to. This atlas seems to follow the atlases of the same title of 1848 and 1852, but the county maps are not from the same plates as those used in the earlier editions.

1873. Faunthorpe, John Pincher (The Rev.). $6 \times 8\frac{1}{16}$. Scale, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch.

A map of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, in a narrow, double-ruled border, with the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude marked in the inner margin. It contains the usual details, shown more fully within the areas of the two

counties, which are distinguished by colouring. In the left-hand top corner: "The Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon." Below this title, a scale of 8 "English Miles", and, again below, indications for the railways, roads and canals, as shown on the map. Above the map is "Philips' Educational Series of County Maps." Below it: "George Philip & Son London and Liverpool."

From 'The Geography of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, for use in Schools.' "By Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A., F.R.G.S., Vice-Principal of S. John's College, Battersea, Author of an 'Elementary Physical Atlas.'" London, 1873, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1873. In 'Philips' Handy Atlas of the Counties of England.' By John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. London and Liverpool, 1873, 8vo.

1876. In a "New and Revised Edition" of the 'Handy Atlas.' London and Liverpool, 1876, 8vo.

1885. Again in the 'Handy Atlas.' London and Liverpool, 1885, 8vo.

1895. In another edition of the 'Handy Atlas.' London and Liverpool, 1895, 8vo.

1875. Philip, George, and Son. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 16\frac{3}{16}$. Scale, 3 miles = 1 inch.

A well-filled map, with details up to the county boundary, and railways, roads and some towns beyond, in a narrow, double-ruled border, with the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude marked in it, and ruled up into rectangular spaces by lines drawn across the map at every 10' of latitude and longitude. These spaces are lettered A to E at the top and bottom of the map in the border, and, similarly, numbered 1 to 5 on either side. In the top right-hand corner, in large, ornamental, shaded capitals: "Cambridgeshire", and, below: "By E. Weller, F.R.G.S.", a scale of ten "English Miles", and: "Railways. Roads. The Colouring represents the Parliamentary Boroughs." Below the map, in the centre: "George Philip & Son, London and Liverpool."

From 'Philips' Atlas of the Counties of England, reduced from the Ordnance Survey.' "By Edward Weller, F.R.G.S. New Edition. With a complete Consulting Index, By John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S." London and Liverpool, 1875, large 4to. I have not seen any earlier edition.

Reprinted:

1877. In a supplement to 'The Pictorial World. An Illustrated Weekly Newspaper.' This Supplement consists of the map folded in the middle, with particulars of the county of Cambridge printed on the back.

1885. In another edition of 'Philips' Atlas of the Counties of England, including Maps of North and South Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.' London and Liverpool, 1885, large 4to.

1885 (c.). Again, in the same year, to fold in case for the pocket, and entitled: 'Philips' Cyclists' Map of the County of Cambridge.'

1892. In Murray's 'Handbook for Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire.' London, 1892, 8vo. In this impression the map has below it, in the centre: "London. John Murray, Albemarle Street." This is the third edition of the Guide. The first edition of this Handbook of the Eastern Counties was published in 1870, and the second in 1875. Both were illustrated by maps supplied by Messrs W. and A. K. Johnston, but I have not seen copies of either.

1900 (c.). In 'The Way about Cambridgeshire and Fensland.' No. 24 of 'The Way About Series of Gazetteer Guides.' London, no date, small 8vo. These Guides were published by Messrs Iliffe, Sons and Sturmev, Limited, and the preface of the Cambridgeshire issue is signed George Day.

1875 (c.). Lawson, William. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$. Scale, about 12 miles = 1 inch.

A map of Cambs. and Hunts. in a narrow double-lined border rather slightly engraved with hill-shading, and the usual details carried a trifle beyond the borders of the two counties, which are separately tinted. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire", in shaded.

capitals. Below, a scale of 10 "English Miles", and, below again, Railways , Canals ———, Roads ———. At foot, in centre: "William Collins Sons & Co. London and Glasgow", and at the right-hand corner: "Edw^d. Weller."

From the 'Geography of the County of Cambridge.' Adapted to the new Code.' "By. Rev. D. Morris, B.A., The College, Liverpool." London, no date, sm. 8vo. It is one of a series of County Geographies published by William Collins, Sons & Co., headed "Collins' County Geographies", and edited by W. Lawson, F.R.G.S.

Reprinted:

1877. In the 'Atlas of England and Wales, containing Maps of all the Counties, Coloured into the Parliamentary Divisions.' London, no date, 8vo. The preface is dated May, 1877, and the map of Cambridgeshire only differs from that described above by the omission of Weller's name.

1879. Kelly and Co. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{5}{8}$. Scale, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by F. Bryer.

A sketchy map, giving much the same details as in the earlier maps of the county in Kelly's Directories, with slight hill-shading and the railways brought up to date, in a single-line, ruled border. In the right-hand top corner: "Cambridgeshire 1879", and, below, a "Scale of miles" (8), and: "Cambridgeshire contains 858 Square Miles and 186,906 Inhabitants", and, below again, indications used for railways, and, lower down, a very slight indicator of the north with a star heading. On the left-hand side is a "Reference to the Hundreds", and, in the right-hand bottom corner, particulars of the members of Parliament returned for the county, borough and university. The imprint at the foot of the map, in the centre, is: "Kelly & Co. Post Office Directory Offices, 51, Great Queen Street Lincoln Inn Fields, London." No engraver's name is given.

From 'The Post Office Directory of the Counties of Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk.' London, 1879, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1883. In 'Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.' London, 1883, 8vo.

The map in this edition of the Directory is re-dated, 1883; the number of inhabitants of the county is given as 185,594, and, at the foot, below the map, on the right, is added: "Engraved by F. Bryer, 19 Craven St London."

1881. Encyclopædia Britannica. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Scale, 7 miles = 1 inch.

A map of the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge showing the usual details, including slight hill-shading, in a narrow, plain-ruled border, in which the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude are marked. This border is broken on the western side of the map near Keyston, and on the eastern side near Newmarket. The boundary of Cambridgeshire at Newmarket is very incorrectly drawn, so as to include the whole of the town in that county instead of Suffolk. In the right-hand bottom corner is a scale of 10 miles. Above the margin, at the top of the map, on the left: "Vol. XII"; in the centre: "Huntingdon and Cambridge", and, on the right: "Plate III." At the foot of the map, in the centre: "Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth Edition", and, on the right: "J. Bartholomew, Edinr."

From the 'Encyclopædia Britannica', vol. XII, Edinburgh, 1881, large 4to. The map illustrates the articles on Cambridgeshire in vol. IV, at p. 726 (published 1876), and on Huntingdonshire, in vol. XII, at p. 397.

1884. Ordnance Survey. About $16\frac{1}{4} \times 21$. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch.

An index-map without border, for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, showing the sheets of the 6-inch map of the area comprised within the two counties, as well as the sheets of the 1-inch and 25-inch maps. It is rather coarsely drawn, and gives the parish boundaries over a considerable part of the area, some of the rivers, the railways and the towns and villages. At the top: "Index to the Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire", and: "N.B. The 6" Scale Map of the County is being published by Quarter Sheets (See diagram below). It is also being published

on the Scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ (See diagram below.)", and, below: "Scale of this Index, 4 Miles to 1 Inch. Price 2d." In the left-hand bottom corner are particulars of the rectangular rulings on the map, and a diagram of the "Quarter Sheets", etc.

Published with the survey maps, and indexed in the British Museum Catalogue under date 1884, and the entry: "Ordnance Map of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Scale, six inches to one mile, First edition, without contours, in quarter sheets, with Index sheet. Southampton, 1884, etc."

1884. Letts, Son and Co. $12\frac{7}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles = 1 inch.

A full map, showing by distinct colouring the new Parliamentary divisions, and with a variety of coloured signs distributed over its surface. The details extend to the county borders, with the roads carried beyond them. The hills are shaded. It is in a double-ruled border, with the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude shown, and is ruled-up into three-inch squares, lettered **a** to **e** on either side of the map in the border, and **A** to **D** at the top and bottom. The border is broken at the top at Tydd St Mary's and at King's Lynn, on the right-hand side at Brandon, and along the bottom at Castle Camps, towards Saffron Walden, and at Odsey. In a panel at the right-hand top corner, in solid, large capitals: "Cambridgeshire"; below it: "Letts, Son & Co. Limited. London", and, again below, a scale of ten "English Miles 691 = 1 Degree", and: "Statistics", in one column. In the left-hand top corner is a very full "Explanation of Signs"; on the right-hand side of the map a star-indicator of the cardinal points, and, on the left-hand side: "Large Figures in body of Map refer to Hundreds, thus —", followed by a list of the hundreds in two columns. The map has an imprint below it, in the centre: "Letts, Son & Co. Limited, London. E.C." It is numbered 5, on the back.

From 'Letts' Popular County Atlas.' London, 1884, fol.

Reprinted:

1887. With slight alterations, in the second edition of the atlas, issued by Mason and Payne. London, 1887, fol.

1885. Stanford, Edward. $7 \times 9\frac{3}{8}$. Scale, 8 miles = 1 inch.

A well-filled map of the whole area within the border, the county boundaries being shown by scarlet, and the parliamentary divisions of Cambridgeshire coloured, and their names printed on the map also in scarlet. The details are very clear and complete—following those of the Ordnance Survey maps. A scale of miles is given in the border on both sides from the bottom of the map, and at the top and bottom of the map from the left-hand. Above the map, in capital letters: "Cambridge." At the foot, on the right-hand side: "*Stanford's Geographical Estab^t*," and, at the same corner, to read with the pagination of the atlas itself: "26", and: "III. 13." Below the map, in the centre: "London: Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross." At the left-hand bottom corner, within the border: "Scale of Miles."

From 'Stanford's Parliamentary County Atlas and Handbook of England and Wales.' London, 1885, 8vo.

1885. Boundary Commissioners. $9 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch. Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office.

A map of the county in a narrow, double-ruled border, showing the usual details up to margin, the county boundaries and those of the proposed parliamentary divisions being in pink (the names of the latter being printed on the map in red), and the boundaries and names of the Petty Sessional Division in dark blue. In plain, indented panels; at the top on the left-hand side is a scale of 12 miles, and, on the right-hand side: "Cambridgeshire New Divisions of County", and, below the latter, a table of "Reference." On the left-hand side: "R. Owen Jones Lt. Colonel RE", in facsimile of signature. Below the map, at foot: "Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1885."

From the 'Report of the Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales, 1885', dated Feb. 10th, 1885. London, 1885, fol. This Report is in two parts, the map of Cambs. being in Part I (Counties), at p. 25.

Reprinted:

1885. In a Return made to the House of Commons, showing the results of the work of the Commission in their final form. The maps are from the same plates, slightly altered in their colouring, and in the marginal particulars. This Return was ordered to be printed July 8th, 1885. London, 1885, fol.

1886. Watkinson, J. [Stanford, Edward]. $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, about 14 miles = 1 inch.

A lithographed map of Cambs. and Hunts., in a ruled border, showing throughout the rivers, railways, with the towns and a few villages, and the hills by shading. The parliamentary divisions of the two counties are coloured, and further distinguished by their names and boundary lines being printed in scarlet. At the top: "Cambridge and Huntingdon", and, above the right-hand top corner, the figure "9." At the foot, a scale of 15 "English Miles", and "*Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.*" The map is crossed by one line of latitude and one of longitude.

From 'Stanford's Handy Atlas and Poll Book of the Electoral Divisions of Great Britain and Ireland, with Synopsis of the Representation of People Act.' London, 1886, sm. 8vo. This book is edited by J. Watkinson, and contains 64 maps of the counties and parliamentary boroughs. The preface is dated "June, 1886."

Reprinted:

1886. In the second edition of the same work, with a preface dated "October", 1886. London, 1886, sm. 8vo.

1888. Kelly and Co. $12 \times 16\frac{3}{16}$. Scale, about 3 miles = 1 inch.

A map of the county in a single-line border, more closely engraved than that issued with the Directories of 1846 to 1883, but without hill-shading. The details are carried to the county boundary, the main roads, railways and some of the towns being shown up to the borders of the map. In the top right-hand corner, in an indented panel, a "Plan of Cambridge", with this title in small, shaded capitals above it, and, below the panel, a

"Scale of Plan" of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile = 1 inch. In the left-hand top corner of the map: "Kelly's Map of Cambridgeshire", and a "Scale of (6) Miles." On the left-hand side, a slightly-drawn indicator of the north, like that previously used on the Directory maps. At the foot, in the centre, below the margin: "*London—Kelly & Co Directory Offices, 51 Great Queen St, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*"

From 'Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk' [Kelly and Co.]. London, 1888, 8vo.

Reprinted:

1892. In 'Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk' [Kelly and Co., Limited]. London, 1892, 8vo. This is the 10th edition of the Directory. The map appears to be unaltered from the previous impression.

1896. In the Directory, with the same title [Kelly and Co., Limited]. London, 1896, 8vo. The 11th edition. The map is without material alteration from the issues of 1888 and 1892, but in the right-hand bottom corner is written: "*The figures upon the Map denote the elevation above the Sea level.*"

1900. Also in the same Directory [Kelly's Directories Limited]. London, 1900, 8vo. The 12th edition. This map is engraved from the same plate as that used for the 11th edition of the Directory, but the full details are now carried to the margin of the map, the indicator of the north is omitted, the title, plan of Cambridge and the indication in the right-hand bottom corner stand in indented panels, and, below the title, are added particulars of the parliamentary representation. The parishes of Great and Little Chishall and Heydon, transferred from Essex to Cambridgeshire in 1895, are shown with the latter county, the border of the map being broken to give room for this extension of the boundary.

1904. Again in the Directory [Kelly's Directories Limited]. London, 1904, 8vo. The 13th edition. The map is a re-impression from the plate of 1888, as amended in 1900. It should be noted that in the more modern issues, and probably from the commencement of the publication in 1846, each county was published separately with a special title-page, that for Cambridgeshire being 'Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire.'

1888. Boundary Commissioners. About 17×20 . Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch. Lithographed by Dangerfield.

An outline map, or diagram, of the county, without border, showing the parish boundaries, the boundaries of poor law unions by red, urban areas shaded, and portions of unions proposed to be transferred to and from the county hatched red and green respectively. At the top right-hand corner: "To face page 53", -and, below: "Local Government Boundaries Commission. Diagram of the Alterations Proposed By the Boundaries Commission, In the Counties of Cambridge and Isle of Ely", with table of references to the colouring, etc. below, and, again below: "Scale of this Diagram 4 Miles to 1 Inch", and the *facsimile* signature: "Rob Owen Jones." On the same side of the map, lower, a plan of the "Town of Cambridge", showing the parishes, and, in the right-hand bottom corner: "Dangerfield Lith 22, Bedford St. Covent Garden. 17134." Below the map, in the centre, is also a "Table of Reference", in a panel, relating to various signs and indications used on the diagram.

From the 'Report of the Boundary Commissioners of England and Wales,' 1888, volume 1, the part relating to Cambridgeshire. 2 vols., London, no date, but ordered to be printed August 11th, 1888, large fol. A separate print for the county of Cambridge is, however, dated on the title, 1888. There is an enlarged plan to show the special position at Newmarket in the same volume.

1888. Ordnance Survey. About $17\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch.

An index-map of the county, without border, showing the county boundaries and those of the parishes, with the main lines of rivers and drains, the railways, and the positions of the towns and villages. In the right-hand top corner: "Diagram of the Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire Shewing Civil Parishes Scale of this Diagram 4 Miles to 1 Inch." On the right-hand side of the map, a rectangular plan of the "Town of Cambridge", with the title above, showing the parishes, and measuring $3" \times 2"$. Towards the right-hand bottom corner, a rectangular panel with "References" to the signs on the map,

and, at foot, in the centre: "Photozincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1888." "Price 2d." "All rights of reproduction reserved."

Reprinted:

1888. Unaltered, except for colouring to show the sanitary districts, the insertion in the title of the words: "Sanitary Districts in" in place of "Ordnance Survey of", and the addition of "also" before "Civil Parishes", and, below the title, of a "Reference to Colours."

1889. From the same plate, but ruled up into spaces showing the sheets of the 1-inch, 6-inch and 25-inch maps. This is denominated "Combined Index", and the title is much amplified, while the plan of Cambridge is omitted, and new indications and "References" are added both below the title, and along the bottom of the map. A scale of (12) miles is added, also at the foot, and it is "Heliozincographed and Published by the Director General at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1889", and is priced 6d. It now measures about $18 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$.

1902 (c.). Another edition with the words added: "Note. Boundaries Revised to June 1902."

1903. And (re-engraved in slightly different form), under the title: "Diagram of Cambridgeshire", and with a large table of the parishes annexed on the right-hand side.

1889. Johnston, W. and A. K. $51\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{9}{16}$. Scale, 7 miles = 1 inch.

A map of the county in a double-ruled border, divided into squares lettered *A* and *B*, in top and bottom margins, and *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* on both sides of the map. It shows all the usual particulars. Below the county area, within the map, in the centre: "Cambridge", and a scale of (15) "English Miles." Below the right-hand bottom corner: "W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London."

From 'The Modern County Atlas of England and Wales,' Edinburgh and London, 1889, fol.

1892. Ordnance Survey. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 30$. Scale, 2 miles = 1 inch.

A sketch-map of Cambridgeshire, ruled up into numbered and lettered rectangular spaces representing the sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance maps of the county. It is coloured by parishes, and has a red border-line showing the boundaries of the Parliamentary divisions set up in 1885. Rivers and dykes, with the roads and towns and villages are shown. This map is in a double-ruled border, with above: "Index to the Six Inch Scale of the Ordnance Survey of Cambridgeshire", and, at foot: "Photozincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1892 Price of this Index Sixpence. All rights of reproduction reserved." In the left-hand top corner of the plate is an "Enlarged Sketch of a portion of the Town of Cambridge", coloured to show the parishes; at the top of the map towards the right-hand side, a table showing the "Characteristics", and, in a column taking up nearly the whole height of the map on the right-hand side, a list of parishes with the area of each, and, below it, four lines of notes. Near the foot of the map, on the same side, a reference to detached portions of parishes, etc. At the foot, in the centre, a scale of 8 miles—"Two Miles to One Inch."

1892. Deacon, Charles William, and Co. $14\frac{1}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{8}$. Scale, "1 : 443,520 of Nature."

A map in a plain ruled border, including the East Anglian area, with lines of latitude and longitude ruled across it. It shows full details from the survey maps, including hill-shading. Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, are separately coloured. In the left-hand top corner: "Deacon's Map of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, & Suffolk constructed by W. & A. K. Johnston Geographers to the Queen", and, below: "Scale—1 : 443,520 of Nature." It has an imprint at foot, in the centre: "London: Charles William Deacon & Co.", and, on the right: "Engraved & Printed by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London."

From 'Deacon's Cambridgeshire Norfolk and Suffolk Court Guide and County Blue Book.' London, 1892, sm. 8vo.

Reprinted:

1893. In the second edition of the same Guide. London, 1893, sm. 8vo.

1894. In another edition of the Guide, apparently the last. London, 1894, sm. 8vo.

1892. Black, Adam and Charles. $6\frac{11}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, 7 miles = 1 inch.

A well-drawn and clear map of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, extending north beyond Spalding and south to include Hitchin. The rivers, roads, railways and towns are shown over the whole area of the map. Within the two counties the details are full, with hill shading. The margin is double-ruled. At the top, above the map: "Cambridge and Huntingdon." Below the border, at foot: "The Edinburgh Geographical Institute", "Published by A. & C. Black, London", and: "John Bartholomew & Co." On the right-hand side of the map, outside the border, to read with the text of the octavo volume in which it occurs: "Black's Handy Atlas of England and Wales", and: "Plate 13". Within the right-hand bottom corner, particulars of the "Parliamentary Divisions 1885", and, below, a scale of ten miles.

From 'Black's Handy Atlas of England and Wales.' London, 1892, 8vo.

1894. Brabner, J. H. F. $8\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{15}{16}$. Scale, 5 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by F. S. Weller.

A clear, well-engraved map, showing particularly the hill-shading, with the other usual details, in a narrow, double-ruled border. In the top right-hand corner, the title: "Cambridgeshire", in shaded capitals, with, below, a scale of "English Miles" (10), and, again below, indications of the railways, main roads and cross roads. Below the right-hand bottom corner: "F. S. Weller, F.R.G.S.", and, in the centre, below the map: "William Mackenzie, London, Edinburgh and Glasgow."

From 'The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales', edited by J. H. F. Brabner, F.R.G.S. London, 6 vols., no date, large 8vo. The map of Cambs. is in vol. I, which,

in the British Museum Library, is stamped with the date: "28 Ju. 94."

1895. Cambridgeshire County Council. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{11}{16}$.
Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch.

An outline-map of the administrative county to demonstrate the progress of Technical Education. It is divided into County Council Electoral Divisions, and the railways and all the localities at which Technical Education Centres existed in the winter session 1894-5 are shown. The border is plain-ruled. In the left-hand top corner of the map: "Map of Cambridgeshire showing C.C. Electoral Divisions, and Technical Education Centres during 1894-5. Area 310,306 acres. Population 121,961. Technical Education Grant, £2,585." In the right-hand bottom corner a scale of 8 miles.

From the 'Directory of Technical Education for the Session 1895-6', issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council. Cambridge, 1895, 8vo.

1896 (c.). Bacon, George Washington. $17\frac{1}{8} \times 23\frac{7}{8}$.
Scale, about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches = 1 mile.

A very coarsely-engraved map of the county, with much detail, including hill-shading within the county boundary, and the roads, railways, rivers, and some towns shown beyond it. It follows the smaller-scale map of the Weekly Dispatch issue—from which it was, no doubt, copied—in both style and details. The border is in the usual double-ruled form, and the map itself is ruled-up into squares. These squares are lettered in the border of the map on both sides, A to K, and are, similarly, numbered 1 to 7 along both the top and bottom. The title, in the right-hand top corner, is: "Bacon's Map of Cambridgeshire Divides into 5 mile squares." Below it is a "Reference", and, again below, a scale of eight "British Statute Miles." At the foot of the map, below the border, in the centre: "London, G. W. Bacon & Co. Ltd. Strand." On the same side of the map, close to the margin, is an arrow-head indicator of the north.

This map folds in a cover, with some leaves of letter-press, and bears the title: 'Bacon's County Guide and Map of Cam-

bridge'. London, no date, 8vo. It is one of a series, entitled: 'Bacon's County Maps and Guides for England and Wales', but the date is rather dubious. Undoubtedly the plate from which it is engraved is an old one, but I have only seen quite modern impressions. A map of Hertfordshire, belonging to the same set, engraved by B. R. Davies, and dated approximately 1878, and a reprint of about 1885 exist.

Reprinted:

1902 (c). In a folding cover, with the title: 'Bacon's County Map and Guide—Cambridge.' London, no date, 8vo. This is also one of the series of 'Bacon's County Maps and Guides for Cyclists and Tourists.'

1897 [1898]. Conybeare, John William Edward (The Rev.). $5\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Scale, 7 miles = 1 inch.

A coarsely-engraved and rather sketchy map, with the fen area shaded, and showing the rivers and drains, the ancient roads and ways, the lines of earth-works, and the towns and villages, with special signs for the religious houses, shrines and churches. It is in a single-ruled border, and has, in the left-hand top corner, in a raised panel: "Map to illustrate Conybeare's History of Cambridgeshire", and, similarly arranged in the right-hand top corner, particulars of the signs, etc. on the map, and a scale of 7 miles. In the left-hand bottom corner is: "Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, 1898", and, in the right-hand bottom corner: "W. & S. ^{LD.}"

From 'A History of Cambridgeshire.' By the Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare, Vicar of Barrington, Cambs. London, 1897, 8vo. This work is one of a series of 'Popular County Histories.' The map of the county was not issued with the History as originally published, but was prepared later by Messrs Macmillan and Bowes, and inserted in the remaining stock of the work in their hands in 1898.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE MAPS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
INDEX LIST.

DATE	INDEX NAME	SIZE	DATES OF REPRINTS
1801	Smith, Charles	$17\frac{3}{8} \times 19\frac{3}{8}$	1804 (c.), 1808 (c.), 1818 (c.), 1821, 1827 (c.), 1832 (c.), 1843 (c.), 1846 (c.), 1864 (?)
1802 (c.)	Cooke, George Alexander	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$	1820, 1824
1803	Luffman, John	$2\frac{7}{8}$ diam.	
1804	Green, William	$3\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{11}{16}$	
1806	Britton, John, & Edward Wedlake Brayley	$6\frac{7}{8} \times 9$	1810, 1816, 1816 (c.), 1820 (c.), 1835, 1843 (c.), 1858 (?)
1808	Cary, John	$18\frac{7}{8} \times 21\frac{1}{8}$	1809, 1811, 1818, 1828, 1832 (c.), 1855 (?), 1875 (c.); 1883 (?)
1808	Lysons, Daniel (The Rev.), and Samuel Lysons	$9\frac{1}{8} \times 13\frac{7}{8}$	
1808	Capper, Benjamin Pitts	$4\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$	1813, 1825, 1826, 1829
1810	Wilkes, John	$7\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$	
1810 (?)	Wallis, James	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	1819
1813	Gooch, William (The Rev.)	$9\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$	
1813 (c.)	Wallis, James	$6\frac{1}{16} \times 10\frac{3}{8}$	1819, 1820
1816	Dix, Thomas	$13\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$	1840 (?), 1852 (c.)
1818	Langley, Edward	$6\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{16}$	
1819 [1820]	Dugdale, James	$7\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$	
1820 (c.)	Leigh, Samuel	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{11}{16}$	1842
1821	Baker, Richard Grey	$47\frac{3}{16} \times 60\frac{7}{16}$	
1825	Pinnock, William	$5\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{5}{16}$	
1825 (c.)	Miller, Robert	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{16}$	1845 (?)
1825 (?)	Pocket Tourist & English Atlas	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$	
1827	Cambridgeshire Churches, Notes on the	$6\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$	
1829 (c.)	Teesdale, Henry, & Co.	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{5}{16}$	1840 (c.)
1830	Pigot, James, & Co.	$8\frac{1}{16} \times 14$	1830-31, 1838, 1839 (c.), 1851, 1854
1831	Lewis, Samuel	$6\frac{1}{16} \times 9$	1833, 1835, 1840, 1842, 1845, 1849
1831	Murray, T. L.	$14\frac{1}{8} \times 18$	

DATE	INDEX NAME	SIZE	DATES OF REPRINTS
1831	Gorton, John	$7\frac{7}{16} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$	1833, 1833, 1836, 1845
1832	Cobbett, William	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$	
1832	Boundary Commissioners	about 9×12	1832, 1832
1833	Tymms, Samuel	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$	N.D.
1833	Bell, James	$7\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$	1836, 1840, 1843, 1846
1834	Greenwood, C. & J.	$28\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{9}{16}$	
1834	Rodwell, Mary Martha	$3\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$	
1835	Lewis, Samuel	$7\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{9}{16}$	1840
1835	Walker, John & Charles	$12\frac{1}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$	1842 (c.), 1848 (?), 1862, 1872 (c.), 1885 (c.), 1892 (c.)
1836	Moule, Thomas	about $8 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$	1837, 1838
1840	Duncan, James	$13\frac{5}{8} \times 17\frac{7}{16}$	
1840 (c.)	Pocket Topography and Gazetteer of England	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$	
1840 (c.)	Dugdale, Thomas	$7 \times 9\frac{3}{16}$	1843 (c.), 1850 (c.), 1856 (c.)
1846	Kelly, W., & Co.	$8\frac{3}{4} \times 11$	1853, 1858, 1860, 1864, 1864, 1869, 1875, 1875
1846	Fisher, Son & Co.	$11 \times 13\frac{3}{4}$	
1847	Johnson, Thomas	$6\frac{5}{16} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	
1848	Reynolds, James	$6\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{5}{16}$	1860, 1864 (c.), 1864 (c.), 1889, 1904
1848 (?)	Collins, Henry George	$5\frac{11}{16} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	1852
1852	Clarke, Benjamin	about $14 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	
1853	Babington, Charles Car- dale	$13\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{11}{16}$	1883
1859	Weekly Dispatch	$12\frac{3}{16} \times 17\frac{1}{8}$	1860, 1864 (c.), 1876 (c.), 1883 (c.), 1885 (c.), 1889 (c.), 1891, 1895, 1897, 1899
1860	Babington, Charles Car- dale	$6\frac{1}{16} \times 8\frac{3}{16}$	
1860 (?)	Hall, Sidney	$12\frac{3}{16} \times 16\frac{3}{16}$	
1868	Hamilton, Nicholas Ester- hazy Stephen Armytage	$9\frac{3}{8} \times 12$	1873 (c.)
1868	Heywood, John	$5\frac{11}{16} \times 7\frac{11}{16}$	
1873	Faunthorpe, John Pincher (The Rev.)	$6 \times 8\frac{1}{16}$	1873, 1876, 1885, 1895
1875	Philip, George, & Son	$13\frac{1}{4} \times 16\frac{3}{16}$	1877, 1885, 1885 (c.), 1892, 1900 (c.)
1875 (c.)	Lawson, William	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$	1877
1879	Kelly & Co.	$12\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{8}$	1883
1881	Encyclopædia Britannica	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$	

DATE	INDEX NAME	SIZE	DATES OF REPRINTS
1884	Ordnance Survey	about $16\frac{1}{4} \times 21$	
1884	Letts, Son & Co.	$12\frac{3}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$	1887
1885	Stanford, Edward	$7 \times 9\frac{3}{8}$	
1885	Boundary Commissioners	$9 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	1885
1886	Watkinson, J. [Stanford, Edward]	$3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	1886
1888	Kelly & Co.	$12 \times 16\frac{3}{16}$	1892, 1896, 1900, 1904
1888	Boundary Commissioners	about 17×20	
1888	Ordnance Survey	$17\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$	1888, 1889, 1902 (c.), 1903
1889	Johnston, W. & A. K.	$5\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{9}{16}$	
1892	Ordnance Survey	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 30$	
1892	Deacon, Charles William, & Co.	$14\frac{1}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{8}$	1893, 1894
1892	Black, Adam & Charles	$6\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	
1894	Brabner, J. H. F.	$8\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{16}$	
1895	Cambridgeshire County Council	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$	
1896 (c.)	Bacon, George Washington	$17\frac{1}{8} \times 23\frac{7}{8}$	1902 (c.)
1897 [1898]	Conybeare, John William Edward (The Rev.)	$5\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$	

APPENDIX.

THE MAPS OF THE GREAT LEVEL OF THE FENS, 1801-1900.

Only one map of the Fens of this period appears to present any interest. It is that published by Wells to illustrate his 'History of the Drainage of the Great Level', and is certainly a fine piece of cartographic work, both in detail and in general effect, fully supporting the reputation of the Carys, acquired through their long series of maps of every variety, and their road-books and itineraries dating from as early as 1787. Wells, in his preface (at p. ix), says of this map: "As an indispensable accompaniment to the work, the Author has published a Map of the Bedford Level and the adjacent country. Its beauty and accuracy reflect the greatest credit upon those who were intrusted with its execution. As a specimen of that class of

engraving it is almost unequalled. There is no other Map extant which comprehends at one view the whole of the Bedford Level, the contiguous districts, and their modern alterations and improvements" [12th April, 1830]. This map must have been one of the last to which the name of Cary was attached. The business carried on by the Carys passed into the hands of George Frederick Cruchley very shortly after its publication, as Cruchley's name is found on maps as early as 1832, and he subsequently printed a large number from John Cary's plates, with marginal and other alterations to bring them up to date from time to time.

The other maps included in the List are of no particular character or importance. They are recorded to complete the information relating to this subject on the lines of the List for 1604-1800, printed as an Appendix to my 'Cambridgeshire Maps, 1579-1800.' (*Communications*, vol. XI, at pp. 154 *et seq.*)

LIST.

1827. **Watson, William.**

(1) $9\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{16}$. Scale, about 5 miles = 1 inch. Engraved by John Walker.

An outline-map, in a plain-ruled border, with the north to the right-hand side. It shows the Wash on the north, and the country as far as Huntingdon and Upware to the south. The only details are the waterways, the towns, and a few villages. In the left-hand bottom corner, the title runs: "Map of the Old Course of the Rivers Ouse and Nene." Below this title is a "Scale of Miles" (10). In the middle of the lower part of the map, to the right of the scale, is the explanation: "A.B. The Cut-made to send the Waters of the Great Ouse, into Ouse Parva or Brandon River, by Lynn to Sea." A large arrow-head indicator of the points of the compass is drawn in the right-hand bottom angle of the map, pointing to the right-hand of the map, with the letters N, E, W and S, and, below the map, in the centre: "*Published by H. & J. Leach, Wisbech, 1827*", and, on the right: "*J. Walker, sc. 1, Spur St. Leic^r. Sq^{re}.*"

(2) $9\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$. Scale, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by John Walker.

A similar map to the above, and showing nearly the same details and area, but differently drawn. The title is engraved in the left-hand bottom corner: "Map of the Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, as Divided into North, Middle, and South Levels." Below it, a "Scale of (10) Miles", and, towards the right-hand bottom corner, a large arrow-head indicator similar to that in the first map in this series, but without letters. The imprints are identical with those noted as on the map above.

(3) $8\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$. Scale, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by John Walker.

Another very similar map, but arranged with the north at the top, and showing the whole area of the Isle of Ely, with its roads, waterways, and towns and villages, with the county and hundred boundaries. In the right-hand top corner are engraved the Arms of the See of Ely, in an ornamented shield, with, below: "J^{no}. Walker, sculp^t.....1 Spur S^t. Leic^{tr}. Sq." Again below, is the title and dedication: "This Map of the Isle of Ely, Is with great Respect, Inscribed to the R^t. Rev^d. Bowyer Edward, Lord Bishop of Ely, by His obliged obedient humble Servant, W^m. Watson." To the left-hand of the dedication is placed a scale of ten miles, and an arrow-head indicator of the north; in the left-hand top corner an explanation of the characters used on the map, and, in the bottom corner on the same side, a statement of the number of parishes in the Isle, and in each hundred. The publisher's imprint is the same as that in the preceding maps, that of the engraver, below the right-hand bottom corner, is: "J^{no}. Walker sc^t."

The above three maps are found in 'An Historical Account of the Ancient Town and Port of Wisbech', by William Watson, F.A.S. Wisbech, 1827, 8vo.

1829. Wells, Samuel. $31 \times 31\frac{3}{4}$. Scale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles = 1 inch. Engraved by G. and J. Cary.

A very clearly drawn map of the whole fen area, with some marginal land up to the following boundaries:—on the north, the Wash and the New South Holland Drain; on the west, the

main road from Cambridge to Huntingdon, and continued to Stilton and Peterborough, then following the road towards Croyland for some distance and the fenland boundary more to the west beyond; on the south, including a small area at Madingley down to the Cambridge and St Neots Road, and from Cambridge to Moulton End on the Cambridge and Bury Road; on the east, from Moulton End to a point a little to the north on the road to Mildenhall, and thence following that road to Mildenhall, and the road generally from Mildenhall to Brandon, Mundford, Stoke Ferry, Downham Market and King's Lynn, going a little beyond the road to a watercourse between Mundford and Downham.

The map is coloured brightly to show the various drainage areas, and gives very full details of the drains and allotments, with their names and numbers, as well as the rivers, meres, roads, hills (by shading), villages, hamlets, houses, farms, parks and windmills—all shown up to the area set out above only. It is framed in a single-line border, and has, in the top right-hand corner: "To the most Noble The Governor, The Bailiffs, And Conservators of The Great Level of the Fens Called Bedford Level, This Map of the said Great Level and parts adjacent Is most gratefully dedicated By Samuel Wells. Register. Fen Office, 27 March 1829", with, below: "London. Published for the Proprietor, by G. & I. Cary, 86, St. James's Street, 1829." There is also, in the left-hand top corner of the map, an "Explanation" of the colouring used on it to distinguish different areas and varieties of land, and, in the bottom corner on the same side, a large and ornamental engraving of the Arms of the Corporation, with supporters, and the motto: "*Arridet Aridum*"; in the centre, at the bottom of the map, a "Scale of Statute Miles" (10), and, in the right-hand bottom corner, a large star-indicator of the points of the compass.

Issued with 'The History of the Drainage of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level.' By Samuel Wells, Register of the Corporation. London, 2 vols., 1830-38, 8vo.

1849. Walker, Neil, and Thomas Craddock. $7\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$.
Scale, 5 miles = 1 inch.

An outline-map of the Fen district, including the shore of the Wash, and Spalding, Holbeach and Long Sutton in the north, in a plain-ruled border, and showing the railways, rivers and drains, meres, and a few towns and villages. In the right-hand top corner is an arrow-head indicator of the north, and, in the left-hand bottom corner: "Fens of the Bedford Level and Lincolnshire", and, lower down, a "Scale of (15) Miles." There is an imprint below the map, in the centre: "Published by R. Walker, Bridge Foot."

From 'The History of Wisbech, and the Fens.' By Neil Walker and Thomas Craddock. Wisbech, 1849, 8vo.

1876. Heathcote, John Moyer.

(1) 6×5 . About one-fifth scale of original.

A small photographic reproduction of Badeslade's map of the Great Level of 1723, described in the *Communications*, vol. XI, at pp. 164-5, with the original title, explanation, scale of miles and imprints omitted, but otherwise exact to the margin. It has a single-line border, and has no title or scale, the only ornament being the circular indicator of the north, with large arrow-head turned to the right, in the right-hand bottom corner, remaining from the original design. Within the map, in the right-hand bottom corner, is: "Sawyers Collotype, S.S.B. & Co." Below it, on the left-hand: "Autotype, London", and, in the centre: "Map of Fens, 1723."

(2) $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Scale of original map 1 mile = 1 inch.

A photographic map of the Fens of 1875, apparently taken from a large manuscript plan. It shows the railways, and details, especially of the whole Middle Level, very fully, with the towns and some villages over the surrounding Fen districts. Near the top, in the centre: "Plan of Middle Level. 1875." Near the bottom of the map, placed rather to the right-hand: "Scale 1 Inch to a Statute Mile", being the scale of the original map. Below the map, on the left: "Autotype, London", and, in the centre: "Map of Fens, 1875."

These two maps were published to illustrate 'Reminiscences of Fen and Mere.' By J. M. Heathcote. London, 1876, 8vo.

1878. Miller, Samuel H., and Sydney B. J. Skertchly. $13\frac{3}{8} \times 18\frac{7}{16}$. Scale, 4 miles = 1 inch.

A map with all the details of the Ordnance Survey map of the same scale (as reduced from the map on the scale of one inch to the mile), extending north as far as Lincoln, west to include Lincoln and Thrapston, south to Cambridge, and east to Swaffham and Bury St Edmunds, in a plain, double-ruled border. The boundaries of the fen area are specially coloured, and arrows are inserted to show the direction of the flow of water in the rivers and drains. In the right-hand top corner: "The Fenland", in large, shaded capitals, and, below, an explanation of the colours and arrow signs used on the map, and, again below, a "Scale of (8) Miles." Below the right-hand bottom corner is: "J. Bartholomew, Edin."

From 'The Fenland Past and Present.' By Samuel H. Miller and Sydney B. J. Skertchly. Wisbech and London, 1878, 8vo.

MAPS OF THE FENS (1801-1900). INDEX LIST.

DATE	INDEX NAME	SIZE
1827	Watson, William	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{11}{16}$
1827	Watson, William	$9\frac{3}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$
1827	Watson, William	$8\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$
1829	Wells, Samuel	$31 \times 31\frac{3}{4}$
1849	Walker, Neil, and Thomas Craddock	$7\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
1876	Heathcote, John Moyer	6 x 5
1876	Heathcote, John Moyer	$5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
1878	Miller, Samuel H., and Sydney B. J. Skertchly	$13\frac{3}{8} \times 18\frac{7}{16}$

CAMBRIDGESHIRE MAPS, 1579-1800.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

(*Communications*, Vol. XI, pp. 101 to 172.)

Page 111. **1610. Speed, John.**

1676. A reprint of the 'Theatre' was issued in this year by Edward Phillips, the elder of Milton's two nephews. This is the last edition. It is dedicated to the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City of London, and was printed by Thomas Basset and Richard Chiswel, whose names appear on the map of Cambridgeshire. The coats of arms are as in the issue of this map of 1666. The addition, referred to in the title, of the Principal and Branch Roads, is contained in five unpagged sheets inserted at the end. They are printed on one side only, the names of the principal places on each road being arranged to show their sequence. No roads are drawn on the maps. Speed's 'Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World' is reprinted with this issue of the 'Theatre,' with the same date on the title-page, and some additional maps of the North American Colonies engraved by Francis Lamb. London, 1676, fol.

Page 120. **1646. Janssonius, Joannes.**

In lines 10 and 4 from the bottom, for "1688" read "1683." A copy of the Cambridgeshire map from Valk and Schenk's atlas which I have recently obtained has no imprint.

Page 122. **1648. Blaeu, Johannes.**

"Le 22 de février 1672 la librairie de Blaeu périt par les flammes avec les planches de son grand Atlas et les exemplaires qu'il avoit encore chez lui." *Bibliothèque curieuse, historique, et critique, ou Catalogue raisonné de livres difficiles à trouver.* (David Clément.) Göttingen, etc., 9 tomes, 1750-60. 4to.

Page 144. **1785 (c.). Bowles, Carington.** $5\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{9}{16}$.
Scale, 7 miles = 1 inch.

A map of the county in the usual double-ruled border, in which the degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude are marked. A broken line of 0 longitude is ruled across the map. At the top, above the border, in a narrow band, with slightly indented and ornamented ends: "Bowles's reduced Map of Cambridgeshire." Above the right-hand top corner, the figure 7. This map has the usual full details up to the border of the county, and, as to a few rivers and drains, roads and principal places, to a little beyond it. It shows the fen area (by shading), hills, a few trees, parks, roads, rivers and drains and the towns and villages. The distances of the chief towns from London are marked in miles. In the left-hand top corner, close to the border, is written: "Min^s. West from London", and, along the bottom of the map, on the right-hand side, just above the border: "Min^s. of Long^e. E. from London". In the right-hand top corner is a scale of ten "British Statute Miles." On the right-hand side is a star-and-circle indicator of the points of the compass, with an arrow-head to the north and an ornamental cross to the east, and, on the left-hand side, a table of "Remarks."

From 'Bowles's Pocket Atlas of the Counties of South Britain or England and Wales, Drawn to One Scale: By which the true proportion they severally bear to each other may be easily ascertained,.....Being the only Set of Counties, ever Published on this Plan.' This atlas consists of 57 maps, namely, those of the 52 counties (Yorkshire being in three maps of the Ridings), with one each of England and Wales, the Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands. The maps, as well as the title and index, are, with some exceptions, engraved in the centre of a double page. It is: "Printed for and Sold by the Proprietor Carington Bowles, N^o. 69 in St Pauls Church Yard". London, no date, 8vo.

Page 153. Index List.

Add to the reprints under 1610, Speed, John, the date 1676. Under 1646, Janssonius, Joannes, for "1688" read "1683."

Page 157. See as to Lord Gorges, Lyson's 'Cambridgeshire', at page 257. Richard, Lord Gorges, who sat in the Long Parliament, was surveyor-general of draining the fens for twenty years, having been appointed to that situation in 1656. He died in the year 1712, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He purchased the manor of Stetchworth from the Earl of Bedford about the year 1669, and built a large brick mansion, which was pulled down about 1786 by Richard Eaton, who purchased the estate in that year. In 1700 Lord and Lady Gorges founded and endowed an alms-house at Stetchworth.

Page 167. Cole was "Auditor and Register" of the Bedford Level from 1757 to 1804, and died in December of the latter year.

Page 171. Index.

Add, for C. N. Cole, a reference to page 167, and, for Emanuel Bowen, one to page 132.

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Monday, 17 February, 1908.

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

Miss DURHAM read a paper, which was illustrated by many lantern slides and by articles of native manufacture, on

SERB AND ALBANIAN IN THE BALKANS.

Monday, 24 February, 1908.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read :

THE RINGS UNDER THE EAVES OF OLD HOUSES.

(Illustrated by lantern slides.)

BY G. E. WHERRY, M.A., M.C.

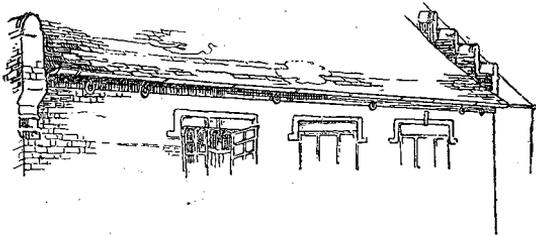
In Cambridge and the near neighbourhood there are to be found thirteen houses with strong iron rings fixed beneath the eaves, arranged at regular intervals of about six to ten feet, and apparently intended for the same purpose.

The rings are three or four inches in diameter and are usually firmly fixed into the roof plate : they are sometimes difficult to find unless the observer takes trouble, being hidden by the beam-end ornaments or sprockets, which cast dark shadows and obscure the view. The houses are mostly of the seventeenth century ; some have been much altered and have had Mansarde roofs placed over them, but especially in the frontage have been modernised by shop fronts and new windows.

One of the houses is in the village of Trumpington ; another is the Globe Inn on the Newmarket Road, past the ancient Stourbridge Chapel of St Mary Magdalene, and on the same side of the way. Eight others are in the Borough of Cambridge ; they are the Lion Hotel in Petty Cury ; the Hoop Hotel and two other houses in Bridge Street, Nos. 48 and 60 ; in Trinity Street, No. 27 ; in Sidney Street, No. 22 ; in Bene't Street, No. 5 ; and the Master's Lodge of Peterhouse. There is one ringed house at Newmarket, and two are at Linton.

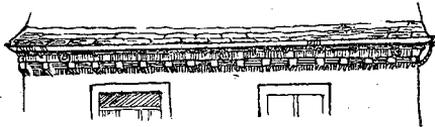
The house at Trumpington is one of the oldest ; it has stepped gables, with good oak-work round the windows and

beneath the eaves, enriched with egg and tongue ornament. The roof-plate carries the iron rings as in the sketch. The



Old house with rings in Trumpington -village.

houses in Bridge Street and Bene't Street have over-hanging upper stories and other marks of antiquity.



Old house with rings in Bene't Street.

The Lion Hotel has had a modern glass roof placed over the courtyard. To see the rings it is necessary to look from the upstairs windows of the hotel.

A more recent house is the Master's Lodge at Peterhouse, bequeathed to the College by Charles Beaumont, the son of a former Master, and sometime Fellow of the College. The mansion is a square block of the Queen Anne period, not materially altered since the date of erection in 1702¹. The rings here are arranged all round the house.

The house at Newmarket has very wide projecting eaves and a double row of rings arranged alternately with another row next the house wall. The frontage has now three shop windows and bears a date 1832, but the roof appears to be of old design if not of old date.

At Linton are two old houses with the rings still in position, and Dr Palmer, a resident there, wrote in answer to my letter of

¹ Clark and Atkinson's *Cambridge*, and the Rev. Dr Walker's *History* of the College.

enquiry, as follows: "I am very pleased to be able to corroborate the statement about those hooks and rings. The rings were in a massive moulded oaken beam which was just under the eaves, and what is still more interesting, the beam on the other side of the house (away from the road) is still *in situ*, and the rings also. I saw them this morning (Oct. 1, 1907).

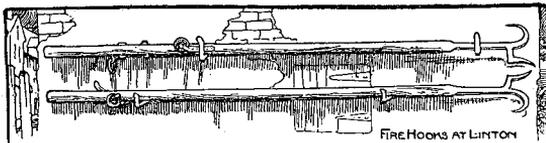
The house is an old one, early seventeenth century I should think, as I cannot trace it on a plan of 1559. It was beautifully panelled in oak in some of the rooms, which Fosdike sold when he beautified it. Some of the massive oak joists with bold mouldings now stand up in a corner of his backyard. If left there they will survive the new work for many generations. It must at one time have been a gentleman's house. In the time of the Millicent and Paris families, with residence here, particularly from 1550-1770, there were many connections of these families living at Linton. There is another house at Linton where the rings are still *in situ*, next door but one to Fosdike's, now a fancy shop. This was formerly (until four years ago) the Race Horse Inn. There is another building, now made into a shop, on the opposite side of the road; in this the beam under the eaves has been plastered over, but a row of staples can be seen projecting through the plaster. Whether these staples had rings or not they look as if they were intended for firehooks."

None of the houses mentioned here are thatched; in many of them the height is inconsiderable, and in some of the older houses the rings would be only about sixteen feet from the ground.

There have been many speculations as to the use of these rings. It is evident that they were not used to fasten any sort of sun blind, as they often hang over walls with a north aspect, and over spaces where there are no windows. Our secretary, Mr Foster, tells me that his father considered that the rings on the old house at Trumpington supported the stage at the performance of miracle-plays in the village. No doubt the Lion yard would have been a suitable place for plays of this character, and it is interesting to note how many of these houses are, or have been, Inns; but the number and

position of the houses still remaining to us makes any connexion with stage-plays highly improbable. It is said that in Ireland rings are used to fasten down the thatch of the roof, but the kind of house described above, together with the position of the rings, makes it unlikely that they served to fix the roof in any way; and at present I have not seen any such rings on a thatched house. In a few of the more recent houses the rings may have been useful in fastening ladders in house painting, in most of the old buildings it is obvious that no house painting was ever done.

In my view the rings were connected with the firehooks which were used in most towns and villages about here, ropes or hooks being fixed in the rings to pull down the roof or lower it or the walls. Perfect examples of firehooks are to be found at St Ives, Linton, and Longstanton, and probably other places in the county. The heavy iron part of one of the Cambridge firehooks is here before you by the kindness of Mr Greenwood, who preserves it in his church of St Bene't's. The wood has perished from long exposure when it hung outside the building. Dr Palmer has obtained for me the record of the manufacture of village firehooks and their cost. In the constable's accounts of the parish of Meldreth (Jonathan Stockbridge, 1723) there occur the following items:—March 30, he paid to Mr Lavender for two deal poles for the firehooks 6*s.* 0*d.* April 11, he paid George Kefford for his shaving and smoothing and work about the poles and hooks 8*d.* He paid for seven cart nails and one staple 3*d.* He paid for Thomas Barbor, the smith, for making the two firehooks which weighed 42½ pounds, at 4*d.* the pound, 14*s.* 2*d.* He paid Ephraim Skinner for two revits for them 3*d.* He paid Mr Jackson for oiling and colouring the poles and



FIREHOOKS AT LINTON

hooks 2*s.* 0*d.* Thus each hook, as to the iron part, weighed about 21 lbs. The iron of the Cambridge firehook here before

you weighs 42 lbs., being thus twice the weight of those made for Meldreth village.

While the Linton firehooks were being sketched the artist was told by one of the villagers that the tradition of the place was that the hooks were used to drag on the rings, and pull off the roof in case of fire. Practical firemen to whom I have spoken have taken this view, and considered that the rings were thus used with the firehooks; and that when the house was a high one ropes and ladders were employed, the ropes being fastened to the rings for haulage, as has been pointed out to me by Mr Algernon Lyon, the former Captain of the Cambridge Fire Brigade. But with hooks over 20 feet long the low buildings could be attacked quite well without either ropes or ladders. It must be borne in mind that in the seventeenth century the method of dealing with fires was largely by destruction, and whenever the fire was well advanced the chief business was to save the adjacent houses. In the great fire of London in 1666, the State papers describe how the "Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace summoned the workmen with tools to be there by break of day." "In some Churches and Chapels are great hooks for pulling down houses which should be brought ready upon the place to-night against the morning." And again in Pepys' Diary he remarks "Now begins the practice of blowing up houses in Tower Street, those next the Tower, which at first did frighten people more than anything; but it stopped the fire where it was done, it bringing down the houses to the ground in the same places where they stood, and then it was easy to quench what little fire was in it, though it kindled nothing almost." The fire was burning in the cellars four months after the great event, and smoking, in spite of heavy rains, after six months.

In a book mentioned to me by Mr Atkinson, entitled, "the faithfull surveyour," published in 1638; George Attwell, alias Wells, "Teacher of the Mathematicks at Cambridge," has a chapter "of quenching an house on fire."

In quaint language he enables us to realise the feeble means at command for extinguishing fire except by destruction. "The instruments for this purpose," he writes, "(not to speak

of the water squirt which will throw an whole hogshead of water to the top of an house at once, for that such are scarce to be had save in some great Towns or Cities) are pikes, spits, mawkins¹, pikestaves, forks, wet blankets, ladders, buckets, scopets, pails: and the material, water, coaldust, turf-ashes, wood ashes, sand, horse-dung-dust, dirt, and in extremitie even drest grain itself. I know you will think it strange that I should mention pikes, and spits, dust, sand, and ashes, but I speak on often experience that four men that know how to use these things will sooner quench a fire than 100 that go to work with ladders and buckets to strip houses, and hooks to pull them down. It is a misery to speak it, when the rude multitude are once come together every man will have his own way. If it be a dwelling house some will busy themselves to carry out brass, pewter; but their chief aim is at the mony-chest whilest others wait to take it of them, others perhaps of more honesty, but less wit will be ripping the house, and so let the fire have the more air to burn the more violently that whereas they think thereby to save other houses that are near to it, they use for the most part the only way to fire them; for the greater the flame is, the more is the danger and the farther the sparks of fire will flie." It will be gathered from these remarks that it was not only in great fires that the firehooks were used, but that it was a common procedure in those days to pull down the burning buildings. Destruction rather than salvation was the rule, and serious attempts to quench the fire needed the advocacy of Mr Attwell. In England hand squirts were used up to the close of the seventeenth century. They were of brass and contained three or four quarts of water. A man held the handles at the sides and pressed against his chest, or two men held the handles and a third forced up the piston. The nozzle was dipped in water after each discharge, then raised and the water again forced out. So feeble an apparatus could have been of little use against the fierce conflagrations of our old wooden-built houses. Five of these brass squirts, the figures of which I have seen, until lately were preserved in the

¹ *Bailey's Dict.* 1727. Maulkin = a sort of mop made of clouts, to sweep an oven with, by some called a scovel.

vestry room of a church in Fenchurch Street (St Dionis Backchurch, now demolished), and an example is to be found in the Guildhall Museum. The fire-engines too were of the most feeble and inadequate description.

The history of the evolution of the modern fire-engine would need too long a digression, only it may be mentioned here that an excellent engine was designed about 150 B.C. by Hero of Alexandria. Late in the seventeenth century on the continent came the invention of an air-chamber to throw a continuous stream into the hose. It was well on into the eighteenth century before the old parish engine became usual, called in jest the "parish pint pot." It had to be wheeled or carried close to the fire and not rarely was itself burnt up, the firemen not having time to drag it away. These engines have appeared in parish records as "Indians for fier," and were probably inferior to our garden hose.

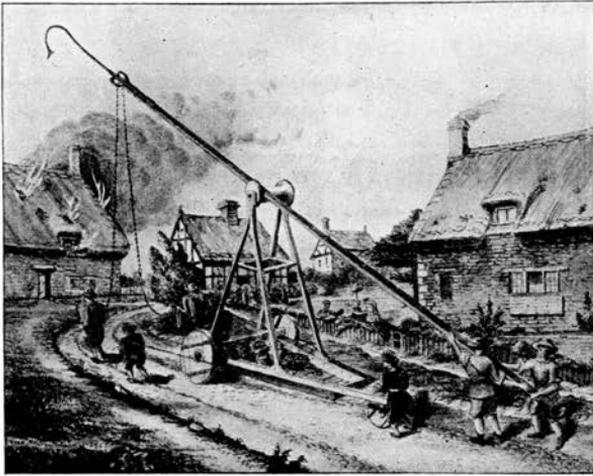
An engineer named John Braithwaite in 1829 invented a steam fire-engine which worked successfully, but was never taken up by the authorities, and the only recognition the inventor ever had was one sovereign given to his men after a successful quenching of a fire. One of the objections to the "steamer" was that it "threw too much water"!

With regard to Cambridge itself it appears from information obtained from Mr Greef, the present Captain of the Fire Brigade, that in 1791 the Royal Exchange, the Sun, and the Phoenix Fire Insurance Companies established a Fire Watch or Guard, and supported it at their own expense. In 1802 there was a fire-engine in the town, and in 1847 the Town Police Clause Act provided that "the Commissioners may purchase such Engines for extinguishing fires and other implements for safety or for use in case of fire and may employ a proper number of *persons* to act as firemen." A fireman was then sometimes a woman, and the parish engines in London were not rarely under the care of the wife of a sexton, or widow of a former engine-keeper. There is a credible account, in 1851, of an old lady with an umbrella directing the operations at a fire. Cambridge probably took early advantage of the Police Act, for the old manual engine belonging to the Borough

bears the date 1847, and was in use until the present Volunteer Brigade was formed in 1874.

It is evident that in Cambridge, as elsewhere, until lately there were no means of lifting water to the fire in the roof of a building, the only way was to bring the fire down with the roof and stop it from spreading by destroying the house.

The kindness of the Rev. W. Greenwood enables me to show the reproduction by photography of an old print which shows the firehook ready for action on a three-wheeled carriage, the pole of the gigantic hook resting on a reel at the top of a frame, which also carried buckets and other apparatus. It is interesting as explaining how the great hooks were worked in



village streets, where it would often be too narrow for horses, and difficult and dangerous for men. The frame formed the fulcrum of a lever which could lift, as well as haul the thatch from burning houses. Allowance must be made for the faulty perspective, otherwise the picture is very clear. Judging from the height of the men employed on the machine, the firehooks with the poles are at least twice the size and length of the firehooks as we know them. This picture is called "the thatch-hook," and is dated 1620, and shows that the hooks could take

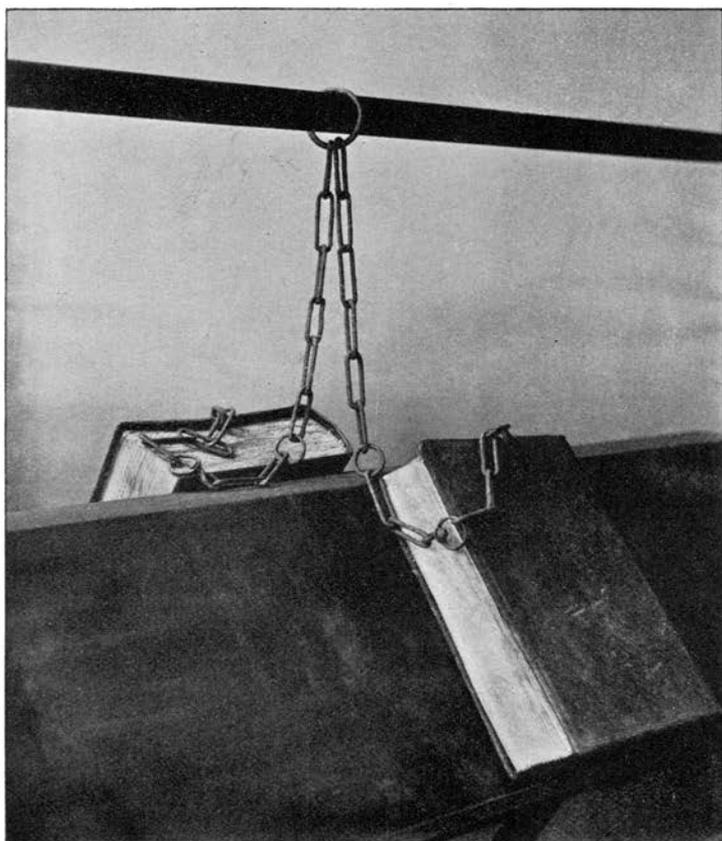
a good hold of the thatch, but would need rings to deal with a tiled roof. It may be that the rings in the more recent buildings were put in by the builders from custom, and were even considered to be ornamental, and remain there as useless vestigial appendages to remind us of the past.

A philosopher, Goethe, I think, has said, that to venture an opinion is like moving a piece at chess; it may be taken, but it makes a beginning or is a part of the game. My opinion as to the hooks and rings may be like a modest pawn and soon to be sacrificed; there is nevertheless the reward of the game if only the game be not too dull, and apart from their possible connexion with firehooks, the rings on old houses are curious and interesting details of the domestic architecture of old Cambridge.

THE SENATE HOUSE YARD AND EARLY CAMBRIDGE
STATIONERS¹.

BY J. W. CLARK, M.A., AND J. E. FOSTER, M.A.

¹ This paper will be published in a future volume of Proceedings.



Chained books found in the Church of S. Benedict, Cambridge.

ON TWO BOOKCOVERS, WITH CHAINS, FOUND IN THE
TOWER OF ST BENEDICT'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

BY J. W. CLARK, M.A.

The book-covers, with their chains, which I now exhibit, were found by the Reverend William Greenwood, M.A., Vicar of S. Benedict's, among some lumber stored away in the upper storey of the tower of the Church, where they had probably lain unnoticed for many years—and in fact, might never have been noticed at all, had not Mr Greenwood been moved, soon after his appointment as vicar, to make a detailed examination of every portion of his church.

The books have long since been torn out of their covers—and no indication of their titles has survived. The covers themselves are not uniform. One, of rough calf, may be dated about 1700; the other, of smooth calf with slight blind tooling, may be dated about 1685¹; but the system of chaining belongs to a much earlier period. I have shewn elsewhere that "this method of protection, which began in a remote past, was maintained, with strange persistency, down to modern times²," a church-library at Liverpool (among other instances) having been chained so late as 1815³.

Mr Greenwood very kindly allowed me to have the books replaced by sheets of blank paper, so that the volumes have once more resumed their original appearance; and before the photograph (Plate XIII) was taken I had a temporary desk constructed, in order that they might be seen in what I imagine to have been their original position.

The method of chaining employed offers some peculiarities which I have not met with elsewhere, and which are rather difficult of explanation.

¹ For this determination I have to thank my friend, C. E. Sayle, M.A., of St John's College.

² *The Care of Books*, ed. ii. p. 261.

³ *Ibid.* p. 263.

The chains are of a normal type, measuring respectively $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The links are of hammered iron, with a swivel to prevent twisting, and also a small ring, the use of which is not evident. The arrangement of the links, swivel, and ring, is not quite the same in both chains. In one, starting from the book, we find 3 links, swivel, 2 links, small ring, 6 links; in the other 4 links, swivel, 2 links, small ring, 6 links. Each chain is attached to the volume by a strip of hammered iron, passed round one of the boards, and roughly riveted to it in such a manner as to leave a loop wide enough to admit the last link of the chain. The points here enumerated may all, I hope, be recognised in the photograph (Plate XIII): Care has been taken to arrange the chains in such a manner that the swivels and rings may be readily examined.

In all cases of chaining which have come under my notice each chain is attached to a ring, which is threaded upon an iron bar. Here, on the contrary, both chains are attached to the same ring, the diameter of which is unusually large, measuring nearly two inches. I suppose that the books must have lain one on each side of a desk, as shown in the photograph; but why a single ring should have been used, is to me a mystery. Again, why are the chains so long? As a general rule, when books are chained to a desk, the chains are quite short, and in fact, the presence of a short chain attached to a book may usually be regarded as a safe guide to the way in which it has been treated in former times. A typical instance of this system—which I have termed the lectern-system—is to be seen at Zutphen, and has been figured in *The Care of Books*¹. The chains there are about 12 inches long. The only explanation I have to offer is that the desk may have been unusually lofty and ornamental, and the bar placed at a considerable distance above the sloping part of the desk. Such a piece of furniture was in use in the old library attached to Lincoln Cathedral².

¹ Ed. ii. pp. 149—153; Figs. 54, 55, 58. Compare with these Fig. 61, which shows a volume from a Dominican House at Banbury, with two links only to the chain.

² *Ibid.* p. 155.

Monday, 2 March, 1908.

J. W. CLARK, M.A., in the chair.

A paper was read by W. D. CARÖE, M.A.,

ON THE PART OF KING'S HALL LATELY RESTORED
TO TRINITY COLLEGE¹.

Monday, 9 March, 1908.

Dr VENN, President, in the chair.

OPEN MEETING.

Professor HUGHES exhibited and described a number of objects of antiquarian interest, of which the following were the chief:

(a) A collection of potsherds and other objects found in the course of excavations on the south side of Regent Street, near the entrance to Downing College. Professor Hughes pointed out that this site was on the edge of the higher terrace of gravel, where it fell to the lower level of the grounds of Downing College. The pottery ranged through the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. He called special attention to a small earthenware vessel like a flower-pot saucer, seven and a quarter inches in diameter and one inch in height, having within it three concentric partitions similar to the outside rim. Dr Glaisher had suggested to him that it might be a vessel for feeding chickens, the object of the inside rims being to prevent the chicken from getting into the food or water placed in it for them. When visiting the collection of statues, pottery, etc., brought home from Nemi, in the Alban Hills, by Lord Saville, and now in the museum at Nottingham, Professor Hughes

¹ This paper will appear as a Quarto Publication.

noticed a precisely similar vessel, of which he exhibited a photograph, with the difference that the vessel from Nemi was raised on a stand, which would have made it liable to be upset by any bird perching on the edge of it unless the stand part were buried. These Nemi objects belonged to the ancient cult, for which he would refer the Society to that splendid work, *The Golden Bough*, by Dr Frazer, who had pointed out to him that the care of the sacred chicken formed part of the duties of the priests connected with it.

(b) A portion of a brass plate which was probably once attached to the Almshouses founded by Matthew Stokys, and erected about 1585 in Wall's Lane, now King Street.

It was given to me on May 13, 1896, by Mr Gibson, Governor of H.M. Prison, Cambridge.

The plate appears to have been very roughly torn away from the building and the two ends are broken off. The inscription runs thus, the lacunæ being supplied from the copy of the inscription given in Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. II. p. 509, footnote, in which however the word *Servitori* is an obvious misprint for *Salvatori*.

Matthæus Stokys nuper unus armigerorum bedellorum almæ
Universitatis Cantebrie has ædes Christo Salvatori suo et sex
Pauperibus viduis in perpetuum dicavit die xvij^o mensis
Decembris anno domini 1585. Si quis has ædes in alios usus
Transferre attentet anathema sit a Christo. Amen.

which may be thus rendered :

Matthew Stokes, lately one of the Esquire Bedells of his alma mater
The University of Cambridge, has dedicated these houses to Christ
His Saviour, and for six poor widows in perpetuity, on the 17th
Day of December 1585. If any one should attempt to transfer
These houses to any other uses, let him be accursed by Christ. Amen.

Now, if we enquire what is known of such almshouses, we find in Cooper's *Annals* (Vol. II. pp. 508—510) the following extracts :

"On the 16th of November [1591] died Matthew Stokys, Registrary, and one of the Esquire Bedels of the University. By his will dated the 17th of November, 1590, he gave certain messuages &c., &c.....to his son Matthew Stokys,.....He also gave to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars

of the University, all those his three almshouses set, lying, and being in Wall's Lane in Cambridge, upon condition that those houses should always remain almshouses, and be called the University almshouses. In which he willed that six poor unmarried and sole women of good fame (without any child or any other person to be permitted to dwell with them) should be always placed at the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, so often as by death or any ill demeanour any room should be void or vacant."

By "unmarried" he must have meant not having a husband living as they are elsewhere called widows. The will goes on as follows: "Every poor woman to have made her abode in the town of Cambridge at least six years before she be placed in any of the said houses, unless she came of his stock and line, and such he willed to be preferred and placed before all other, although she had not continued or been in the said town at any time before.

For the better maintenance of the said three poor houses and their inhabitants, and for other causes, he gave to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors, a tenement called the Chequers, in Chesterton, with the lands thereto belonging, held by lease of Richard Brackin, late of Chesterton, Gent. As also his leases of 54 acres of arable land in Chesterton, and two osier holts with certain banks of the river there..... £20 more was to be accumulated from the rents, with which sum he willed the almshouses 'to be reared with bricke and stonne one flore higher vj or vij foote, and so to be well plaunched, and to have convenient windowes one eche side and to have good and easie staires for ould and impotent folke, remembering that it is dedicated to God.'

This being done, 8*d.* a week was to be given to every of the poor women, towards their meat drink and apparel.....7*d.* a week was also to be paid to each of the poor women."

We see that there were two, father and son, of the name Matthew Stokys and that the almshouses must have been built and endowed by the father who died in 1591. Now we find that the site of his house is known (*Arch. Hist.* III. 133, with references to MSS. Cole XLVIII. 243; Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5849), that he was Esquire Bedell and Registrar of King's College from 1570 to 1576 (*Ib.* I. 368) and that he put up a brass in King's

Chapel in memory of his brother John who died 17 July 1559 (see Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, I. 198), and further (*Ib.* 589) that, in the window, M. S., *i.e.* Matthew Stokys Esquire Bedell who died 16 November 1591, is commemorated (see *Ath. Cant.* II. 109). The arms of Stokys are described (p. 588) as Argent on a bend engrailed sable three dolphins embowed or; and (p. 589) the following note occurs: "The crest afterwards used by the family of Stokes, viz. a hand or, habited argent, holding barwise a bedell's staff of the first, is here blended with the arms in a very curious way; the hand and arm occupying the sinister chief, while the staff passes behind the bend palewise, and projects above and below the shield."

These notes may help to identify traces of the old almshouses, the site of which does not appear to be exactly known.

The Rev. H. P. STOKES, L.L.D., has supplied the following notes on Stokys' almshouses.

The income supporting the almshouses, which was derived from some property in Chesterton, having failed, and the three houses being dilapidated; they were (with the consent of the Charity Commissioners), in 1861, ordered to be sold and the proceeds handed over to the Trustees of the St Eligius and St Anthony Almshouses (now) in Panton Street.

The following is from the notice issued by Messrs Wentworth and Son, who sold the property: [in King Street, formerly Wall Street.] "A Substantial Double Messuage or Tenement, with numerous rooms, and small yard at the back, possessing a frontage next King Street (nearly opposite Malcolm Street) of about 40 feet, forming a desirable site for the erection of two respectable houses."

The property varied in depth from 31 to 38 feet. The property was bought by Mr Wm. Attack, builder, for 107 guineas.

Mr Attack pulled the Almshouses down, and erected in their place three houses, *now* numbered

- (King Street) 18. Mr Peak.
- 20. Mrs Smoothy.
- 22. Mrs Bye.

Mr Attack used certain doors, etc., from the Almshouses, in the construction of the new houses.

Mrs Smoothy, who has lived in No. 20 (formerly No. 13) since its re-erection in 1861, remembers the old Almshouses well. The old lady says there were three of them, with windows on each side of the entrance doors, and with in each case a set of rooms downstairs and upstairs—for the six inmates. She does not think "the good and easy stairs" were specially

noticeable. She says, in entering the first house you went down one step, in the second, two steps, and the third, three steps. This sloping of the ground can still be noticed in the back yards. She remembers the brass plate *in situ*.

In the University Registry is a bound volume, giving details of the history of the Trust.

(c) An engraving of some of the old houses on King's Parade.

(d) Two ecclesiastical silver rings, the property of Mr R. F. Green, of Queens' College, on which were depicted (1) the Virgin and Child, (2) St Hubert and the stag.

(e) A bronze spiral finger-ring with beautiful patina, and a fluted paste bead, both found at Hauxton Mill.

(f) Two flat bone discs, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, one of them being ornamented with four concentric incised rings. These were two out of a hoard of eighty found in an urn at Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Mr W. B. REDFERN exhibited the following:

A glass wine bottle of the 16th century.

Two finely chased steel tinder pistols.

A pewter-rimmed black jack.

Two very fine examples of tongs for lifting embers for lighting churchwarden pipes.

BARON A. VON HÜGEL, the Curator, exhibited a large number of objects recently added to the Museum, including

Four stone implements from King's Lane.

A Roman urn from Denton, Lincolnshire.

Four decorated Saxon urns from Cambridgeshire.

A rush-light stand from Milton, Cambridgeshire.

Four pieces of ancient Colombian pottery.

An interesting example of 'spear-money' from the Congo.

Two Kasai flasks and four vessels carved in wood.

An example of the Tahitian God "*Oro*" (God of War), and of the Mangaian God, "*Tangia*"; the latter was brought to England by the Rev. John Williams, of the London Missionary Society, and presented to the Museum by the President, Dr Venn.

Miss PARSONS showed a tinder pouch from Thibet.

Mr E. T. ADAMS showed, and described the working of, a ring dial, from which time can be told in any part of the world, provided the solar declination is known.

Dr HADDON produced an interesting collection of amulets from Cairo, Italy and Germany. He also showed a piece of bone in the shape of Thor's Hammer. It is a curious coincidence that the Whitby and Isle of Man fishermen and the Berlin slaughterers wore this amulet next their skin as a charm against danger. The Reverend F. G. Walker stated that five and twenty years ago he had seen the same charm worn by fishermen in Mount's Bay in Cornwall. At that time the Cornish boats used to sail both to the Isle of Man and to Whitby for the summer herring fishing.

The Reverend F. G. WALKER exhibited the following objects :

- (a) An iron boat-hook recently dug up near the river front of Trinity College, and lent by the Junior Bursar, Mr J. W. Capstick. This was of the shape in use about 1750, when, and until about 60 years ago, the barges from Lynn were poled up the 'Backs' from Magdalene Bridge to the Mill Pool by Queens' College.
- (b) Three pairs of gloves belonging to a child of 50 years ago. These were of most beautiful and dainty manufacture.
- (c) An early example of a carpenter's bit and brace from Hyde, Winchester.
- (d) Two broad sheets issued about 1770-80, purporting to be a letter written by our Lord Jesus Christ, signed by the angel Gabriel, guaranteeing health and prosperity to the possessor.

These were found this year in a cottage at Lolworth.

Monday, 16 March, 1908.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

The following communications were made :

STONE COFFINS AND SKELETONS DISCOVERED AT
THETFORD, NORFOLK¹.

BY G. MONTAGU BENTON.

[This paper was illustrated by lantern slides.]

I am indebted to an intimation kindly sent by Dr Pembroke Minns, of Thetford, to Mr J. E. Foster, the Secretary of this Society, for being able to place on record an account of the following discovery.

On July 11 of last year, whilst Mr Charles Snelling, the Manager of the Gas Works at Thetford, was digging in his garden, adjoining the works, he discovered, about 16 inches below the surface, a stone coffin, containing a perfect skeleton. The whole was left practically undisturbed until July 18, when, at Mr Foster's request, I visited the site of the discovery.

The coffin, cut from a very hard stone, is of the well-known taper form in use from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, and shows a circular cavity for the head, with bevelled edges, set in a countersunk oblong. This feature suggests that the interment dates from the thirteenth century, as in the earlier period it appears that the cusp-like projections formed by the cavity were more sharply defined, whilst in the later they disappeared altogether, and the cavity became rectangular in shape. Slight indentations occur at the sides of the coffin to receive the arms of the corpse, and the bottom bears an oval perforation for drainage. The outside measurements are : length 6 feet 10 inches, width 2 feet 7 inches at the head,

¹ Thetford lies on the Suffolk border, and both the sites are actually in that county.

tapering to 1 foot 5 inches at the foot, depth about 22 inches; the sides are 4 inches thick.

The lid (fig. 1), 6 inches thick, is slightly coped and has chamfered edges; it is quite plain, with the exception of a slightly defined bead running along its ridge. This simple type of coffin lid is comparatively rare, the majority bearing either a cross or some other device.

The skeleton (fig. 2), measuring about 6 feet in length, was well preserved, and laid in a perfectly rigid position, with arms straight by the sides, the head being turned slightly to the left; the teeth, with the exception of one or two missing, were quite sound. From a cursory inspection the Doctor pronounced the remains to be those of a male in the prime of life. When the skull was taken out, an interesting peculiarity was revealed, in the shape of a carefully made perforation about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, situated near the right ear. It would seem that this was a case of trephining, and it is to be regretted that I was not allowed to bring the skull to Cambridge for expert opinion.

The earth, which had percolated into the coffin to the depth of an inch or so, was examined by Dr Minns and myself, in the hope of finding some associated relics, but, unfortunately, our search proved futile.

Near the coffin, which laid east and west, foundations of a rubble wall from 3 to 4 feet in thickness, and running parallel to its north side and slightly to its east, were visible; by the aid of a series of iron rods, it was discovered that these foundations extended for some distance to the west. It would therefore appear that the Ordnance Survey is correct in assigning this site to S. Edmund's Church, which was demolished at the Reformation. If such be the case, it is not unlikely that the coffin was originally situated on the north side of the sanctuary, the position for patrons and benefactors. Now, the natural question arises, is it possible from the above data to arrive at any conclusion as to who the person buried was? The usual absence of an inscription makes at the outset any sort of identification difficult, but we may be quite certain that the deceased was a man of importance in his day. The mere fact



Photo by R. J. Bantock, Thetford

[By kind permission

Fig. 1.



Photo by S. O. Harrison, Thetford

[By kind permission

Fig. 2.

Stone Coffin discovered at Thetford, July, 1907.

of a stone coffin being used proves this, for the ordinary mode of burial in the mediaeval ages was without a coffin, the corpse being simply enveloped in linen (a custom which continued down to the early part of the seventeenth century).

If we revert to history for a moment, we find that S. Edmund's at one time belonged to the Earls Warren, who eventually gave it to the Priory of the Holy Sepulchre, of which house they were the founders. Remembering the position of the coffin and the rank of the deceased, I do not think it will be outside the bounds of probability if we presume that the remains are either those of a Warren, or of one of their sub-tenants. More than this I am afraid it is impossible to say until the site has been further explored.

It is worth noting that an imperfect skeleton and a fragment of stone were found, whilst a hole was being dug some few years ago about 8 yards south-east of the present discovery, on finding human remains however operations were at once relinquished.

During last month a further discovery of stone coffins and lids took place at Thetford, in the grounds of the ruined Benedictine Nunnery of S. George. Not only were they removed from their original position, but some were broken in the process. Fortunately, my friend Mr H. Tyrrell Green, of Queens' College, visited the site soon after the discovery and procured notes and photographs, which he has kindly placed at my disposal.

Four coffins and four lids were found in all, dating probably from the thirteenth century; they laid east and west, in a row, about 4 feet beneath an artificial mound, and 6 inches below the ground level. It appears from the lids not being *in situ* that they had previously been disturbed. They were composed of an oolitic stone (possibly Barnack), and were, with one exception, much mutilated. The coffins, similar in form to the previous example, showed oval cavities for the head, and one presented an unusual feature in the lower end being cut at an obtuse angle, thus forming a rest for the feet. All contained human remains, which were subsequently buried without

medical examination; the most perfect skeleton laid with arms folded across its breast.

Of the lids: one (length 6 feet 8 inches) fairly highly coped, with concave under-surface, was incised at the upper end with a S. Andrew's Cross within a circle; another (length 5 feet 9 inches), with flat face, bore a bold central bead, forming in section a truncated cone. The other two were so defaced that it was impossible to be certain of their original design, but apparently they were similar to the last. Other coffin-lids of a more ornate description were found on this site in 1737, when the buildings were ruined. Engravings of these are given in Martin's *History of Thetford*¹.

Mr BENTON, in reply to the President, stated that the first-mentioned coffin (with the skeleton) was preserved in a shed especially erected for it, in the garden at the Gas Works; the others, he believed, were to be seen within the Nunnery ruins.

In the subsequent discussion, Professor HUGHES expressed agreement with Mr Benton's conclusions, that is, so far as he could say without having been actually present. He compared the two coffins from Barnwell Priory, now preserved in the grounds of the Sedgwick Museum, and also mentioned the coffins discovered under part of Cambridge Castle a century or so ago, figures and descriptions of which are given in the *Archaeologia* (Vols. VIII. and XVII.).

Further observations were contributed by Baron A. VON HÜGEL, and the Rev. W. G. SEARLE.

¹ London, 1779, p. 110.

A WALL-PAINTING IN BABRAHAM CHURCH.

By the Reverend T. D. GRAY, M.A.

The picture¹ came into view quite unexpectedly. On the 1st of January, 1905 (which was a Sunday) the rural congregation meeting for worship were surprised to observe a shadowy looking figure facing them at the upper end of the North Aisle. No such object had been known to exist there previously. Several coats of whitewash and colour had been stripped from the walls some four years before, and the original plaster facing was believed to be exposed. This showed no decoration, and was then overlaid with a coating of buff-coloured distemper. In the end of 1904 the Church had been closed for two months and a half, owing to the paving of the Nave, and other work; and during this time it had been exposed to very rigorous weather (frost and snow, as well as rain); so that, when it was re-opened at Christmas, the walls had been thoroughly chilled. A new and powerful stove, being put into use at that time, warmed the Church more effectually than ever before; and the contact of the heated air of the interior, with the very cold stone walls, had a remarkable result for weeks, in dampening all the stone work, also darkening it in parts, and bringing out black patches and spots all over the Church, especially where colour had been originally laid on. (This effect seems to have been assisted by the action of sulphur fumes from the coke burnt.)

The late Mr J. T. Micklethwaite, our Architect in the Church Restoration (whose lamented death has deprived me of kindly promised assistance in these notes) told me that the appearance of a "ghost picture" is not unusual at the first

¹ The reader may be reminded that the term "*Fresco*," as applied in popular language to such pictorial decorations on the walls of old churches in England, is incorrect. *Fresco* painting was a process wherein the colour was laid on while the mortar, or plaster, was damp.

The proper designation is *Distemper* or simply *Wall Pictures*.

warming of an old church when the walls begin to dry inwards. Certainly this spontaneous re-appearance of the long-buried work of a former age is somewhat strange, and seems to bring the old times near to us.

The position of the picture is between the East window of the North Aisle and the end of the Nave Arcade. The Nave and Aisles of the Church are of the Perpendicular period, and I believe of the 15th century. Mr Micklethwaite wrote to me, that from the photograph, he should judge the work as early 15th century; though he was not sure if the walls were old enough for that.

To come to the picture itself. It is somewhat difficult to photograph; but I am told that the view shown is as good as possible. The figure stands 5' 1" from the present floor, it is 4' 6" in height and 1' 5" wide; the whole wall space, from window to arcade, being 3' 4" wide. It would seem as if the picture had been covered over with a thin layer of plaster, and that the damp has caused the work to show through this covering and the colour above; but only producing a dark shade. On attempting to peel off the plaster, very carefully, at the bottom, indications of colour, in black, red, and yellow, are found; but they drop off, in little flakes, the colours being only mixed with water or size.

The face is vague, but seems to be shown in three-quarters or profile, turning to the right of the figure. There appears to be a beard, and possibly curly hair behind.

There is a head-dress, like a hat or crown, expanding upwards, about 3½" in height, width 5½" at bottom and 8½" at top. There are angular points to this on the top, at each side and also near the middle; as if the top were square. The front seems to have some ornament or embroidery.

The right hand is rather stiffly held forward, knuckles downwards, and slightly extended, almost as if in salutation, but the palm seems hollowed as if holding some small object. The left hand is covered, or hidden by the dark body; but it grasps a stalk or wand, 15½" long, terminated at the top, by some wavy, three-pointed looking ornament, like a fleur de lys, or a flower. A long garment clothes the figure to the feet,



which are not visible, and the material seems ermine, as it is spotted all over with triple dots. Over this there is a dark outer garment like a cloak, open at the front, but shewing darkest over the shoulders and neck, as if folded over in a collar; it reaches to the ground on each side.

There is a certain elegance and artistic conception about the whole figure. The skirt is swept gracefully back, at the ground.

The costume does not appear to be that of an ecclesiastic, and certainly the head-dress is not a mitre. This last is more like a crown; and, combined with the sceptre in the hand, it seems to denote a king:

I do not know anything in the local history which can throw light on the figure. The Church of Babraham was appropriated to the Abbey of Waltham about A.D. 1196, by Geoffrey de Scalariis the Patron, and Lord of Baberham. The last Rector, Brianus Clericus, advised the concession, and took the habit of the Canons Regular of St Austin in the above Abbey.

A Chantry was founded in the Chapel of St Mary of Badburgham, by Johannes de Scalariis, in the time of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, *i.e.* 1257-86.

Cole mentions five coats of arms, in the North aisle, three of them being respectively those of Vere Earl of Oxford, De la Pole, and St George. In the West window were emblems of St Peter and St Paul.

St Mary's Chapel was, I believe, in the South aisle. No piscina is found in the North aisle, though doubtless there was a side altar here.

If we decide that the figure represents a king, it is natural to enquire what royal personages would be likely to be depicted on a church wall in the Eastern Counties in the 15th century. Here we have considerable choice. According to Keyser, and Husenbeth (whose books I have consulted) it seems that the favourite subjects of this class were: The Three Kings of the East, or Magi; St Edmund, K. and M.; St Edward, K. and M.; St Edward, K. and Confessor; and Henry VI. (Edward I. appears at Yarmouth). There also appear Henry VII., St

Oswald, K. and M.; St Walstan (who is represented as crowned); St Kenelm, K. and M.

With regard to the three kings, it seems impossible to find room for the whole group, on the supposition that our figure stands for one of them, unless, indeed, two were inserted on the other side of the window. Again, St Edmund invariably appears holding one or more arrows, or pierced by these weapons; whereas no arrow can be discovered here. St Edward generally is shown with a dagger or sword, neither of which is in evidence in this case.

Edward the Confessor seems to be commonly drawn with a sceptre in his right hand, and holding a ring in his left; but sometimes with sceptre alone. Here the sceptre is in the left hand. No ring is seen, though possibly such a small object may have faded away.

I feel I am little qualified to give an opinion. No doubt one who is familiar with the portraits of mediaeval kings would be able to identify the picture; but, judging simply from the characters noted in the books, if I must hazard a guess, it would be that the figure may represent either Edward the Confessor or Henry VI.

But why either is placed here, or what is the meaning of the picture, in this particular position, I cannot pretend to say. I should be exceedingly glad to hear an expert opinion on the matter.

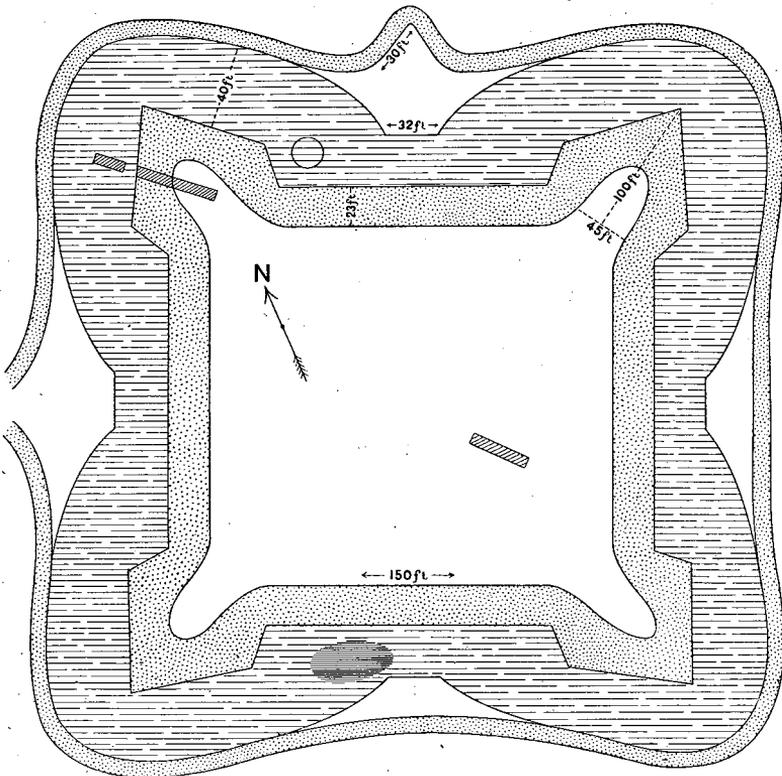
Was the figure put up simply from a fashion prevalent at the time? Is it going too far to think that the example of the charity of the Royal Saint, as illustrated in the story of his relieving the beggar, was considered a suitable subject over the altar of a guild chapel, as inciting the members to similar benevolence? Or, if we are to come to the later times of Henry VI. may we imagine that the Abbey of Waltham desired to express special gratitude and respect to that monarch?

I find that in 1489 one John Denton received a grant of certain lands in Babraham from Henry VII. Denton was a large landowner in the period, but I can hardly think that this picture was an expression of thanks for the royal favour.

EXCAVATIONS AT EARITH BULWARKS.

BY G. L. KEYNES and H. G. EVELYN WHITE.

The earthwork known as the 'Bulwark' at Earith lies in the angle formed by the junction of the Hundred Foot Drain with the Old West River, that is, on the lowest slope of the very slightly raised bank of gravel on which Earith and Blun-tisham stand. Geological and Fenland maps represent the Bulwark as lying within the boundary of the fen and not on



this gravel bed, but excavation has shown such maps to be inaccurate.

Although the Bulwark is such a conspicuous and oddly shaped object, only the vaguest possible statements have been made regarding it, and there is no record of any systematic investigations having ever been made there. Specimens of such statements may be found in Miller and Skertchley's *Fenland* as follows: "The neighbourhood (of Earith).....is one of the promontories which the highland throws out upon the great level of the East Anglian Fen and was most appropriately occupied by the Romans with a strongly intrenched fort on a spot which still bears the name of the Bulwark, and yields from time to time pottery of early date." [Rev. S. S. Lewis, 1870.] Or again: "In addition to those permanent stations the Romans erected many encampments such as Earith Bulwark; this construction may have been adapted to a subsequent mode of defence. Colne (Colonia) lies two miles west of the Bulwark; the latter commanded the river."

Professor Babington gives us very little help; he refers to a theoretical Roman road—the Sawtrey Way—which may have passed through Earith, and records the discovery of fragments of Roman pottery in a field near Earith and of the well-known statuette at Earith Bridge. He does just mention the Bulwark and remarks that it "may perhaps have been a Roman work," but here again one is baulked by his curiously apathetic vagueness.

All the references I have so far quoted assume the Bulwark to have been a Roman work, but in Brayley's *History of the English Counties* it is suggested that this earthwork may be of much later date and may possibly have been thrown up during the Civil Wars. This fits in with local tradition, which states that it was from here that Cromwell's artillery pounded Ely Cathedral. One cannot, however, attach much importance to such traditions, for the Cathedral is ten miles distant, and in this part of the country every earthwork is invariably assigned either to William the Conqueror or to Cromwell, or even to both, under the title of "Cromwell the Conqueror."

I may mention that Roman remains have been found close

by at Haddenham; Colne was probably a Roman station, and there was a Roman settlement at Somersham, but this seems to complete the external evidence as to the date of the Bulwark and it is absolutely inconclusive.

As the work is not generally accurately described it may be worth while to give the results of a careful examination, illustrated by the accompanying diagram. The main part of the work is a rectangular enclosure defined by a thick rampart. At the four corners are projecting lozenge-shaped bastions, which constitute its most peculiar feature. Outside is a moat following the contours of the rampart.

The chief measurements are as follows: length of the inner rampart between the bastions, 150 feet; the bastion projects nearly 100 feet and the outside measurement of its face is 120 feet. The thickness of the rampart on the top varies from 23 to 5 feet. The moat is from 30 to 40 feet broad. In the south moat is a small pond fed by a spring.

Outside the moat is a slight but unmistakable earthen breastwork enclosing the whole; this breastwork has rounded corners, and on the north side opposite the centre of the inner rampart, where the moat, following the contour of the inner work, leaves a large platform, it juts out into a triangular projection, each side of which measures 30 feet. This is a most peculiar and significant feature, as will be seen later.

Before we began excavations a rough sketch plan was submitted to Professor Haverfield, who suggested that it might be a Norman fort or castle. It is also, he said, rather like a late fourth or fifth century Roman fort of a type found in Egypt, Africa, and many places, even in Gaul, but not hitherto in Britain. Such a fort would be built of stone.

Excavations were carried on for three days during last July, and were then discontinued as there seemed little prospect of obtaining definite results. The work can be dealt with briefly. A trench was first cut through the west face of the north-west bastion, revealing a complete section. The rampart was found to be 30 feet in thickness, its outer face being more sloped than the inner. The top was approximately flat and was 8 feet from the original surface level. No remains of any kind

were found, and certainly no masonry. It was clear that the rampart had weathered very little, the detritus at its foot being inconsiderable. The rampart was formed of a mixture of the gravel subsoil with the stiff surface clay thrown up from the moat, and it was noticeable that the masses of the various materials shown in the section were of pyramidal form, evidently lying as they had been cast. Now as each of these represented a considerable amount of soil it is clear that something larger than a basket, perhaps some form of wheelbarrow, must have been used as a means of transport from the bottom of the moat to the top of the rampart, and this tends to confirm the idea that the work is of fairly recent origin.

After completing this section without any more tangible result, a trench was cut from the rampart to the centre of the moat. This showed that the shape of the bottom had undergone practically no alteration, the untouched clay being only overlaid by some four or five inches of black mud, such as is usually found beneath stagnant water.

An attempt was next made upon a spot in the north moat, which seemed by surface indications to be a rubbish pit; it proved to be such, but was offensively modern.

Finally a diagonal trench was cut in the centre of the main work to try conditions there, but here also no result was obtained; the normal layer of dark soil overlay the gravel and there was no sign of any artificial deposit.

After this it was decided to suspend operations. It appeared certain that the occupation of the earthwork had been exceedingly short and had left no datable remains, and that it was therefore useless to continue excavation.

An hypothesis may, however, be based upon the shape of the works. The peculiar bastions and the triangular projection in the outer breastwork backed by a platform, would certainly seem to have been designed for artillery, and this breastwork, while admirably adapted for defence against musketry fire, would be ludicrously inadequate for the hand-to-hand fighting of earlier days.

The small amount of evidence at our disposal all seems therefore to favour the idea that the Bulwark was thrown up

during the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, though I am painfully aware that we have done little towards dispelling the mists of uncertainty that hang over the site. Perhaps experts in ancient fortifications or historians with a detailed knowledge of the period can offer some criticism.

Mr F. J. SEBLEY exhibited a hoard of coins found in the river Cam in 1876, upon which the Reverend W. G. Searle, M.A., commented.

REPORT OF THE BELGIC CONGRESS.

Twentieth Congress of the *Fédération Archéologique et Historique de Belgique* held at Ghent, August 2—7, 1907.

Report of the delegate of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Mr H. G. FORDHAM.

We were received by the authorities and inhabitants of Ghent with a splendid and admirably arranged hospitality; the congress numbering no less than 1512 members, of whom 165 were foreigners. The *compte-rendu* shows that 56 societies were officially represented. Of these England was represented by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society alone, and (in the unfortunate absence of my colleague, Mr J. W. Clark) the honour of bearing the burden and responsibility of that representation devolved upon me. Unfortunately, also, the International Congress on School Hygiene; held in London, recalled me to England on the evening of August 5, and I was thus unable to participate in the latter part of the proceedings at Ghent. This fact, and the absence of my more competent colleague, must be my excuse for the following very summarised and bald report.

In general, the Congress was notable for its activity and *entrain*. Sitting in three sections: (i) *Préhistoire et Proto-histoire*, (ii) *Histoire*, (iii) *Archéologie*, a very large number of communications of the greatest interest and value in every branch of these extensive subjects were read and discussed. The discussions were a marked feature, their value being

largely due to the fact that, with a very few exceptions, the papers read had been printed in a preliminary form, and circulated to the members some time before the date of the meeting. This method of proceeding, which has been adopted in Belgium for the first time in these Congresses, is most successful both in stimulating discussion, and, at the same time, keeping it within strict and useful limits. It contributed in a marked manner to the general success of the Congress, as well as to the interest of its purely scientific side, particularly from the point of view of the foreigners present who were naturally anxious to get into touch with the local development of scientific knowledge, and with those concerned in that development. The secretarial and editorial work was done in a manner certainly remarkable. This is evident, seeing that the *Annales*, in two volumes, together 962 pp. 8vo, including all the communications read, and the whole *compte-rendu* of the proceedings, with complete notes, illustrations and elaborate indexes, were by the end of the year already in the hands of the members, bearing on the final page "*Achevé d'imprimer le 13 décembre 1907.*" To M. Paul Bergmans, *secrétaire générale du Congrès*, whose acquaintance is certainly one of my most valued acquisitions of the visit to Ghent, this striking result is, I imagine, almost entirely due. But this is only one illustration of the ability with which the whole Congress was organised. A list of the communications read, more than fifty in all, together with various reports and special lectures and conferences, can be found in the *Annales*; it is obviously too long to cite, and it would be rash to pick out what to an individual delegate might appear to be of special interest in so wide a field of investigation. I may perhaps, however, say that I endeavoured to justify the honour of representing the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by taking a small part in the discussion of one or two papers, and presenting and reading a communication illustrative of my own very limited field of research, under the title *Notes sur la Cartographie des Provinces anglaises et françaises des seizième et dix-septième siècles*, which, illustrated by three plates, appears in the *Annales*, Tome I. pp. 265—272.

In this report I have endeavoured to sketch the scientific activity and results of the Congress. The excursions, banquets, fêtes and general hospitality amply justified, in these latter days, the historical fame of the Low Countries in such matters. The next Congress is fixed to be held at Liège in 1909, a town not less renowned than Ghent for the welcome given to strangers, and where, I trust, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society may be represented more fully in numbers, and with greater efficiency than on the present occasion.

ANTWERP CELEBRATION¹.

The *Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique* having decided to celebrate at Antwerp, on the 8th October 1905, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the national independence of Belgium, the progress made in that country in the different domains of archaeology and history during the preceding three quarters of a century, the Society nominated two of its members, Messrs Herbert George Fordham and Harry Marshall Jonas, to attend and present the following address:—

“ *A l'Académie*
 “ *royale d'Archéologie de Belgique.*
 “ *Adresse de la Société des Antiquaires*
 “ *de Cambridge*

“ A l'occasion des fêtes d'Anvers pour célébrer le 75^e anniversaire de la déclaration de l'Indépendance de la Nation belge, la Société des Antiquaires de Cambridge a l'honneur d'offrir ses chaleureuses et fraternelles félicitations à l'Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique.

“ Les événements du passé ont toujours lié d'amitié la Belgique et l'Angleterre.

“ Au moment de la première invasion de la Grande Bretagne par les Romains, la région dans laquelle débarquèrent les légions

¹ This was inadvertently omitted from former Proceedings.

de César, se trouvait déjà occupée par des tribus qui s'appelaient Belgae.

“C'est à eux, probablement, que nous devons, en grande partie, les monuments préhistoriques qui attirent l'attention des connaisseurs sur l'Angleterre méridionale.

“Plus tard, vers le seizième siècle, nous devons à une invasion pacifique des Belges, l'établissement, dans l'est de notre pays, d'une quantité de manufactures et d'arts, qui ont beaucoup contribué, par la suite, à l'importance commerciale et industrielle de l'Angleterre.

“On se rappelle avec plaisir, chez nous, le lien qui nous unit à l'homme d'Etat éminent et illustre, qui fut appelé il y a aujourd'hui 75 ans, au trône de Belgique, Léopold I^{er}. Nous parlons de son mariage avec la princesse royale d'Angleterre, union brisée, malheureusement, trop tôt par une mort cruelle, mais qui créa un lien solide et durable de sentiment entre les cours et les peuples des deux royaumes.

“Nous nous rappelons aussi que la reine Victoria, notre bien aimée souveraine, pendant les quelques années qui suivirent son avènement au trône d'Angleterre, se reposait volontiers sur les conseils du roi Léopold, et que les intérêts communs des deux nations, qui les rapprochèrent alors, ont persisté jusqu'à nos jours.

“Depuis qu'elle a trouvé le bonheur d'une Indépendance Nationale, la Belgique est devenue un des grands centres industriels de l'Europe. Le port d'Anvers, les immenses fonderies et ateliers de Liège tiennent une place marquée parmi les ports maritimes et les autres institutions commerciales du monde entier.

“Ce n'est pas seulement dans ces phases de l'activité humaine que les Belges se sont distingués. Du côté des arts et des sciences cette nation se montre également prolifique, et les noms de Leys et de Verboeckhoven rappellent les traditions d'une école qui compte parmi ses maîtres: van Eyck, Memling, Matsys, Rubens, van Dyck et les Teniers.

“Sous l'influence de ces géants, la culture des arts dans les formes et dans les couleurs, a été partout maintenue à un

niveau extrêmement élevé, et la beauté des anciennes villes et de leurs édifices civils et ecclésiastiques a été conservée, pour faire la joie des habitants de tous les pays civilisés du monde et pour donner un élan toujours soutenu au culte des Beaux Arts.

“Puisse la Belgique, forte dans son Indépendance et dans une saine liberté d’esprit, faire toujours un progrès solide dans les chemins heureusement préparés et tracés dans le siècle passé; qu’elle garde à l’avenir avec un soin éclairé les beaux monuments des siècles passés, c’est le vœu que nous présentons aujourd’hui à nos confrères dans l’étude des sciences archéologiques, en souhaitant à la Nation belge et à l’Académie royale d’Archéologie de Belgique une existence toujours libre, heureuse et prospère.

“WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE,

“*Président.*”

“JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER,

“*Secrétaire-honoraire.*”

which was printed on parchment at the University Press with the arms of the University and the Society coloured and ornamented by hand.

The proceedings were opened by a formal and public assembly in the *Cercle royal Artistique et Littéraire*, at which the address of the Society was read and very cordially received, and at which several short papers reviewing the position of archaeology, history, and the allied sciences in Belgium were presented. Later in the day visits were paid to a number of buildings of special interest not usually accessible to the public, and the evening was distinguished by a banquet and by private hospitality.

As an example of international cordiality, based on the common foundation of scientific knowledge and inquiry, the entertainment offered was altogether charming, and the representatives of the Society have great pleasure in noting here in the report of their mission that their presence, as representing

English antiquarian science, and the address of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society with which they were entrusted, were regarded as a feature of real interest in the proceedings.

The *Académie royale d'Archéologie de Belgique* has since elected Mr Fordham a *Membre Correspondant étranger* of that Society.

H. G. F.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings, 1907-8. Michaelmas Term. With Communications, No. XLIX. pp. 122-146. Plates VI-X. 2s. 6d. net.

Le Braz, Mons, La Bretagne et sa littérature (n. p.). Gray, Arthur, Dual Origin of Cambridge. von Hügel, Baron A., Recent additions to Museum. Hughes, Prof. T. McK., Excavations in King's Lane. Walker, Rev. F. G., Excursion round Old Cambridge. White, Rev. C. H. Evelyn, Surnames of Cambridgeshire (n. p.).

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