

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

21 OCT.—2 DEC. 1907.

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XLIX.

BEING No. 2 OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

(SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



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CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

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PROCEEDINGS, Vol. X (N. S. IV).

Proceedings, 24 November, 1898, to 23 May, 1900. With Communications, No. XLI. pp. 1—98. Illus. 9. 5s. net.

J. G. Clark, A Denarius of the Empress Plotina. J. W. Clark, The Vatican Library of Sixtus IV. W. Corner, Ruins and Remains at Mitla, Mexico. Mrs Gibson, Two Hebrew Documents of the 11th and 12th cents. (and H. M. Ward, The Structure of Paper). J. W. L. Glaisher, Astbury the potter and Voyez the modeller. W. H. Bullock-Hall, The Icknield Way.

Proceedings, 7 November, 1900, to 29 May, 1901. With Communications, No. XLII. pp. 99—168. Illus. 8. 5s. net.

T. D. Atkinson, Seals of the Commonalty and of the Mayor of Cambridge. J. E. Foster and E. McD. C. Jackson, A pre-Reformation paten. J. W. L. Glaisher, English pottery. M. R. James, Paintings formerly at Worcester Priory; Sculptures on the south portal of the Abbey Church at Malmesbury; Sculptures at Lincoln Cathedral. C. E. Sayle, A tinder-box attributed to Shakespeare. W. G. Searle, A Medal of Justinian I.

Proceedings, 4 July, 1901, to 7 August, 1902. With Communications, No. XLIII. pp. 169—292. Illus. 19. 5s. net.

C. P. Allix, St Mary's Church, Swaffham Prior. H. G. Fordham, A supposed Romano-British Settlement at Odsey. J. W. L. Glaisher, Nottingham Ware and Sgraffiato Ware. A. C. Haddon, The Evolution of the Cart; A pre-Christian Cross from North Ireland; Stages and rejects in the manufacture of Stone Implements. W. A. Harding, Delf Pharmaceutical Ware. T. McK. Hughes, Potters' field at Horningsea; Potters' field near Jesus College; Box of Weights and Scales for testing Moidores; A Kaffir Pillow; War Ditches near Cherry Hinton; Excavations at Boxworth and Knapwell; Village of Romanized Britons on the Cam; On modifications of design on an Indian Cloth; The Remains of the Dog, Prehistoric, Roman and Mediæval, found near Cambridge; Ancient Horse-shoes; A Turf-parer from Westmoreland; Excavations in the Market Place; Arbury. M. R. James, Sepulchral Brass of St Henry of Finland; A Legend of St Stephen; St Urith of Chittlehampton. Mrs Lewis, A visit to the Coptic Monasteries of Egypt. E. J. Rapson, Archæological Explorations of Dr Stein in Chinese Turkestan.

Proceedings, 14 October, 1902, to 18 May, 1903. With Communications, No. XLIV. pp. 293—498 end. Plates XVIII—XXIII and 21 other Illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.

H. D. Catling, Apostle Spoons. J. W. Clark, Exeter Cathedral Library and Two pieces of furniture; Two Wheel Desks; W. Cole's description of the University Library (Rotheram's East Room). J. W. E. Conybeare, Objects found at Barrington. F. M. Cornford, Sibyl Fresco at Cortina d'Ampezzo. H. G. Fordham, Bronze Object from Guilden Morden. J. E. Foster, Charter relating to Anglesey Abbey. C. J. B. Gaskoin, University Wills at Peterborough. T. McK. Hughes, War Ditches near Cherryhinton. W. O'F. Hughes and J. E. Foster, Pre-Reformation Paten. H. Hurrell, Roman Objects from Hauxton Mill. E. H. Minns, Dissolution of Thornton Curtois. W. B. Redfern, Metal Exhibits. C. E. Sayle, Hospital of St John, Duxford; Mortuary Roll of the Abbess of Lillechurch. W. W. Skeat, Place-names of Huntingdonshire. A. C. Yorke, Wooden knife-handle (Sæc. xiv), Bone Crucifix.

PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XI (N. S. V).

Proceedings, 2 November, 1903, to 30 May, 1904. With Communications, No. XLV. pp. 1—208. Illus. 9. 5s. net.

J. W. Clark, English Verses in a 15th cent. MS; University Chests. H. G. Fordham, Cambridgeshire Maps. A. R. Goddard, Ickleton Church and Priory. A. C. Haddon, Irish Folklore. C. H. Hawes, Utensils and weapons of the Sakhalin Gilyaks. E. H. Minns, Exhibition of Russian objects. W. H. Rivers, Ceremonial of the Toda Dairy. G. C. Moore Smith, Comedy of Pedantius. A. C. Yorke, Iter v and ix of Antonine.

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

Michaelmas Term. 21 October—2 December, 1907.

Monday, 21 October, 1907.

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

The Report for the year 1906-7 was presented to the Society and passed.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE work of the Society has been carried on with success during the past year but we have to deplore the deaths of many prominent and active members.

The loss to the students of History in Cambridge and elsewhere caused by the death of Miss Mary Bateson on the 30th of November has been shown by the obituary articles which have appeared in many journals both in England and abroad, and was emphasized at the meeting called to consider the form which a memorial should take. But the loss to the Society was a more personal one. Elected a member on the 19th of February, 1896, she at once interested herself in the work, and in 1901 the Charters of the Borough edited by Professor Maitland and herself were published at the joint

expense of the Town Council and of the Society. This was followed in 1903 and 1905 by the publication under her editorship of the 1st and 2nd parts of Grace Book B, as Vols. II. and III. of the Luard Memorial Series. In the early part of last year she acceded to the request of the Council and was nominated for membership of that body, to which she was duly elected. Her influence and helpfulness were immediately conspicuous, and her fellow-members were looking forward to the advantage the Society would gain from her presence, when they were so unexpectedly called on to meet at her graveside.

The death of Professor Maitland speedily followed that of his pupil and fellow-worker. It is not possible here to render due homage to his extraordinary abilities and characteristics. That has been amply done at home and abroad. He joined the Society in 1891 and, as has been above stated, edited with Miss Mary Bateson the Charters of the Borough. His decease on the 19th of December removed one of its most brilliant names from the roll of members.

The sudden close on the 22nd of January to the distinguished career of Sir Michael Foster, who had been a member since 1885, carried off one who had done much for Cambridge, but whose activities were mainly directed to other fields of study than that of Archæology.

The death of Edward Milligen Beloe of King's Lynn on the 22nd of March has made a great gap in the ranks of students who devote themselves to the history of their native places. An antiquary by heredity, he very early began his researches into the antiquities of King's Lynn and its neighbourhood, on which he became the recognized authority. In the midst of all his occupations as a lawyer in large practice, and as the local antiquary, he found time to give our Society papers in 1890 on the Great Fen Road and in 1895 on the Padders' Way.

Cambridge is much the poorer by the deaths of Prof. Newton and Dr Routh both on the 7th of June last. The former was elected a member in 1877, the latter in 1887. Though he made no contributions to our transactions, Prof.

Newton took a warm interest in the Society, and made valuable additions to the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, the foster-child of the Society.

We regret also to record the death of Dr Waraker who joined the Society in 1890 and died on the 18th of August, 1907, after a long period of weakness.

In addition to these very serious losses by death, ten other members have resigned, most of them because they have left the neighbourhood, and three names have been removed on revision, making a total of 20. Fifteen new members only have been elected as compared with thirty-eight in the previous year, and the Society has therefore actually diminished in numbers from 301 to 296. There has been no change in the list of honorary members.

After the exceptionally busy Session of 1905-6 a reaction was perhaps to be expected, but the falling off in the supply of material for meetings was unsatisfactory to the responsible official. Happily this feature has not continued, as the ensuing Session promises to be a busy one. Only nine meetings were held as against twenty-four in the previous year. At these the following papers were read:

- A. C. Haddon: *The Morning Star ceremony of the Pawnee.*
May 27, 1907.
- The Messrs Hubbard: *Neolithic man on the Hills and in the Plains.*
Feb. 11, 1907.
- Prof. T. McK. Hughes: *Herculaneum from a geological aspect.*
Nov. 19, 1906.
- S. Perkins Pick: *Decay of Artistic Handicraft.*
Jan. 28, 1907.
- W. B. Redfern: *Exhibition of objects from his collection.*
Oct. 22, 1906.
- Captain Mark Sykes: *A journey in the plains of Mesopotamia, the forests of Pontus and the Highlands of Kurdistan.*
May 13, 1907.
- Baron A. von Hügel: *On the gold armilla found in Grunty Fen in 1844 and other prehistoric gold objects in the Archæological collections in the Museum.*
April 29, 1907.

- Baron A. von Hügel: *Exhibition of recent additions to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.* Oct. 22, 1906.
April 29, 1907.
- H. B. Walters: *On the Arretine Vase in the Archæological Museum.* May 27, 1907.
- Mrs Wherry: *The dancing towers of Italy.* May 13, 1907.
- Rev. C. H. Evelyn White: *On the Manuscript at Caius College containing notes of the visitation of the Archdeacon of Ely in 1284.* Feb. 25, 1907.
- Rev. A. C. Yorke: *Historical notes on Fowlmere.* Dec. 3, 1906.

Mr Redfern's exhibition of objects from his collection was of much interest as usual, including as it did a collection of guns of primitive type, and objects of local use now fast passing into oblivion.

Mr Yorke's paper on Fowlmere was excellent and the Society would willingly see more of this type. Inhabitants can collect facts relating to their own district in a way that no outsider can, and these collections become of great value.

It is somewhat remarkable that a full account of the discovery of the gold armilla in Grunty Fen in 1844 was not inserted in the Society's proceedings at the time, nor when it was purchased by subscription in 1847. It has however been possible to correct this omission from newspaper records. The illustrations, which have been published of similar objects found elsewhere, give an opportunity for interesting comparisons, whereby the date may be approximately fixed and the provenance possibly ascertained.

Mr Walters' paper on the Arretine Vase in the Museum drew attention to another interesting find made in the District.

The ms. in Caius College relating to the early ecclesiastical history of the county, on which a paper was read by Mr Evelyn White, certainly ought to be published, and it is hoped that it may be possible to arrange this. It has often been referred to by students of ecclesiastical antiquities.

The studies made by Mrs Wherry of the dancing towers of Italy interested a large audience in a folklore survival, quite unknown to most people.

Dr Haddon's power of entering into sympathetic relations with strange peoples has enabled him to make a close investigation of the ceremonial practices of the North American Indians in the tribal assemblies during his recent visit to the meeting of the Americanist Congress in Canada. This subject has for some time past created much interest among American Anthropologists, and illustrated articles have appeared in publications of many Societies there.

The attention of the learned world has been lately drawn to the proposals for the excavation of Herculaneum, and the paper by Prof. Hughes, giving the geological explanation of the catastrophe which destroyed the town and describing the way in which the buildings would be affected and the points which would require attention, excited much interest.

The Messrs Hubbard were kind enough to lecture on a subject, of which they have made a special study, and drew from dewponds and ancient trackways many suggestions as to the life histories of the early inhabitants of Britain.

Mr Pick's lecture called attention to the disappearance of the artistic spirit from many handicrafts and emphasized the necessity for something more than cheapness in products.

Captain Sykes came from Yorkshire at short notice to give an account of his travels through a part of the world almost unexplored, and interesting both from an archæological and anthropological point of view as the meeting place of the East and West and showing a curious mixture of the characteristics of both.

Other branches of the Society's work have progressed. Owing to the energy of the Curator, the fund for the building of the new Museum of Archæology and Ethnology has increased to £3367. 17s. 6d.¹ It is only a very small part of the sum required, but it is by persistence that the end desired will be attained, and it is hoped to make a further strong effort to increase the fund during the coming year. A copy of the latest report of its progress is circulated herewith.

The photographic record of the county under the care of Dr Allen continues to flourish. A report from him is in Appendix I.

¹ £7744 is the amount collected to present date June 1908.

The collection of portraits of notable persons connected with the County, University, and Borough has also increased. The number on the 1st October was 744. Among those added are:

A photograph of the portrait in the Fitzwilliam Museum of the late Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, presented by the present Chancellor.

A portrait of the late Professor Charles Cardale Babington, F.R.S., one of the founders of the Society, presented by his widow.

A mezzotint portrait of Christopher Monck, 2nd Duke of Albemarle, appointed Chancellor of the University in succession to the Duke of Monmouth.

A portrait of the late Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., presented by his widow.

A portrait of the late Professor Newton, F.R.S., presented by Miss Newton.

An oil painting of Mr James Brown, formerly postmaster of Cambridge, presented by Mrs Thomas Hunnybun.

A photograph of the portrait of Henry Kirke White by Hoppner, R.A., presented by Mr F. J. Sebley.

A mezzotint of the portrait by Beechey, R.A., of Joshua King, President of Queens' College, presented by G. B. Finch, Esq.

Card catalogues have been made, giving in three series the names, offices and other distinctions, and the colleges of the persons portrayed. This work has absorbed much time and attention. The Secretary asks members to bear in mind that additions in any shape are acceptable, whether in the form of pictures or of engravings, silhouettes or photographs.

Some excavations have been carried on in the district during the past year. The Rev. F. G. Walker continues his interest in this work and proposes in the autumn to explore the site called the Moats at Caxton, for which purpose the Council have made a grant. At the instance of Prof. Hughes, he also superintended the disinterment of several skeletons found near the War-ditches at Cherryhinton. In August last he carried out excavations in a tumulus at Lord's Bridge which resulted in the discovery of many interesting objects, the most important being a stone coffin belonging to the Romano-British period.

Prof. Hughes himself opened a tumulus on Newmarket

Heath, and instigated our member, Mr G. L. Keynes, of Pembroke College, and Mr Harold Evelyn White, of Wadham College, Oxford, to make excavations in the earth-works, called the Bulwarks, at Earith.

Arrangements for the exchange of publications have been made with the following Societies and Institutions :

Canada. The Ontario Historical Society.

France. La Société Historique et Archéologique de l'arrondissement de St Malo.

Norway. Det Kongl. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs of Trondjem.

The Secretary would be obliged if members would give him the names of other Societies with which relations might be established.

The publications have been two in number :

By J. W. Clark, M.A., F.S.A.; *The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, February 1610-11.*

The third part completing the eleventh volume of *Proceedings* (the fifth of the New Series) and containing the Transactions and Communications for the Session 1905-6. It is No. XLVII in the Series issued by the Society.

The second publication forms an exceptionally large and interesting volume of *Proceedings* to which many members and friends have contributed.

An excursion to Castle Hedingham, Little Maplestead, and Halstead took place on the 6th July. Our member, Mr Adams of Halstead, was good enough to make the local arrangements, and to offer hospitality at his house. It was attended by a party of 18. Of Castle Hedingham and Little Maplestead it is not necessary to say anything, as the history of the seat of the De Veres for seven centuries, and of the latest of the English Round Churches, has been fully recorded, but a special note must be made that in the chapel attached to the brewery at Halstead are preserved some of the furniture and internal decorations from the Church of All Hallows the Great, which stood in Thames Street, London, and was pulled down about 1858 to carry out a street improvement. The most interesting object is the font, the cover of which is the work of Grinling Gibbons.

The Society has made its usual contribution towards the purchase of local objects for the Museum, a list of which is in Appendix II.

The balance sheet showing the financial position of the Society to the 31st of December, 1906, is published with this report.

There have been a good many changes in the Council. The Rev. William George Searle has retired from the Presidency, after holding office for two years, and Dr Venn has been chosen to succeed him. Professor Rapson consented to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Bateson, and the election of Mr Ellis Hovell Minns of Pembroke College has made the number complete.

Dr Venn and Mr Fawcett attended the Congress of Archæological Societies held at Burlington House on the 3rd of July. A report of the proceedings is circulated herewith.

Mr Herbert George Fordham attended the Congress of the Belgian Archæological and Architectural Federation held at Ghent from the 2nd to the 7th of August as a delegate of the Society and will make a report of the proceedings at a future date.

The thanks of the Society are again presented to the donors of the following publications, namely to Mr W. M. Fawcett for the gift of the *Ely Diocesan Remembrancer* and *Fenland Notes and Queries* and to Mr Elliot Stock for the gift of *The Antiquary*.

Thanks have also been conveyed to Mons. E. Dupont of St Malo, who presented his tractate on "Le Mont Saint-Michel et les pays étrangers," and to Mons. Héron de Villefosse, an honorary member, who presented the following reprints of papers which appeared in archæological journals:

"Un miroir découvert à Alise,"

"A propos d'un inscription du Musée Calvet."

The accession of new members is a permanent necessity if the Society is to flourish, and friends are asked to bring its work and publications to the notice of any persons interested.

APPENDIX I.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
REPORT, 1907.

Since the last report a few valuable prints have been presented to the Record collection, and a few have been acquired by purchase. Among the new acquisitions are views of the *old* All Saints' Church previous to 1865. Many of the amateur photographers of Cambridge have negatives of important subjects, from which prints ought to be made for the County Record: but since the owners of the negatives do not use either of the permanent processes of photographic printing, it has not been possible as yet to obtain prints suitable for the Record. There is reason to believe that some hundreds of such important negatives exist; and it would be worth while to ask the owners to allow permanent prints to be made from them by a professional, the expense to be defrayed from a fund to which both the Antiquarian Society and the Photographic Club might contribute.

F. J. ALLEN.

APPENDIX II.

PURCHASES BY THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF
ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY WITH GRANTS
FROM THE COUNCIL.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

FROM THE RIVER DRIFT OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.
7 of various forms.

CELTS.

3 from Cranwich, Stoke Ferry and Weeting, Norfolk, 1 from Lakenheath Fen, Suffolk, 3 from Fordham, Swaffham Fen and Upper Hare Park, Cambs.

ADZES.

3 from Downham, Eriswell and Lakenheath, Suffolk, and 5 from Norfolk and Suffolk.

PICKS.

7 from Norfolk and Suffolk.

FABRICATORS.

8 from Norfolk and Suffolk.

KNIVES.

16 from Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, including fine specimens from Icklingham, Lakenheath and Mildenhall, Suffolk.

BORERS.

19 from Norfolk and Suffolk.

ARROWS.

Tanged and barbed.

13 from Norfolk and Suffolk, including specimens from Icklingham and Eriswell.

Tanged.

4 from Suffolk including one from West Stow.

Leaf shaped.

6 from Norfolk and Suffolk including specimens from Croxton, Norfolk, and Icklingham and Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Lozenge shaped.

3 from Undley and Tuddenham, Suffolk.

Triangular.

8 from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, including specimens from Burnt Fen, Cambs., Eriswell, Icklingham, Lakenheath, Santon Downham, Undley and West Stow, Suffolk.

Single barbed.

1 from Burnt Fen, Cambs.

JAVELIN HEADS.

Leaf shaped.

10 from Norfolk and Suffolk, including specimens from Icklingham, Mildenhall and Santon Downham, Suffolk, and Thetford, Norfolk.

3 starshaped implements from Eriswell, Suffolk, and Cranwich and Weeting, Norfolk, and resemble well-known Egyptian forms.

43 "pigmy" from Lakenheath, Suffolk.

ROMAN.

BRONZE.

3 fibulae from Lakenheath and Tuddenham, Suffolk.

A small cupshaped weight from Lakenheath, Suffolk.

GLASS.

3 beads from Eriswell and Lakenheath, Suffolk.

EARTHENWARE.

Two plain wide-mouthed urns and a quantity of fragments from Gloucester Street, Cambridge.

SAXON.

BRONZE.

A thin metal disc with an incised pattern and 5 bosses.

MEDIÆVAL AND LATER.

BRONZE.

An oval seal, with the device of St Margaret and inscribed, found at Eriswell, Suffolk, and a finger ring found at Manea, Cambs.

Half an annular brooch, a button and 10 buckles found at Lakenheath, Suffolk.

Two thimbles and a key from the same place.

A double-ended pestle found at Cambridge.

IRON.

Two long door keys from Brandon, Suffolk, and Chesterton, Cambs.

Two cabinet keys from Kingston, Cambs.

A door lock from Madingley, Cambs.

A pewter chalice (c. 1630-1650) from Hail Weston, Hunts.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED 1906-7.

1906. Oct. 15. John Charrington, M.A.
Arthur Byars Day.
Herbert Somerton Foxwell, M.A.
Cecil Home Nicoll.
- Nov. 15. Very Rev. Monsignor Arthur Stapylton Barnes.
Miss Alice Greenwood.
Miss Bertha Surtees Phillpotts.
- Dec. 3. Edward James Rapson, M.A., *Professor of Sanskrit*.
Charles Stephenson Squires.
1907. Feb. 4. Mrs Georgette Bendall.
Mrs Maria Elizabeth Grove.
Rev. Richard Winkfield.
- April 22. Miss Ellen Annette McArthur.
- May 6. Louis Camille Von Glehn, M.A.
20. William Cutlack.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1906.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
1906, Jan. 1. Balance brought forward			18 4 2	Publications, XII., Printing			49 7 4
Annual Subscriptions:				" " " " " "			26 9 4
Current (202)	212 2 0			" " " " " "			25 13 6
Arrears (18)	18 18 0			Proceedings, XLIII., "			44 16 5
	—		231 0 0	List of Members			17 16 9
Life Members (2)			21 0 0	Miscellaneous			31 3 2
Interest on £700 G. E. R. 4 per cent.				Books, Stationery, &c.			
Debiture Stock, January	13 6 0			" " " " " "			12 15 3
July	13 6 0			" " " " " "			2 0
Interest on Deposit Account			26 12 0	Papers and Lectures expenses			12 13 3
Sale of Publications:			3 6 1	Museum of Ethnology and Archaeology, Local Ac-			6 9 4
Macmillan & Bowes	7 19 1			" " " " " "			50 0 0
Deighton Bell & Co.	4 19 1			Excavations at Fowlinere per Rev. A. C. Yorke			6 7 4
	—		12 18 2	Payments to Attendants			
Luard Memorial (Grace Books):				" " " " " "			1 7 6
University Press Warehouse	41 9 5			Clerical Assistance per Secretary			6 7 6
Macmillan & Bowes	21 12 0			Postages per Secretary			20 17 6
	—		63 1 5	Miscellaneous payments:—			8 6 10
				Hattersley for Teas			3 18 9
				Carriage per Secretary			3 0 0
				Collection of Portraits per Secretary			12 3 0
				London Excursion			6 8 0
				Sundries			9 0 0
				" " " " " "			14 0 0
				" " " " " "			10 0 0
				" " " " " "			2 2 0
				Cheque Books (2)			6 7 7
				Dec. 31, 1906. Balance carried forward			10 0 0
							62 16 0
							£376 1 10

Audited, and found to agree with the Bank Pass Book and Vouchers, showing a credit balance of £62. 16s. 0d.

Signed, J. B. PEACE }
 GEORGE KETT } *Auditors.*

Professor HUGHES then read the following paper :

“ ON THE EXCAVATIONS IN KING'S LANE.”

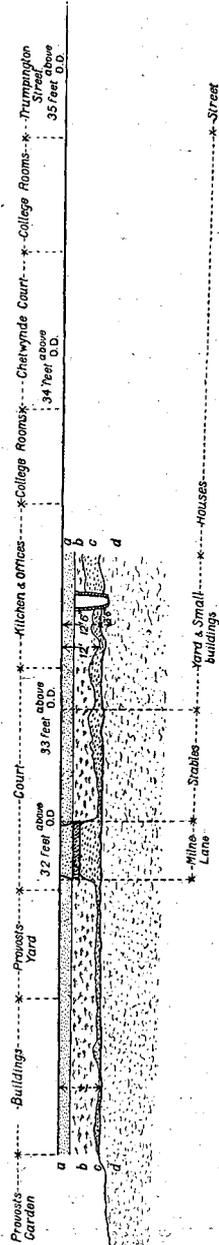
A very interesting section has recently been exposed in the course of digging the foundations for the extension of King's College on the south side of King's Lane.

The whole of the corner between King's Lane and Queens' Lane, where the King's College stables stood, and a considerable portion of the area west of Queen's Lane, have been altogether cleared out down to the gravel, and thus we have had an opportunity of examining the growth of the made ground and soil and reading the history of that part of old Cambridge in the most trustworthy records, that is to say in the earth which has been heaped up by natural and artificial agencies and has held safely buried in it the relics of successive ages of occupation of the site.

It will perhaps be as well to enquire first of all what we can learn from written documents respecting the area and of course we first consult the Architectural History of Cambridge by Willis and Clark. Here we find the site marked as that of Le Boreshede (vol. iv. plan 13 fig. 3) and if we turn to the description (vol. i. p. 345) we shall find that “the Founder also commenced the acquisition of property to the south of Plot's Lane by conveying to the College in 1444 a tavern called ‘Le Boreshede,’ which seems to have been situated at the corner of that lane and Queens' Lane.” Old King's Lane, or Nut Lane, or Plutes Lane, it will be noticed, did not coincide exactly with the modern King's Lane, but ran into Queens' Lane about the same place where King's Lane now joins it. So we are certainly excavating on the site of the old Boar's Head acquired by King's about the middle of the 15th century.

Queens' Lane coincides, at this point at any rate, exactly with the ancient way known as Milne Street, whether so called from its leading to the King's Mill, or, as conjectured by

FIG. 1.



- (a) Levelled ground of recent date.
- (b) Old mediæval made ground.
- (c) Mammoth gravel.
- (d) Gault.

Dr Stokes, perhaps from a number of small private horse mills along it, does not matter for our present enquiry.

The area now excavated extends from the terrace of gravel which determined the position of Pease Hill, Market Hill, and High Street—now King's Parade—down the slope towards the river, nearly to where the alluvium comes on below the made ground behind Bodley's new buildings (*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* vol. XI. 1907, p. 393).

Gravel was dug from very early times along the western slope of this terrace, and into the irregular hollows and pits thus formed rubbish was shot, while, before any extensive buildings were erected on the site, the whole was levelled up with material carted from a distance. A very interesting fact was observed when the excavation was carried into the street now known as Queens' Lane. The gravel had not been removed below it and none of the early mediæval pottery, such as was found abundantly in the made ground on either side, occurred under the roadway. The obvious inference is that we had there the exact line of the ancient Milne Street, which ran along the dry margin of the gravel terrace and had coarse metal laid on it only in later times when it was necessary to keep it up to the level of the ground raised artificially on either side of it. Nearly opposite the subway from the college there was a well sunk through the superficial deposits into the gault. It had but little water in it, and, when emptied, filled but slowly. The water was obtained from the base of the gravel and this has been locally much dried of recent years by drainage operations, so that it is probable that, when the well was made, a larger supply was obtained. The well was sunk through the older black earth (*b*) but was covered by the newer rubbish (*a*) which was laid on during the last levelling of the ground to a depth of about 3 feet. I was unable to ascertain that any objects had been found in the well. The only clue to the date is in the steining, which was of clunch for about three-fourths of its depth, below which it was lined with bricks, and these were the old red two-inch bricks which are said to have gone out of use in the 18th century. This however does not fix the date, as the bricks like the clunch may have been obtained from old buildings.

The clunch was roughly trimmed into shape and sometimes, when the fragment was large, it was dressed so as to accommodate itself to the curvature of the side of the well. One fragment was part of a pillar about 14 inches in diameter and on the surface of this names and figures were cut (see Pl. VI), such as are commonly found on the softer stones in any school or church or other place of public resort. We should have been glad if the practice had in this case preserved a date. The well is obviously much more recent than the black earth with pottery through which it has been sunk, and the thin bricks, if then new, would carry us back 150 or 200 years, but the fragment of clunch was part of a building pulled down before that time, and the graffiti seem as if they had been made when the pillar was standing. What building it came from is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps from St John's Church on the north, perhaps from some Carmelite ruins on the south-west or perhaps from quite a different part of the town.

Mr Arthur Gray of Jesus College sends me the following interesting note on the graffiti.

"I read the lighter scratch as Jordan (a very common name in mediæval times) but you may remember that I first read it Johan, and I think this is right. In my *Nunnery of St Radegund Charters* No. 113c is a deed of one John Elys—Henry VI. 27. The bigger scratch is certainly Elys. The date curiously corresponds with that which I assigned to the style of writing, latish 15th century, and corresponds with the date of the demolition of St John's Church."

These points come out very well on the photograph (Pl. VI) for which I am indebted to the skill of Mr Cecil H. Nichols.

We now turn to the objects found in the black earth, which are of much higher antiquity and of great interest.

First we notice that the mode of occurrence of the lower part of this soil indicates, not so much that it was carried from a distance to fill up depressions, as that it is the gradual growth of soil in rubbish pits or middens. Its character does not suggest that it was derived from many different sources, for there was not the great variety, nor the heaps and layers of pottery and household rubbish which we so commonly find on similar sites, but the broken ware occurred sporadically through the soil.



Next as to its age. There was not as far as I saw or could ascertain any trace of fayence or porcelain, *i.e.* no delft, no china. These classes of ware came in, I am informed by Dr Glaisher, in the 16th century and therefore this bit of negative evidence points to an early date for the deposits.

There were a few odds and ends, such as a tobacco pipe, which had evidently fallen in from the top soil.

The absence of metal was remarkable. There was no tool or instrument nor any indication that there had been iron which had rusted away. The only iron object found was a horse shoe and this had nothing very distinctive about it. It was a broad shoe tapering to the heels with apparently eight nails but no calkins.

There were very few bones compared with what one usually finds in the rubbish around mediæval houses. Those I saw belonged to horse, ox, pig, and sheep, broken as we generally find them in kitchen refuse. The ox was of the small domesticated breed derived chiefly from *Bos longifrons*, and the sheep was of the old horned breed.

There was also a portion of the antler of red deer sawn off, and showing marks of the saw on the shank higher up, where there is a circular hole bored through the antler similar to another hole in the flat area near the top, near which the antler is ground or whittled off.

There is one small piece of stained glass, not whole coloured but with the colour burnt on to the surface.

A very pretty bit of Venetian glass highly iridescent and covered with bubble-like protuberant ornamentation is exactly like some exhibited in the Colchester Museum where it is referred to the 15th century.

The most interesting objects, however, are the potsherds, which, by variety of texture, form, and ornamentation, defy description. There is plenty of the rough plain red, brown and grey coarse ware, with small calcined chips of flint in it, also black cooking pots, fine close textured grey jugs and other vessels and urns, often with burnished ornament; all of which are undistinguishable from vessels commonly found associated with Roman remains. But here we have nothing distinctively

Roman. No Samian—no Durobrivian—no coins, and on the other hand there are plenty of examples of vessels showing a gradual change from those which resemble Roman types into a new kind of ware, which is never found with Roman remains but is associated with mediæval objects. These are all mixed up with ordinary mediæval glazed ware till in the upper layers the whole facies is different, and we seek for analogies not so much among the vessels of Roman origin but among the foreign ware still found in the Low Countries and in the south of Europe.

It is not as though this were a solitary example of the mixture of several types of pottery. We have around Cambridge plenty of examples of purely Roman remains, including in this of course Romanized British, as for instance at Chesterford¹ and the area round St Sepulchre's². We have in all probability at Horningsea³ an example of a pottery carried on from Roman far down into post-Roman times. We have in and around Cambridge plenty of examples of the ware used by the people whom the Normans found here and of those who have continuously occupied the same sites ever since.

I have already⁴ so often urged the improbability of the Roman types of pottery being given up, and adduced conclusive evidence from excavations in the neighbourhood that it was not, that I will not go into that question again, but merely point out that we appear to have in this new section at King's another example from ancient laystalls of the continuity with gradual modification in respect of domestic ware from Roman times to the present day.

Many unusual forms occur among the vessels, for instance a long spouted vessel of black and red ware with a coarse green glaze which looks like a rough sauce boat, and a large red earthenware unglazed shallow pan with an elongated lip or spout.

There are pieces of very large heavy vessels of black ware surrounded with handle-like loops as if for passing a cord

¹ *Proc. Hunts. and Cambs. Arch. Soc.* Vol. II. 1907, p. 125.

² *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* Vol. XI. p. 410.

³ *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* Vol. VI. 1885, p. xxxii; Vol. X. 1901, p. 174.

⁴ *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* Vol. VIII. 1892, pp. 22, 255; Vol. XI. p. 435; *Archæol. Journ.* Vol. LIX. 1902, pp. 219, 237.

through, and roughly ornamented with bands of clay laid on and symmetrically impressed finger marks. Some of these were probably not less than 18 inches in diameter.

There were some highly ornamented jugs. One of these was deeply marked with perforations along the handle, which was made more secure by having the clay of the body of the jug driven into the attached handle when soft.

Another was ornamented with drops of green or brown glaze symmetrically covering the surface and overlapping like scales or feathers.

On the west side of Queens' Lane the ground had been more recently disturbed. In the deep trench in the south-west corner at a depth of about 10 feet a number of human bones occurred irregularly, as if the skeleton had been dug up during previous excavations and the bones had been thrown in again. There were some deep foundations of walls here and a great thickness of made ground, much of which has probably been laid on since the interment was made, so that we must not infer that the original grave was 10 feet deep. The site here approaches the burying ground of the Carmellites.

One specimen is unique in my experience and so I must state the evidence as to its position in these excavations. Mr Hill, the clerk of the works, himself extracted portions of it from the same ground in which the human bones were found. This as I have pointed out had been disturbed in the course of laying foundations in times later than the accumulation of the laystall. The workmen brought me a piece among other ancient fragments, which, when cleaned, I found could be fitted on to the vessel. In the Colchester Museum Dr Laver and Mr Arthur Wright showed me early mediæval pottery of the same type. The fragment consists of the neck and upper part of the bowl of a large jug in reddish grey ware covered with a heavy dark green glaze. A rounded handle curves from rim to bowl opposite which there is a straight spout in the corresponding position. Between these, placed two on either side of the vessel, in high relief are four knights on horseback with battlement-like helmets and long Norman shields covering the body from neck to ankle.

Monday, 28 October 1907.

Professor SKEAT in the Chair.

The Rev. J. B. PEARSON, D.D., read papers on

1. A slinger's leaden bullet from Nauportus (Tacitus, *Ann.* i. 20) now Oberlaibach, Carniola.
2. On the legend of the Argo as connected with the same locality.

ON A SLINGER'S LEADEN BULLET.

Tacitus, *Annals*, i. 20, in his account of the mutiny of the army in Pannonia at the beginning of the reign of Tiberius, mentions that they burnt Nauportus, now admitted to be Ober Laibach, about 12 miles in a direct line S.W. from the considerable town of Laibach, anciently Aemona, in the Austrian crown-land of Carniola. I was given by the burgomaster of Ober Laibach, in May last, three leaden bullets of a sort often found there: one I have given to your Museum, and I now exhibit it.

Lucretius in his poem, vi. 178, 9, has these lines:

“Omnia motu Perculefacta vides ardescere, plumbea vero Glans etiam *longo cursu* volvenda liquescit.” He died B.C. 52. In Ovid, *Met.* xiv. 825, we find a similar statement, and also in Lucan and Seneca, all three within a century or nearly so, of Lucretius. Creech, a little ‘previous,’ questions the physical fact of a bullet melting: but that it would become very hot and so pliant may be admitted. The word *σφενδονή* in *Iliad*, N. 600, means a ‘bandage,’ but Herodotus speaks of two thousand slingers: Xenophon in his *Anabasis*, III. 3. 17, says they used lead for bullets; and Strabo, in his account of the

Balearic Islands (III. 168), says the people were so practised in the use of the sling, of which they had three lengths for different distances, that they did not give their boys their loaf till they had hit it from a sling. Most will remember the left-handed men of Benjamin who could sling stones at a hair's breadth, and not miss! Judg. xx. 16, and the story of David and Goliath: as the specific gravity of lead is at least four times that of an ordinary stone, the advantage of the metal is obvious.

Smith's *Dict. of Antiquities* has an engraving of a slinger, 'funditor,' from Trajan's column at Rome.

Monday, 4 November 1907.

J. W. CLARK, M.A., Registry of the University, in the Chair.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A. (Jesus College) read a paper on the following subject:

THE DUAL ORIGIN OF THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

This paper has been published as No. I of the New Series, Quarto Publications.

Monday, 18 November 1907.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

Mons. LE BRAZ, Professor of French Literature at the University of Rennes, Brittany, delivered a lecture in French, illustrated with lantern slides, entitled

LA BRETAGNE ET SA LITTÉRATURE.

Thursday, 28 November 1907.

EXCURSION ROUND OLD CAMBRIDGE.

The Society this afternoon made an excursion which is a novel one in the history of its proceedings. Avoiding almost entirely University and Ecclesiastical buildings, it devoted its attention to the more homely side of Cambridge architecture, affording great enjoyment to the 62 members who took part in the walk round some of the older parts of Cambridge.

The Barn in Shelley Row.

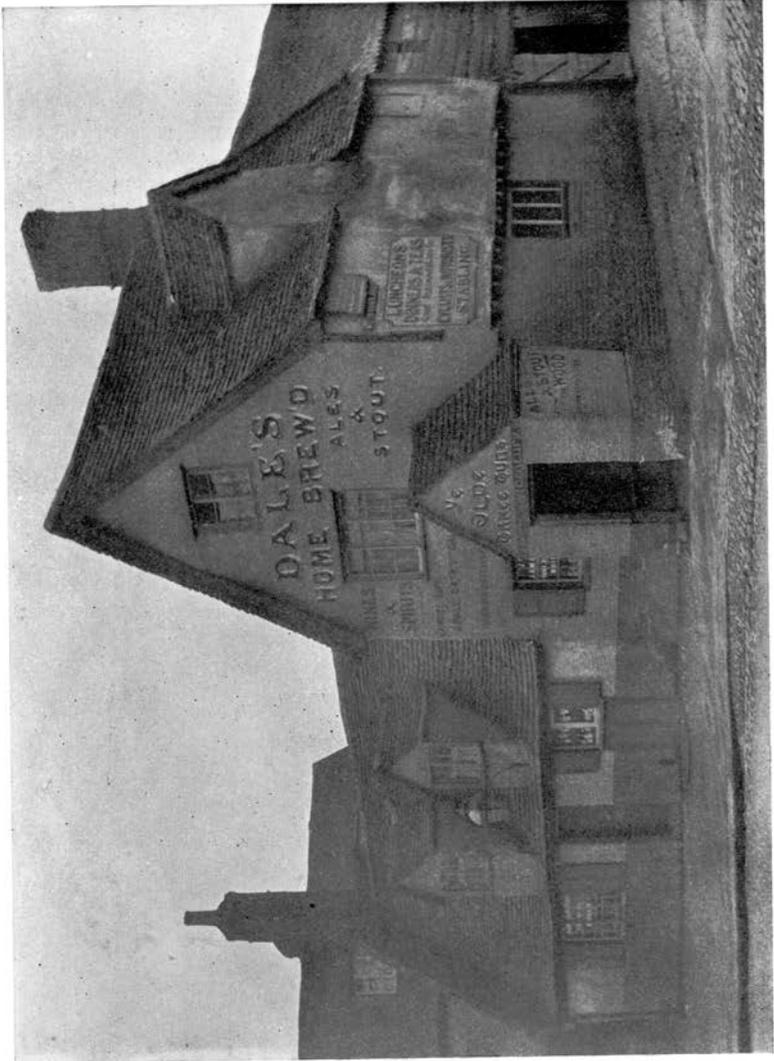
The first building inspected was the Barn in Shelley Row, that was used by the French prisoners, captured during the Peninsular War (1808-14), as a resting place on their march from the south of England to the great prison at Norman Cross in Huntingdonshire.

Old Three Tuns Inn (Pl. VII).

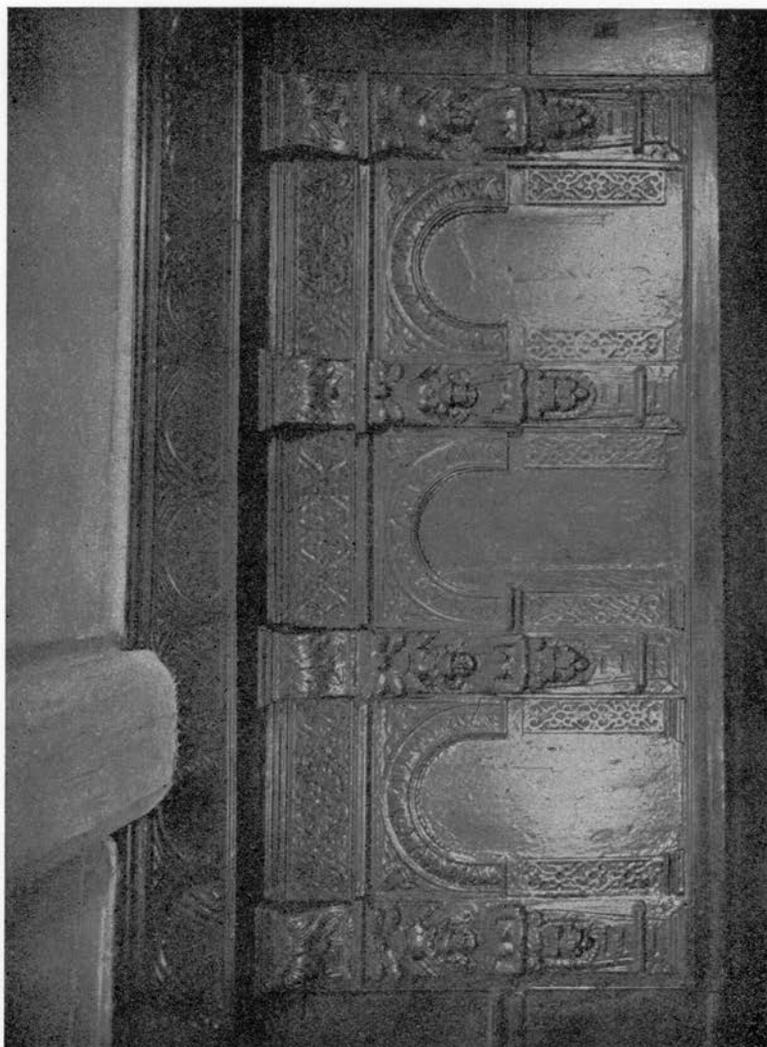
The old Three Tuns Inn, opposite the Shire Hall, was next visited. This old Inn dates back to the 16th century, and, apart from its quaint architecture, is noteworthy because of two of its former visitors.

Dick Turpin, who was born at Hempstead, Essex, in 1705, and was successively, or simultaneously, a butcher's apprentice, cattle-lifter, smuggler, house-breaker, highwayman and horse-thief, and hanged at York on 10th April 1739 for the murder of an Epping Forest keeper, was accustomed to sleep at this Inn on his visits to Cambridge. He occupied a bedroom at the top of a building at the back of the house. This room was destroyed by reason of its dilapidated state just a fortnight before the Society's visit.

Samuel Pepys, the other noted visitor, the celebrated Diarist and Secretary to the Navy (Feb. 23, 1632-33—May 26th, 1703), records in his diary, Feb. 24, 1659-60, that he put up at the Three Tuns, and drank many healths to the King.



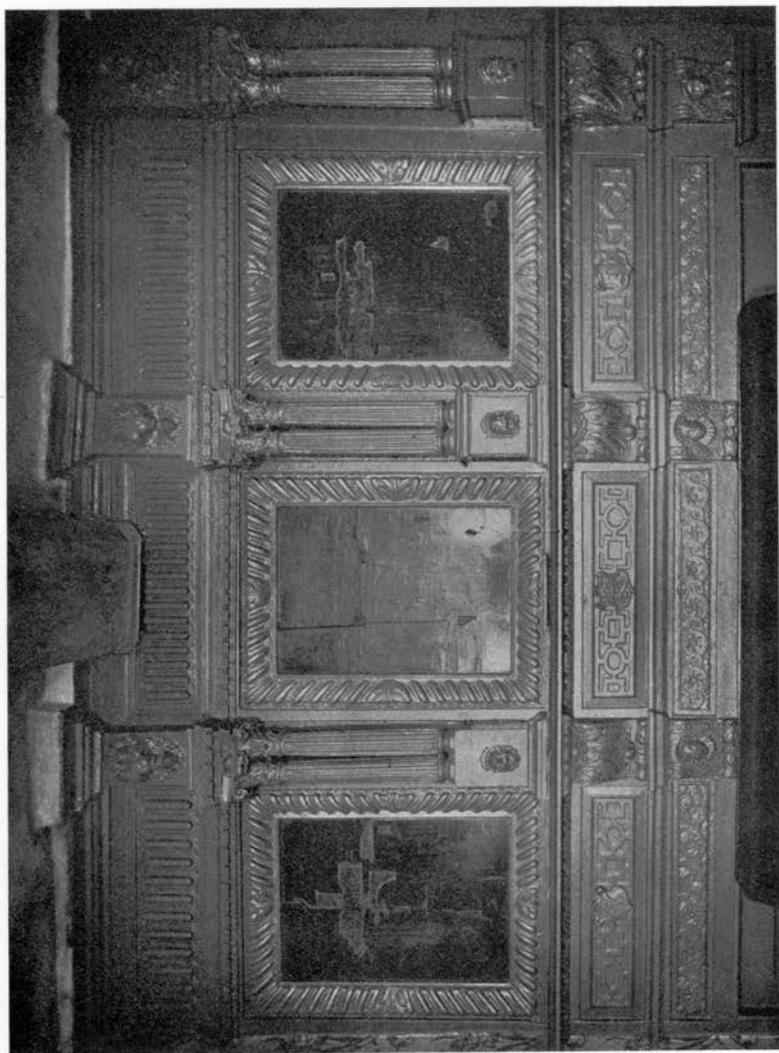
The Old Three Tuns Inn, Cambridge.



Mantelpiece at Old Cross Keys Inn, Cambridge.



Tombstone in St Clement's Churchyard, Cambridge.



Mantelpiece at No. 3 Sussum's Yard,
Part of Old Red Lion Inn, Cambridge.

The Old Cross Keys Inn.

Passing down Bridge Street, the Old Cross Keys Inn next attracted attention. This is a fine example of 16th century work. The interior contains some good oak panelling, and a beautiful carved oak mantelpiece of which an illustration is given (Pl. VIII).

In passing the Old White Horse Inn the hiding hole in the chimney of the sitting-room was noticed, also the house of Edward Storey (buried at Great St Mary's Church, Feb. 5, 1692-3) formerly an Alderman of Cambridge, the Founder of Storey's Charity, now occupied by Messrs Warrington as a butcher's shop.

St Clement's Vicarage.

This house, on the site of Harleston Hostel, was the next place of interest. Thompson's Lane was called Harleston Lane until the latter part of the 18th century, when its present title was given it through the influence of a resident named Thompson. The house traditionally called the Vicarage is the old house now numbered 8 Portugal Place. The latter name was derived from the fact that some Portuguese coins were once found there by workmen when excavating in that street. The peculiar tombstone (Pl. IX) in the churchyard is thought worthy of record.

It is not generally known that the haymarket for Cambridge used to be held outside St Clement's Church, and that fact accounts for the great number of public houses which existed, or now remain, in that locality.

Old Red Lion Inn.

Crossing the road from St Clement's Vicarage the Society then examined what remains of the Old Red Lion Inn, also said to have been frequented by Dick Turpin. In a cottage, No. 3 Sussum's Yard, there is the very fine carved oak mantelpiece, dated 1594, which is here depicted (Pl. X). It was probably erected by one of the Vinter family.

The last house visited was No. 12 Trinity Street, formerly Messrs Foster's Bank, and now the Oriental Café. The woodwork of this old house, especially a mantelpiece in a room on the ground floor, is good.

Monday, 2 December 1907.

EDGAR TERRY ADAMS, Esq. in the chair.

BARON ANATOLE VON HÜGEL, Curator of the Museum of General Archæology and of Ethnology, then exhibited and described recent additions to the Museum.

The Baron stated that in one evening it was impossible to show, far less describe, more than a selection of what had been added to the collections in 1907; but though this proved an encouraging increase, the want of space for exhibits was the cause of the University losing so many valuable gifts, and this deplorable state of affairs must continue and grow worse until the new building had been erected.

Among the most noteworthy objects shown, the following may be mentioned:

From the *Archæological Section*:

STONE: A large, leaf-shaped dagger with nicked sides from Lakenheath, the largest local example of this typically British form obtained during the twenty-five years' existence of the Museum; a large number of fine arrow-heads representative of many forms; borers, celts, adzes, fabricators, etc.; and a large oval pebble with central perforation, resembling one of the forms of stone heads fitted to New Guinea clubs and for which similar purpose this local example may well have been fashioned. Cambridgeshire and adjacent counties. Presented by* *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

BRONZE: An exceptionally small dagger-blade with perforated expanding base; three looped, socketed celts, one decorated; and a minute chisel. Lakenheath. **The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

Three Gaulish 'cloak-fasteners' of bronze, a large example, and a pair of smaller examples with similarly decorated oblong centres and lateral curved hooks; two small Roman bronze fibulæ; one circular with conical boss, and one bow-shaped; and a finely moulded bronze implement of much later date, of the kind usually known as pastry cutters, with S-shaped arm, rowel-like wheel, and wide curved knife-blade, Gergovia (site of Gaulish town), Clermont-Ferrand; a stout Roman spoon of speculum metal, with circular bowl and cylindrical pointed handle, La Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme; a large, decorated bowl of fine red Samian, with potter's stamp 'COCI OFIC,' from the Roman kilns of Lezoux, P.-de-D.; a diminutive, two-handed, urn-shaped vessel decorated with four raised medallions showing

* An asterisk denotes that the objects have not been presented directly, but have been purchased with money subscribed to the Museum Accessions Fund.

mythical scenes, etc., Chamalières, P.-de-D.; and a large, finely decorated bronze (tinned) Merovingian buckle, of very similar design to a buckle found in the Saxon burial ground of St. John's College Cricket Field, 1888 (*Fourth Annual Report of the Museum*, No. 30, I.). Soissons, Aisne, France.

**Mrs Walter K. Foster.*

A set of finely decorated cinerary urns from local Saxon burial grounds restored in the Museum; and a mounted series of bone combs found in Saxon urns, which though fragmentary illustrate most of the known forms.

Various donors.

A series of iron keys of distinct design of the 16th and 17th centuries, some with ornate bows, showing the evolution of the modern form of key. Clermont-Ferrand and neighbourhood; and

A set of objects, obtained in farm-houses by the donor in the higher Puy-de-Dôme district, which are no longer in actual use, or are being rapidly superseded by modern forms: viz. an oblong frame with cross bars, called *La Servante*, the carved face of which bears the date 1781—formerly used for keeping the bed clothes in position; a narrow oblong board carved in openwork with various devices, to which when hung from a joist the iron lamp, similar in pattern to a Scotch cruise, is suspended; two lamps, one of iron, and one of tin; two distaffs, one a slim stick terminating in a pear-shaped head of basket-work, and one a plain forked stick with two slim, roughly turned spindles; four small, finely carved frames with perforated vertical bars, formerly used for braiding waistbands (similar contrivances are used by the Irish, the Red Indians and other peoples); a minute, cylindrical iron mortar, and wooden pestle for pounding snuff; a small sickle for pruning vines (? 18th century), the blade being decorated in openwork and the bone handle with metal bands; a pair of hand-plaited woollen garters formerly used by girls when wearing the country costume with short petticoat; snuff-boxes, etc. **The Baroness A. von Hügel and other donors.*

The cylindrical socketed head of a staff, cast in copper, with openwork finial, decorated with many figures of various birds including the toucan and humming bird. Peru. *The Curator.*

From the *Ethnological Section*:

AFRICA: *Kibuka*, the War God of the Baganda, with royal leopard skin, stool, shields, knife, etc., from the god's ruined shrine in the Mawokota District (figured and described in *Man*, 1907); four remarkable objects called *Balongo* or *Mulongo* (charms, consisting of relics of deceased kings) preserved in temples by the Baganda people under the name of *Lubare* (i.e. the Deity); and a selected set of dairy utensils, weapons, personal ornaments, charms, etc., of the Bahima, a cow tribe of the Enkole, and of neighbouring tribes (figured and described in the *Jour. of the Royal Anth. Inst.* of 1907). Collected by the donor, *the Rev. J. Roscoe, C.M.S.*

A set of weapons, horse-trappings, etc., from Abyssinia and neighbouring districts. *H. Weld-Blundell, Esq.*

Weapons of the Wakikuyu tribe, Nairobi District. British East Africa. *George P. Bradney, B.A.*

ASIA: A collection of miscellaneous objects including ornaments, lamps, vessels of various kinds, spoons, etc., in brass and other materials from various parts of India. *Mrs Bendall*;

A large, round bowl of green stone, with flattened lid and base, ground and polished; an oblong box of white marble incised with official marks; an iron lock and key; and an inscribed charm with 'cash' pendants, taken from the gable of a house. Korea. **Professor Bevan.*

AUSTRALIA: A collection of spears, throwing sticks, boomerangs, and personal ornaments including a widow's 'symbol of mourning,' i.e. a heavy, cap-shaped object, the result of repeated coatings of pipe clay, with which the head of the mourner was plastered. Melville Island, and North and South Australia. This collection is the fourth of its kind, which *R. H. Marten, M.D.*, Gonville and Caius College, has generously presented to the University.

A series of decorated spears and other objects from various parts of Australia. *J. B. Andrews, Esq.*

OCEANIA: A set of clubs with heavy, roughly shaped stone heads of unusual forms. Romilly Sound, New Guinea. *W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., Sc.D.*

Two chief's maces with shell: inlaid shafts—one with oval stone head in wickerwork covering, and one (head missing) with handle end carved in the form of two human masks (figured and described in *Man*, 1908). Only ten other examples of similar maces are recorded, and four of these are in a private collection. A battle-axe with an American iron head and shell-inlaid shaft; a club of very unusual form (? Croton leaf), with slim, expanding blade, and shaft decorated with cane lashing in a diamond pattern; a wickerwork shield, and other objects from the Solomon Islands. **Professor Bevan.*

Two 'horned' clubs, one with unusual carving; and two bows. Fiji. *The Rev. C. Taylor, D.D., Master of St John's College.*

A stout club with lanceolate head, covered with elaborate carving, showing human figures, birds, turtles, fish, etc. Friendly Islands. This club for the last century in the possession of the late Mr Charles Smith, of Merton Abbey, was obtained during Captain Cook's first expedition, 1768-1771. *Deposited by the Curator.*

Two ceremonial spears with serrated blades of distinct patterns, one an exceptionally large and fine example. Hervey Islands. **J. Venn, Sc.D., F.R.S., President of the Society.*

(Complete lists of the Accessions of the year are given in the Annual Reports of the Society and of the Antiquarian Committee.)

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings, 31 October, 1904, to 22 May, 1905. With Communications, No. XLVI. pp. 209—284. Plates X—XV and 19 other illustrations. 5s. net.

T. D. Atkinson, A Survey of the King's Ditch, Cambridge, in 1629; Consecration Crosses in East Anglian Churches. F. C. Burkitt, Some Heidelberg Autographs. H. C. Catling, Loggan's *Habitus Academici*. H. L. H. Duckworth, Gable Decorations in Marken Island. W. J. Evans, A gold hawking whistle. J. E. Foster, Hobson's connection with Hobson's Watercourse; On a badge of the Cambridge Volunteers of 1798. T. McK. Hughes, Roman Pavement from Landwade; Second Report on Arbury; Bone Harpoons from Kunda, Esthonia. A. J. Pell, Bronze objects found at Wilburton, 1882. W. B. Redfern, Elizabethan Bushel-Measure belonging to the Corporation of Cambridge; The so-called University Butter-Measure; On a gold hawking whistle belonging to W. J. Evans. Sir R. Temple, The Practical value of Anthropology. G. E. Wherry, A village tragedy of fifty years ago.

OCTAVO SERIES.

XXXVI. CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLACE-NAMES. By the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D. pp. 80. 1901. 3s. 6d. net.

XXXVIII. THE VERSES FORMERLY INSCRIBED ON THE TWELVE WINDOWS IN THE CHOIR OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. Edited by M. R. JAMES, Litt.D. pp. 42. 1901. 2s. net.

XXXIX. CAMBRIDGE GILD RECORDS. Edited by MARY BATESON, with a preface by the Rev. W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D. pp. 176. 1903. 7s. 6d. net.

XL. ANNALS OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, by JOHN CAIUS. Edited by J. VENN, Sc.D. pp. xiii + 431. 1904. 15s. net.

XLI. THE CHAPLAINS AND THE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE (1256—1568). By the Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D. pp. viii + 100 + 5 plates. 1906. 5s. net.

XLII. THE PLACE-NAMES OF BEDFORDSHIRE. By the Rev. Professor W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D. 3s. 6d. net. For PLACE-NAMES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE see No. XXXVI and PLACE-NAMES OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE *Proceedings* No. XLIV.

XLIII. THE RIOT AT THE GREAT GATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1610—11. By J. W. CLARK, M.A., F.S.A., Registrar of the University. pp. xxvi + 42 + 1 plate. 1906. 2s. 6d. net.

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Not gratuitous to members.

LUARD MEMORIAL SERIES: RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY. To be completed in about five volumes, 8vo. Subscribers, 21s. Members of the Society, 15s.

Vol. I. "GRACE BOOK A," CONTAINING THE PROCTORS' ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FOR THE YEARS 1454—1488. Edited by STANLEY M. LEATHES, M.A. pp. xlv + 276. 1897.

"Many a biographer who has grieved over the fact that Cooper's *Athene* began in 1500 and no earlier will find in Grace Book A a most precious appendix."—*Athenæum*.

Vol. II. "GRACE BOOK B," Part I, 1488—1511. Edited by MARY BATESON. pp. xxvii + 309. 1903.

Vol. III. "GRACE BOOK B," Part II. Edited by MARY BATESON. 1905.

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