

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

OCTOBER 1921—MAY 1922

WITH

### Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY

No. LXXII.

BEING THE TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

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# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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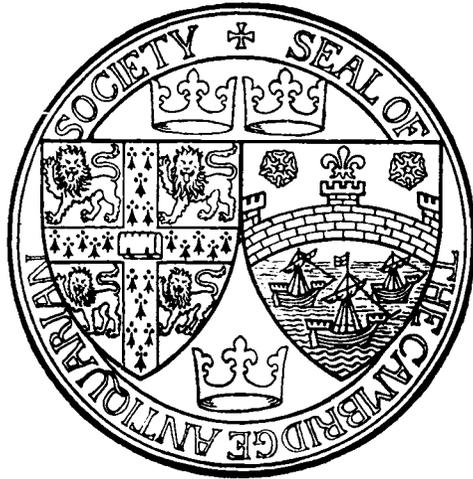
Proceedings Vol. XXIII, 1920-21. With Communications and Report, No. LXXI. pp. 1-91. Plates I-VIII, map, and other illustrations. Price 10s. *net*.

Printed papers: Brindley, H. H., M.A., F.S.A., An Unpublished Letter to Colbert in 1677 from a correspondent in London. Fox, Cyril, Anglo-Saxon Monumental Sculpture in the Cambridge District. Nance, R. Morton, Killicks; a Study in the Evolution of Anchors. Stokes, Rev. H. P., LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A., Cambridgeshire "Forests."

**CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY  
PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS**

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

VOL. XXIV.



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VOL. XVIII.

1921—1922.

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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Council for 1921-22 . . . . .	1
Summary of Accounts for 1921 . . . . .	5
<i>Ordinary Meetings with Communications:—</i>	
Excavations in 1921: Worstead Street and Fleam Dyke. CYRIL Fox, Ph.D. . . . .	8, 21
Folk Plays in Cornwall. R. MORTON NANCE . . . . .	8
The Houses of Parliament. THOMAS WILSON . . . . .	10
A Bilingual Inscription and possible Star-Charts on Stones between Dee and Don. Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, D.D., F.S.A. . . . .	10
The Library Catalogue of King's Hall, 1390-92. C. E. SAYLE, M.A. . . . .	11, 54
Two Drawings made at Leek in 1806 by a French Naval Prisoner; with notes on other Prisoners. H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., F.S.A. . . . .	11
Hand-painted lantern pictures illustrating the Ancient Stone Circles and Megalithic Monuments, by the late H. M. J. UNDERHILL . . . . .	12
St George's Chapel, Windsor. The Very Rev. ALBERT BAILLIE, D.D., Dean of Windsor . . . . .	13
Old Plaster Work. GEORGE P. BANKART . . . . .	13
Early Scribed Rocks of the Isle of Man, with notes on the Early Pottery of the Island. Rev. Canon QUINE, M.A. . . . .	14, 77
The Castles of Frederick II (Hohenstaufen) in Apulia. CRESSWELL SHEARER, Sc.D., F.R.S. . . . .	14
A Roman Road across the Scottish Border. JAMES CURLE, F.S.A. London and Scotland . . . . .	14
Some Trumpington Inscriptions. Rev. A. C. MOULE, M.A. . . . .	16, 95
An Early Iron Age Village Site in Wiltshire. Mrs M. E. CUNNINGTON	16
<i>Eighty-second Annual General Meeting:—</i>	
Alterations in Laws XIII, III, and IV . . . . .	17
Some Ancient Coptic Churches. Rev. DOM BEDE CANN, M.A. . . . .	17
New Officers for the year 1922-3 . . . . .	19
General List of Officers for 1922-3 . . . . .	20
<i>Printed Papers:—</i>	
Excavations in the Cambridgeshire Dykes.	
I. Preliminary Investigation; Excavations at Worstead Street. CYRIL FOX, Ph.D. . . . .	21
II. The Fleam Dyke. CYRIL FOX, Ph.D., and W. H. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A. . . . .	28
King's Hall Library. C. E. SAYLE, M.A. . . . .	54
Early Scribed Rocks of the Isle of Man, with Notes on the Early Pottery of the Island. Rev. Canon QUINE, M.A. . . . .	77
Some Trumpington Inscriptions, with special reference to the Base of the old Village Cross. Rev. A. C. MOULE, M.A. . . . .	95
Index . . . . .	110

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE *between*  
 I Plan of five sections cut across the Fosse, Fleam Dyke pp. 36—37

FIGURE	PAGE
1. Sectional Plans I and II, Worstead Street . . . . .	23
2. Map of Fleam Dyke, Balsham sector, between Railway Cutting and Forest Plateau . . . . .	29
3. Fleam Dyke, Section of Vallum at the Railway Cutting, N.W. of the London-Newmarket Road crossing . . . . .	40
4. Diagram of the Vallum Section applied to Fosse Section No. I, 100 yards to S.E. thereof . . . . .	41
5. Section of Vallum, Fleam Dyke, showing successive reconstructions . . . . .	42
6. Section in North Slope of Vallum, 75 yards S.E. of Railway Cutting . . . . .	47
7. Section through Scarp of partially levelled Vallum at Mutlow Hill . . . . .	49
1. Cinerary Urn, Lonan . . . . .	78
2. Food vessel, Gretch Ridge, Lonan . . . . .	80
3. Ditto, view of base . . . . .	81
4. Beaker, and section of Cist, from Baroose farm, Lonan . . . . .	83
5. Scribed Stone from Gretch Ridge, Lonan . . . . .	86
6. Scribed Stone from Grawe Ridge, Lonan . . . . .	88
7. Scribed Stone ("inscription type") from slope of Grawe Ridge . . . . .	90
8. Two Scribed Stones, from Grawe Ridge, and from Baroose Ridge . . . . .	91
1. Graffiti in the tower of Trumpington Church . . . . .	97
2. The western north window of the Chancel . . . . .	99
3. The tomb of Roger of Trumpington (stone of George Pitcher in the background) . . . . .	100
4. The fourth Bell . . . . .	102
5. The base of the Village Cross, showing the illegible letters . . . . .	103
6. Suggested reading of the illegible letters . . . . .	105
Inscription on the Market Cross, Shepton Mallet . . . . .	108

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

---

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1921-22.

Adopted at the Ordinary Meeting on Jan. 29th, 1923.

A slight increase in the membership has occurred since last year, nineteen new members having been elected, and fifteen having been lost by death, resignation, or failure to pay subscription. The numbers on our lists for last year and the present year are as follows :

	October 1921	October 1922
Honorary Members	8	8
Ordinary Members	297	300
Associate Members	16	17
	<u>321</u>	<u>325</u>

Thirteen ordinary meetings were held. Two of these were held conjointly with the University Architectural Society, and one meeting was held at Trumpington Church,—a new departure which may be followed with advantage on future occasions. The average attendance was 45, excluding the meetings held conjointly.

The following communications were made :

The Very Rev. A. Baillie, D.D., Dean of Windsor, "St George's Chapel, Windsor." Feb. 13, 1922.

G. P. Bankart, "Old Plaster Work." Feb. 20, 1922.

H. H. Brindley, M.A., F.S.A., "Two Drawings made at Leek in 1806 by a French Naval Prisoner; with notes on other Prisoners." Dec. 5, 1921.

The Rt Rev. Bishop G. F. Browne, D.D., F.S.A., "A Bilingual Inscription and possible Star-Charts, on Stones between Dee and Don." Nov. 28, 1921.

- The Rev. Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., M.A., "Ancient Coptic Churches." May 29, 1922.
- Mrs M. E. Cunnington, "An Early Iron Age Village Site in Wiltshire." May 22, 1922.
- James Curle, F.S.A. Lond. & Scot., "A Roman Road across the Scottish Border." May 8, 1922.
- Cyril Fox, "Excavations in 1921: Worstead Street and Fleam Dyke." Oct. 24, 1921.
- The Rev. A. C. Moule, M.A., "Some Trumpington Inscriptions." May 18, 1922.
- R. Morton Nance, "Folk-Plays in Cornwall." Nov. 7, 1921.
- The Rev. Canon John Quine, M.A., "Early Scribed Rocks of the Isle of Man, with notes on the Early Pottery of the Island." Feb. 22, 1922.
- C. E. Sayle, M.A., "The Library Catalogue of King's Hall, 1390-92." Dec. 5, 1921.
- Cresswell Shearer, Sc.D., F.R.S., "The Castles of Frederick II (Hohenstaufen) in Apulia." Mar. 13, 1922.
- The late H. M. J. Underhill, "Exhibition of hand-painted lantern-pictures by, illustrating the Ancient Stone Circles." Jan. 30, 1922.
- T. Wilson, "The Houses of Parliament." Nov. 21, 1921.

#### EXCURSIONS.

At the invitation of Mr Edleston, an excursion was made to Buckden on the 11th of May, the objective being the former Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, dating from the end of the fifteenth century. The Main Building, dismantled only in the nineteenth century, the Gate House, and other remains were examined and discussed. The Church was then visited under the guidance of the Vicar, Mr Bodger, who gave an account of its monuments. Tea, for which provision had been made by the Excursion Secretary, was taken in the new house in the palace grounds; and after tea the two famous old inns in the Village were inspected. On the return journey, by the kindness of Mr and Mrs Marsland Brooke, Childerley Hall and its beautiful garden were thrown open to the party, and were much admired, though heavy rain interfered with the enjoyment of the garden.

The meeting at Trumpington Church on the 18th of May partook of the character of an excursion. The Vicar, the Rev. A. C. Moule, met the party at the Church, and read a paper on "Some Trumpington Inscriptions" (see p. 95). The party then examined and discussed the architecture of the church, the very fine monumental brass, and the foot of a stone cross bearing an inscription, recently found buried by the roadside in the Village. Afterwards the Vicar and Mrs Moule very kindly entertained the party at tea in the Vicarage.

On the 20th of July a party of 52 made an excursion to Castle Hedingham. On the way Hadstock Church was visited, and its features were pointed out by the President, who recalled having seen fragments of the so-called "Dane's" skin, formerly nailed to the door. The next place visited was Great Yeldham, where the Church was inspected; and the party was most hospitably entertained by the Rev. G. L. Tomson, M.A., at the Rectory, an interesting 15th century building. At Castle Hedingham, after seeing the Church, the members walked up to the Castle, which Mrs Majendie had very kindly thrown open to them. The destruction of the interior by fire, through the carelessness of soldiers occupying the building during the war, was greatly deplored. On the way home the party drove to the Round Church at Little Maplestead, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. B. E. Weekley.

#### EXCAVATIONS.

Dr Cyril Fox, Secretary for Excavations, has this year carried out excavations on an Early Iron Age site at Foxton, where in addition to the pre-Roman objects Anglian burials of the sixth century were found. He has also, with the help of Dr W. M. Palmer, completed the excavations initiated in 1921 at the Fleam Dyke: this earthwork has thereby been shown to be wholly Roman or post-Roman; and historical evidence favours the sixth century A.D. as the date of its construction. The results of the year's work will be published in the Society's *Proceedings*. It is hoped to excavate at the Heydon Dyke next season.

## THE LIBRARY.

During the year books have been presented by Dr Guillemard, Mr Redfern, Mr Griffin, the Rev. F. G. Walker, Mr G. W. Stanley, Dr Feltoe, and Mr Cowles.

## PUBLICATION.

The Volume of *Proceedings and Communications*, No. LXXI for the year 1920-21, has been issued.

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1921-22.

- |       |           |                                                                                                                                       |
|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1921. | Oct. 17.  | Rev. A. C. Moule, M.A.<br>Rev. W. R. Harrisson, M.A.<br>Herbert Lloyd.<br>C. G. Brocklebank, M.A.<br>Joshua Whatmough (as Associate). |
|       | Nov. 7.   | Major-General Harold Hendley, C.S.I.<br>Charles W. Long, F.R.I.B.A.<br>S. C. Roberts, M.A.<br>F. R. Salter, M.A.<br>J. H. Mason, M.A. |
| 1922. | Jan. 16.  | Henry Burgess, B.A. Oxon.<br>Capt. E. C. Hopkinson, M.C.<br>L. E. Tristram (as Associate).                                            |
|       | March 14. | A. P. Dixon.<br>Malcolm Dixon.<br>Miss Helen M. Cam, M.A. Lond.                                                                       |
|       | April 24. | Rev. J. F. Williams, M.A.<br>Miss Eliza Waite.                                                                                        |
|       | May 22.   | Rev. C. G. Wilkinson, M.A.                                                                                                            |

# SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1921.

## CURRENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Payments.</i>			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
To Balance brought forward from 1920		304 11 6		By Miscellaneous Printing . . . . .	49 14 10		
„ Subscriptions :				„ Proceedings, No. LXX . . . . .	188 3 3		
Current . . . . .	237 6 6			„ Index . . . . .	1 1 0		
Associate . . . . .	8 18 6			„ Books, Stationery, etc. . . . .	1 1 0		
Arrears . . . . .	3 3 0					240 0 1	
Excavations . . . . .	1 16 6			„ Subscriptions :			
	<hr/>	251 4 6		Archaeological Congress . . . . .	1 0 0		
„ Interest on £420 G.E.R. 4 per cent. Deb. Stock . . . . .	11 15 2			Local Accessions . . . . .	20 0 0		
„ Interest on £118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock . . . . .	4 2 8				<hr/>	21 0 0	
„ Interest on £39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock . . . . .	2 15 2			„ Clerical Assistance, etc. :			
„ Interest on £350 5 per cent. War Loan . . . . .	12 5 0			Secretary . . . . .	50 0 0		
	<hr/>	30 18 0		Attendants for Lectures . . . . .	7 15 0		
„ Sale of Publications :				Custodian of Cellarer's Checker . . . . .	1 6 0		
Messrs Bowes & Bowes . . . . .	10 16 8				<hr/>	59 1 0	
„ Deighton, Bell & Co. . . . .	3 7 6			„ Postage, carriage, and sundries . . . . .	8 19 8		
Sundry Publications . . . . .	9 9 10			„ Insurance . . . . .	12 0		
	<hr/>	23 14 0		„ Income tax . . . . .	3 0 0		
					<hr/>	12 11 8	
				„ Excavation Account . . . . .	5 0		
				„ Subscriptions refunded . . . . .	3 13 0		
					<hr/>	3 18 0	
						336 10 9	
				Balance carried forward		273 17 3	
						<hr/>	
		<hr/>				£610 8 0	
		<hr/>				<hr/>	

## DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	<i>Payments.</i>		£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward from 1920			310 5 4	Balance as per Bank Book		343 11 5
To Life Members			21 0 0			
„ Interest		7 2 5				
„ Ditto		5 3 8				
			12 6 1			
			£343 11 5			£343 11 5

## EXCAVATION ACCOUNT.

To Balance brought forward from 1920		90 1 4	By Excavations at Cherryhinton, Worstead Lodge and Fleam Dyke (the latter mainly paid for by Dr Palmer)		10 0 0
„ Subscriptions		9 3 6	Balance as per Bank Book		89 4 10
			£99 4 10		£99 4 10
			£99 4 10		£99 4 10

## EXCAVATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

To Balance brought forward from 1920		19 2 0	Balance as per Bank Book		19 11 4
„ Interest		9 4			
			£19 11 4		£19 11 4
			£19 11 4		£19 11 4

The Capital of the Society consists of the following securities :

£420 G. E. Railway 4<sup>o</sup>/<sub>o</sub> Debenture Stock.  
£118. 4s. 10d. New Zealand 3½<sup>o</sup>/<sub>o</sub> Inscribed Stock.  
£39. 6s. 8d. Bank of England Stock.  
£350 5<sup>o</sup>/<sub>o</sub> War Loan.

Audited and found to agree with the Bank Books and Vouchers, showing Balances as follows :

	£	s.	d.
On Current Account . . . . .	273	17	3
„ Deposit Account . . . . .	343	11	5
„ Excavation Account . . . . .	89	4	10
„ „ Deposit Account . . . . .	19	11	4
	<hr/>		
	£726	4	10
	<hr/>		

(Signed) J. B. PEACE }  
G. B. BOWES } *Auditors.*

January 25, 1922.

ORDINARY MEETINGS WITH COMMUNICATIONS,  
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1921, AND LENT AND EASTER  
TERMS, 1922.

Monday 24 October, 1921.

Dr W. M. PALMER in the Chair.

Mr CYRIL FOX, Secretary for Excavations, Research Student in Archaeology, read a paper, illustrated with drawings and lantern views, on EXCAVATIONS IN 1921: WORSTEAD STREET AND FLEAM DYKE. The excavations had been organised by Mr Fox, and the cost of those at the Fleam Dyke had been defrayed entirely by Dr Palmer.

The paper is printed at page 21.

Monday 7 November, 1921.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

Mr R. MORTON NANCE read a paper on FOLK PLAYS IN CORNWALL, of which the following is an abstract :

A leaning among Cornish folk towards drama is suggested not only by the relics of the old Celtic language, consisting so largely of miracle-plays, but even more by the fact that these continued to be played for almost a century after the reformation, that made them cease to belong to the Church and left them to the people. Of early secular plays, however, or even of early mumming-plays, there is for Cornwall no record. The St George play must have been well established, nevertheless, by the time when, between 1822 and 1830, three very full and quite distinct versions were taken down in Cornwall to be preserved in print, and its hold is shown by the fact that at least three other versions have been written out from oral tradition within the last few years. Two of these contain little or nothing that cannot be identified as belonging either to a once-existing printed version—*England's Hero*, or *St George for England*, of 1737, perhaps Elkanah Settle's—or to traditional versions of South-western England; the third, however, which is probably still acted, is evidence that such plays can be transported and thrive, for it is so strongly

flavoured with extracts from the *Pace Egg* play of the North-eastern extremity of England as to show that it was mainly brought thence, probably by some returned miner. Another interesting point to note is that in this play, worn down almost to vanishing point as it is, popular instinct still clings to the bare essentials of a mumming-play, requiring no more than a fight (originally between "The Sun" and "Winter") and the revival of the slain by a doctor or "medicine man"; saint, Turk, and all such post-historic accretions having dropped off again.

The real contribution of Cornwall to folk-drama is, however, the invention of the Cornish Droll, a single specimen of which—*Duffy and the Devil*—dating apparently from the early 18th century, has been preserved mainly by the memory of William Bottrell, the collector of West Cornwall folk-lore. Based on a local version of *Tom-Tit-Tot*, or *Rumpelstiltskin*, this is coloured with the folk-speech of its birthplace, Buryan parish in West Penwith, and contains, besides folk-wit, folk-song and folk-dance, two secondary folk-tales; all being made still more "folky" by being acted by Christmas "guise-dancers" and helped along, even, by Father Christmas and the hobby-horse. The very dresses worn were heirlooms of ancient finery, and the whole was a winter-posy of local traditions in the most Celtic and individual corner of Cornwall. As its name suggests, it was probably modelled on the droll or mock-play of Bartlemy Fair, and the strolling players, of whose early visits to Cornwall we have one notable record in the story of a marauding Spanish landing-party, put to flight by the warlike blasts and thumps of trumpet and drum that suddenly arose from a players' booth in a seaside town. In its first form this Cornish Droll was probably rhymed throughout, but as we have it, after the folk-handling of generations, much of its rhyme lies embedded in long stretches of prose. As in the droll of the professional actor, so in this, the players were probably expected to embroider freely on their written parts from the first; at all events it had, before it ceased to give pleasure to barn and kitchen audiences, taken the imprint of so many players as to have ceased to belong entirely to the village rhymester who created it, and as far as anything can be so, to have become a real folk-play. That the Cornish Droll is

a play-form that still has its value in fostering local patriotism has been proved by the revival of interest in local dialect and traditions that has followed performances of plays written in it. Antiquities and amateur-theatricals seem little akin; it may be even for that reason that their alliance proves so faithful, winning to the antiquarian side the natural holders of tradition.

Monday 21 November, 1921.

By invitation of the University Architectural Society a joint meeting was held, Mr H. C. HUGHES, President of the C. U. Architectural Society, in the Chair.

Mr THOMAS WILSON, Superintendent of Works, and Keeper of Westminster Hall, gave a lecture on THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. The Lecture traced the development of the buildings occupied by Parliament at Westminster, from the so-called Painted Chamber, the walls of which were first constructed by Edward the Confessor, to the Chapter House of the Abbey, then to St Stephen's Chapel, and finally after the great fire of 1834 to the present Westminster Palace built by Barry and Pugin.

Monday 28 November, 1921.

The Rev. Canon STOKES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, D.D., F.S.A., late Bishop of Bristol, gave a lecture entitled A BILINGUAL INSCRIPTION AND POSSIBLE STAR-CHARTS ON STONES BETWEEN DEE AND DON.

The inscription consisted of a memorial in Greek and Ogam, the Ogam being a translation of the Greek: but the recognition of the Greek had formerly been prevented by an interlineal inscription in mediaeval characters with a different import.

The star-charts were in the form of cup-depressions on monoliths, and the forms of some of the chief constellations were easily recognisable.

Monday 5 December, 1921.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

The Council's Annual Report for the year 1920-21, and the Treasurer's Balance Sheet for 1920, were presented and adopted.

The following communications were given :

- (1) "The Library Catalogue of King's Hall, 1390-92," by Mr C. E. SAYLE, M.A.
- (2) "Two Drawings made at Leek in 1806 by a French Naval Prisoner; with notes on other Prisoners," by Mr H. H. BRINDLEY, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr Sayle's communication is printed at page 54.

Mr Brindley gives the following abstract of his paper :

The drawings, now in the possession of the author, are the work of capitaine de vaisseau Piedagnel and represent respectively 50- and 80-gun ships under way and flying the British flag. They are executed in penwork and sepia wash with considerable spirit: rigging and gear are shown in detail, and careful examination reveals their great technical accuracy. Captain Piedagnel was well known to the inhabitants of Leek by his pleasing sketches and very skilful models of ships. The chief sources of information as regards the Napoleonic prisoners at Leek are Sleight's *History of Leek*, edition 2 (London, 1883), and two volumes of reminiscences published locally. The author has endeavoured to extend what has been thus collected, especially as regards the descendants of the prisoners who married Leek women and settled in the town. Prisoners began to arrive from San Domingo in 1803 and there were always 200 or less at Leek till Napoleon's abdication in 1814. Their internment was under the same conditions as held in other small towns selected for war prisoners. The officers received much hospitality from the principal families, and dined out in full uniform with their body servants standing behind their chairs. As regards the officers, of whom General Brunet, taken at San Domingo, was the chief, the most interesting facts are: naval captain Decourbes was killed by army captain Robert in an extraordinary duel carried on with a single borrowed pistol used in turn (the graceful inscription on the fallen officer's grave in the Parish Churchyard is now unfortunately obliterated); naval lieutenant Davoust was a son of Marshal Davoust, Duc d'Auerstadt; army lieutenant Viro afterwards fell at Waterloo. Of the several officers who died during their internment the only grave whose

inscription is well preserved is that of naval lieutenant Blanchet (*ob.* 1805). Of wider interest is the permanent influence on a comparatively small town of prisoners marrying locally and remaining on liberation. One Imperial officer (Salvert) married in Leek, but the decision to settle there was naturally almost confined to the rank and file and to body servants. Among these at least five have descendants living in the town or neighbourhood, thus perpetuating the names of Gaye, Magnier (trésorier des ouvriers militaires, taken at Flushing), pronounced locally either "Magnare" or "Manny"; Mien (servant to General Brunet); Néau (privateer), pronounced locally "Noah"; and Toufflet (merchant captain), pronounced and sometimes spelled "Tuffley." Choque, which has only just died out, seems to be from Chouquet. Mien's record is perhaps the most interesting. His greatest recollection was seeing, from his uncle's shoulders at the age of seven, the execution of Louis XVI (*v. Notes and Queries*, ser. 3, xi, v, p. 396). He died at Leek in 1870. Several of the descendants of the above prisoners have become master tradesmen, silk manufacturers, dyers, or warehousemen. Ball Lane, a small street in which most of the lower rank prisoners lodged, is still colloquially "Petty France," but it is uncertain whether the local term "Th' Bastille" for the Workhouse originated with the prisoners. The families of Masquerie (now spelled "Maskery") and Prevost in Leek are not descended from the Napoleonic prisoners, but are of Spitalfields Huguenot extraction.

Lantern slides were shown illustrating Leek and its neighbourhood, "Petty France," and Jean Baptiste Mien in old age.

Monday 31 January, 1922.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

A collection of *hand-painted lantern pictures*, by the late H. M. J. UNDERHILL of Oxford, was exhibited, illustrating the ANCIENT STONE CIRCLES AND MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS, such as Stonehenge, Avebury, Stanton Drew, Rollright, and Wayland's Smithy. Notes were given by the Secretary, who explained that Mr Underhill combined in an unusual degree the characters of an artist and a scientist, so that he was peculiarly

successful in delineating subjects with scientific interest such as the present. He was also a thorough master of the difficult technique of painting on glass. The pictures exhibited were painted on slips of finely ground glass,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, and subsequently varnished; and the execution was so fine that the pictures would bear magnification to a diameter of 12 feet on the lantern screen. They were copied from a series of very accurate water-colour sketches which the artist made at the sites of the monuments.

For the loan of the slides the Society is indebted to Mr Underhill's relatives, and to the Authorities of the Ashmolean Museum, to whom the slides now belong.

Monday 13 February, 1922.

Conjointly with the University Architectural Society. Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

The Very Rev. ALBERT BAILLIE, D.D. (Trinity College), Dean of Windsor, gave a lecture on ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, illustrated with very many photographic lantern views, taken recently under the direction of the Proprietors of *Country Life*. The photographs were of very high quality, and showed many details not easily visible to the unaided eye under ordinary circumstances. The serious subsidence of the choir vault was also shown.

Monday 20 February, 1922.

Conjointly with the University Architectural Society. Mr H. C. HUGHES, M.A., President of the C. U. A. S., in the Chair.

Mr GEORGE P. BANKART exhibited a large number of lantern photographs illustrating OLD PLASTER WORK, with explanatory notes. The photographs showed the character of plaster work at many periods from the time of Mycenae onwards, including Ancient Rome, Pompeii, the 16th, 17th and 18th century, also the revival of the art in recent times. The lecturer explained the several varieties of technique by means of which the different results were obtained.

Wednesday 22 February, 1922.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Canon JOHN QUINE, M.A. Oxon., Vicar of Lonan, Isle of Man, gave the following communication :

EARLY SCRIBED ROCKS OF THE ISLE OF MAN, WITH NOTES ON THE EARLY POTTERY OF THE ISLAND. Illustrated with lantern views.

This Communication is printed at page 77.

Monday 13 March, 1922.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

Dr CRESSWELL SHEARER, Sc.D., F.R.S., gave a lecture with lantern illustrations on THE CASTLES OF FREDERICK II (HOHENSTAUFEN) IN APULIA. These castles are remarkable not only for their size, but especially for the peculiarity of their architecture; for though built in the 13th century, they contain a number of details imitated from the ancient classical buildings of Italy, and thus they anticipate the Classical Renaissance by several centuries. The combination of Classical and Mediaeval forms is very peculiar, and was well shown in the lecturer's photographs taken by himself.

Monday 8 May, 1922.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

Mr JAMES CURLE, F.S.A. London and Scotland, Honorary Member of our Society, gave a lecture on A ROMAN ROAD ACROSS THE SCOTTISH BORDER, in which he traced the course of the ancient road known in the Middle Ages as the Dere Street from the Tyne to the Tweed, a distance of some fifty miles. The forts and camps situated upon its margin were clear evidence that it served as a highway during the period of the Roman occupation, the troops in the expedition under Agricola must have followed it and it was probable that both in the first and second centuries it formed the main line of communication with Caledonia. In the high uncultivated moerland in Redesdale and across the Scottish Border the mounds of the Roman works were still clearly visible, while lower down where the plough

had erased every trace from the surface—as at Corbridge and Newstead—excavation had brought back to us plans of military works and of buildings, many inscriptions and a wonderful collection of objects which enabled us to visualize the forts with their Roman garrisons. Newstead, the ancient Trimontium, exhibited very clearly the typical plan of a fort. It had its central headquarters building flanked on either side by buttressed granaries, while on the South of these lay the usual Courtyard house, generally assigned as the dwelling of the Commandant. The long lines of Barrack buildings were clearly traced. Beyond the defences of the fort proper lay more or less fortified annexes, in one of which stood a group of buildings identified as the Baths. The occupation clearly began with the Agricolan advance. The changes in the defences revealed abandonments and reoccupations. The final withdrawal must have come in the reign of Commodus. Corbridge the ancient Corstopitum had a much longer history. It was probable that it also had its beginnings in an Agricolan castellum; but with the building of the wall of Hadrian the site was applied to other uses, and it became a place of stores, perhaps a base for the legions marching to the North. It would appear to have been the scene of much activity during the advance of Lollius Urbicus, and to some extent under Severus. As at Trimontium there were signs of many upheavals, more than once it must have been sacked and burned, but its final abandonment did not come till about the end of the fourth century. The buildings at Corbridge had no parallel in this country. Its great store house had been planned on a great scale and its masonry was magnificent. The site had yielded much to its excavators in inscriptions, in pottery, and in its remarkable series of coins. At Newstead the epigraphic material was disappointing, but on the other hand the preservative quality of its many rubbish pits had saved for us a series of objects illustrating the daily life of the occupants of the fort, weapons and tools, buckets from the wells, querns for grinding the corn, wheels of the carts, cooking pots of bronze, vessels of earthenware, leathern garments, shoes of men, women and children, which have suffered little change or decay in the centuries which have passed over them.

Thursday 18 May, 1922.

This meeting was held at Trumpington Church. The Vicar, the Rev. A. C. MOULE, M.A., read a paper on SOME TRUMPINGTON INSCRIPTIONS, which is printed at page 95. The party then examined and discussed the architecture of the Church, the very fine monumental brass, and the foot of a stone cross bearing an inscription, recently found buried by the roadside in the Village. Afterwards the Vicar and Mrs Moule very kindly entertained the party at tea in the Vicarage.

Monday 22 May, 1922.

Prof. Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

Mrs M. E. CUNNINGTON gave a lecture, with lantern illustrations, entitled "AN EARLY IRON AGE VILLAGE SITE IN WILTSHIRE." The site described, which is at the foot of the downs at All Cannings Cross near Devizes, was discovered by Mrs Cunnington and her husband, and was systematically excavated by them. Among the objects found were the remains of square huts, also pottery, weapons, and needles.

The chief interest of the site described lies in the fact that it seems to belong to the earlier phase of the Early Iron Age, known on the continent as the Hallstatt Period. Hitherto objects of Hallstatt types have been so rarely found in Britain that it has been doubted whether this culture ever became naturalised in Britain. Pottery of Hallstatt types, comparable to some of that found at All Cannings Cross, has been found at Hengistbury Head, in Hants.; but this discovery being on the sea coast at a spot where many objects of admittedly foreign origin have been found, it can hardly be said to prove that the Hallstatt culture had ever really attained a hold in this country. But the discovery, as far inland as All Cannings Cross in Wilts, of a site where pottery of Hallstatt types was in use for a considerable time, does seem to show conclusively that there was an actual settlement of people using and making these types. On the other well-known Early Iron Age sites in Britain such as Hunsbury, Glastonbury, Meare, Hod Hill, etc., the style of ornament in use is that known as Late-Celtic, composed chiefly

of delicate curves and graceful flowing lines; while at All Cannings Cross the ornament is almost entirely in straight lines, mainly arranged as chevrons, or in simple patterns derived from them.

Monday 29 May, 1922.

## EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Sir WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, President, in the Chair.

The new Officers and Members of Council for 1922-23 were elected. (See list on page 19.)

Two alterations in the Laws of the Society, recommended by the Council, were adopted, namely:

(1) That Law XIII shall be as follows:

The President, One Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at the Annual General Meeting, which shall be the last General Meeting of the Lent Term. At the Annual General Meeting the Report and the Balance Sheet for the previous calendar year shall be presented for adoption.

(2) That for future members of the Society the Annual Subscription be raised from One Guinea to Twenty-five Shillings for Ordinary Members, and from Half a Guinea to Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for Associate Members. Also that the Life Subscription for new members be raised to Fifteen Guineas, and that the Composition Fee after payment of fifteen annual subscriptions be raised to Seven and a Half Guineas. These changes shall apply only to members elected after the 29th of May, 1922.

These alterations will be incorporated in Laws III and IV.

DOM BEDE CAMM read a paper on "SOME ANCIENT COPTIC CHURCHES," illustrated with lantern slides, mostly taken from his own photographs. The lecturer was stationed in Egypt as an Army Chaplain during the war, and found opportunities of studying these venerable and beautiful buildings, and of making

a unique series of photographs. In the present lecture he confined himself to the Churches hidden within the ancient Roman fortress of Babylon, which is supposed to have been built by Trajan, and those in the Deir of Abu Sifain, both situated a short distance from Cairo. He described and illustrated the wonderful 8th century Cathedral Church of Al Muallakah (the Hanging Church), suspended between two bastions of the Roman fortress, and filled with 11th century woodwork, screens inlaid with carved ivory and ebony panels, ancient eikons, and a marble ambon of the 10th or 11th century. The Little Church, built in the bastion, with its 3rd century baptistery and ancient altars was then described.

From Al Muallakah, he passed to the still more famous Church of Abu Sargah (St Sergius), which contains a crypt that may well date from the 2nd or 3rd century, commemorating the spot where the Holy Family made its abode in Egypt. He then described the 8th century monastic Church of Kadisah Burbârah (St Barbara), with a marvellous screen of cedar wood, probably older than the Church, which is 8th century.

From Babylon, he passed to the romantic Deir (enclosure or monastery) of St Mercurius of the Two Swords (Abu Sifain), containing 4 churches, the latest and most beautiful of which dates from the 10th century, and was built by the Khalif Muazz, the founder of Cairo, who is said by the Copts to have been miraculously converted to Christianity.

The lecturer expressed his indebtedness to Mr A. J. Butler's standard work, "The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt."

## NEW OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1922-23

ELECTED 29 MAY, 1922.

### PRESIDENT.

SIR WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A., Gonville and Caius College,  
*Disney Professor of Archaeology.*

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Master of Jesus College.

Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, Litt.D., F.S.A., King's College.

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College.

Rev. A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.

WILLIAM BEALES REDFERN, J.P., D.L., *Binnstead, Herschel Road.*

Miss CATHERINE E. PARSONS, *Horseheath.*

### TREASURER.

HERBERT FLACK BIRD, 30, *Panton Street.*

### SECRETARY AND EDITOR OF PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK JAMES ALLEN, M.D., St John's College. 8, *Halifax Road.*

*For complete list of Officers see next page.*

## LIST OF OFFICERS, 1922-23.

## PRESIDENT.

SIR WILLIAM RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A., Gonville and Caius College,  
*Disney Professor of Archaeology.*

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

FRANCIS HENRY HILL GUILLEMARD, M.D., F.R.G.S., Gonville and  
Caius College.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A., Master of Jesus College.

Rev. D. H. S. CRANAGE, Litt.D., F.S.A., King's College.

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Rev. EDMUND COURTENAY PEARCE, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi  
College.

WILLIAM MORTLOCK PALMER, M.D., F.S.A., *Linton, Cambridge-*  
*shire.*

ELLIS HOVELL MINNS, Litt.D., F.S.A., Pembroke College.

MILES C. BURKITT, M.A., Trinity College.

CYRIL F. FOX, Ph.D., F.S.A., Magdalene College.

EDWARD S. PRIOR, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.A., Gonville and Caius  
College, *Slade Professor of Fine Art.*

ALFRED CORT HADDON, Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's College.

HAROLD HULME BRINDLEY, M.A., F.S.A., St John's College.

Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.

Rev. A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College.

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FRANK JAMES ALLEN, M.D., St John's College. 8, *Halifax Road.*

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MISS ETHEL S. FEGAN, Girton College.

## EXCURSION SECRETARY.

MISS M. E. MONCKTON JONES, *Barton.*

## EXCAVATIONS IN THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE DYKES.

I. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION ; EXCAVATIONS  
AT WORSTEAD STREET.

By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D.

Read 24 October 1921.

THE question as to whether that section of Worstead or Wool Street, six miles long, which extends from the point where it crosses the Linton-Balsham road to the crest of the Gog-Magog Hills overlooking the Cam valley, is aligned on the partially levelled vallum of a Pre-Roman Dyke has been for many years a matter for debate. The high ridge which at many points—as for example on the Gog-Magog Hills—marks the line of the road, and the fact that between forest (Balsham) and fen (here represented by the flats of Cherryhinton, a marsh in primitive times) it runs parallel to the Fleam and Devil's Dykes provided some justification for the theory<sup>1</sup>, which received detailed expression in 1904 in Professor McKenny Hughes' paper on the "War Ditches."<sup>2</sup> In this paper a map was included<sup>3</sup> which indicated the probable original prolongation of the vallum and fosse on to the spur whereon the War Ditches is sited.

Sections across the line of the Roman road at Horseheath in June 1910<sup>4</sup> and in the Perse School playing fields, near Cambridge, in 1909<sup>5</sup> revealed, it is true, no traces of a filled-in fosse ; but the existence of a dyke at either of these points (which are both outside the limits indicated above) was not to be expected.

The present writer had long desired to settle the question by excavation ; and gladly undertook the work when in February 1921 the opportunity arose of carrying it out on behalf of the Society.

<sup>1</sup> But such is a common, indeed usual, feature of Roman road construction in this country.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. x, p. 458.

<sup>3</sup> *Loc. cit.* p. 457.

<sup>4</sup> F. G. Walker, Roman Roads into Cambridge, *Proc. C.A.S.* vol. xiv, p. 162.

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit.* p. 166.

This paper records the result of the investigation. The point selected for section was close to the N.E. corner of the golf course; 5 yards S.E. of Bench mark 191·8 on the six inch O.S., Cambs. Sheet XLVII S.E. Permission had been readily granted to the Society by the owners of the adjacent properties, the Cambs. County Council (north side) and H. Gray, Esq., of Gog-Magog House (south side) to whom thanks are due; and as the ramp was well marked here<sup>1</sup> the site was in all respects suitable.

#### SECTION A.

A trench was cut on February 18, 1921, from the southern edge of the crest down to the undisturbed chalk, and thence southward and outward for a distance of 36 feet. Once the limits of the artificial ramp was passed the chalk rock was reached at a depth of from 1 to 1½ foot along this alignment. There was therefore no ditch on the south side.

Trial holes at three points on the same alignment on the north side of the ramp showed chalk rock at a similar depth, and no trace of any ditch (Fig. 1, Plan I). Moreover as will be seen the ramp was mainly constructed of earth; had it been material from a fosse it must have been composed of chalk rubble. The evidence is therefore conclusive that at this point the road is not on the line of a Pre-Roman Dyke<sup>2</sup>.

This point needs no further consideration, and the main object of the investigation is settled. That Worstead Street at this point is a Roman Road has never been doubted, and the proof of its origin which the section revealed might be stated with equal brevity; but several interesting features illustrating Roman methods of roadmaking deserve detailed analysis.

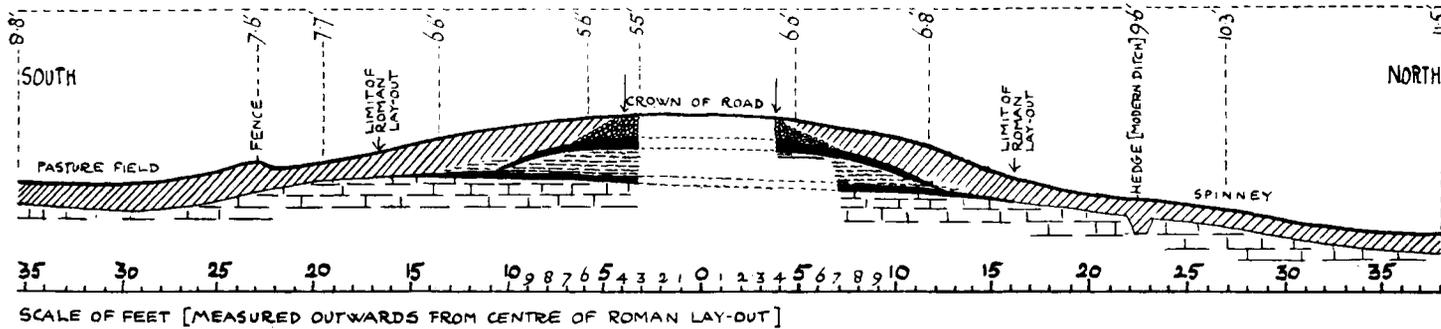
The sectional Plan II (Fig. 1) which is drawn to double the scale of Plan I shows the essential features. Trenches were cut

<sup>1</sup> The crest of the ramp is here ten to twelve feet wide, and four to five feet above the level of the adjacent ground.

<sup>2</sup> Similar results were obtained at Section B, 750 yards to the east, see p. 26 of this paper. And Professor Sir William Ridgeway informs me that some fifteen years ago the late Professor Hughes cut a section across the road near Worstead Lodge, where the Icknield Way crosses the Street, and found no trace of a ditch. The results of this earlier excavation were never published, and no manuscript record exists.

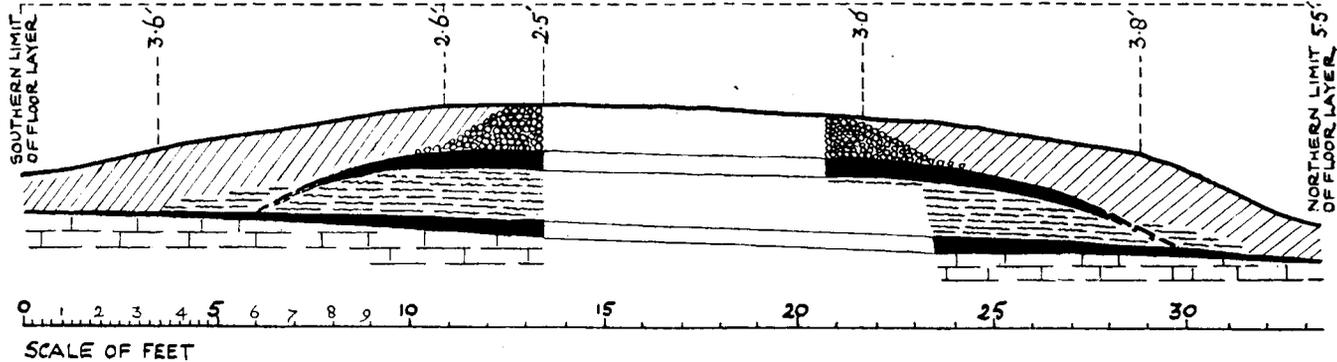
SECTIONAL PLAN I

SECTION A ACROSS WORSTEAD STREET AT A POINT 5 YARDS S.E. OF B.M. 191-8 ON 6" OS. XLVII S.E.

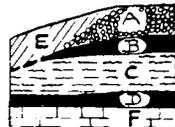


SECTIONAL PLAN II

A PORTION OF SECTION A, ON DOUBLE THE SCALE OF PLAN I, SHOWING IN DETAIL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROMAN ROAD



EXPLANATION  
OF  
CONVENTIONS  
EMPLOYED  
IN  
ABOVE  
SECTIONS :



- A = GRAVEL
- B = CHALK RUBBLE
- C = EARTH [TURF?]
- D = PUDDLED CHALK
- E = EARTH, PARTLY SURFACE SOIL
- F = UNDISTURBED CHALK ROCK

*W. G. ...*  
1921

Fig. 1.

on either side of the crest, but seven feet of the Roman roadway were left untouched; for the sections on either side revealed identical stratification, the original crown of the road had been cut into, and it was not considered that the cost of complete section was a justifiable expense.

The vertical section on the south side of the crest may be taken as typical. It showed (see plan):—

- (a) 1 ft. 2 ins. of solid gravel unmixed with surface soil,
- (b) 6 in. of chalk rammed hard,
- (c) 1 ft. 4 ins. of earth with an occasional chalk nodule,
- (d) 4 ins. of chalk and earth intimately mixed and rammed.
- (e) Chalk rock.

The road bearing surface was thus 3 ft. 4 ins. above the undisturbed chalk.

(a) The gravel capping was very compact and firm; its thickness was remarkable and suggested modern renewals; but it was of uniform density and character and was probably all of Roman date.

(c) The loamy chocolate-coloured earth which formed the lower half of the ramp appeared to be composed entirely of downland turf, but there was no evidence that the turves were regularly laid.

(d) The lowest layer was of peculiar appearance and uniform character; it was apparently puddled chalk mixed with earth (see p. 26).

The limits of this layer on the south side were well defined, being 13 feet from the edge of the Roman road surface. A similar distance was measured from the margin of the road on the other side and a hole dug; this showed that the chalky layer ceased abruptly at a similar distance. No trace of this feature which was quite distinctive and readily recognisable was seen in the trenches cut to north and south respectively beyond these two points, which were 33 feet 3 inches apart<sup>1</sup>.

The method of deposition of the upper layers may now be briefly described.

<sup>1</sup> The breadth of the green way from hedge to hedge is here 45 ft. 6 ins.

After the ramp of turf had been built up and rammed hard<sup>1</sup>, the whole surface, crest and slopes, was covered with clean chalk rubble fresh from the pit<sup>2</sup>; it was thickest on the bearing surface and tailed off down the slope as the sectional plan shows.

When this also had been rammed hard a very thick layer of gravel was laid on the top making a traffic-bearing surface 8 feet (or a little more) wide: it was banked upon the slope and was not permitted to cover the whole surface as did the chalk; doubtless because it had to be fetched from a greater distance.

Finally the slopes were covered with earth to an indeterminable depth. This earth is yellowish in colour, quite different from the chocolate loam of the mass of the ramp—though the limits of either are not clearly defined;—the colour is no doubt due to the gravel detritus from the crest ground into mud<sup>3</sup>.

The section showed that, though nothing in the nature of a trench existed<sup>4</sup>, the level of the chalk rock was lower on either side than under the ramp itself; on the north side indeed there is a well marked hollow in the spinney<sup>5</sup>. There can be no doubt

<sup>1</sup> Either this was done or a considerable period allowed for settlement; for the overlying layer is evenly deposited.

<sup>2</sup> There was no earthy admixture as in the lower layer.

<sup>3</sup> Most of this earthy covering must be of Roman deposition; some small proportion will be talus from the crest; blown loose matter has moreover no doubt faced the slopes from time to time with fresh deposits.

<sup>4</sup> That shown on Plan I (Fig. 1) on the north side was made, there can be little doubt, when the Down was enclosed and the hedge planted.

<sup>5</sup> The hollow in the spinney can be clearly traced north-eastward for nearly 600 yards. For the greater part of this distance a low bank parallel to and about 22 yards from the crest of the Roman road is clearly visible. A section was cut across this hollow at the eastern end of the spinney, and a shallow basin-shaped ditch  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep was revealed; with the material from this the low bank had no doubt been constructed. Elsewhere undisturbed chalk was met with from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot below soil level. The silting of the ditch was earthy and showed no regular stratification. It certainly was not a military work and no suggestion can be offered as to its purpose. That the hollow was due to the Romans and that from it chalk for the ramp was obtained is fairly certain; if this be so the bank and ditch may be regarded as post-Roman. It might be termed an ordinary boundary bank; but the neighbourhood of the Roman road seemed to render such a bank unnecessary and such a description inadmissible.

that from the adjacent ground on either side the turf and chalk required for the bank were taken, and the general level thus permanently lowered. The fact that the apparent height of the ramp is greater than the total thickness of the material of which it was built up is thus accounted for.

The definite limits of the floor layer (see Fig. 1, Plan II) suggested that we had data for determining the exact width of the Roman lay-out; but it seemed undesirable to draw the conclusion that this was 33 feet 3 inches without confirmation. Moreover the section had shown so definite and exact a construction (—and so unexpected, for who would have supposed that a road over a chalk hill would be largely built of earth or turf?) that it appeared important to trench the road in a second place.

Mrs Teulon Porter of Cambridge having kindly offered to organise a digging party it was suggested that a section should be cut outwards from the crest of the road as before at some point about half a mile away. A site 750 yards south-east of Section A was chosen (130 yards S.E. of B.M. 156 on the 6 inch map already referred to).

### SECTION B.

Section B cut on February 20 and 21 showed in every essential detail a construction identical with that disclosed by Section A<sup>1</sup>. But the correspondence in the width of the floor layer in the two cases was only approximate; it was here 36 feet wide.

A close examination was here made to determine if possible the nature and method of deposit of the floor layer. Its upper surface was so well defined that it was possible to scrape away

<sup>1</sup> Vertical section at the southern edge of the traffic-bearing surface showed :—

- (a) 8 ins. of gravelly earth.
- (b) 4 ins. of chalk rammed hard.
- (c) 1 ft. 9 ins. of chocolate-coloured loam with occasional chalk nodules and patches.
- (d) 3—4 ins. of puddled earthy chalk.
- (e) Undisturbed chalk.

The width of the traffic-bearing surface was not determined. The 8 foot width demonstrated at Section A is quite normal.

the overlying earth cleanly, showing that the floor was consolidated before the latter was placed over it. On the other hand its junction with the underlying chalk rock was so intimate that the two could not be easily separated though in most places the point of junction was apparent. The layer had a definite camber towards its northern edge. The conclusion arrived at, from consideration of the two sections, was that the turf had been removed over the whole width of the road lay-out, which was probably about 36 feet, and the bare chalk had then been covered with a mixture of puddled chalk and earth. This was of fairly even thickness (3–6 inches) and on it, when rammed hard, the road was built<sup>1</sup>.

The height of the ramp at Section B above the chalk rock was 3 ins. less than that of Section A. This was doubtless due to the gravel capping being thinner ; it had suffered more wear, or had not been renewed.

There was, as at Section A, a definite drop of about a foot in the level of the chalk rock on either side of the road—but no trace of a fosse ; and the explanation of this feature already given applies here also.

No objects of archaeological interest were found during the excavations.

I am much indebted to my friend Mr Talbot Peel of Magdalene College for working out the levels of the Street at Section A ; my plans are based on the figures supplied by him.

<sup>1</sup> The layer was at first thought to be chalk and due to traffic in wet weather along the alignment of the road prior to its construction, but it was too thick and uniform for this explanation to be admissible. Then the possibility of the surface having been picked up, the turf and upper chalk layer roughly intermingled, and the whole rammed firm, was canvassed and rejected ; so intimate a mixture of earth and chalk could not, it was thought, have been produced by such means however wet the weather. The uniformity of the layer at two points half a mile apart suggested treatment on standard lines independent of weather conditions, and the conclusion stated in the text was arrived at ; but the reason for so laborious a procedure could not be guessed at.

## II. THE FLEAM DYKE.

By CYRIL FOX, Ph.D. and W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.

### FIRST REPORT.

The following is a record of excavations carried out by Dr W. M. Palmer and the writer at the Fleam Dyke in the summer of 1921 mainly with the object of determining its age; the entire cost of the work was borne by Dr Palmer. So far as can be ascertained no record of any previous excavation exists.

The investigation was confined to the main (Balsham) sector of the entrenchment, which extends from Fulbourn Fen to the edge of the forest plateau (300 feet above O.D.) north-west of Balsham village, a distance of 3 miles, 520 yards<sup>1</sup>. Here as a strong military work it terminates; it does not, however, end so abruptly as the Devil's Dyke, but rapidly diminishing in size becomes a mere hedge bank which extends for some two miles, north of Balsham. If this be part of the original design and not a later boundary-mark, it may have been palisaded in order to prevent the narrow tongue of forest at the tip of which the Dyke proper ended, being crossed by an attacking force. (See footnote 1, p. 33.)

The Dyke for the greater part of its length presents to-day a uniform character, the profile shown at the top of Plate I being typical. It consists of a single fosse and vallum; the latter is at no existing gap recurved or strengthened, and there is nowhere any trace of outworks. The sector between Dungate Farm and the plateau alone varies markedly from the normal; the variation is due to the character of the country, the alignment selected for the steep climb up to the hillcrest being a narrow re-entrant (see Map, Fig. 2). At one point on this alignment the natural slope is scarped, and there is no fosse; at

<sup>1</sup> The Map shows a length of over 2½ miles; the remaining 1300 yards, from the Railway cutting to the Fen, is unbroken; the vallum ends some 200 yards from the Fen margin, but the missing portion has probably been levelled. The entrenchment was aligned on "Shardelov's Well," a spring which to this day makes the last 100 yards of the partially filled-in fosse a wet ditch.

another the dyke being on the reverse slope of the hillside has a fosse of remarkable breadth.

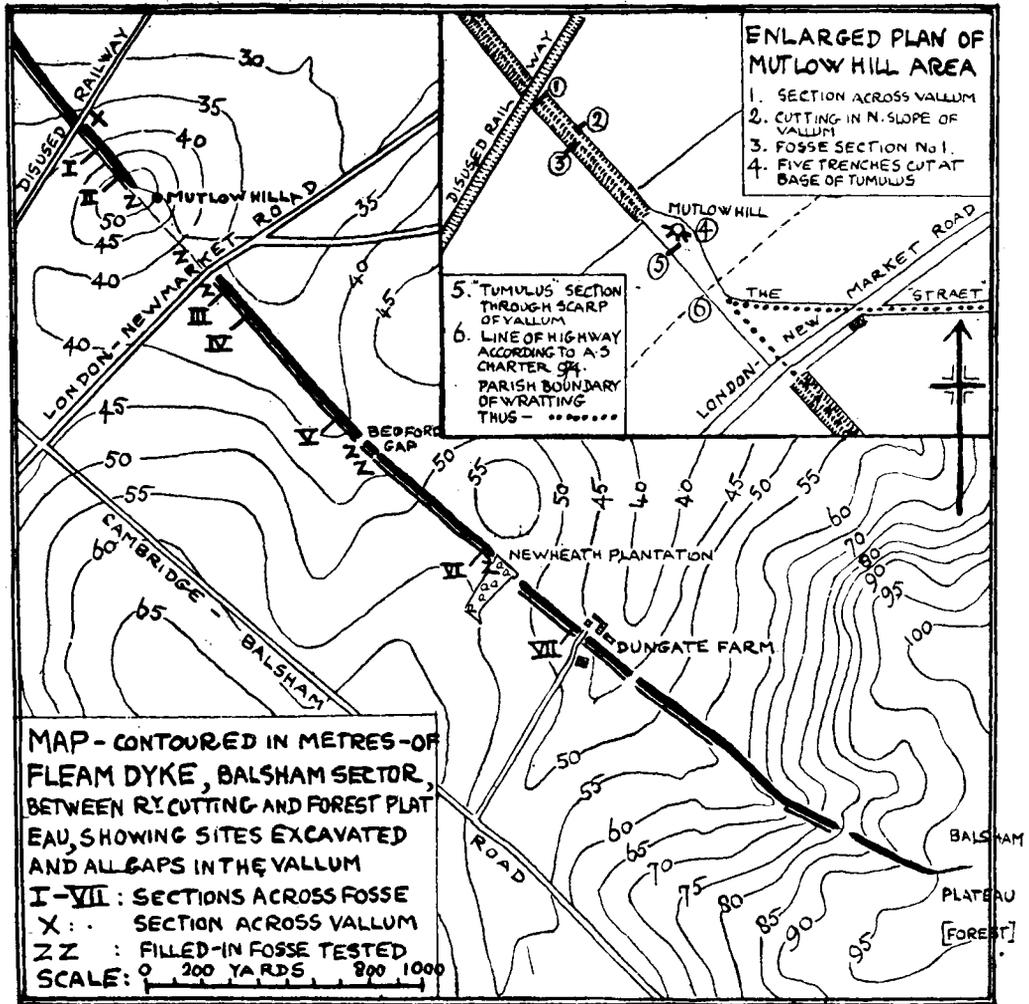


Fig. 2.

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATIONS: SECTIONS ACROSS THE FOSSE NEAR THE LONDON-NEWMARKET ROAD.

Sections were first cut across the fosse down to the undisturbed chalk rock adjacent to the Mutlow Hill tumulus and to the point where the London-Newmarket road crosses the Dyke; for it seemed likely that this road might preserve the approximate alignment of the Ickniel Way, and if so, dateable objects might be more numerous in its neighbourhood than elsewhere. This view receives support from the investigations of the fourth Lord Braybrooke, who excavated Mutlow Hill in

1852<sup>1</sup> and found remains of the Neolithic, Bronze, and Roman periods in or adjacent to the tumulus, which is on a knoll which commands the road.

Our expectations were, however, not realised. Though four sections were dug (Nos. I to IV on Map), nothing whatever was found which threw any direct light on the date of the earth-work, or its builders<sup>2</sup>; but the original profile of the work as then disclosed presented interesting features which will be discussed later.

The absence of finds suggested that the Icknield Way might have crossed the Dyke at some point other than that taken by the present main road, and efforts were made to determine whether this were so or no.

#### ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE POINT WHERE THE ICKNIELD WAY CROSSED THE DYKE.

It was assumed that the passage of the Dyke would be by means of a causeway of solid chalk, the continuity of the fosse being elsewhere unbroken. Such a causeway was demonstrated by Beldam at the point where the Icknield Way crosses the Heydon Ditch<sup>3</sup>. The investigation therefore consisted mainly of attempts to find such a causeway.

Trial holes were dug on either side of the London-Newmarket road close to the metalled surface, and the sloping wall of the filled-in fosse was disclosed<sup>4</sup>. Similar tests at likely points on the line of the fosse between the road and Mutlow Hill, a distance of 300 yards, showed in every case rubble filling. It may be noted that for the whole of this distance the vallum is partially or wholly levelled.

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeological Journal*, vol. ix, 1852, p. 226.

<sup>2</sup> A note of the finds is on p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Babington, *Anc. Cambs. C.A.S. 8vo Series*, No. xx, p. 102; and *Archaeological Journal*, xxv, 36. This dyke is now almost completely levelled.

<sup>4</sup> The trenches were necessarily 24 feet apart. It is therefore just possible that the present metalling may be on the original causeway; but it is unlikely, for no indication of a curve in the fosse wall was seen on either side. Moreover the rise in the road at this point seems to mark its passage over the incompletely levelled vallum.

The county map in Lysons' *Cambridgeshire* (1808), reduced from a survey made by Dr Mason about 1750<sup>1</sup>, shows the ancient way running more or less parallel to the present road from Abington to Newmarket and crossing the Dyke some half mile or more to the East thereof<sup>2</sup>.

Though the gaps near this point are said to be of recent date it was thought desirable to make two more sections across the fosse (Nos. V and VI on Map), one near the Bedford Gap and one near the track which crosses the Dyke by New Heath Plantation, and to test the filling of the fosse at these two crossing places and at an intermediate one close to Bedford Gap<sup>3</sup>.

No dateable finds occurred in the silting of the fosse at either of these points<sup>4</sup>, and the trial pits on the crossing places showed chalk rubble, loosely compacted, at a depth of over two feet<sup>5</sup>.

There remained the Dungate Farm area. Here much of the vallum has been wholly or partially levelled and the fosse filled in, and the line of the Dyke is wooded, making examination difficult. Examination indeed was not attempted, save that a section (No. VII) was cut across the fosse adjacent to the road across the Dyke from Dungate farmhouse to the farmstead, which it was thought might be ancient<sup>6</sup>. The silting in the section was as barren of finds as the others.

That a solid causeway across the fosse exists somewhere in this sector and that the ancient way crossed the Dyke here is therefore possible; but the contours of the adjacent country render it very unlikely that the Way swung here so far to the eastward. The natural line of route for travellers to take, the one with the easiest gradients, is certainly that followed by the existing main road; it may be therefore that the Way

<sup>1</sup> The original cannot be traced.

<sup>2</sup> The exact distance is uncertain. The scale of the map is small, and the latter is not free from errors.

<sup>3</sup> Bedford Gap was cut in 1763, and the next gap to the east (which is close by) some 70–80 years ago, as I am told by Mr Hanslip Long.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> Dr Palmer was unable to find any references to the ancient way as marked in Lysons' (Mason's) Map, in any of the Enclosure Awards, or on any of the Award maps, of the parishes adjoining the dyke.

<sup>6</sup> We could not test the roadway itself, as it was metalled and in use.

actually did cross the line of the Dyke at or near this point<sup>1</sup>, but that the vallum and fosse were a continuous barrier from forest to fen, complete isolation being desired by the builders: or, anticipating evidence as to successive reconstructions to be given hereafter, that the position of the passage may have been at some time changed, and hence at no point would untouched chalk rock remain on the line of the fosse.

The possibility that any existing Anglo-Saxon Charter might contain information bearing on this difficult problem was unfortunately neglected by the writer until this phase of the investigation had been finished, and the above lines written. Important evidence was found in a charter published by Birch (Vol. III, No. 1305). This document, a Grant by King Edgar to one Elfhelm of land at Wrating, A.D. 974, gives the boundaries of the Manor, as is usual, in Anglo-Saxon. I am indebted to Mrs H. M. Chadwick for the following translation:

These are the boundaries of the three hides of woodland and open country at Wrating which are enclosed within the confines. First at the high road (aerest aet ðan héan gatan): from the road east along the Street (fram ðan gatan east andlang straete) to the boundary of Weston (Colville). From the open country to the edge of the wood along the boundary to the boundaries of ...lding; along the boundary to Wickham...boundary; along the boundary to Yen Hall; from the boundary of Yen Hall to the Balsham boundary, along that boundary back to the...Dyke (andlang gemaeres ðaet eft on ða...dic).

Though the text is crabbed and corrupt, it is clear that we are dealing with the existing boundaries of the parish of Wrating, boundaries which doubtless were fixed in Edgar's reign. Fortunately there are no special difficulties in the description of the portions vital to our enquiry. Dr G. B. Grundy in a paper read before the Archaeological Institute in 1917<sup>2</sup> points out that the Saxons were "very fine in their distinctions

<sup>1</sup> The Street Way may have crossed the Dyke at Shardelow's Well by Fulbourn Fen; it is elsewhere a characteristic "hillside way," keeping just above the spring line. The Icknield Way nowhere presents this character, and it is highly improbable that its trace was anywhere near the Fen.

<sup>2</sup> The Evidence of Saxon Land Charters on the Ancient Road System of Britain, *Arch. Journ.* vol. 74.

between objects which came within their limited experience" (p. 86) and he brings forward evidence to show that the use of the term 'straet' was confined to made roads (p. 103). The distinction between high road and street in the charter is therefore important. It suggests that the Ickniel Way, if this be as it is reasonable to suppose, the "high road" was not here Romanized; and indeed I do not know on what authority it has been held to be so in this sector. Again the use of the preposition "aet" in connection with the high road is notable. The high road was a point on the boundary, not a part of it; had its alignment been that of the present main road the phrase would undoubtedly have run "andlang ðan hean gatan"—along the high road. For it must be noted that the survey starts from the Dyke; though this is not here mentioned, the text ends with the phrase "back to the Dyke<sup>1</sup>."

The high road of the charter then crossed the dyke at the point of the Wrattling boundary; here also a road probably metalled and possibly Roman crossed it<sup>2</sup>. The junction of two ancient traffic routes here is clearly significant.

At the presumed crossing point of the "highway" there are, as elsewhere in this sector of the Dyke, a low bank and traces of a ditch—nothing in the superficial appearance indeed suggests a gap in the defences. The line of the partially levelled vallum between the Wrattling boundary and the tumulus is seamed with deep trackways and pits and in view of these disturbances

<sup>1</sup> The Dyke then in 974 was conceived as commencing (or ending) near where to-day it terminates as a military work. Its apparent continuation as a hedge-bank (see p. 28) may therefore be of no importance.

<sup>2</sup> The "straet" is in approximate alignment with that sector of Worstead Street which runs from Gog-magog Hills to Red Cross and careful examination of the intervening area may reveal a connexion. Its eastward course, beyond Wadlow Farm, and its objective, are alike obscure; it is possibly a winding pre-Roman way, metalled in places by the Romans. A Section cut 20 yards from the Dyke revealed a ramp some 14 feet wide composed of earthy chalk 1 ft. 5 ins. thick surmounted by a thin layer of chalk nodules which in turn was overlaid by top soil, between shallow V-shaped ditches the inner lips of which were 17 ft. 4 ins. apart. A belt of beech trees occupies the ramp which may here be of comparatively recent construction, since apart from its dimensions no Roman features were revealed.

the determination of the problems presented by the junction of 'straet' (Roman Road?), highway (Ickniel Way?) and dyke offers great difficulty and may properly be the subject of a separate investigation; this it is hoped may be carried out next year.

#### FINDS IN THE FOSSE SECTIONS.

Bones of the sheep or goat were occasionally met with; in Section II at a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet the handle of a rude jug of mediaeval date was found, and in Section I at a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet a portion of the rim of a Romano-British pot (Horningsea ware). The latter was abraded, and had probably been derived from the ploughed field adjacent to the fosse. From Sections I and VI came pieces of cut bone, the exact position of which in the silt was not ascertained. No antler picks or fragments of picks were found.

None of these finds is of any evidential value, save that from Section II; the position of this mediaeval object, deep in the silt, is notable.

#### PROFILE AND CHARACTER OF THE WORK AS SHOWN BY THE FOSSE SECTIONS.

The efforts to obtain in the fosse evidence of the date of the work or indications of the neighbourhood of the crossing point of the Ickniel Way resulted in seven sections being cut. Of these six were completely—or almost completely—excavated; and study of the original profiles of the work, and of the silting, yields interesting results.

All lie between the disused Railway cutting and Dungate Farm, a distance of 2500 yards; their exact positions are indicated below.

I. Railway Section (a) .....	100 yds S.E. of the cutting
II. " " (b) .....	225 " " "
III. London-Newmarket Road Section (a) .....	79 yds S.E. of the road
IV. " " " (b) .....	200 " " "
V. Bedford Gap Section .....	120 yds N.W. of the Gap
VI. New Heath Plantation Section .....	30 yds N.W. of the Plantation
VII. Dungate Farm Section .....	30 yds N.W. of the Farm Road

Of these I and II and III and IV are close together; the others are spaced fairly evenly, as the map shows.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS, FOSSE SECTIONS, FLEAM DYKE.

No. of Section	Present dimensions and contours						Dimensions and contours of Fosse obtained by excavation					
	Scarp		Counterscarp		Breadth of floor of Fosse	Over all breadth of Dyke <sup>1</sup>	Depth of silting	Fosse: Lateral variation <sup>2</sup>	Breadth of floor	Slope at foot of Scarp	Slope of Counterscarp	Shelf on Scarp <sup>3</sup>
	Length	Slope	Length	Slope								
I	48'	lower 30° upper 20°	30'	lower 30° upper 20°	6' 4"	37 yds	4' 9"	3' 6"	12' 4" (level)	65° [4']	70° 1st 4½' 60° next 3' 45° next 3½'	V-shaped (15' to old ground level)
II						37 yds	4' 8"	*	*	*	*	*
III	44'	30°	18'	lower 35° upper 25°	10'	31 yds	4'	1' 6"	8' 10" (slope 5°)	55° [3½']	55° 1st 6' 45° next 3½'	slightly hollowed (15' to old ground level)
IV	44' 5"	30°	20'	lower 35° upper 30°	8'	29 yds	3' 10"	1' 9"	10' 0" (level)	60° [4']	70° at foot	slightly hollowed (11' 9" to old ground level)
V	44' 6"	30°	24'	lower 30° upper 28°	6' 9"	30 yds	4' 3"	2' 2"	9' 9" (slope 10°)	50° [5']	60° at foot	flat (13' to old ground level)
VI	43'	lower 35° upper 30°	20'	lower 32° upper 30°	7'	24 yds	3' 8"	1' 6"	9' 6" (slope 7°)	50° [7']	60° at foot	slightly hollowed (14' 4" to old ground level)
VII	34'	lower 30° upper 25° to 30°	17'	lower 30° upper 28°	19'	32 yds	6' 6"	2' 0"	7' (level)	40° (4' 10")	60° 1st 3' 50° next 3'	flat (13' 2" to old ground level)

\* Not completely excavated.

<sup>1</sup> Taken in all Sections save III from the 25" O.S. map.

<sup>2</sup> See paragraph 5, p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> See paragraph 7, p. 38.

The preceding table gives in the case of six of the Sections the most important measurements, etc., some of which in a work of this character are necessarily approximate. The existing contour of the Dyke was in one place (Section III) surveyed by Mr G. Cook; it was here of average dimensions, and showed the crest of the vallum to be 21 ft. 3 ins. above the present floor of the ditch. The other sections were measured by the writer, and the slopes of scarp and counterscarp were in every case determined with a clinometer. The five Sections I, III, V, VI, VII are planned to scale on Plate I; No. IV being close to III is not reproduced.

The plans and the table bring out the points of interest in connection with the sections; the more important of which are commented on in the notes which follow.

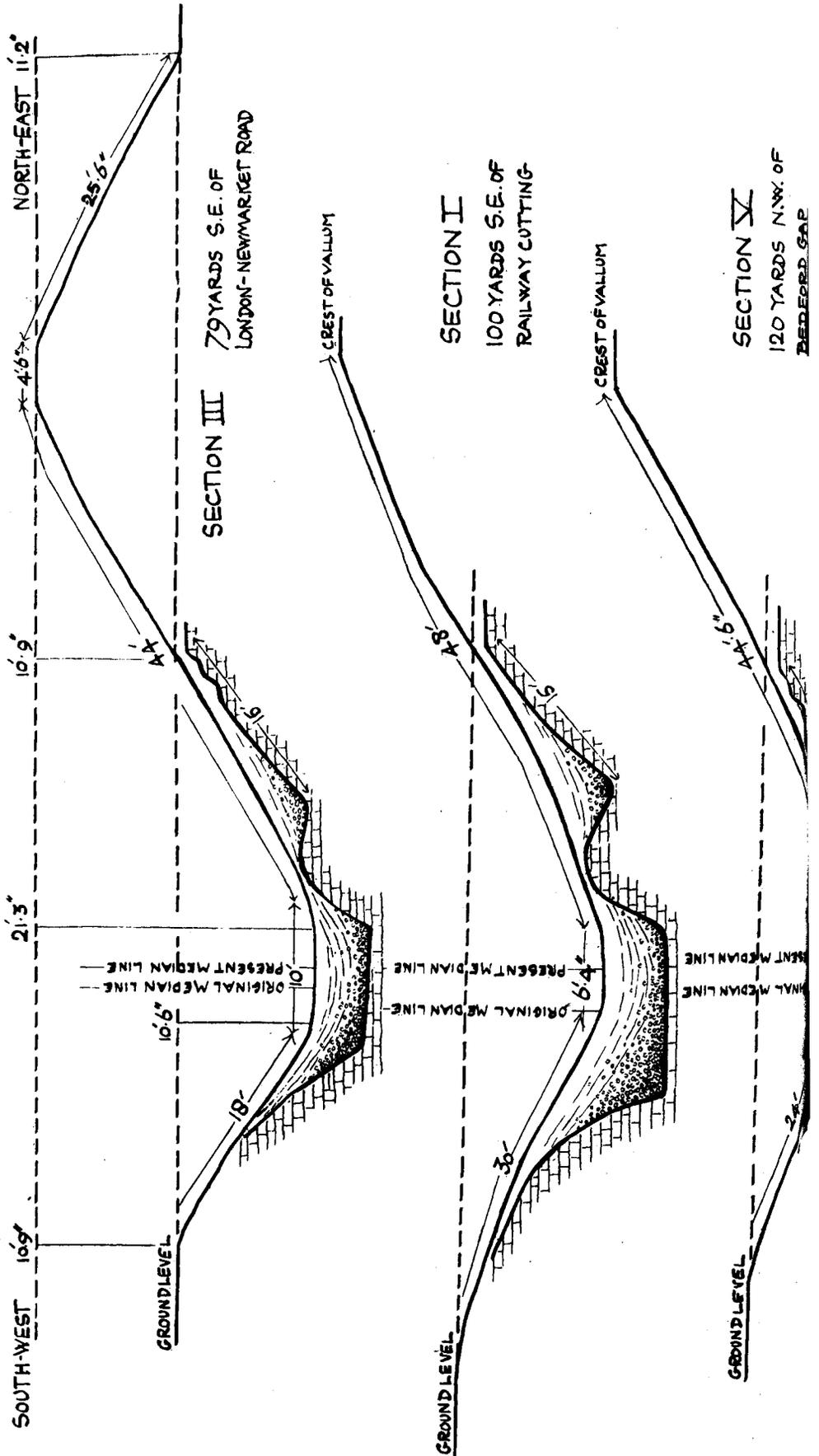
1. The profile of the Fosse is seen in the sector examined, 2500 yards long, to present on the whole remarkably uniform characters, indicating unity of design.

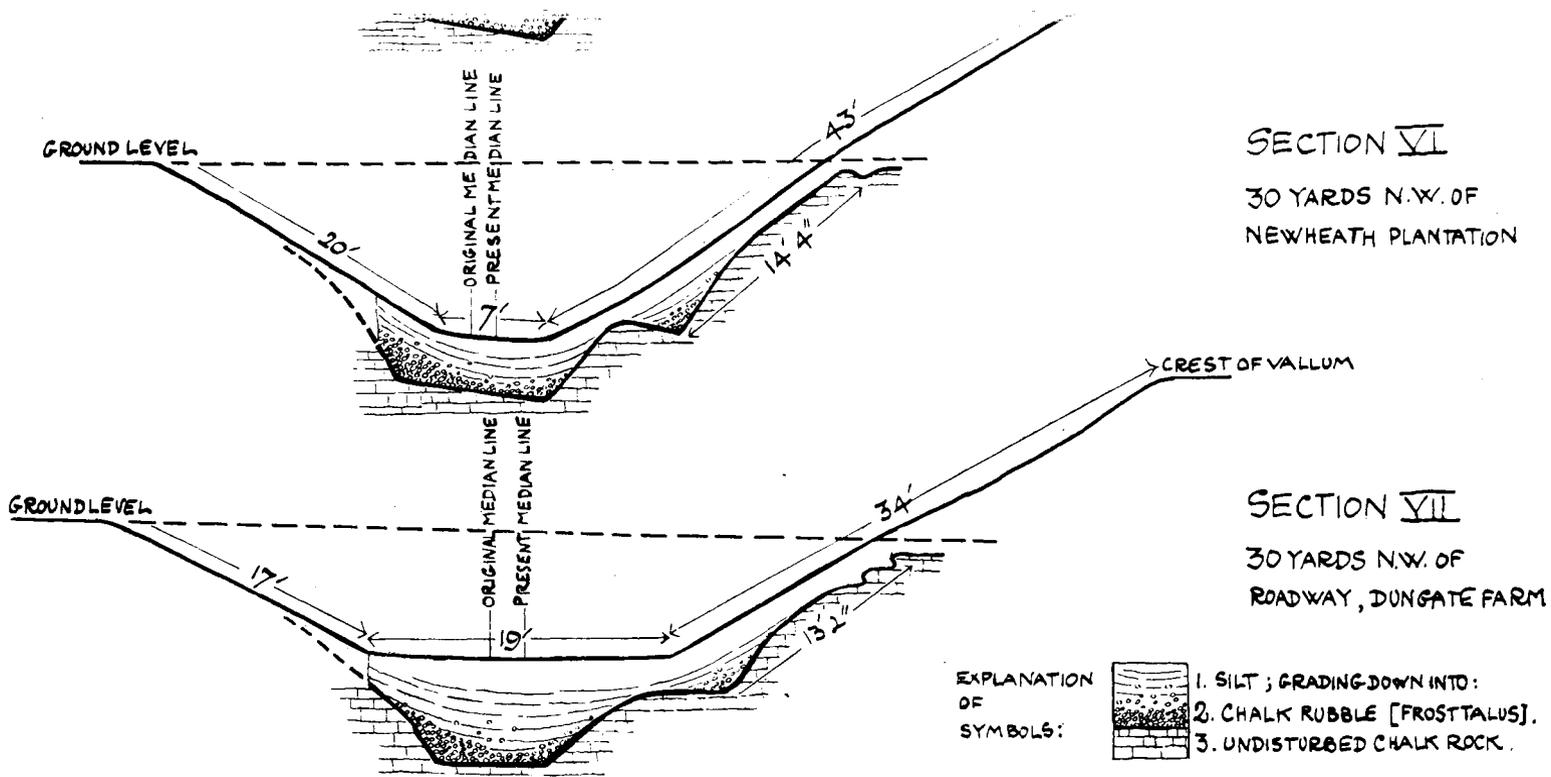
2. The floor of the fosse is flat (3 ft. 10 ins. to 6 ft. 6 ins. below the silt), both scarp and counterscarp rising at a sharp angle from it. In three of the sections the floor is inclined at an angle of  $5^{\circ}$ – $10^{\circ}$ , in each case dipping to the north. Its breadth varies from 7 ft. to 12 ft. 4 ins., the latter (Section I) being quite exceptional.

3. The slope of the scarp is in general set at an angle of  $30^{\circ}$  (if we omit from consideration for the moment the curious shelf or trench which indents it). This is the angle of repose of the material (chalk rubble) of which the vallum is composed, and the latter has therefore been but little denuded.

4. The counterscarp in the majority of cases is markedly steeper than the scarp; for since there was no bank on it, its slope was not conditioned by this factor, which apparently determined the slope of the scarp.

5. Since the action of rain and frost tends to equalize slopes at the angle of rest of the material of which they are composed, both sides of the fosse to-day present a similar appearance; see in particular Sections III and I on Plate I. But the steeper the counterscarp the greater the denudation, and hence in these





SECTION VI  
30 YARDS N.W. OF  
NEWHEATH PLANTATION

SECTION VII  
30 YARDS N.W. OF  
ROADWAY, DUNGATE FARM

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS:

	1. SILT ; GRADING-DOWN INTO:
	2. CHALK RUBBLE [FROSTALUS].
	3. UNDISTURBED CHALK ROCK.

PLANS OF FIVE SECTIONS CUT ACROSS THE FOSSE, FLEAM DYKE, MAY 1921



EXISTING CONTOUR OF DYKE AT SECTION III  
SURVEYED BY MR G COOK:  
ALL OTHER MEASUREMENTS BY *[Signature]*

sections most of the silting in the fosse comes from it rather than the scarp.

This causes the shifting of the median line of the fosse gradually towards the scarp as the process of silting develops. The shift has taken place in all the sections as the Plate and the Table show, the limits of lateral variation being from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet<sup>1</sup>.

6. The lower portion of the counterscarp of Section I, which is the steepest met with, still presents an unclimbable wall some 10 feet high. Its face is curved—or rather shows a succession of planes each making a slightly smaller angle with the horizontal. This is doubtless due to the fact that the lower portions have been less subject to denudation than the upper, being covered first by frost talus<sup>2</sup>; it seems probable that the counterscarp here was originally a sheer wall 15 feet high cut at an angle of from  $60^\circ$  to  $70^\circ$ <sup>3</sup>. (See Diagram, Fig. 4, p. 41.)

Again, while the chalk rubble which lies at the bottom of the fosse is in most cases composed of small nodules, in Section I (and also in II which was near by) masses of chalk were found the largest of which one man could with difficulty lift. Since the upper part of the counterscarp of Section I presents an angle of  $20^\circ$  only, while no other section shows the solid chalk of the counterscarp denuded to an angle less than  $25^\circ$ , it may be that the military strength of this portion of the work was at some late period in its history lessened by human agency; the

<sup>1</sup> Dr Stanley Smith remarks that the filling of the fosse in Section V which he examined (and which may be taken as typical) is composed firstly of frost talus, secondly, of rain wash, and thirdly of chalky soil. The rainwash is particularly fine—practically calcareous clay, and exhibits some indications of sinuous lamination. This character suggests deposit under water, that is in the puddles that must have been formed on the fosse floor. The soil is such as could have been produced by the growth of vegetation upon rain-wash and wind-borne material.

<sup>2</sup> Proof of which is seen in the fact that while the lowest  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet show a smooth chalk wall, the upper planes are more or less weathered.

<sup>3</sup> This exceptional character persists for at least 150 yards to the eastward, for the angle halfway up the existing slope of the counterscarp is visible for this distance, and the wall of chalk rock immediately below this point is at many points exposed by rabbits.

counterscarp—already much denuded—was, it is suggested, cut back from the point where to-day the easier slope begins.

7. The scarp in the six sections examined was found to present not an even slope, but, at or near the present level of the fosse, a broad shelf in two cases with a flat floor, in the others more or less V-shaped<sup>1</sup>. (See Plans, Plate I.) It is thus a constant feature of the construction. Close to the original ground level, moreover, at or near the top of the chalk rock, steps or footholds had been cut in the latter in five cases out of six<sup>2</sup>.

It is reasonable to suppose that these small footholds were cut to help the builders of the vallum to raise the material from the fosse, probably in baskets. The broad shelf might be thought to have served a similar practical purpose as an intermediate dumping ground for the excavated chalk rubble. But this explanation, satisfactory enough for those parts of the entrenchment where the shelf is level, fails to account for the hollow or V-shaped depressions and is therefore inadmissible. Two hypotheses present themselves. Either the shelf is an integral part of the defences, its purpose being to us unknown; or it represents the bottom of an earlier fosse which was not flat-floored like the present ditch, but V-shaped; the shelf where flat being the result of the cutting-away of the last traces of the original counterscarp.

ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF THE  
SHELF ON THE SCARP, DEMONSTRATED IN ALL SECTIONS  
ACROSS THE FOSSE.

There appeared to be two possible means of testing the second of the two hypotheses just formulated.

1. Careful examination of the V-shaped shelves might reveal two separate depositions of silt. It was assumed that the earlier

<sup>1</sup> The character of the footholds and shelf, both of which varied much, is in five cases shown on the plans. The sixth completely excavated section (No. IV) had a step near the shelf, 9 inches broad, and the usual foothold close to the original ground level. The shelf (in this case a flat floor) was discovered at a seventh point opposite Mutlow Hill in the course of investigations to be detailed subsequently.

<sup>2</sup> Footholds were found at a sixth point (Railway cutting) when the vallum was trenched.

stratification would be horizontal, the later dipping southward to the main fosse.

2. Section of the vallum might show whether or no there were two distinct stages in its construction which the hypothesis predicates.

The first test was negative. No break in the continuity of deposition of the silt in the vallum shelves at Sections I, III or VI was visible. If these then represented the floor of an earlier fosse, that fosse had probably been cleaned out at the time of reconstruction. We therefore decided to cut a section through the vallum.

The point chosen was on the S.E. side of the Railway cutting (at X on map) 100 yards from Fosse Section No. I.

Its construction proved far more complex than had been anticipated, and the problems that it presents require detailed analysis.

#### CHARACTER AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE VALLUM.

The scale plan (Fig. 3) and the photograph (Fig. 5) of the Section made at the Railway cutting show all important details. The construction of the vallum, which was here 11 ft. 6 ins. in greatest height by 52 ft. in breadth, can best be described by discussing the several layers in order of deposition, commencing with the original core **A**.

**A.** A dome-shaped core of chalk rubble particularly white and clean surmounting a heap of mixed topsoil and chalk ( $A^1$ ). Height: 6 ft. 10 ins., width: 28 ft.

The surface of this core is well-defined and of rock-like hardness, being with difficulty pierced with the pick (Fig. 5). The upper layers are composed of weathered and compressed chalk grading down into the chalk nodules. This deposit, thickest on the lower part of the reverse slope of the mound, hardly exists on the crest and is very thin on the forward slope. It can be traced beyond the crest to define the extension of  $A^2$ , the earliest addition to the core, which consists of dirty chalk rubble.

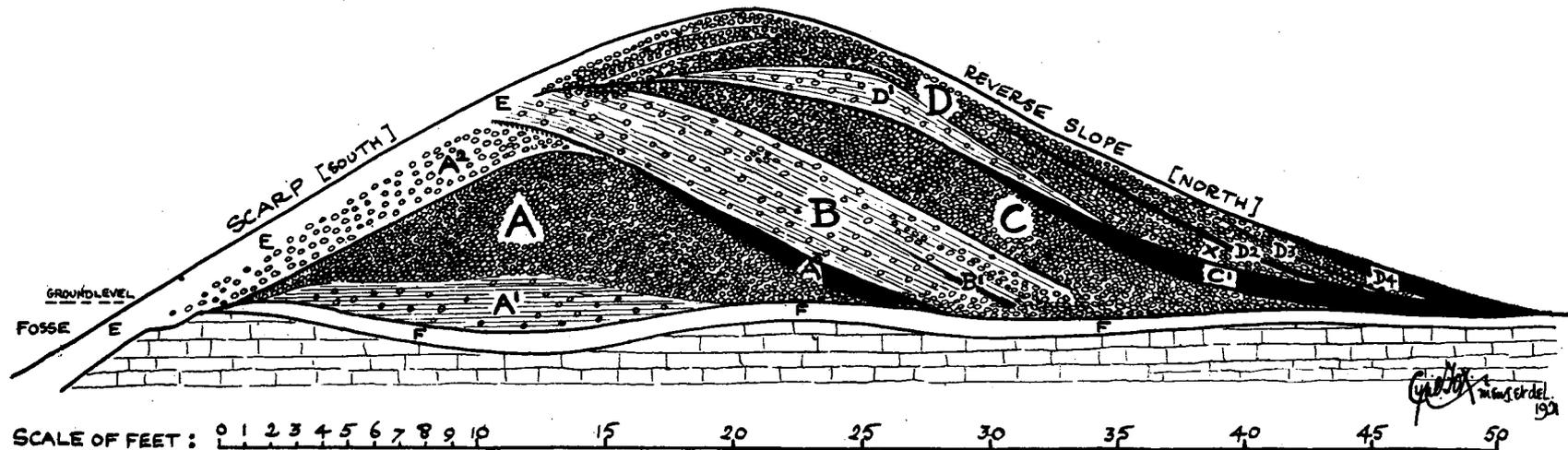


Fig. 3. FLEAM DYKE. Section of Vallum at the Railway cutting, 650 yards N.W. of the London-Newmarket Road crossing; showing evidence of construction in three separate stages.

F. Ancient surface soil; overlying undisturbed chalk rock.

A<sup>1</sup>. Surface soil (from site of ditch?) mixed with chalk rubble. A. White chalk rubble. A<sup>2</sup>. Dirty chalk rubble. A<sup>3</sup>. Silt, very firmly consolidated. A, with A<sup>1,2,3</sup> are thought to constitute the original vallum.

B. Earthy chalk rubble; the upper surface is smooth and consolidated. B<sup>1</sup>. Disintegrated chalk.

C. White chalk rubble. C<sup>1</sup>. Silt.

B and C together are taken as representing the first addition to the vallum, and as being derived from the site of the main fosse.

D<sup>1</sup>. Earthy chalk rubble. D. Successive zones of white chalk rubble lying unconformably on C. D<sup>2</sup>D<sup>3</sup>. Disintegrated chalk. D<sup>4</sup>. Silt. D, with D<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> are held to represent the second addition to the vallum.

X. Fragment of Romano-British pottery. E. Humus.

The chalk nodules forming the core are much weathered (fractured) near the bottom of the reverse slope of the mound, and slightly so near the original ground level on the forward slope.

*Deductions.* The core may be the original vallum. The chalk silt, thickest at the base of the reverse slope, implies trampling and weathering and suggests an interval of time before subsequent depositions. The weathering of the chalk nodules proves exposure of this surface<sup>1</sup>; it occurs on the north side at the point where these, near enough to the surface to suffer from frost action, are wettest and most liable to fracture.

**B.** A deposit on the reverse slope of the core **A**, inclined at 25–30°, of mingled earthy matter and chalk nodules 3 ft. 7 ins. thick, the upper surface smooth and firmly consolidated. No silting was visible at the base of the slope on this surface, but there is a slight amount of disintegrated chalk at the point **B**<sup>1</sup> on the plan.

*Deductions.* This deposit represents the first important addition to the vallum; the character of the material suggests that it was partly composed of silting from the original fosse.

<sup>1</sup> But brief exposure might produce it.

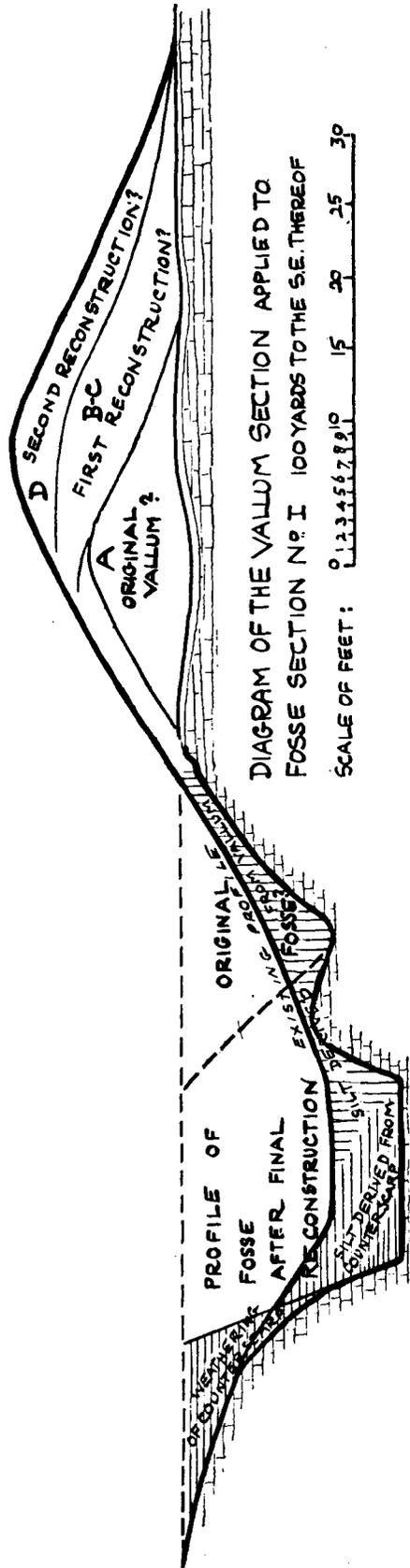


Fig. 4 (see p. 44).

The consolidated surface (see Fig. 5) indicates trampling, but there was evidently an insufficient interval of time to permit the accumulation of silt (the product of rainwash and trampling as in A<sup>1</sup>) before subsequent additions were made.

C. A second deposit on the same slope and at a similar angle—but leading out at the foot for some distance at a slope of only 10°—of chalk rubble, not so clean as A, 2 ft. 9 ins. thick.

Final addition  
'D' on fig. 3



Fosse.

Addition  
C on fig. 3

Addition  
B on fig. 3

Original bank  
A on fig. 3

Fig. 5. Section of Vallum, Fleam Dyke, showing successive reconstructions.

The surface was similar to that on the corresponding slope of A but there was a greater development of silt (C<sup>1</sup>) which has a maximum thickness of 1 ft. near the base.

*Deductions.* This deep silting with its gentle slope suggests a considerable interval of time before the next addition. That the deposit is entirely of chalk rubble suggests that it may be material from the present main fosse, which in this phase doubtless approximated to its present form.

D. A somewhat confused mass, the greatest thickness of which is about 3 ft. 4 ins., of earthy matter (D<sup>1</sup>) overlaid by chalk rubble, represents doubtless a cleaning-up of the fosse, and one important—or several minor—improvements therein and consequent addition or additions to the bulk of the rampart.

Two successive surfaces (D<sup>2</sup>, D<sup>3</sup>) of this deposit show traces of exposure—a crust of disintegrated chalk. The upper surface is the present crest and reverse slope of the vallum; it shows rainwash at the foot of the slope.

The deposit lies unconformably on C, thus emphasizing the prolonged period during which the silt of the latter accumulated.

A track down the side of the Railway cutting adjacent to the Section was examined. The silt at the foot of the slope spreads out into a fan, and the composition of this fan is comparable with that of the silt of the vallum. It can thus be demonstrated that this fine deposition of material can be produced by trampling, or by rainwash (as in the fosse, Section V, see p. 37, footnote). The consolidated surfaces of A and C of the vallum imply that the formation of the silt described above is to be attributed to both causes.

It should be noted that the method of construction shown by the Section—a mound cast up close to the ditch, subsequent additions being deposited on the reverse slope of the bank, is commonly met with in ancient earthwork and is not incompatible with completion of the work as it stands to-day within a brief period; it is solely the evidence of exposure to atmospheric and human action of the successive layers which provides grounds for the theory of successive reconstructions, extending over a period of time which is unknown but which may possibly have been considerable<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Soil lines. The total absence of a dark line of decayed turf which might be expected to occur at two points (at least) within the vallum (the surfaces of A and C) is paralleled in the Tumulus section (see p. 49). Here the original silting of the fosse, the upper layers of which were fine earthy matter, was covered at some unknown, but probably late date, with six feet of chalk rubble. Close turf must have covered the silt when the late filling-in took place, but no trace could be seen of it at the junction of silt and rubble; in colour and texture the former was homogeneous for a thickness of 2 to 3 inches. Again, no turf line could be determined where the scarp has within the last 50 years been covered with a thick deposit of chalk rubble in constructing the Railway.

The original surface under the vallum consisted of soil 9 inches to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in depth. This surface conformed to the surface of the underlying chalk, which was here very irregular.

The soil was carefully examined. Three flint flakes, the tooth of an ungulate, several burnt flints and charcoal (the latter close to a burnt flint and situated under the northern edge of the vallum) were the only finds.

In trenching the vallum a few broken animal bones (those of ox and deer being recognised), one marked with transverse cuts, were found; there was, moreover, in deposit D, at the spot marked X on the plan, in undisturbed chalk rubble, a flat piece of coarse plain well-baked pottery  $3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness, almost certainly Romano-British<sup>1</sup>. Several pieces of chalk showing pick and axe marks were obtained from the B layer (where the lumps were largest), but it was not possible to determine of what material were the implements which produced them.

#### THE CHARACTER OF THE PRIMARY EARTHWORK.

Section of the vallum having provided evidence of the existence of an original bank of moderate dimensions (core A) we may next consider whether this corresponds with a fosse the floor of which was the shelf or trench on the scarp.

The problem is presented graphically in Fig. 4 which shows (a) the constituent elements of the vallum (Railway Cutting section); (b) the profile of the fosse (Section I), and (c) the "V" shelf on the scarp reconstituted as a V-shaped fosse.

Comparison of the sectional areas respectively of the core A of the vallum and of the V-shaped fosse suggest that these are complementary. The sectional area of the former is approximately 122 square feet; of the latter 134 sq. ft. The area of the core A is thus 10% less than that of the "V" fosse, a difference which may well be due to denudation; material from the scarp of the former has helped to fill the latter, so that one is comparing a denuded vallum with an original ditch.

The significance of these figures may be tested by an examination of the sectional areas respectively of the whole vallum

<sup>1</sup> A portion of a wheel-made base of a pot identical in colour and texture was subsequently found in a Romano-British deposit at Mutlow Hill, on the S.E. side (see p. 46).

and fosse. The diagram (Fig. 4) shows the original profile of the main fosse at Section I, the reconstruction being based on the assumption that the counterscarp was cut at the angle shown to-day by the lower four feet—the only part that has not suffered from frost action. If this profile be accepted as probable, it will be agreed that the proportion of silt in the fosse derived from the counterscarp and scarp respectively as shown in the diagram is approximately correct.

Now the sectional area of the whole vallum is 320 sq. ft. and that of the whole fosse 412 sq. ft.; but for accurate comparison it is clear that the sectional area of the silt in the fosse derivable from the vallum (65 sq. ft.) must be added to the former figure.

The corrected figures for the whole vallum (385 sq. ft.) and fosse (412 sq. ft.) may be expressed as a ratio—100 to 107; the figures for the core A and the “V” fosse which we have no means of correcting, are in the ratio of 100 to 110. The correspondence is close, and supports the theory that the latter elements of the earthwork constituted the original “Fleam Dyke<sup>1</sup>”; but the evidence is too limited to establish a conclusion.

#### EVIDENCE BEARING ON THE DATE OF THE DYKE; EXCAVATIONS AT MUTLOW HILL AND ELSEWHERE.

Section of the vallum having yielded evidence of successive reconstructions of an earthwork originally of slight defensive value, attempts were made to obtain an approximate upper limit of date for the final reconstruction.

The neighbourhood of Mutlow Hill was selected for the investigation, since this area was known to have yielded remains of the Roman and earlier periods.

A trench 3 feet wide was cut, extending from the base of the tumulus southward for a distance of 22 feet (see Map: Inset). In it a rich stratum of pottery sherds was found 1–1½ foot below the present surface; 160 sherds, several flint flakes, a fragment of Roman glass, a thin ribbon of bronze (ring) and one small piece of iron were found in an area of 39 sq. ft. This

<sup>1</sup> The sectional areas given above were obtained from the scale plan with the planimeter by Mr Talbot Peel, M.A., to whom thanks are due.

deposit ceased abruptly 13 ft. 6 ins. from the tumulus end of the trench, at the approximate point where the vallum (here destroyed) must have been sited<sup>1</sup>.

Several of the sherds were definitely of late La Tène character, but the majority was of coarse Romano-British ware. The latter half of the 1st century A.D. would be indicated as a safe date for the earliest remains in view of their associations. This confirms the results obtained in 1852<sup>2</sup> by Lord Braybrooke who found in or near the tumulus one British coin (copper, inscribed RVFS) and two plain late La Tène bow fibulae; and 1st century Roman coins (first brass of Domitian and Trajan and second brass of Vespasian and Titus) among others of much later date (4th century).

A second trench was then cut a few yards to the East where the remains of the vallum were more definite. Here similar pottery, flint flakes and one rough scraper were found on the ancient floor up to a point 15 feet from the base of the tumulus; no finds occurred beyond this point, though the undisturbed chalk rock was laid bare for a distance of 20 feet.

The position of these trenches in relation to the vallum is shown on the inset Map (Fig. 1). The evidence they yield led me to conclude that the vallum as finally reconstructed was in existence when occupation of the site commenced not earlier than the middle of the 1st century A.D.; but this deduction was proved to be unsound. Before continuing the account of the investigations at Mutlow Hill, however, a brief digression needs to be made.

Dr Palmer, considering that further excavation in the neighbourhood of the Railway cutting might throw light on the occurrence of the Romano-British potsherd in the vallum mentioned on p. 44, made an excavation at a point 75 yards to the S.E. of the cutting, and nearly opposite Fosse Section No. I

<sup>1</sup> Fine silt underlay this deposit for a depth of four feet. This was evidently rainwash from the barrow which is of Bronze Age date, probably circa 1000 B.C. For an account of its contents see *Arch. Journ.* vol. IX, p. 226. The rainwash was completely bare of finds. There is thus no evidence that the site was anything more than a place of sepulture in the Bronze Age.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Journ.* vol. IX, 1852, p. 226 ff. esp. p. 230.

(see inset Map and Fig. 6). Trenches were driven into the reverse slope of the ramp for a distance of 13.5 feet and 64 sq. feet of the ancient surface was exposed. The section showed stratification similar to that at the Railway cutting, the apparent differences being due to the foot of the ramp having been cut off by the plough.

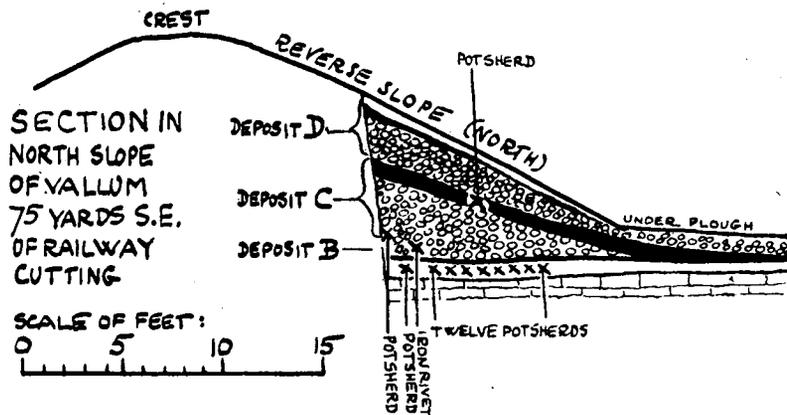


Fig. 6.

Two potsherds, undoubtedly Romano-British, and one iron rivet-head were found in deposit C (Fig. 6) and a variety of similar pot fragments in the undisturbed soil under the ramp. Of these sherds five—one from Deposit C, four from the old surface soil—were readily identified as fragments of a small olla or jar (measuring  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the mouth) of a type common in the district. The vessel was probably almost identical with an example ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, rim diameter  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, base diameter  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches) from the Roman cemetery at Litlington in the Cambridge Museum: the *form* originated in the Early Iron Age, being met with in an urn from the cremation cemetery at Hitchin (Ransom Coll.). Fragments of similar vessels occur on the Mutlow Hill living floor; and the late 1st century A.D. may be accepted as a probable date.

This evidence clearly pointed to a Roman or post-Roman date for deposits C and D of the vallum, a conclusion which was in no way supported by the results of the Mutlow Hill diggings. Further investigation clearly was necessary here.

Three more trenches were therefore cut radially from the base of the tumulus at different points. Numerous potsherds of the types now familiar were found in each at the same level

as in the earlier diggings; as in these, the finds ceased at a short distance from the barrow (at 15 feet, 9 feet, and 12 feet respectively<sup>1</sup>). That is to say the deposits of potsherds were limited to a belt about a dozen feet wide round the barrow<sup>2</sup>; the periphery of this belt chanced to touch the north edge of the vallum on the south side of the barrow, and the original trenches having been confined to this sector led to error in deduction. Thus the causes which limited the area of Romano-British deposit were seen to be unconnected with Fleam Dyke<sup>3</sup>, and the apparent conflict of evidence did not exist.

The next step clearly was to ascertain whether the oldest portion of the vallum (A on plan, Fig. 3) was likewise of late date.

The richness of the deposit under the north slope of the ramp near the railway cutting pointed to the desirability of trenching the scarp of the vallum at that point; but it was thought that the required information might be obtained at much less expense by a section through the partially levelled vallum near the tumulus.

The character of this section, which was cut from the lip of the fosse northwards for a distance of 30 feet<sup>4</sup>, is shown in the plan (Fig. 7). What remained of the ramp showed no indications of disturbance; it lay on the southern slope of the hill and was composed of a closely consolidated mass of small chalk nodules mixed with chalky earth with patches of larger lumps of chalk (representing the A deposit revealed at the Railway cutting) partially overlaid with chalk rubble; the top soil was nearly 1 foot thick.

In the chalky mass one fragment of a Roman amphora was found; and, in the undisturbed soil under the ramp<sup>5</sup> there were

<sup>1</sup> Save that in one case prolonged search revealed two isolated fragments beyond the point where the rich layer ceased.

<sup>2</sup> About half the circumference was tested.

<sup>3</sup> Space will not permit an analysis of the interesting problem presented by the facts thus ascertained. The barrow is now partially, and was once perhaps wholly, encircled by a shallow (inner) ditch and low (outer) bank; the pottery layer did not extend, in the sections which crossed the bank, beyond its crest.

<sup>4</sup> Since the core A was 28 feet in breadth at the Railway cutting this distance was thought to be ample.

<sup>5</sup> This surface soil varied greatly in thickness and was in one place very firmly consolidated as though an ancient footpath crossed our section.

found, at the points indicated in the plan, one Romano-British potsherd of hard grey paste and a second amphora fragment, two nails, one oystershell and one piece of Hertfordshire conglomerate, the whole group of finds being undoubtedly of the Roman period without La Tène admixture.

The section was carried down the slope of the scarp and the shelf exposed, but the main fosse was not opened out, because the ditch had been almost entirely filled in, and the shelf itself was 8 feet below the present ground level.

On the shelf, which here was level, silt, with a little chalk rubble in the angle, had accumulated to a depth and of a character similar to that seen in the fosse sections already illustrated<sup>1</sup>. The surface of the deposit presented the usual angle (30°), and in it, at a depth of 7 inches, two small fragments of Roman tile were found together; and at a depth of from 6 to 8 inches<sup>2</sup> a minute fragment of pottery, of soft paste, of the

<sup>1</sup> Thus the more active processes of denudation had ceased before the fosse was filled in at this point.

<sup>2</sup> The silting being removed in layers 2 inches thick, and the fragment found after removal, the approximate depth only was determined.

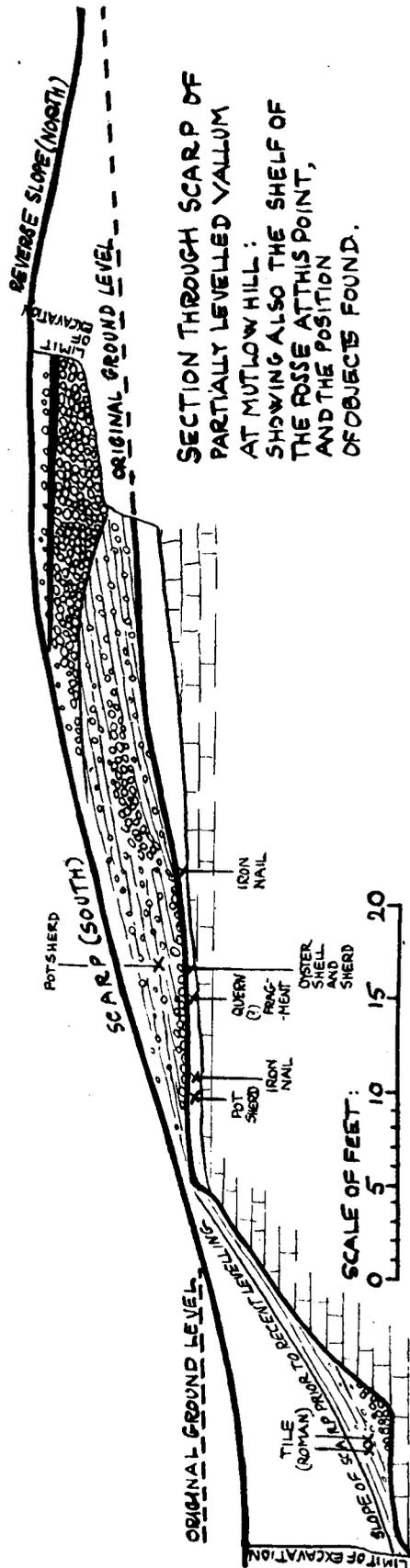


Fig. 7. (The conventions employed are the same as those used in Fig. 3.)

same colour and texture as several small pieces found in the deposit near the tumulus. Here and there in the upper 8 inches of the silt, moreover, several flint flakes were found<sup>1</sup>.

No other finds occurred in that portion of the shelf (six feet wide) which was excavated. The total thickness of silt at the point where were the finds was 19–20 inches; there was therefore 12 inches or so of this deposit below them.

Here again then we have an apparent conflict of evidence; the finds on the fosse shelf, taken at their face value, suggest that this was in existence in the Roman period, while the finds under the vallum suggest that the earthwork had not then been raised.

The variety of interpretations to which the facts lend themselves may be considered in more detail.

(a) The primary earthwork may be a work of the middle or late Roman period; the finds under the vallum representing rubbish of the Romano-British settlement deposited prior to its construction, those in the fosse objects thrown in subsequent thereto. But nothing that we know of the Roman occupation of Eastern Britain suggests that a military work designed to protect Norfolk from attack from the south-west would be built by this people. The Iceni might perhaps have built it between A.D. 43 and 60; but the purely Roman character of the sherds found under the oldest part of the bank render it improbable that it was a work of this tribe at this period; for the Roman civilization penetrated but slowly into their territories.

(b) The primary earthwork may be the work of pre-Roman Celtic-speaking peoples—the Iceni or their predecessors. This explanation accounts for the Romano-British objects in the ditch, but involves the assumption that the bank was levelled during the Roman period in the neighbourhood of Mutlow Hill—when the pottery, etc. was deposited in the old surface soil—and afterwards replaced. This is in itself improbable, and it is

<sup>1</sup> A "great number of flint flakes and scrapers" were found in the urn field at Aylesford, contemporary with the Belgic urns. See A. J. Evans, *Archaeologia*, vol. LII, p. 319. Those mentioned above were probably contemporary with the Romano-British settlement.

not supported by any stratigraphical evidence obtained during the excavations in this sector.

(c) The primary earthwork may be post-Roman, constructed by the East Anglians as a defence against the Middle Anglians or the Mercians.

Since so much Roman rubbish exists in the neighbourhood of Mutlow Hill—there was a Roman building close by—Roman sherds might be expected to occur in and under a vallum thrown up in post-Roman times, and a few Roman objects might easily find their way into the ditch of the earthwork at this point.

The latter hypothesis seems to be most in accord with the facts, but since the excavations planned for next year may yield evidence permitting a definite decision, further discussion of the problem may conveniently be postponed.

It will be sufficient to state that the evidence detailed in this section of the Report proves that the additions to the vallum of the original Fleam Dyke could not have been carried out earlier than the latter half of the 1st cent. A.D. and that the weight of evidence is in favour of a similar upper limit of date for the primary earthwork.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The Investigation in 1921 was confined to that sector of the Fleam Dyke which lies between the Railway cutting and Dungate Farm, a distance of 2500 yards. This sector to-day presents uniform characters, the ditch being about 10–11 feet deep and the scarp measuring 40–50 feet on the slope<sup>1</sup>.

Section across the vallum at the Railway cutting showed an original core—a bank some 7 feet high—increased to the present dimensions mainly by two additions. An interval of time, possibly considerable, was shown by the presence of silt (rain-wash) to have elapsed between these successive reconstructions; the probability of minor repairs and improvements having been carried out from time to time was also indicated.

Sections across the fosse at several points revealed a main trench with a flat floor some 4 to 6 feet below the silt, and

<sup>1</sup> Except where local causes have produced deep silting, as at Dungate.

showed the counterscarp to have been steeper than the scarp<sup>1</sup>. A secondary trench or shelf on this scarp, sometimes flat, sometimes V-shaped, was a constant feature. It may have been an integral part of the defences; or it may represent, with the "core" of the vallum mentioned above, the first phase of the defensive work. Steps or footholds in the chalk face of the scarp near the original ground-level are thought to be connected with the methods adopted for raising the material from ditch to bank.

These sections revealed on the whole a striking uniformity in the profile of the fosse. If the existing Dyke be the result of successive reconstructions, these were, one may conclude, on each occasion carried out along the whole length of the sector under investigation.

The original crossing point of the "Ickniel Way," whether in the form of an unmetalled track or of a Roman road, was not determined. The fosse was found to be continuous up to the metalling of the present London-Newmarket Road on either side; and rubble filling was found on the line of the fosse at several other points in the neighbourhood thought to be possible crossing places. The evidence of a Saxon Charter (974 A.D.) suggests that the Way, and an East-and-West road, the antiquity of which had not hitherto been suspected, crossed the dyke at the western end of Wratting parish, S.E. of Mutlow Hill. Examination of the dyke at this point was postponed till next year.

The presence of Romano-British potsherds discovered at two points in and under the successive additions to the original "core" of the rampart showed that these reconstructions were carried out at some time subsequent to the Claudian conquest; section through the partially levelled "core" near Mutlow Hill also revealed Roman remains in the subsoil, but the presence of objects of similar character in the ditch at this point complicates the problem of the date of the primary earthwork, and no

<sup>1</sup> This observation may enable the disputed point as to which side of the ditch the bank of the Brent or Pampisford Ditch lay, to be determined by a short day's digging. A tentative examination at one point by the writer showed that there was a greater deposit of silt on the south side of the ditch; but the results obtained were not followed up.

definite conclusion on this point has been reached. The fact that no single fragment of deer's horn and nothing which can safely be dated earlier than the Roman period was found in the course of the excavations either in the fosse sections or in the vallum, tends, however, to confirm the opinion that the Fleam Dyke is entirely a work of late (Anglo-Saxon) date since it is improbable that the Romans built it<sup>1</sup>. Further excavations are proposed for next year, and it is hoped to deal with these, and with the problems of the date and purpose of the earthwork suggested by the evidence, in a subsequent paper.

Thanks are due to the Master and Fellows of St John's College; to Mr Hanslip Long; and to Messrs Bidwell and Sons representing the late Sir Ernest Cassel, who permitted excavation in portions of the Dyke respectively owned by them; and to Mr Brand and Mr George Long, tenants, for their consent and coöperation.

Assistance rendered by many friends, the chief of whom are Mr C. G. Brocklebank of Bartlow and Dr L. Cobbett of Cambridge, is acknowledged. The valued help given by Dr Stanley Smith, F.G.S., in dealing with the geological problems connected with the successive deposits forming the vallum requires special mention. The conclusions arrived at from the character of these deposits were in all essential points confirmed by Mr W. B. R. King, M.A., assistant to the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, who also examined the section. Mr Charles F. Fox read the proof, and made valuable suggestions. We are also much indebted to William C. Frost of Balsham, a most intelligent and efficient workman.

The Romano-British potsherds and other objects found in and under the vallum are deposited in the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge.

<sup>1</sup> The fact that very little was found in the fosse sections suggests that the Earthwork may, subsequent to its final reconstruction, have been but little used, and in brief time entirely and permanently deserted.

## KING'S HALL LIBRARY.

By C. E. SAYLE, M.A.

Paper read 5 December 1921.

1317.

King's Hall dates from 7 July 1317<sup>1</sup>. King Edward II gave "certain books of the laws and canons" to the Society<sup>2</sup>.

1326.

"These were taken away by command of Queen Isabella." On 23 September 1326, Isabella embarked at Dort, and landed next day at Harwich; she marched on Bury St Edmund's, and seized there a large sum of the King's money, and thence came to Cambridge, stopping some days at Barnwell Priory<sup>3</sup>. It is not surprising therefore that she took away the King's scholars' books.

1332.

In the *Issue Roll* of 6 Edward III, under October 2, we find the following entry :

To Simon de Bury, master of the King's scholars at Cambridge, to whom the Lord the King, in recompense for the books of the Laws and canons which Lord Edward, late King of England, father of the present King, gave him, and which afterwards, by command of the Lady Isabella, Queen of England, were taken away from the aforesaid Simon, granted him 10*l.* of his gift. In money paid to him by his own hands in discharge thereof, by writ of privy seal, &c.,—10*l.*<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The King's Scholars and King's Hall*, 1917. [By W. W. Rouse Ball.] Privately printed for presentation on the six hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the King's scholars in Cambridge.

<sup>2</sup> C. H. Cooper, *Memorials of Cambridge*, II, 194. The evidence for this is given *post*, sub anno 1332.

<sup>3</sup> See also W. Stubbs, *Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II* (1882), Vol. I, p. 314. "Venit ad Grantebrigge, et ad prioratum de Bernewelle per aliquot dies perhendinavit."

<sup>4</sup> *Issues of the Exchequer*, being a collection of payments made out of his Majesty's revenue, from King Henry III to King Henry VI inclusive, with an Appendix. Extracted and translated from the original rolls of the Ancient Pell Office. By Frederick Devon. London, 1837, 8°, pp. 142-3.

While talking about books and King Edward III, we must not forget that the king had for his tutor Richard de Bury, afterwards Bishop of Durham, the author of the *Philobiblon*. It may well be that the bishop endeavoured to instil into his pupil an appreciation of the importance of books<sup>1</sup>.

## 1361-2.

An inventory of the goods of the Society in this year contains a list of the books<sup>2</sup>.

Presens Repertorium factum fuit per sex socios Aule domini  
Regis Cantebrie in custodis cista communi...libri iuris  
civilis :

Unum Inforciatum pulcrum datum per dominum Regem  
Calesiae.

Unum Digestum Novum pulcrum datum per Regem  
Calesiae.

Unus Codex bonus datus per Regem Calesiae.

Duo Digesta vetera apparitata.

Tres Codices apparitati.

Duo parva volumina bona<sup>3</sup>.

Unum Digestum novum apparitatum.

Quatuor lecturae domini Azonis.

Odefridus super Digestum Vetus.

Tres libelli Institutionum.

<sup>1</sup> In fact next year, 1333, Richard de Bury was appointed, with others, to remove from the University the King's scholars "who are sufficiently benefited, and those who are unfit to proceed."—*Documents relating to the University* (1852), Vol. I, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> King's Hall Books, iv, 9 *seq.*

<sup>3</sup> *Parvum volumen*. This is Justinian. For two other manuscripts before 1400, see Rev. G. W. W. Minns, *Records of Titchfield Abbey*, p. 18. (Parvum Volumen. H 3. Decima Collatio Parvi Voluminis, in quaterno. H 4.) See the edition of J. B. Ascensius in 1511. "Volumen hoc (quod parvum dicitur) in se continens collationum seu autenticorum libros: insuper tres libros codicis: necnon feudorum duos: una cum opusculo de pace." Ph. Renouard *Bibliographie de J. B. Ascensius* (1908), I, 531. It was reprinted in 1604 at Lyons. [Cambridge University Library, Q\* 1. 21.] I am indebted to Mr F. Jenkinson, University Librarian, for this note. For another *Parvum Volumen*, totally different (Priscianus Minor in Inst. xvii, xviii), see British Museum MS Royal 8 A vi. ff. 29 and 636 (Warner and Gilson).

The fact that King Edward III sent three manuscripts to Cambridge from Calais takes us back again into history. For after the town was taken on 4 August 1347, all England, we are told, was filled with the spoils of Edward's expedition<sup>1</sup>.

In the same year there is also note of a theological book given by Thomas Powys, warden :

Unum par sententiarum in perpetuum collegio remansurum  
Thus the Hall was already known as the College.

1365-6.

In this year Nicholas Roos<sup>2</sup> the Warden and two fellows went to Lonc' to get £10 due from the county of Bedford, and two books left to the Society by Thomas Powys, namely<sup>3</sup> :

Rosarium<sup>4</sup>.

Speculator<sup>5</sup>.

1368.

King Edward III, through William of Wykeham, gave more law books this year :

'Cette indenture faite entre nostre Sieur le Roi d'une part et Nichol Roos gardien de la Salle des Escoliers de nostre dit le Roi en l'université de Cantebrige d'autre part temoigne que le dit Nichol a reçu par les mains de William de Wykeham évêque de Wyncestre Chancellor de nostre dit Sieur le Roi un corps de loi civile. C'est à savoir cinque livres : Un Code, Digest Vieux, Digeste Neuf, Infortiatum, et Petit Volume que nostre Sieur le Roi a donné à demeurer en la même maison perpetuelment.' For Walter de Herford, *etc.*<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> D.N.B. *ad loc.*—The reader will not need to be reminded that it was in commemoration of this siege that Rodin executed his famous group, *The Burghers of Calais*, which was erected at Calais in 1895. The replica in the Victoria Tower Gardens at Westminster was unveiled in 1915. (F. Muirhead's *London*, 1918, p. 72.)

<sup>2</sup> Warden 1364-1375. For a petition to the University that he, a Doctor in Civil Law, may read in Canon Law, see Cambridge University Library MS. Dd. 3. 53 (186).

<sup>3</sup> King's Hall Books, II, 240-1.

<sup>4</sup> *Archidiaconus in Rosario*? Certainly in possession of the College later.

<sup>5</sup> Durandus. (See Joacher *Lexicon.*) See *post* 1441.

<sup>6</sup> *Calendar of Close Rolls*, pp. 408-9. *T.C.C. Admissions*, I, 105. C. H. Cooper, *Memorials*, II, 202. I have modernized the spelling.

1383.

We hear of books "dissipated and lost" by this year. King Richard II appointed Thomas Arundel, bishop of Ely, Visitor, to enquire into the scandal<sup>1</sup>.

1385.

In the College archives for this year are two pages relating to books belonging to the society. (See *post* pp. 62, 63, Appendix I.) They contain the names of the books and the names of the borrowers. The books are all civil and canon law, except for two refreshing exceptions:

Item Willelms Waltham rubeus liber medicine.

Kuemton. Liber logices, cuius secundum folium, *etc.*

The first of these entries is not the earliest allusion to the study of medicine in Cambridge<sup>2</sup>.

1390-2.

We now come to the main remaining catalogue of the books, as known to us, in King's Hall. To this list my attention had been first drawn by the late Registrar, J. W. Clark. The late Librarian of Trinity College, Mr A. G. W. Murray, had begun to work on it. At his death, on 15 February 1919, all research came temporarily to an end.

These books are divided into classes:

Libri grammaticales.

Libri dialectici.

Libri de medicina.

Libri iuris civilis.

Libri iuris canonici.

Libri theologie.

The entry occupies twenty-seven pages, many of which are not filled. The borrowers have all been identified with one exception<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Cooper, *l.c.* 204. W. W. Rouse Ball, *op. cit.* 25.

<sup>2</sup> In M. R. James' *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Peterhouse* (1899), p. 308, is a memorandum that the medical MS 251 had been used as a *cautio* in 1330. <sup>3</sup> Deirquus. See p. 74.

1394-5.

Expense circa librariam<sup>1</sup>.

1399.

Pro ligatura librorum<sup>2</sup>.

In primis pro prandio ligatoris per septimanam x d. Item vid. Item v d pro communibus per septimanam x d. Item x d. Item pro prandio x d. Item pro expensis et salario ligatorum xxij s. Item pro prandio per iiij dies vi d. Item pro prandio per septimanam x d. Item pro fissura tabularum v d. Item pro prandio per septimanam x d. Item per septimanam xii d. Item per septimanam x d. Item pro Latton iiij d. Item pro salario ligatoris x s. Item pro filo xviii d.

1410.

Expense facte circa librariam<sup>3</sup>.

In primis pro quinque libris Juris ciuilibus et uno pare de oratorum qui erant magistri Willielmi Rolf defuncti xvi marce. Item pro ligatura duorum librorum f. codicis et parvi voluminis eiusdem magistri Willelmi iij s. Item pro vij cathenis iii s iiij d. Item pro ligatura duorum librorum ii s. Item pro cathenatione librorum eorundem vi d ob. Item pro sera ij d.

1413.

Two Books of Chronicles which had belonged to King Henry V passed into the possession of the Society<sup>4</sup>.

1417-21.

There are accounts of the building of the new Library, but none of books. But in the last year is

Memorandum quod liberantur Thetford duo libri viz Johannes in collectario cujus secundo folio deo ullo & liber vj<sup>us</sup>. Alter cum duabus glossis viz Johannes Andree super vi<sup>o</sup> libro decretalium & Arolyiad (*sic*) super eodem & did dignus super...cuius 3<sup>o</sup> folio xii d.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See W. D. Caröe, *King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge* (1909), a monograph published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in quarto. Willis and Clark, *Architectural History* (1886), Vol. II, p. 456. Rouse Ball, *op. cit.* 34-5.

<sup>2</sup> King's Hall Books, v, f. 39.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* f. 1416.

<sup>4</sup> See *post* 1435, p. 59.

<sup>5</sup> King's Hall Books, vi, f. 1536.

## 1423-4.

Binding accounts appear as before under these years<sup>1</sup>.

## 1424.

The bequest of Richard Holme, who died in this year, is at present only known to me in the pages of Cooper<sup>2</sup>. He gave money to build the library and furnished it with many books.

## 1428.

William FitzHugh gave a bible in or before this year: for in the accounts under "Reparatio domorum" comes:

Item pro ij cathenis & ij cooptorijs pro biblia in duobus voluminibus data per donum Willelmum FitzHugh v s iij d.<sup>3</sup>

## 1433.

In primis pro scriptura tabule Sti Augusti (*sic*) super quinquagenas xv s ii d.<sup>4</sup>

## 1435.

King Henry VI was only fourteen years of age when he presented seventy-seven books to King's Hall<sup>5</sup>. Mr W. H. B. Bird has compiled the list of these which he has kindly permitted me to print<sup>6</sup>.

Memorandum that on 3 July 13 Henry VI Ralph Cromwell treasurer of England took out of the King's treasury 2 books of Chronicles late the property of King Henry V, which were afterwards delivered to Richard Caudrey by the said Treasurer<sup>7</sup>.

## Liber Cronicorum Helinandi.

Memorandum that 15 July 13 Henry VI Ralph Lord Cromwell treasurer of England and Chamberlain of the Exchequer with the consent and assent of the Lords of the

<sup>1</sup> *Ib.* vii, f. 31; f. 52 b.

<sup>2</sup> *Memorials*, II, 205.

<sup>3</sup> King's Hall Books, vii, f. 1176. Robert FitzHugh was Warden in 1424 and Vice-chancellor, and William was presumably a relative. Thorold Rogers in quoting this passage makes him Walter. (*History of Agriculture*, vol. iv, 600.)

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.* ix, 94.

<sup>5</sup> He founded King's College at the age of twenty. He also made gifts to Pembroke Hall.

<sup>6</sup> Mr Rouse Ball, p. 38, quotes Fuller, *History of the University*, *ad loc.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ancient Kalendars of the Treasury of the Exchequer*, II, 134. Caudrey was Chancellor of the University.

King's Council delivered to Richard Caudrey master of the King's Hall divers books of civil law and other books to be kept in the college during the King's pleasure<sup>1</sup>.

In primis reparatio librorum viz Augustini de civitate dei Augustini de verbo domini Augustini circa quasdam hereses cum aliis. Stus Thomas super Quartum Sermones Sti Bernardi Aurelius de Trinitate Psalterium cum communi glossa Epistole Pauli glosate Valerius de poetria cum cathenacione eorundem ix s x d ob.

Item pro ligatione trium librorum iuris civilis viz parvi voluminis Ff veteris et Ff novi vi s iiij d.<sup>2</sup>

1437-8.

For chaining a psalter given by Henry Somer, 8d.<sup>3</sup>

1440-1.

For binding and chaining a Speculator<sup>4</sup>. 2s.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For binding of books given by the King. 14s. 4d.<sup>5</sup>

1442-3.

A book called *Moralia* from the Bishop of Lincoln (William Alnwick)<sup>6</sup>.

1443-4.

Vellum for binding, and needles and thread<sup>7</sup>.

A statement made by Thorold Rogers has so far baffled all enquiry:

"In 1443 King's Hall, Cambridge, purchased twenty-seven volumes from John Paston's executors—he had been their steward—at a cost of £8. 17s. 4d.<sup>8</sup>"

<sup>1</sup> *Ib.* 155.

<sup>3</sup> King's Hall Books, x, 109.

<sup>6</sup> King's Hall Books, ix, 331.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.* x, 115.

<sup>8</sup> *Loc. cit.* Apparently the Christian name is wrong also. But at present we must wait. Mr Stamp knows of no such entry in the King's Hall Books, nor can I find it, and Mr H. S. Bennett, the latest scholarly and successful editor of the Paston papers, is equally at a loss to understand the entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* p. 210.

<sup>4</sup> See *ante* 1365.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.* x, 65.

1463-4.

Binding of two books *Genealogia deorum* and *Bellum Trojanum*<sup>1</sup>.

1473.

Roger Rotherham<sup>2</sup>, warden 1473-77, possessed one manuscript, now at the British Museum, described in the *Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Collections*, by Sir G. F. Warner and J. P. Gilson (1921), Vol. II, pp. 34-5:

12 C. xxi.

“LIBER FRONTINI DE RE MILITARI”: the Strategemata of Sextus Julius Frontinus (d. A.D. 106). A portion (lib. ii, capp. x. 1-xii. 2) of the text is misplaced at the end of lib. iv. Beg. “Cum ad instruendam rei militaris scientiam.” The colophon gives the scribe's name and date, “Scriptus per Iohannem Stagnensem de Florentia sub anno MCCCCLVIII. die prima Julii Bononiæ. Laus deo omnipotenti.”

Paper; ff. 62. Quarto.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$  in. Written at Bologna, A.D. 1458. Sec. fol. “Quemadmodum excitandus.” Illuminated initial and border (f. 1), the latter containing the arms *azure*, on a mount, three pointed, *vert*, a stag in full course *or*, and initials R.R. Belonged to King's Hall, afterwards incorporated in Trinity College, Cambridge, “Liber collegii dicti aule regis.” Bears also the number 38 and names of “Magister Rogerus Rotherham” and “E. Kneuet.” Belonged later to [John, Lord] Lumley. Lumley cat., f. 180; cat. of 1666, f. 9; *C.M.A.* 8482.

1478-9.

The books in the chapel<sup>3</sup>:

- In primis 1 grett messall.
- Item anoder grett messall.
- Item anoder letyll messall.
- Item a antefoner.
- Item anoder antefoner.
- Item a gret Legend<sup>4</sup>.
- Item a pourtous<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Ib.* XIII, 237. The first book is by Boccaccio. The second by Dictys. (Both books identified by Mr Jenkinson.)

<sup>2</sup> See *T.C.C. Admissions*, I, 140.

<sup>3</sup> Rouse Ball, p. 51.

<sup>4</sup> *Legenda Sarum*.

<sup>5</sup> *Porteforium*.

1479

“Estfield satisfied the college for four books recovered from Henry Key and we put them in the common chest over le porch<sup>1</sup>.”

1495-6

For writing of statutes by the King's command, 2s.<sup>2</sup>

## APPENDIX I

KING'S HALL BOOKS<sup>3</sup>. VOL. II. Page 33.

liberacio facta librorum Anno x<sup>o</sup> [Richardii II (1386)]. Custodi. Joh' in coll'. Joh' in addit'. arch' in Rosario. vnum portiforium. lib' sentenciarum. ff' nouum j cuius ij folium pupillo. legenda sanctorum. Catholicon. cynus super certis legibus Codicis. Item Jac' butric' super ff<sup>to</sup> veteri cuius secundum folium incipit modo restat. Item liber in quo multa bona continentur cuius secundum folium incipit deiecisti. Item Jac' de reuenna super ff<sup>to</sup> veteri cuius secundum folium incipit quod audierit. plene exhibet et eosdem rehabebit et sibi de nouo liberatur summa sentenciarum.

Hugoni harpelay Summa sentenciarum. exhibet.

Exses. Decreta. paruum volumen cuius secundum folium patricius. Innoc' cuius secundum folium le ij lib'. liber decretalium exhibet et rehab'.

Mourdon Odr' super codice exhibet et rehab'. Item lecturam ff' noui cuius secundum folium incipit set non exp<sup>o</sup>.

Basket ff' nouum cuius ij folium incipit nocere. Jac. de rauenna cuius ij folium incipit non tollendi. Item alius Jac' de rauenna cuius ij folium incipit iniuste articulo. exhibet et habet chy' super codice et Jac' de Rauenna super inforciato chy' ff' soluto matrimonio et super aliis titulis inforciati.

Ragenhill. arch' super sexto exhibet et rehab'.

Petrus Rouff. sextus liber decretalium cuius ij folium correccionibus. Item glosa super cle' cuius ij folium notat etiam g' Item Innoc' cuius secundum folium nisi iusta cum. exhibet et rehab'.

Goderichych ff' vetus cuius ij folium incipit machinacionem. Codex cuius ij folium incipit amplissimi. ff' inforciat' cuius ij folium incipit ducta impensa. liber medicine cuius ij folium incipit non cibetur. Item alius liber medicine cuius ij folium incipit fiat cyrus. paruum volumen cuius ij folium incipit modauimus. Item mat' herbarum et alius liber medicine cuius secundum folium virtus exhib' et rehab' Paynel. paruum volumen cuius ij folium incipit compositus. Item Codex cuius ij folium incipit deo propicio. Item azo cuius secundum folium modis dicatur ecclesia. exhibet et rehabet. ff' vetus cuius ij folium machinacio.

Metfeld. j azo cuius folium secundum incipit et alium pro<sup>m</sup> et glosa plocent' [Placentini] cuius secundum folium incipit de iudic'. et alius liber

<sup>1</sup> King's Hall Books, xvi, 50.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* xix, 73.

<sup>3</sup> Kindly transcribed for me by Mr Alfred Rogers.

cuius secundum folium incipit virtus. exhibet et rehab'. Item liberatur Metfeld vnum inforeiatum cuius secundum folium ducta impensa et cy' super codice.

frankeleyn. j codex cuius secundum folium incipit cordi nobis. Item ff' vetus cuius secundum folium incipit aut [...]isticum exhibet et rehab'.

Albon. j codex cuius secundum folium incipit suum laborem et libellus Instit' cuius secundum folium incipit atis. etiam patriciis. Item vnum inforciatum cuius secundum folium incipit bendus sit. Item azo A cuius secundum folium incipit nec creatus. Item ff' nouum cuius secundum folium incipit pedius diffiniuit. exhibet et rehab'. et habet paruam volumen [cuius] secundum folium modauimus. Item vnum ff' vetus cuius secundum folium incipit post eundem librum.

[Page 34]

Seyntyues j codex cuius secundum folium incipit selis exhibet et rehab' et liberatur sibi. ff' nouum cuius secundum folium factam.

bilney. ff' nouum cuius secundum folium incipit nunciacionem exhibet et rehab'. Item habet vnum azonem cuius secundum folium incipit modis dicatur.

lumteley. libellus institut' cuius secundum folium incipit hec honeste. exhibet.

knynyngton. j codex cuius secundum folium incipit lumina erunt. exhibet.

heth. ff' nouum cuius secundum folium incipit factam. exhibet. ff' nouum cuius secundum folium incipit pedius.

W. Rolf. vna lectura super inforciato cuius secundum folium incipit fidei fund'. Item dignus super inforciatum cuius secundum folium incipit to quod est. Item Jac' de reuenna super inforciato cuius secundum folium incipit petitur. exhibet et Idem ff' liberatur sibi. ff' nouum cuius secundum folium incipit inde nocere factum. Item Jac' cuius secundum folium iusto articulo. Item chy' ij folium christianum appellare. Item lecturam ff' noui cuius secundum folium incipit non tollendi.

Maudeleyn. vnus precianus cuius secundum folium incipit culata est. exhibet et rehab'. et j codex cuius secundum folium incipit amplissimi.

Item Jacobo Walsyngham glosa ff' noui cuius secundum folium incipit contra vtrumque. exhibet. Item habet paruam volumen cuius secundum folium compositus. Item Jac' de bello visu super x coll'.

Item Willelmo Waltham rubeus liber medicine cuius secundum folium incipit agit dicendo. Item tres libri extraordinarii codicis cuius secundum folium incipit titate. Item mat' herbarum exhibet et rehab'.

Hadlegh habet vnum inforciatum cuius secundum folium incipit bendus sit. Item vnam lecturam vincencii cum exposicionibus litter [ ] super decretalibus cuius secundum folium incipit j de conces. hoc non va. ex parte.

Elmeslay. Institut' cuius ij folium atis etiam patriciis. Item azo cuius secundum folium incipit fides. Item codex cuius secundum folium incipit lum[i]na. Item dec' cuius secundum folium incipit sequitur.

Langdale. ff' vetus cuius secundum folium quod ipsi anima uertunt, et j codex cuius secundum folium incipit deo propicio.

Kuemton liber logic' cuius secundum folium et enim patria,

## APPENDIX II

## KING'S HALL BOOKS. VOL. IV. 1391 [Page 1]

Memorandum quod infra scriptus fuerat status Aule Domini Regis Cantab. tempore adventus. Magister R. Selby ad Regimen & custodiam dicte aule viz anno dni mille ccc<sup>o</sup> xc<sup>o</sup> & Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xiv<sup>o</sup> mens Ianuarij die xxij.

## Liberatio pro autumpno &amp; anno xvj [Page 2]

Tyrinton Institutiones & incipiunt ij folio atis<sup>etia</sup> patris.

## Libri grammaticales [Page 3]

- Cath' o [Precianus]<sup>1</sup> et Incipit iij folio inuenitur enim  
 o Papias et Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio hiis q<sup>o</sup> [?questio]  
 o Item [Cassiodorus]<sup>1</sup> ij folio Turpia  
 Cath' 5 o Item legenda sanctorum et Incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio Templi  
 o Item liber statutorum cum Kalendario antecedenti et incipit  
 iij<sup>o</sup> folio a Kalendario Ebor' petis  
 [Item quaternus de questionibus super libris sententiarum et  
 incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio ei successio]<sup>1</sup>  
 10 o Item liber statutorum et Incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio quas habere  
 o Item Calendarium in quaterno paruo et liberatur communi  
 Ciste pro compoto et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio Marcius  
 o Item Catholicon et incipit ij folio se.....cales  
 o Item [ysidorus]<sup>1</sup> ethimologiarum et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio piissimi  
 15 redemptor'  
 Cath' o Item Hugucius ij<sup>o</sup> folio cum accusatiuo

## Libri dialectici

- Chath' o liber logice et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio etenim patria  
 o Item paruus liber incipit in 2<sup>o</sup> folio manuales fuit Hug' harple  
 20 o Item precianus cum multis aliis et incipit 2<sup>o</sup> folio parte p<sup>t</sup>  
 o Item Kilwardby super precianum cuius secundum folium formalia  
 que  
 o Item vnum portiforium cuius ij<sup>o</sup> folio et filio

Libri de medicina [Libri de fisica]<sup>1</sup>

- 25 o Thomas super libris fisicorum et eticorum et liber de anima  
 et Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio formam et figuram t<sup>u</sup>  
 o Item [Auisenna]<sup>1</sup> et Incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio dico pro memoria  
 o Item Auisenna et Incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio dei neque agit  
 o Item [liber viaticus]<sup>1</sup> viaticus et Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio agit dicendo  
 30 o Item liber de diuisione morbi et incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio aut?  
 o [Item liber ysaak de viatico]<sup>1</sup> ciborum et incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio corrupunt  
 et destruunt  
 o Item lilium Medicine et Incipit iij folio breuiter In die  
 o [Item liber]<sup>1</sup> de amphorismis et incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio quod vero ibidem

<sup>1</sup> Erased.

- o [liber de aggregacionibus]<sup>1</sup> crisis et cretisis et incipit secundo folio 35  
per euacuacionem
- o [liber pategni]<sup>1</sup> et viatici secundo folio dicere claliga
- o practica Cofani salarmitani secundo folio communem sedem  
de vrinis
- o Item quaternus [de parcamino]<sup>1</sup> cuius secundo folio incipit 40  
non obrusa
- o Item libellus de amforismis cuius secundo folio in textu in-  
cipit virtus siquidem
- o Item mangnus quaternus de conseruacione vite humane  
cuius 2<sup>o</sup> folio incipit cum virtus.
- o Item mangnus quaternus papiri de medicina cuius  
secundo folio incipit set pocius
- o Item quaternus de parcamino cuius secundo folio incipit  
R thuris 49

Extraordinarii libri C Libri Juris Ciuilis [Page 4] 1

- In primis [vnum par Institucionum]<sup>1</sup> et incipit in tercio folio  
quantitate aliquando
- o Item aliud par institucionum et incipit in tercio folio nam is
- o Item aliud par Institucionum et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio hec honeste 5  
Item aliud par Institucionum et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio manumittebantur  
Item aliud par Institucionum et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio per constitutionem
- o Item vnus Codex et incipit secundus quaternus a principio codicis  
reseratur humanitas
- Item vnum ff vetus et incipit in secundo folio aut plebiotomus 10
- Item alius codex et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio statum pertinent
- Item aliud ff vetus et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio Consules ceperunt
- Item vnum ff nouum et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio decus vrbium
- Item vnus textus ff veteris et in iij<sup>o</sup> folio dicunt et hec omnia
- Item vnum ff nouum et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio Operis noui 15
- Item aliud ff nouum et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio Interdictum hoc
- Item vnum ff inforciatum et incipit in iij<sup>to</sup> folio alteram vero porcionem
- Item vnum ff vetus et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio vt apparet a quibus
- Item alius Codex et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio nostre tam decisiones
- Item vnum paruum volumen in iij<sup>to</sup> folio aut iure ciuili 20
- Item aliud ff Nouum et incipit in iij<sup>to</sup> folio nec habitacionem
- Item alius Codex et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio scolis vel scrineis
- Item aliud ff et Codex et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio amplissimi fore
- Item aliud paruum volumen et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio Senatus iubet
- Item alius Codex et incipit in iij<sup>to</sup> folio nunc quoque inconcussa 25
- o paruum volumen et incipit 3<sup>o</sup> folio testamento
- o ff inforciatum et incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio non esset
- Item aliud ff nouum et Incipit ij quaterno autem crescere
- Item ff vetus et Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio machinacionem  
codex
- Item [ff vetus]<sup>1</sup> et Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio deo pro 30

<sup>1</sup> Erased.

Item ff' vetus et incipit ij folio quod tunc t<sup>a</sup>  
 Item Summa C. cuius ij<sup>o</sup> folio diernum

[Libri Juris Canonici]<sup>1</sup>

- liber azonis et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio comunes questioni iura
- 35 o Item alius liber azonis et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio fides est substancia  
 o Item alius liber azonis et incipit alium christum
- Cath' Item chi' super .ff. veteri et in specialibus legibus solempniter  
 comentatus et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio quod est falsum
- Cath' Item Jacobus de Rauenna Super ff' nouo et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio  
 40 quod vi aut clam
- Cath' Item liber diuersarum lecturarum super ff' nouo et Codice et incipit  
 in iij<sup>o</sup> folio admittendus et coniungitur cum casuario institutionum  
 quaterno
- Cath' Item Jacobus de Rauenna ff' inforciati primo questionis et in iij folio  
 45 ideo
- Cath' Item quidam tractatus qui vocatur Jacobus de bell viso super x<sup>a</sup>  
 coll' et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio et videtur cum x<sup>a</sup> coll' glosat' in eodem  
 quaterno et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio quod alius detineat
- Cath' Item liber azonis super Codice et incipit in ij<sup>o</sup> folio nec Reatus
- Cath' Item chi<sup>9</sup> Codicis super certis libris et incipit in iij<sup>o</sup> folio [titulus]<sup>1</sup> dicit  
 51 Item liber brocardicorum et questiones pili in vno volumine et Incipiunt  
 broc' in iij folio repetit' die et in questionibus iij folio...quoque  
 Item placentinus incipit secundo folio de Judiciis  
 Item Doctor super ff' nouo et incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio ut uo
- 55 Item [C]asuarius super Instituciones et incipit tercio folio in eadem  
 Item [Ode]fridus super C et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio romanorum  
 Item [ ] super ff<sup>b</sup> veteri et Incipit ij folio Modo restat  
 Item alius doctor incipiens super inforciato et continens plures  
 leges et diuersos tractatus et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio te quod  
 60 est contra
- Item alius doctor super ti<sup>m</sup> de accionibus brocardicis et.....  
 contra uerum et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio deiecisti
- Item Jacobus de Ravenna super ff<sup>b</sup> veteri et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio  
 quod audiuerit et in iij<sup>o</sup> quaterno diri non possunt

Libri theologie [Page 5]

- I
- Cath' o liber sentenciarum et Incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio scripturam  
 o quaternus Nig' super questionibus sentenciarum et incipit iij<sup>o</sup>  
 folio ie successio
- vacat Item alius quaternus super questionibus sentenciarum et incipit  
 6 ij folio vel plures
- o Item liber super Ewangel' et Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio in textu  
 liber generacionis
- o Item biblia

<sup>1</sup> Erased.

## Libri Juris Canonici [Page 6]

Decretales et incipiunt tercio folio facias assignari t <sup>a</sup> perditur per howard et soluit pro eisdem ij Marcas	1 [par de- cretorum] <sup>1</sup>
o Decreta et incipiunt vj <sup>o</sup> folio quicunque	Cath'
o Item Rosarium et Incipit tercio folio probatur in primo t <sup>a</sup>	Cath'
o Item Willelmus super Clementin' et incipit secundo folio nota eciam	6
o Item Vincentius super decretales et incipit iij folio tradit' uero tantum valet	
o Item liber vj <sup>us</sup> glosatus et Incipit ij folio in textu correccionibus t <sup>a</sup>	10
o Item archidiaconus super vj <sup>o</sup> Jo. andree et dygnus de regulis Juris in vno volumine et incipit secundo folio fact' ipsius pape	
Item Innocencius et Incipit tercio folio collacio non t <sup>u</sup>	
o Item Imocencius et incipit iij <sup>o</sup> folio quod ea que pertinent	Cath'
o Item Johannes in collectar' et incipit iij <sup>o</sup> folio de vult modo t <sup>u</sup>	16
Item summa sententiarum et Incipit iij <sup>o</sup> folio tercius est t <sup>u</sup>	
Item liber vj <sup>tus</sup> qui fuerat Willelmi bonill incipit in 2 <sup>o</sup> folio multa stat'	Cath'
Item alius liber vj <sup>tus</sup> cum tribus glos' et dingno qui fuerat Mich' causton et incipit secundo folio desiderabiliter	Cath' 21
Item alius liber vj <sup>tus</sup> cum vna glos' qui fuerat eius Mich' et incipit secundo folio colarium	
speculum Iudic' et incipit secundo folio non in prin	Chath'
Johannes in addic' et incipit secundo folio libro vj <sup>i</sup>	Chath' 25

## [Page 7]

*Omitted*

## [Page 8]

Memorandum quod magister Thomas Heurste habet portiforium 1  
usus Sarum | Item Jacobus super Ff. veteri ||

Item script foll Item dominus us biblia | Item leyrill  
Johan in Add Item D[ecretales ix.

Memorandum quod ioan de cista communi unum librum de 5  
aphorismis Item librum statutorum primus liber incipit  
[secundo?] folio in.....primus liber incipit secundo folio as  
caritatis || 8

## Anno xxxv E 3 [1361] [Page 9]

Presens Repertorium etc. *omitted*.

¶ Magister Galfridus Bodenho etc. *omitted*

Liberacio librorum anno xiiij<sup>o</sup> [1391] [Page 10]

Esix I f decretorum. Item Innocencius paruum volumen. Item W[il- 1  
lelmus] in clementin' extraordin' libros Codices  
depyng ff nouum | Brocard Jacobus de rauenna  
super ff nouo

<sup>1</sup> Erased.

- 5 seyntyuyys—— Codic'  
 Mordon—Odefrid super Codice | Codic' inglosat' ff' vetus  
 lectura C et Instit' al' intitulator super ??  
 Item librum in quo multa bona continentur  
 Abbon' azonem | Item papiam | ff' vetus Item Codic'
- 10 Lunden' legenda sanctorum  
 Wynd' Instituc' Codic' ff' vetus  
 Bilney azonem | ff' nouum | paruun volumen | Inforciatum  
 Rolf<sup>2</sup> librum cum | glo. [It' and]<sup>1</sup> ard et Jo. andr.  
 et dy in vno volumine
- 15 Item Innocencius | Vincencius super decretalibus  
 Harteley auycenna dyctarium vniuersale liber de compendio  
 Medicine gilberti libr' Morbi | Item par statutorum  
 cum Kalendario  
 Walshyngham Jac. de bell· viso super x<sup>a</sup> collec' | Jacobus  
 20 de Rauenna super inforciato  
 Metfeld a3 super codicem  
 Kawmpys [paruun volumen]<sup>1</sup> q par institucionum  
 Knynggton | librum in [ciric al]<sup>1</sup> nigro cuius secundum folium  
 tas. Item librum eticorum Item librum logicorum Item  
 25 alium libellum de theolog' ij folio vel plures  
 Elmisle Codicem azonem. ff' nouum ff' vetus librum  
 casuar'  
 Deirquus (?) codicem | Item instituciones  
 Metfeld ff' Inforciat' | azonem | a3 super codice<sup>m</sup>[m]<sup>1</sup> placentin'
- 30 Heth ff' nouum  
 Gillyng par decretalium par Institucionum ff' vetus  
 langdale Codicem et ff' vetus

## [Page 11]

- libri iuris  
 ciuilis vnum inforciatum pulcrum datum per dominum Regem C ales'  
 vnum digestum nouum pulcrum datum etiam per Regem  
 Cales'  
 vnus Codex bonus datus etiam per Regem C ales'
- 5 duo digesta vetera apparitata  
 tres duo Codices apparitati  
 duo parua volumina bona  
 vnum digestum nouum apparitatum  
 quatuor lecture domini azonis
- 10 Odefridus super digesto veteri  
 tres libelli institucionum
- iberTheo-  
 log' Magister Thomas Powys dedit Comitie vnum Par senten-  
 ciarum perpetuo Collegio remansur' qui Thomas quondam  
 fuit Custos Collegii

## [Page 12]

Blank.

<sup>1</sup> Erased.

[Page 27]

reliberauit integre || Liberacio librorum anno xv<sup>o</sup> || Liberacio pro anno xvj<sup>o</sup> 1  
Walsingham decreta et Incipiunt ij<sup>o</sup> folio ta est | liber vj<sup>us</sup> et Incipit 2  
correccionibus

ij<sup>o</sup> folio Jacobus de rauenna super ff veteri et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio 3  
quod audiuerit || Walsingham anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra per manus 4  
langdale

Morden Johannes in collect' et incipit iij<sup>o</sup> folio deo null' Jacobus  
de bell super x collect' ij folio incipit et videtur

lectura vincencii et incipit ij folio adeo || Morden anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra  
Depyng cy super Codice et Incipit ij folio christianum  
Odefridus super C. et incipit romanorum ij<sup>o</sup> folio Id est 10  
super ff nouum et incipit ij folio [breuis]<sup>1</sup> et in isto [fol]<sup>1</sup> ff  
incipit ij folio pupillo brocardic' ij folio c

depyng pro anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra

reliberauit integre

Esex paruum volumen et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio moda. [Innoc']<sup>1</sup> tres 15  
libri codic' extraordinarii et incipiunt ij<sup>o</sup> folio citate

Item Willelmus in Clementin' et incipit ij folio notat

Esex pro anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra per manus Henrici [Kenynngton?]

Langdale Codic' cuius ij folium incipit deo propice' ff vetus  
cuius ij folium incipit machi<sup>o</sup>? 20

azon' et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio nec credens Inforciat' et incipit ij<sup>o</sup>  
folio tendus casuar' iur' ciuil' ij folio

liber diuersarum lecturarum ff noui et C et incipit  
ij<sup>o</sup> folio admittendus || Langdale pro anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra

Elmden par institucionum cuius secundum folium incipit 25  
cum omnes

ff vetus cuius secundum folium incipit quod ipsi || Elmam pro  
anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra et textus codic' et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio  
a p<sup>o</sup> ti<sup>o</sup> constituc' || Item elmam habet ff nouum et incipit  
ij folio pedius 30

reliberauit plene

Gorgius ff vetus ij folio incipit quod tunc | azo ij folio  
incipit mod' | Instituc' ij folio incipit ij folio hec honest'

Codex ij folio amplissimi fore || Gorgius pro anno xvj<sup>o</sup> ut supra  
per manus domini Roberti 35

reliberauit plene

Bilney paruum volumen ij folio incipit patricus ff inforciat'  
ij fol. incipit duct' | azonem Incipit ij folio et alium |  
placentin' Incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio de iudic' || Bilney pro anno xvj<sup>o</sup>  
reliberatur ut supra || Item bilney doct' super ff et incipit 40  
secundo folio non coll'

reliberauit plene

[Gallyng decretales et incipiunt ij folio set est pater Codic'  
ij folio incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio ord' prescian' et incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio  
nat' sunt Instituc' incipit ij<sup>o</sup> folio atis et pat'cys]<sup>1</sup> 45

<sup>1</sup> Erased.

- reliberauit integre  
 Petrus archidiaconus et Jo. Andree et dynū de regulis  
 Jur' in vno volumine et incipit ij folio factis ipsius  
 Innoc' et Incipit ij° folio nisi iusta causa || petrus pro  
 50 anno xvj ut supra per manus...  
 reliberauit integre  
 Loudon legenda sanctorum cuius secundum folium incipit  
 aut' clamamus || Loudon pro anno xvj° ut prius et  
 librum senten' et incipit iiij folio...  
 55 reliberauit integre  
 Santynys Codic' et incipit ij° folio stolis || seyntynis pro anno  
 xvj° ut supra  
 volumen reliberauit plene  
 Albon' et Incipit ij° folio? | paruum et incipit  
 60 secundo folio compositas | ff vetus incipit ij folio post  
 eundem | ff nouum ij folio incipit fact' || Albone pro  
 anno xvj° ut supra per manus...  
 reliberauit plene  
 Henricus librum phisicorum et incipit ij° folio formam | Hen-  
 65 ricus pro anno xvj° ut supra et vnus quaternus super  
 questionibus sentenciarum et incipit iij folio . n. succe.  
 Item idem Henricus habet pro anno xvj° librum auicen' et incipit  
 iiij° folio dei neque  
 reliberauit plene  
 70 Wynd ff vetus et incipit ij folio linam | Item ff vetus et  
 incipit secundo folio aut  
 Item azonem incipit ij° folio fides est substancia || reliberauit  
 wynd pro anno xvj° ut supra et per manus.....  
 holmaine  
 75 Tyryngton pro anno xvj° codic' ij folio incipit cordi text  
 ff vet' ij folio incipit nat' sunt Institutiones incipit ij  
 folio atis pat' iijs  
 Magister Hugo lilium medicine et librum exposicionis  
 ewangeliorum pro anno xvj° per manus lang[dale]  
 80 Item idem Magister Hugo.....per manus elman [Elmham?]  
 Dominus Robertus petirburgh decretales et incipiunt secundo  
 folio set est pater pro anno xvj°  
 Aschedeñ Institutiones et incipiunt in ij° folio introduct'  
 84 pro anno xvj° per manus Roberti

APPENDIX III<sup>1</sup>

Books given to King's Hall (during pleasure) by King Henry VI, 1435.  
The list in letters of the privy seal, 18 Henry VI (1440).

Institut.	2 <sup>o</sup> fo. Jus civile
Parvum volumen	— in desuetudine
"    "	— ex script'
"    "	— solum humani
"    "	— que in terra
"    "	— cia est divinarum
"    "	— depositum
F. vetus	— sciencie
"    "	— istorum
"    "	— quas diximus
"    "	— c dilucide
"    "	— licto
F. inforciatum	— suprema die
"    "	— est .i. tradita
"    "	— ducta inpensa
"    "	— ex mercede
"    "	— erigat
F. novum	— in textu renunciari posset
"    "	— presenti
"    "	— opera que
"    "	— puelle
"    "	— omnibus
"    "	— edificare
Codex	— lio ad prosperum
"	— divine memorie
"	— codicis
"	— fori tue sublimitatis
"	— stent commissa
Bartholi super F. novum, pars 2a	— innominata lectura
Io. Fabri super Instituta	— et qui
Reportorium super F. veteri	— poterit fieri
"    super Institut' in papiro	— omnes homines
"    super codice	— sonarum
Decreta	— patriarcharum
Decretales	— nec procedens
"	— ficiend'
"	— communem essenciam
Innocenc'	— procur'
"	— constitucionem
"	— proposuisti
Judicial' Duran <sup>ti</sup> 1 speculator	— sit moribus

<sup>1</sup> By the kindness of W. H. B. Bird, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College.

Liber Sextus	2° fo. episcopum
”	— multa
Clement C Liber Sextus	— refutari
Archus super eundem	— specialiter non est
Wifms de Monte Haudmo super Sextum	— re periculosum
Rofredus	— si non distincionem
Archus	— sponsione
Clementine	— apostolica
Raymundus	— q. 1 latorem
Godefredus in Summa	— Romanus
Mandagod cives	— in quolibet
Willms super Clement	— de q. d. prima (?)
Summa Raymundi quaternus	— consuetudine
Aug[ustin]us de Verbis Domini	— moribus
” de Trinitate	— proficiend’
” contra quinque Hereses	— tas quomodo
Glosa super epistolas Pauli	— sumus
Historia scolastica	— fieret
Thomas super Quartum	— 1 ergo dđ
Hillarius de Trinitate	— et successiones
Policraticon	— pelle, C in textu: vicinam in papiro
Sermones Bernardi	— qui peccat
Johannes Cassianus de Institutis Cenobiorum	— possunt
Valerius Maximus	— profecti
Gregorius in Pastoralibus	— post tab quisque
Parvus quaternus artis rethorice	— neque 1 viz. Tullius in Rethorica
Parvus quaternus cronicarum	— et excessus
Pars Concordanc’	— Job xviii°
P. Blesensis quaternus	— quia inter
Parvum Psalterium glosatum	— secundum hoc
Seneca	— perferre post ta
Magister Sentenciarum	— sbam dicatur
Liber Topicorum	— quia admirantes
Tres libri Cronicarum Helinandi Monachi.	
Primi	— peritos esse
Secundi	— annis qui
Tercii	— humane

77 volumes.

[Cabinet: King’s Hall, no. 102.]

\* \* \*

In the following notes full use has been made of Mr A. E. Stamp’s Record of Members of King’s Hall, printed as Appendix III in the first volume of *Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge*, edited by W. W. Rouse Ball and J. A. Venn (1916), pp. 79–140.

## NOTES.

1. 5. Tiryngton (John). Admitted to King's Hall 1392, resigned 1426.  
See Stamp 110.  
John of Tiryngton was one of the original fellows of Gonville Hall and he gave to it Lombard's Sententiae, still in Caius College.  
See *Annals of the University Library*, p. 6.
3. 19. Harple (Hugh) of King's Hall, 1382-1406. See Stamp 113.
3. 29. By Isaac the Jew, and enlarged by Constantinus.
3. 31. Isaac. Cf. Hain \*9267 and Steinschneider.
3. 38. Pantegni. See Isaac, Opera.
3. 38. Cofoni. Query Cofone? See Renzi, *Collectio Salernitana* (1852), i. 162.
3. 42. Aphorismi. Qu. by Hippocrates?
4. 37. Cinus da Pistoia. Mr Jenkinson identifies this by the reference at 4. 50 to the Commentary on the Codex. See the printed edition of Pavia 1483. 'Petrus dicit' occurs on the third leaf. Petrus was Petrus de Bella Bertaca.
4. 45. Jacobus de Bellovisu. See F. C. von Savigny, *Geschichte des römischen Rechts in Mittelalter* (1851), Bd. vii. 254.
4. 51. Brocardica. See Savigny, *op. cit.* p. 120.
4. 53. Petrus Placentinus.
6. 11. Archidiaconus. This is G. de Baysio.
6. 11. Dinus.
6. 18. William Bovill of King's Hall, 1387-1391. See Stamp 109.
6. 21. Michael Cawston, + 1395. Master of Michaelhouse. See *D.N.B.* s.v.
8. 1. Thomas Hedersete, Warden of King's Hall 1385. (Stamp 108.)
8. 2. Jacobus de Ravenna.
9. 2. Galfridus Bodenho not identified.
10. 1. Essex (John), + 1397, of King's Hall. (Stamp 106.)
10. 3. Depyng (Nicholas) of King's Hall, 1388-1396. (Stamp 109.)
10. 5. St Ives (John), + 1412, of King's Hall. (Stamp 107.)
10. 6. Magdalein (Richard) of King's Hall, 1386-91. See Stamp 108.
10. 9. Albon (John) of King's Hall, 1385-1406. (Stamp 107.)
10. 10. Lunden. Not identified. See 27. 52, 53. Query Lundeley. (Stamp 108.)
10. 11. Wynd (John) of King's Hall, 1388-1402. (Stamp 109.)
10. 12. John Bilney of King's Hall, 1382-1399. (Stamp 107.)
10. 13. Peter Rolf of King's Hall, 1381-93. (Stamp 106.)  
William Rolf of King's Hall, 1382-94. (*Ib.* 107.)
10. 16. Harteley. Qu. R. Haddeley? (Stamp 106.)
10. 19. James de Walsingham, LL.B., of King's Hall, 1386-1404. (Stamp 108.)
10. 21. Metfeld (John) of King's Hall, 1378-1402, rector of Tiryngton, and Chancellor of Ely. (Stamp 106.)
10. 22. Caumpe (Robert) of King's Hall, 1390-1400. (Stamp 109.)
10. 23. Kenyngton (Henry) of King's Hall, 1385-1396. (Stamp 108.)

10. 25. Elmslie. Qu. Thomas Elmham of King's Hall, 1389-1394. (Stamp 109.)
10. 27. Deirquus. Not identified.
10. 30. Nicholas Hethe of King's Hall, 1384-1393. (Stamp 107.)
10. 31. John Gillyng of King's Hall, 1388-1392. (Stamp 109.)
10. 32. Langdale (Robert) of King's Hall, 1387-1411. (Stamp 109.)
11. 12. Thomas Powys, first warden of King's Hall, died in the second visitation of the Black Death, 14 September 1360. (Stamp 101?)
27. 32. Qu. George Malmayns of King's Hall, 1388-96. (Stamp 109?)
27. 35. Robert de Peterborough. (Stamp 110.)
27. 83. William Asheden of King's Hall, 1390-1420. (Stamp 109.)

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The following Index is to the King's Hall manuscript printed above pp. 64-70 (Appendix II) only. The references are to the original page and line.

#### NOTE.

King's Hall was dissolved on 17 December 1546, and Trinity College was founded two days later. For the story of the transformation, set out in full, see Mr Rouse Ball's book *The King's Scholars and King's Hall*, already so frequently mentioned, pp. 62-3.

## INDEX.

- Albon (John), 10. 9; 27. 59, 61  
 Andreea (John), 6. 11; 10. 13; 27. 47  
 Aphorismi, 3. 42  
 Aquinas. *See* Thomas  
 Archidiaconus. *See* Baysio (G. de)  
 Aristoteles, *Ethica*, 3. 25; 10. 24  
 — *Logica*, 10. 23  
 — *Physica*, 3. 25  
 — *De anima*, 3. 25  
 Assheden (William), 27. 83  
 Avicenna, 3. 26, 27; 10. 16; 27. 67  
 Azo, 4. 34-36, 49; 10. 12, 25, 29; 11. 9; 27. 21, 32, 38, 72
- Baysio (Guido de), 27. 47; *Rosarium*, 6. 5  
 — — *Super Sexto*, 6. 11  
 Bello Visu (Jacobus de). *See* Jacobus  
*Biblia Latina*, 5. 9  
 Bilney (John), 10. 12; 27. 37, 40  
 Blith (Hugo), 27. 78, 80  
 Bodenho (Galfridus), 9. 2  
 Bonifacius VIII. *See* *Decretales Liber Sextus*  
 Bonill (William), 6. 18  
*Breviarium Sarum*, 3. 27; 8. 2  
*Brocardica*, 4. 51, 62; 10. 3; 27. 12.  
*See* 4. 62
- Calendar, 3. 7, 11; 10. 18  
 Cales [= Calais?], 11. 1, 2, 3  
 Cassiodorus, 3. 4  
*Casuarium Institutionum*, 4. 42, 55;  
 10. 26; 27. 22. *See* Chius  
*Catholicon*, 3. 13  
 Caumpe (Robert), 10. 22; 27. 35  
 Cawston (Michael de), 6. 20, 22  
 Chius [? *Casuarium*], 4. 37, 50  
*Cista communis*, 3. 11; 8. 5  
 Clement V, *Constitutiones Clementinae*, 6. 6; 27. 17  
 — *Extraordinariae*, 10. 2  
*Codex Justiniani*, *passim* in pp. 4; 10;  
 11; 27  
 — *Summa*, 4. 32  
 — *Lecturae*, 4. 41  
 — Chius, 4. 50  
 — Odefridus, 4. 56  
 — *Extraordinarii*, 27. 16  
*Collectarius* [*Juris Canonici*], 6. 16;  
 10. 19; 27. 6, 7  
 — *See* *Anno 1421 of text*  
*Compendium medicine*. *See* Gilbertus,  
 10. 17  
*Computus*, 3. 12  
 Constantinus, *Viaticum*, 3. 29
- Damascenus (Johannes). *See* *Aphorismi*  
*De divisione morbi*, 3. 30  
*Decreta Gratiani*, 6. 3; 10. 1; 27. 2  
*Decretales (Gregorius IX)*, 6. 2; 8. 4;  
 10. 15, 31; 27. 81. *See* Vincentius  
 — *Liber Sextus (Bonifacii)*, 6. 10,  
 20, 22. *See* 6. 18  
 Deirquus, 10. 27  
 Depyng (Nicholas), 10. 3; 27. 9, 13  
*Dialectica*, 3. 17  
*Dietarium universale*, 10. 16  
*Digestum vetus*, *passim* pp. 4; 8; 10;  
 27  
 — *See* 4. 37, 58  
 — Jacobus de Ravenna, 4. 64  
 — Odefridus, 11. 10  
*Digestum novum*, *passim* pp. 4; 10;  
 11; 27  
 — *Lecturae*, 4. 41  
 — Doctor, 4. 54  
 Dinus, 6. 11, 20; 10. 14; 27. 47
- Edward III, King, 11. 1, 2, 3  
 Elmđen. *See* Elmham (Tho.)  
 Elmham (Tho.), 10. 25; 27. 25, 27, 29,  
 80  
 Elmisle. *See* Elmham  
 Essex (John), †1397, 27. 15, 18  
*Extraordinarius*, 10. 2; 27. 16
- Ff=*Digestum vetus*
- Georgius. *See* Malmayns (G.), 27. 32  
 Gilbertus [*Medicus*, fl. 1250], 10. 17  
 Gillyng (John), 10. 31; 27. 43  
*Grammatica*, 3. 1  
 Gratianus. *See* *Decreta*
- Harple (Hugo), 3. 19  
 Hartley, 10. 16  
 Hederse (Thomas), 8. 1  
 Henricus. *See* Kenyngton (Henry), 27.  
 18, 64, 67  
 Heth (Nicholas), 10. 30  
 Heurste (Thomas), 8. 1  
 Hippocrates, 3. 42; 8. 6  
 Holmaine ( ), 27. 74  
 Hugo (Magister), 27. 78, 80  
 Hugucio, 3. 16
- Infortiatum, 4. 17, 27; 10. 12, 20,  
 29; 11. 1  
 — *See* Jacobus de Ravenna, 4. 44  
 — 4. 59

- Innocentius IV, 6. 14, 15; 10. 1, 15; 27. 49  
 Institutiones Justiniani, *passim* pp. 2; 10; 11; 27  
 — Casuarius, 4. 42  
 Isaac ibn Sulaiman, 3. 31  
 Isidorus, 3. 14
- Jacobus de Bello Visu, 4. 45; 10. 19; 27. 7  
 Jacobus de Ravenna, in digesto veteri, 4. 64; 8. 2; 27. 3  
 — — in digesto novo, 4. 39; 10. 3  
 — — in infortiato, 4. 44; 10. 20  
 Johannes in Additiones, 6. 25; 8. 4  
 Johannes in Collectario, 6. 16; 27. 6  
 — See Anno 1421  
 Justinianus. See Institutiones, Digestum vetus, Infortiatum, Digestum novum, Codex
- Kawmpys. See Caumpe  
 Kenyngton (Henry), 10. 23; 27. 18, 64 *bis*, 67  
 Kilwardby, 3. 21
- Langdale (Robert), 10. 32; 27. 5, 19, 24, 35, 79  
 Law, Canon, 5  
 — — See Bonifacius, Clement, Gratianus  
 — Civil, 4  
 — — See Codex, Digestum  
 Legenda sanctorum, 3. 5; 27. 52; 10. 10  
 Liliium medicine, 3. 33; 27. 78  
 Logica, 3. 18  
 Lombardus (Petrus), Sententiae, 3. 9; 5. 2; 11. 13; 27. 54, 66  
 — — Summa, 6. 17  
 London. See Lunden  
 Lunden, 10. 10; 27. 52, 53  
 Lunteley (Richard). See London
- Magdalein (Richard), 27. 6, 8  
 Malmayns (George), 27. 32, 34  
 Medicina, 3. 24  
 — See Liliium medicine  
 Medicine compendium. See Gilbertus, 10. 17  
 Metefeld (John), 10. 21, 29  
 Metfeld. See Metefeld  
 Morden. See Magdalein
- Odefridus, 4. 57; 10. 6; 11. 10; 27. 10  
 Papias, 3. 3; 10. 9  
 Par decretalium, 10. 31  
 — Institutionum, 10. 22, 31; 27. 25  
 — Sententiarum, 11. 13  
 — Statutorum, 10. 17  
 Parvum volumen, 4. 20, 24, 26; 10. 1, 12; (Inst. XVII, XVIII) 11. 7; 27. 15, 37  
 Peterborough (Dominus Robertus). See Robertus  
 Petrus. See Rolf, 27. 49  
 Petrus de Bella Pertica, 4. 50  
 Pillius, 4. 51  
 Placentinus, 4. 53; 10. 29; 27. 39  
 Portiforium, 3. 22. See Breviarium  
 Powys (Thomas), †1360, 11. 12  
 Practica. See Cosmas Salernitanus, 3. 39  
 Priscianus, 3. 2, 20, 21; 27. 44
- Ravenna (Jacobus de). See Jacobus Robertus de Peterborough (Dominus), 27. 35, 81, 84  
 Rolf (Petrus or William), 10. 13; 27. 47, 49  
 Rosarium. See Baysio (G. de)
- St Ives (John), †1412, 10. 5; 27. 56 *bis*  
 Salernitanus (Cosmas?), 3. 39  
 Selby (R.), 1. 2  
 Sententiae. See Lombardus (Petrus)  
 Sextus Liber. See Decretales  
 Speculum Judiciale, 6. 24  
 Statuta, 3. 6, 10; 8. 6  
 Statutorum par, 10. 17
- Thetford ( ), fl. 1421. See that year  
 Thomas Aquinas, super libris fisicorum et eticorum, 3. 25  
 Tiryngton (John), 2. 1; 27. 75
- Viaticum. See Constantinus  
 Vincentius super Decretales, 6. 8; 10. 15; 27. 8
- Walsingham (James de), 10. 19; 27. 2, 4  
 Willelmus super Clementinis, 6. 6; 10. 1; 27. 17  
 Wynd (John), 10. 11; 27. 70, 73
- York Calendar, 3. 7

## EARLY SCRIBED ROCKS OF THE ISLE OF MAN, WITH NOTES ON THE EARLY POTTERY OF THE ISLAND.

By the Rev. Canon QUINE, M.A., Oxon., Vicar of Lonan,  
Isle of Man.

Read 22 February 1922.

### A. *The Pottery.*

The early pottery of the Isle of Man has extensively perished, mainly through the destruction of mounds and cists by agriculture. But count must be taken of the opening of grave-mounds in search of treasure, a viking practice mentioned in the sagas; and, as descendants of the vikings form a considerable element of the Manx people, quite naturally some of them have followed the ancestral practice, both literally and in like matter of fact spirit: for the Manx are keen farmers, and an earth mound is good soil for the field.

The kitchen-middens of the neolithic settlements on the Island must have been ploughed out of existence over and over again; yet mounds and embankments are very obstinate in surrendering all trace of themselves, and survive even though, in some instances, the plough has obliterated Christian kiells and graveyards of much later times.

That a great quantity and possibly a considerable variety of early pottery has perished may be inferred from what has escaped destruction. There survive cinerary urns, some preserved whole and now in the new insular museum; but, for the rest, there exist mainly fragments of urns of a considerable range of sizes; and, in association with some of them, very rude "incense-cups." It has been in every case the fortunate accident of a find falling into the hands of persons intelligently concerned, to preserve them from total destruction.

The cinerary urns are of well-known types, such as occur on the mainland of Britain, but generally less elaborate. The most usual features are, a slight collar with oblique scratchings of ornament between the collar and the lip. But there are examples with more ornament, oblique rows of deep punctures, vertical

furrows and even combinations of such ornamental devices, implying a strong artistic impulse. Generally, but not invariably, the finds have occurred in mounds, or locally "cronks." In a few cases bronze implements have been found in association with urns; in one case, a sword.

Fig. 1 shows a small urn,  $4\frac{3}{5}$  ins. in diameter from brim to brim, and  $4\frac{7}{10}$  ins. in vertical external depth, found in Lonan at



Fig. 1. Cinerary urn, Lonan.

an altitude of 330 ft. at 2 ft. below the surface in gravelly sub-soil, supported by a scrap of slate from an outcrop of this rock in near vicinity. No mound existed on the spot; but 100 yards up the slope, at 380 ft. altitude on a distinct terrace, a group of

much abraded mounds sweeps from east to south and south-west round the breast of the ridge.

Of still earlier types there survive three "food-vessels"; and another vessel, which I had the good fortune to rescue in more than forty fragments, yet admitting of a reconstruction so complete that form, size and ornamentation are perfectly recovered: this vessel proving to be a "beaker," with normal ornamental treatment.

The first of the "food-vessels" was found nearly 40 years ago in a mound, well out on the northern plain, at an altitude of 90 feet. There was no cist: the vessel, simply buried in the sand or gravel of which the mound consisted. It is of the Irish type, with broad and rounded bottom; and contracted midway of its height to form a waist. The dimensions are  $5\frac{3}{10}$  ins. diameter from lip to lip,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. at two lower stages, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. vertical exterior depth. From the top downwards the decoration scheme is (*a*) four circumferential sunk lines; (*b*) a band of ellipses, with major axes vertical; (*c*) another four circumferential lines and two ornamental waist belts; and (*d*) the band of ellipses repeated; the base being 3 ins. in diameter, ornamented with a five-point star. The inner slope of the lip is ornamented with a wavy band, seemingly of finger-nail notches. It has been stated on good evidence that this vessel, though apparently originally a "food-vessel," was found full of cremated matter and had been used, or re-used as a cinerary urn. Its place in the mound was a little above the original level of the mound site.

The second "food-vessel" was also found on the west side of the Island, in a mound near Bishopscourt, where the hills meet the northern plain, at an altitude of 120 feet. It is vaguely reported to have been found in a "stone grave," meaning probably a cist much shorter proportionately than the stone-graves of 70 ins. by 20 ins. in Manx graveyards around the early Christian kiells.

The type of this "food-vessel" is similar to that of Yorkshire and Derbyshire examples figured in standard works: the diameter from lip to lip,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins.; diameter of base,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  ins.; vertical exterior height,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. The lip is decorated in two bands, the outer with repeated chevron; the inner, with repeated oblique

line. From the lip to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. downward the diameter swells slightly, with a succession of four collars, the highest and lowest more prominent than the intervening two; the only decoration being oblique cuts on these collars.

Fig. 2 shows the third "food-vessel," which I found at 570 ft. altitude on the eastern side of the Island, on the west slope of



Fig. 2. Food vessel, Gretch ridge, Lonan.

Gretch ridge in Lonan. It was placed in a skilfully constructed cist, in the centre of an earth mound 6 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter. Believing the masonry of a period important, not less than the pottery, I submit data. The cist was formed of four heavy slate slabs, from 3 ins. to 9 ins. thick, set on edge, a bed slab, and a fine over-lapping lid-slab. The two side slabs equal, and the two end slabs equal, neatly adjusted at the corners, the four formed a rectangular cist 40 ins. long, 24 ins. wide, and 26 ins. deep. In one interior corner was a vertical retaining stone, a

long chunk of slate, recognizable as from some local outcrop. There must have existed a traditional skill, and also feeling for sound and very solid masonry in stone set on edge, to account for this cist.

The 12 cubic feet or so of the interior space was full to the lid of mould as fine as flour, the innumerable siltings of rain percolating through the mound and entering the chinks of the



Fig. 3. Food vessel, Gretch ridge, Lonan.

all but water-tight stone chamber. The "food-vessel" lay in a corner, near the face of the body, if one assumes an interment of a body in crouched posture lying on its right side, head to north-west. The dimensions of the vessel are,  $5\frac{7}{10}$  ins. diameter at the brim;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. vertical exterior height; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. diameter of base. Besides the decoration and other features shown in Fig. 3 the vessel has the inner slope of the brim decorated with

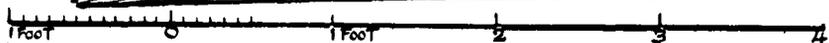
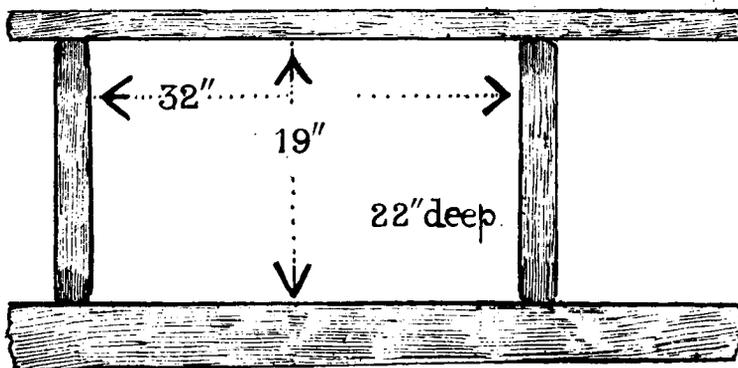
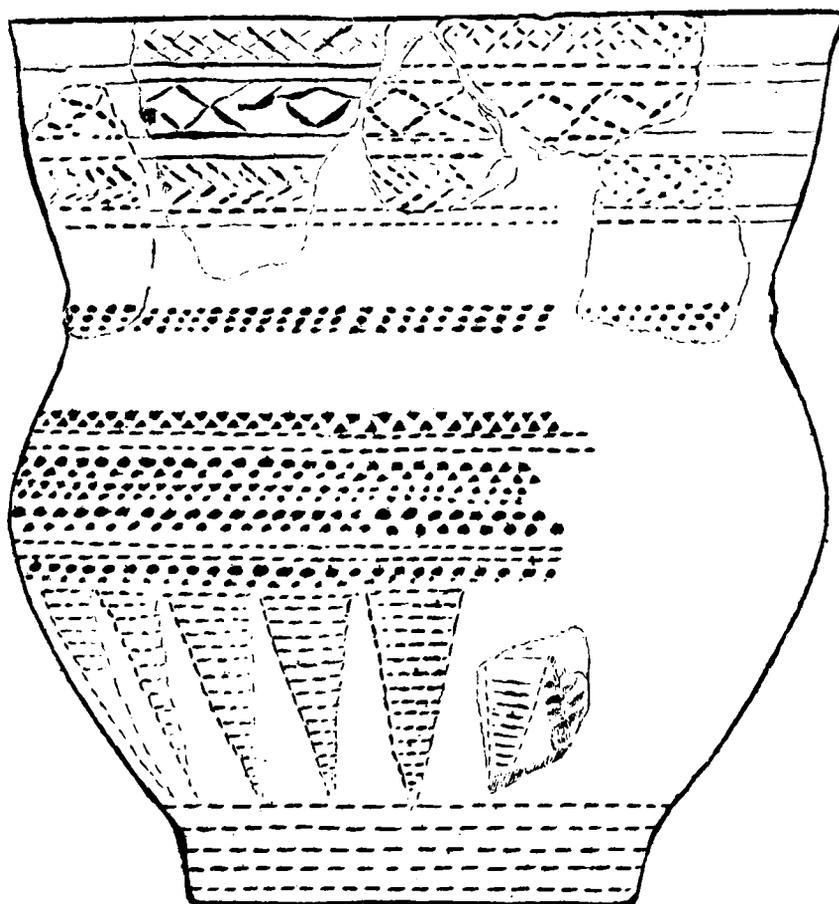
two lines of finger-nail notches, the upper line with its crescent concave upwards, the lower line with concaves downwards. In the case of all three food-vessels the thickness of the side is approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$  ins.<sup>1</sup>, making the vessels seem solid and heavy, as a characteristic of appearance.

Fig. 4 shows the "beaker," which I found three miles further south in Lonan parish at 350 ft. altitude, in a cist of exactly the same proportions as that just described, and constructed with equal skill, but much smaller in dimensions and of much slighter slabs. This site is on a lower or secondary ridge, cultivated from time immemorial: and if a mound or mounds once existed on this spot, the plough has long ago blended them with the uniform round of the ridge.

The cist was found through its being struck by the plough at 9 ins. below the field surface; and evidently at some former ploughing the lid-slab had been detached and deported: the cist was consequently full of subsoil clay and surface mould. Two local proprietors, with names modified from Asketill and Olaf implying their viking antecedents, reported to me this discovery; and assisted in sifting the fragments of the broken vessel from the clay and soil, with the result of recovering over forty fragments, fully sufficient to furnish the means of a complete reconstruction. So far as is known it proves to be the only pottery of "beaker" type yet found or at least rescued and recovered on the Island.

The cist—32 ins. long, 19 ins. wide and 22 ins. deep—was of slate slabs, seemingly from an outcrop on the brow immediately above: the side slabs of unequal length, 2 ins. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. thick respectively, extending in both directions beyond the transoms or end slabs, which were both alike 19 ins. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. thick, and very exactly and firmly adjusted against the side slabs. The bed slab was of an inferior piece of slate broken in two. As the contents had been cleared out with a spade, it was impossible to ascertain in what position the vessel had stood within the cist. The dimensions of the beaker after reconstruction are  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter from brim to brim;  $6\frac{2}{5}$  ins. vertical exterior height; and

<sup>1</sup> Exact measurements of walls of food-vessels; Cronk Aust  $\frac{6}{16}$  ins., Bishops court  $6\frac{1}{2}/16$  ins., Lonan  $\frac{7}{16}$  ins.



BEAKER (restored), with ornament on lip, and section of Cist, from Baroose Farm LONAN, Isle of Man.

Fig. 4.

$3\frac{3}{10}$  ins. diameter of the base. The wall thickness is  $\frac{3}{10}$  in., showing in the fractures a dark core with minute fragments of quartz, and a red clay coating on both faces. Several small sprays of bracken were revealed in the fractures, showing the use of this plant in the stiffening of the paste in order to shape the vessel. About 1000 yards N.N.E. of the site, and at the same altitude are traces of three mounds, one of them still several feet high; and several stone axes, as well as a considerable number of scribed stones, have recently been found on the intervening area.

There exists at Port Erin at the south-west end of the Island a collection of fragments of pottery collected many years ago from the Mull Hill grave-circle. The graves, twelve in all, are constructed of very massive slabs set on edge; and are arranged in pairs, each pair end to end, the six pairs with the intervals between completing a circle of 20 yards diameter: and, as a striking feature, with a common entrance to each pair from the exterior side.

This circle has something of the megalithic spirit in the massiveness of the slabs, and in the rudimentary passages or entrances, to the several pairs of grave chambers. The pottery, said to consist of fragments of 30 vessels, awaits examination as to its time horizon, and also its relation to the stone structure; and this also awaits the expression of considered opinions on the part of archæologists competent to pronounce on its place in megalithic devolution.

### B. *The Scribed Rocks.*

Within recent years in the Isle of Man I have discovered many scribed stones, generally in groups, these scribings not heretofore known to exist there. The question of the horizon remains for authoritative pronouncement; but I submit them as ranging over a long period, and their age remote.

The Island possesses half-a-dozen ogham inscriptions; one of these bilingual, with the Latin part in fifth century Roman capitals. The Island has also about 130 crosses of the Keltic and Scandinavian Christian periods; on about 30 of the latter

are runic inscriptions in old Norse. These oghams and crosses occur on lowland sites, in association with early Christian churches and graveyards. But, the scribed stones—subject to the exception of one site—occur on upland sites, on the dry ridges or spurs of the mountain range.

The Island lies from S.W. to N.E., in length, thirty miles; in average breadth, ten. A backbone range of hills of Skiddaw slate formation, lies diagonally from W.S.W. to E.N.E., cutting off low plains at the N. and S. ends; and this range, with summits of 2000 ft. to 1400 ft. altitude, divides the Island into two nearly equal and separated areas. Midway of the range, a deep transverse valley, at its highest 140 ft. above sea-level, cuts through the hills. Were the Island submerged 150 ft. there would remain two main islands, with some outlier rocky islets at the S.W. and N.E. ends. The north and south plains, in aggregate one-fifth of the whole, would disappear. Over the Island—or over these islands—the glacial drift from Cumberland and Galloway has left its traces in a direction in general towards the south-west.

The first inscribed stones to come to light were on one of the dry ridges, or transverse hill-spurs, on the east side of the Island at an altitude of 400 ft.; and, with the exception of one site, all subsequent finds have occurred on these ridges at altitudes of from 350 ft. to 700 ft. Most of the examples have been found east of the mountains; but several of like types occur also towards the southern end of the western district.

The native rock is Skiddaw slate; but the scribings occur mainly on whinstone boulders, locally called pot-metal or bastard granite. The few slate boulders bearing scribings are much weathered, and seem to have been self-detached from outcrop scarps: in effect, no scribed stone yet found has any appearance of having been quarried.

I endeavoured to explain the scribings first met with as possible ice-striations, plough-marks, sharpening-stone furrows and so on: but more complex examples obliged me to discard such explanations as inadequate and untenable. Professor Flinders Petrie, who at an early stage of this discovery looked at a few drawings of these scribings, advised careful scrutiny of any

traces that might exist of earthworks—a counsel, duly pursued. The finds are in fact generally in such association, and appear



Fig. 5. Scribed stone from Gretch ridge, Lonan: altitude of site 570 ft.

to be vestiges of stone and earthwork occupation sites, destroyed by the wear of agriculture.

Fig. 5 shows a scribed block of dark green whinstone from

Gretch ridge, Lonan, a site of 570 ft. altitude, with reduced mounds, a demolished cist or chamber in near vicinity, and many other examples of scribings. The site seems to have no connection with a true megalithic work at only 270 ft. altitude, a thousand yards to S.W. on the same spur. But it is possibly related to a mound, with cist of surface-quarried slate slabs and the "food-vessel" shown in Fig. 2, situated 600 yards N.W., at 570 ft. altitude.

The Isle of Man is, and from time immemorial has been exceptionally well cultivated. It had 300 "families," or unit holdings, when Bede wrote (A.D. 730). A century ago the cultivation extended up to the 700 ft. contour line, a height no longer repaying cultivation; and this implies extraordinary energy on the part of the upland farmers of centuries past.

The Island is bare of timber; quickset fences hardly exist; the fences are massive sod hedges, reinforced with any available stone: and these hedges form a concatenation or network over all the spur ridges and hill slopes to the 700 ft. limit. To build his hedges the farmer has destroyed much prehistoric work; but in utilizing all available stone for hedge reinforcement he has also been the agent of preservation. This seems to account for the "scribed" stones having been found extensively in these sod hedges, which are often so massive in parts as to suggest a certain time immemorial continuity of character, or possibly unbroken tradition from the earthwork alignments of remotely earlier inhabitants of the Island.

It would seem as if, prior to quarrying, prior to cultivation, prior to the formation of much of the vegetable humus that even now is a mere skin on the slate rock over wide spaces of the dry ridges, these whinstone boulders were the only stone available for dwarf walls; or, where deposits of clay existed on the slopes, to reinforce earthworks; also to form the earlier cists and the ribs of structural works.

Within the most recent centuries the Manx farmer has always had a miner at hand, from the mining populations of the ore localities, to break up with blasting powder any boulders too massive to dislodge or to remove, in the two-fold project of clearing away obstructions to cultivation on his land, and also

constructing new hedges and repairing the old, that from their nature demand constant renovation.



Fig. 6. Scribed stone, from Grawe ridge, Lonan; altitude of site 400 ft.

With this activity always going on, all the early structures, including megalith and mound and incidentally the stones containing scribings, have been extensively broken up, and now survive only in fragments. After close scrutiny no examples of

scribed stones seem to exist on the Manx lowlands, save strays on lower slopes that are traceable to a group higher up the ridge. The scribings seem therefore to be vestiges of a people that occupied, mainly or exclusively, the ridges and plateaux overlooking the deep glens and the precipitous coast.

It is hoped that eventually the scribings may be analysed, according to technique and plan or purpose, for strict classification. For the present it may be stated that on neighbouring ridges separated by deep glens the several types recur; and that examples of essentially similar plan or purpose occur from the extreme N.E. to the extreme S.W. parts of the eastern slope, and also on the west side of the mountain range.

Fig. 6 shows a scribed block of dark green whinstone from Grawe ridge, Lonan, a site of 400 ft. altitude, with numerous mounds worn down by the plough, and numerous other examples of scribed stones in near vicinity. The examples in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 occur on ridges two miles apart. The material in each is alike, but the groovings of the Fig. 6 example are deeper and more rounded. The important difference is in the plan, for no other examples have been found like that in Fig. 5, while that in Fig. 6, showing two sets of fairly parallel lines intersecting at approximately right angles, is a type occurring throughout the Island: but in most examples the angle of intersection varies from the rectangle. In near vicinity to Fig. 6 stone, lower down the ridge occurred the urn figured in Fig. 2 (Pottery).

Two types of scribings occur, that may be described as "inscriptional," or consisting of lines, which both in form and in arrangement suggest a script or equivalent of writing.

Fig. 7 shows a scribed boulder of gneiss from the north slope of Grawe ridge, Lonan, at an altitude of 370 ft., where there are traces of mounds, massive fragments of whinstone shattered by gunpowder in the hedges, and several other examples of scribed stones, including "inscriptional." Of this type sufficient examples occur, from localities many miles apart, to form a class for comparative study, as distinct from the "parallel lines" type; but at the same time it is the case that on some large stones both types of pattern occur, usually on different faces of the stone.

To have the groovings turned over the edge, from one face of

the stone to another, is the general rule in these scribed stones ; and sometimes three faces are scribed : a scribing on one face



Fig. 7. Scribed stone ("inscription type") from slope of Grawe ridge, Lonan, altitude of site 370 ft.

only, as in Fig. 5, is unusual ; the stone in Fig. 6 has scribings on the reverse.

Fig. 8 shows two scribed stones, one of reddish gneiss, the other of altered slate; that on the right, from Grawe ridge, at



Fig. 8. Two scribed stones, from Grawe ridge, Lonan, altitude 420 ft.; and from Baroose ridge, Lonan, two miles distant, altitude 350 ft.

an altitude of 420 ft.; that on the left from Baroose ridge, two miles south, at an altitude of 350 ft., both alike, scribed on two

faces and along the edge of intersection, several of the forms almost alphabetical; and the suggestion, inscriptional.

An exception, in respect of the altitude of sites where scribings occur, is Kirk Braddon (or "Kirby") camp, two miles inland from the east end of the central valley. The "camp," five acres in area, lies on a slope between 170 ft. and 60 ft. above sea-level. Considerable earthwork lines remain, and 637 boulders, mainly whinstone: these stand either in position as peristalith reinforcement of the inner face of the earth dykes, or lie scattered in the open where the dykes have disappeared. Of these 637 boulders 85 are scribed and 39 others are pitted with seemingly artificial hollows.

Heavy timber, felled during the war, dislodged and overturned some of the larger peristalith boulders; and in several instances I found the exposed faces which had been against the earth of the dyke well covered with scribings, and these evidently weather-worn, prior to having been set with the scribings face to the wall. The question remains, whether the builders of this early camp were the people that wrought the scribings, or whether they only utilized stones from an earlier structure, indiscriminately turning scribed faces inwards, much as Norman masons worked Saxon crosses into the masonry of their church walls? Several slate rocks among the crowd of whinstone rocks may suggest deportation from a more upland site; and in fact a few scribings that exist higher up the slope, towards the 400 ft. contour, may argue in favour of such earlier structure.

Four miles south-west from Braddon camp is Ballanicholas camp, at 350 ft. altitude, with remains of earthworks and with scribed boulders of local granite, some embedded on the camp area, others removed into sod hedges. This site, of roughly rectangular plan more than an acre in area between moorland streams is not noted on the ordnance map. No connection is apparent with a fragmentary "giants' grave," a possible megalithic work, at 430 ft. altitude, 1000 yards higher up the larger stream. But in Kirk Santon, around a megalithic work at 300 ft. altitude, numerous scribings exist, one example of the "parallel lines" type. Here as elsewhere the sod hedge has absorbed the scribed stones and also much spoil from the megalithic work. In

this case one megalith has a cluster of cup-marks; and, in three other instances at least, cup-marked stones and scribed stones occur in near vicinity.

In "Inventory of Anc<sup>t</sup>. Monmt<sup>s</sup>., County of Merioneth," page 28, fig. 56, a stone is shown with scorings returned on a second face, very much as in the Isle of Man examples: and it seems impossible that like scribings should not survive on the British mainlands. No hasty survey of a district will justify a negative pronouncement, and local information is usually no help. It is necessary to coast along untold miles of fences, with an eye trained to detect every stone that bears a trace of man's handling and marking; and, when one is found, then to work exhaustively all the possibilities of the locality.

#### *Discussion.*

Dr Cyril Fox remarked that the pottery exhibited by Canon Quine is of exceptional interest, and the Society is much indebted to him for bringing it to Cambridge. All three vessels are of types familiar to students of the Bronze Age in Britain, and their occurrence in Man testifies to the wide range of the culture of that age.

The most important vessel is the Beaker. It is, as Canon Quine has pointed out, the first example recorded in the Island, and it provides a needed link with Ireland, where beakers are very rare. The flattened and decorated lip is an unusual feature and this modification of the type shows the influence of the food-vessel.

The specimen of the latter class of ceramic is of a type (Abercromby Ia) characteristic of Yorkshire, but met with in Northern Ireland. The zone of "chip-carving" ornament above the shoulder is a striking feature; this decoration is common on Irish food-vessels, but is not unknown in this country.

Both the food-vessel and the beaker may be dated at about 1600 B.C.

The third vessel is undoubtedly of later date; it is of a type not infrequently occurring as a cinerary in Eastern Britain.

On the whole the series indicated, as might be expected, that the culture of the Isle of Man in the second millennium B.C. was affected by influences from both sides of the Irish Sea. The beaker folk may have reached the Island from Luce Bay in Wigtownshire, on the shores of which much of their pottery has been found. Man is clearly visible from this coast.

SOME TRUMPINGTON INSCRIPTIONS, WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO THE BASE OF THE OLD VILLAGE CROSS.

By A. C. MOULE, Vicar.

Read May 18, 1922.

The following notes about inscriptions on stone, metal, and glass, in the Church and Churchyard of Trumpington, are made with no pretence of technical knowledge of the subject.

To begin with one quite modern inscription, the churchyard boasts of what seems to me one of the best of tombstones, and worthy of imitation,—a small square stone lying flat on the ground, with the simple record HENRY FAWCETT 1833–1884, and the text, which the vicar must see almost every day, “Speak unto the people that they go forward.” The churchyard also contains a few good examples of eighteenth century work; as on the stone of John Hailes, farmer and churchwarden, 1750; and another pleasing stone dated 1719, the earliest date outside the church. Near this last stone are the base and stump of an old cross without inscription or ornament. Under the yew tree at the north-west gate will be seen the stone of William Dobson, schoolmaster, of whom we shall speak again immediately.

In or on the church we may deal first with the unofficial inscriptions or *graffiti*. On the lead of the eastern slope of the low-pitched roof of the tower is scratched an interesting and elaborate but not very accurate view of Ely Cathedral. The west tower has the old wooden spire clearly depicted, and the octagon is shown as a circle. It would be easily recognised for what it is, but to prevent mistakes the artist has scratched above it “This is Eley Minster”, and below “Dobson Clarke Made This 1731”. Dobson Clarke was, I think, the same as William Dobson, schoolmaster, and seems already at the early age of eighteen years to have been parish clerk. On the side of the belfry windows we find “William Dobson 1734” and “Dobson Clark 1733”.

The walls of the ringing loft and of the staircase are plentifully carved with names and dates, as Anno dñi mcccc xxviij. And

someone has recorded the date of the Spanish Armada, 1588, in good bold Elizabethan figures on the west wall; and just outside the door is 1598. There are not many dates of the seventeenth century, though some of the initials may be of that period. In the eighteenth century we may notice on the east wall "Francis Stacey 1732." Francis Stacey was a farmer, (one member of his family had, not many years before, lived in the Rectory and rented the Rectory farm,) and no doubt a ringer. He was at any rate a member of the Society of Cambridge Youths in whose books he is thus recorded "1751. Francis Stacey, Farmer, Trumpington."

The decline of art in name scratching through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is very noticeable, until in the twentieth we are content with lead pencils. Detestable though the practice is, I must confess that I learnt the dates of certain events from the walls of the ringing loft at Trumpington long before I was able to find any official records of the same in the vestry.

In the ringing loft are two fairly large medieval numerals QIII and AII—I suppose 43 and 72—both on one stone, and, there or just outside the door, nine or ten of the small and presumably ancient *graffiti* with which Mr Coulton has made us familiar. One of these with a nicely drawn hand pointing to it (Fig. 1) is

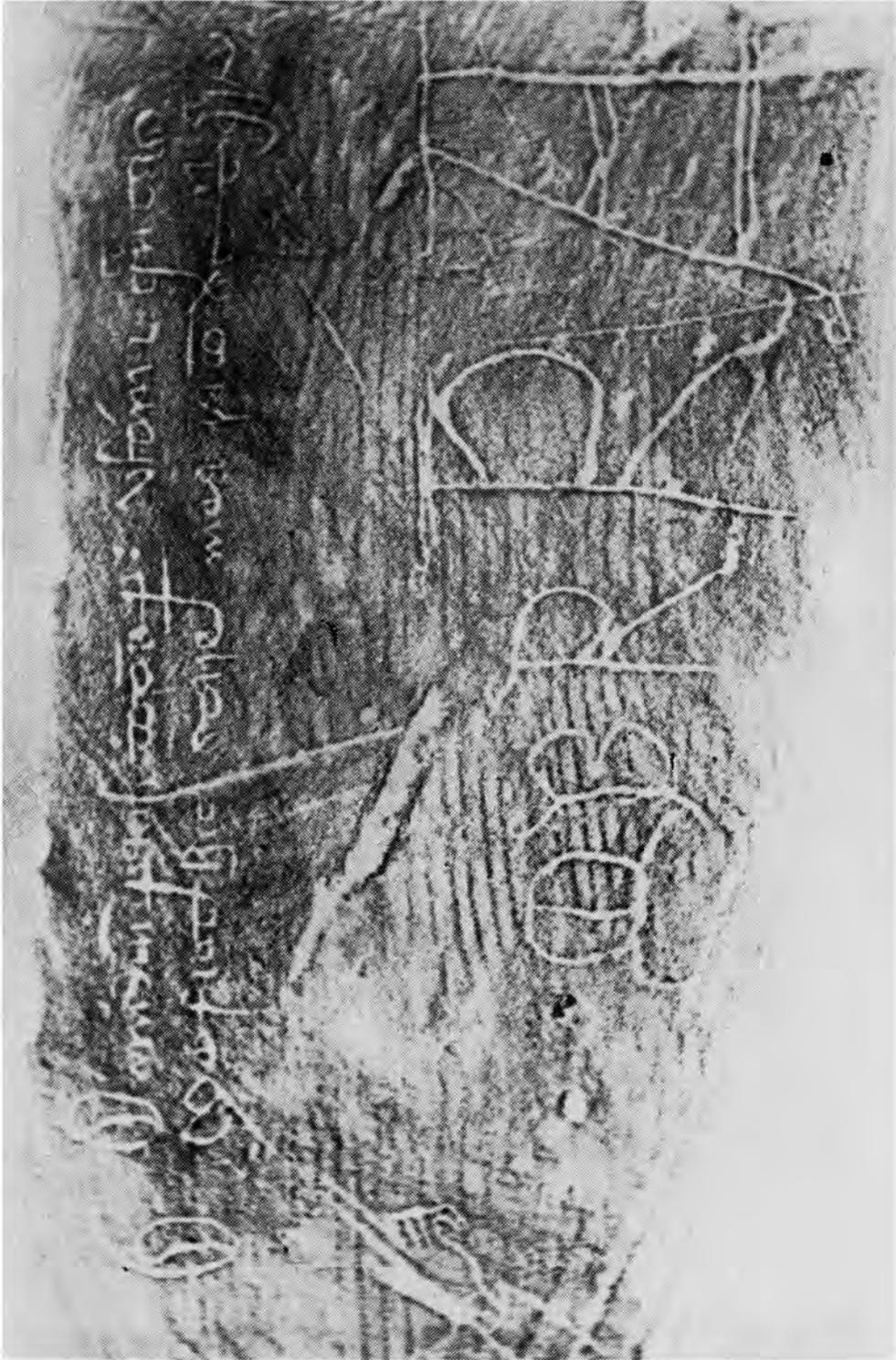
D Dimidium pauli totum per: vltima quantas  
Me facit hic stare mea ratio sit tibi quare

Half PAULUS, all PER, the end of quantAS (paupertas, poverty) makes me stay here; let that be my reason to you why I do so. So Mr Coulton has ingeniously explained it.

The writing of this is of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Another, which may be later, begins Cotesbrugh.

Mr Coulton tells me that he has never found these inscriptions in a belfry or ringing loft, so that in this respect Trumpington is unusual. In the church itself he has shown me seven or eight inscriptions with a tiny cross and a Bishop's mitre. Unfortunately the walls have been so well scraped that excepting a few figures,—“ijj<sup>l</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>a</sup>” on the canopy over the brass, and “lxx viij” on the pillar near the organ,—practically none of these can be read. At any rate I cannot read them.

Coming now to official, professional, inscriptions, we find the church almost devoid of old sepulchral monuments. There are



Photograph by J. Palmer Clarke

Fig. 1.

three plain monuments to members of the Pitcher family dated 1577, 1614, and 1650, respectively. The last of these (a monu-

ment to a little child) is engraved on a piece of grey marble, now broken and fixed to the east wall of the north chapel, but originally the top of a tiny altar tomb near the middle of that chapel. There is this curious fact about it, that, although the epitaph begins with the word *marmore*, it is described as a *brass* by both Baker and Cole in the eighteenth century, and by the Cambridge Camden Society in the nineteenth century (*A few Hints*, etc. 1842, p. 44). It is pathetic too to remember that Thomas Pitcher, who raised so elaborate a monument to his little son a few days old, was that same year poisoned, as was commonly believed, by his wife. In the floor of the south chapel, the chapel of the chief manor of the Parish, that of Trumpington de la Pole, are the nearly illegible stones of some members of the Baron family and the extremely legible stone of Thomas Allen, who died in 1692, a native of Steyning in Sussex, who was a considerable benefactor of our church and parish. On the south wall just above his grave is the handsome record of one of his benefactions, supported on four old corbels which are relics, I suppose, of an older church than the present one. Another memorial of a benefaction is the quaint inscription painted on wood, which records the encouragement of elementary religious education by William Austin in 1679.

The earliest inscription in the church is in one of the north windows of the chancel (Fig. 2). It consists simply of the seven letters SPETRVS, St Peter, but is not without some interest. The two sadly damaged figures of St Peter (whose body and head are now made up, with unconscious humour, of pieces of stone), and St Paul, which have nothing to do with the rest of the window, date from about the beginning of the fourteenth century. And the village Feast, which is held on the eve, the day, and the morrow, of St Peter and St Paul (28–30 June), was founded by a charter dated at Westminster on 20 April 1314. It seems to me to be natural to connect the window with the Feast or Fair; but the charter, of which the contemporary transcript is kept at the Record Office (Charter Rolls 101, 8 Edward II, last entry on membrane 6), grants to Giles of Trumpington the right to hold a Fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of the Feast of St Peter's *Chains* (31 July—2 August)—in vigilia & in die & in

*crastino festi sancti Petri ad vincula.* Either the day of the Fair has been changed, perhaps under the clause, Unless the Fair be to the damage of neighbouring Fairs—*Nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum,* or the old clerk wrote *ad vincula* by mistake. In any case the connexion of the window

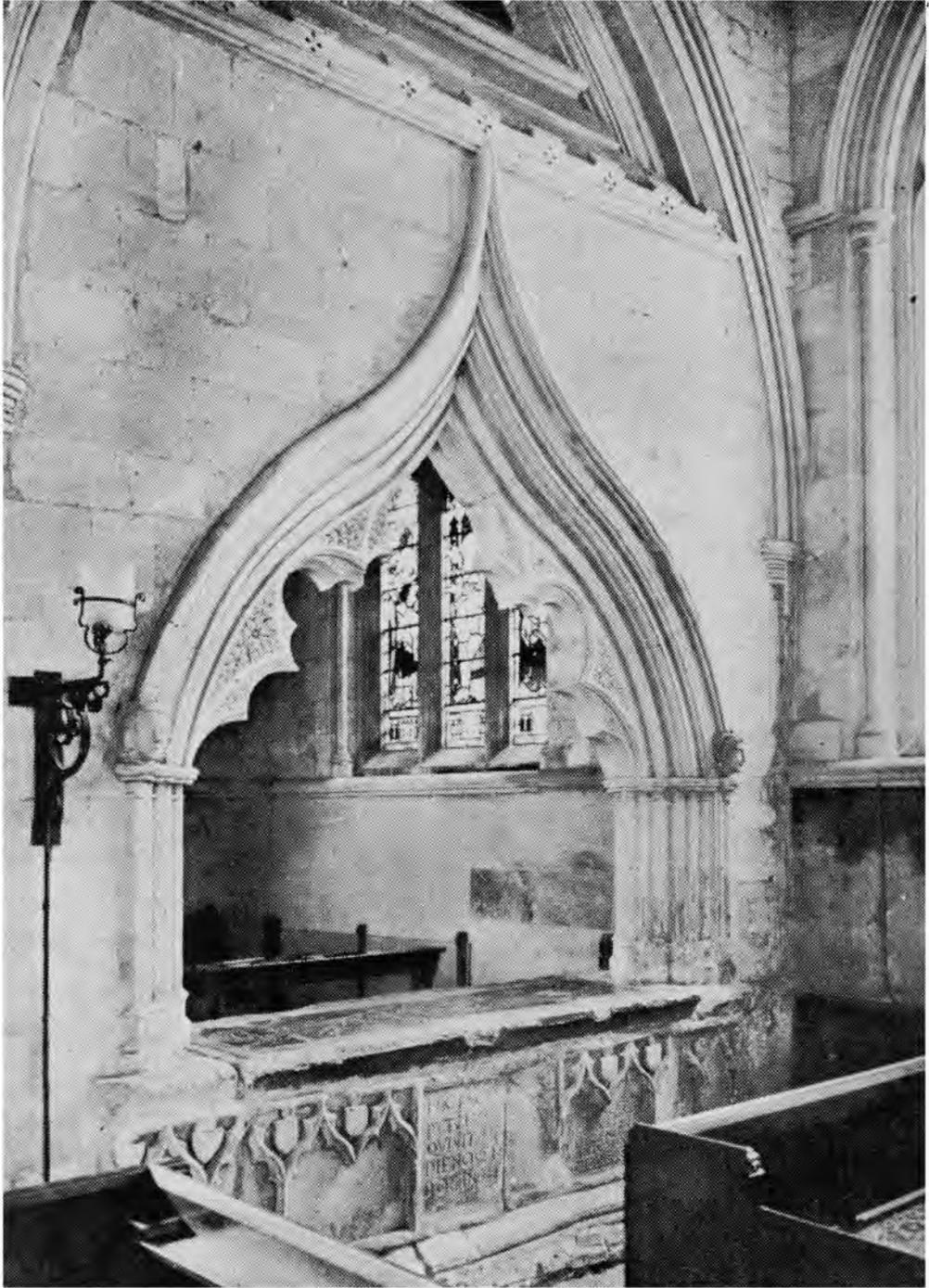


*Photograph by W. Tams*

Fig. 2. The western north window of the Chancel.

with the Fair is a matter of pure conjecture. The little inscription may also just possibly be responsible for the persistent belief in the village that the church is dedicated to St Peter. The middle light of the east window is filled with fragments of thirteenth or fourteenth century glass, among which are seven-

teen pieces with single letters or parts of words, including capital I or J in a gold frame surmounted with a coronet, and W treated in the same way, repeated each two or three times, and us, dio, etc., etc.



*Photograph by J. Palmer Clarke*

Fig. 3. The tomb of Roger of Trumpington (stone of George Pitcher, 1650, in the background).

Round the great brass of Roger of Trumpington (Fig. 3) ran once a long inscription in Latin or French. This may have been destroyed at the Reformation; but I do not think we must blame William Dowsing for its removal, for Layer, who described the church in considerable detail some time between 1616 and 1641, did not know exactly whom the brass represented, but speaks of "the *Portrature* at large of one of the *Trumpingtons Lord of the manor of Trumpington* in compleat *armes*, as appeareth by the *Armes* on his *Surcote*," judging you will notice his identity by "the *Armes*" and not by any inscription. "Near the same in the *Isle*" Layer goes on "upon a *Stone* in *Brasse* on the *Pavement*: Of your Charitie praye for the Soule of *Agnes Perneys Daughter* of *John Perneys Gen*: w<sup>ch</sup> died the *first daye* of *Octob<sup>r</sup>* in the *yeare* of our *Lorde 1559* on whose Soule *Iesu* have *Mercy*. *Amen*." I mention this, out of its chronological order, partly to show with what care Layer copied out the inscriptions which he found, and partly to perpetuate the memory of a vanished brass. When Baker described the church a century later the brass with its "superstitious inscription" was gone.

The next inscription is that on the fourth bell. The bell (Fig. 4) was cast by a founder who worked at Bury St Edmund about the middle of the fifteenth century. His beautiful bells and his trade mark are well known, but his name is, I believe, forgotten. Our bell had its cannons cut off in 1900. If it did not happen so sadly often, it would be past belief that men, who would be horrified at the thought of so treating any trumpery ornament in their own houses, could be persuaded to allow a bellfounder to inflict this senseless mutilation on a valuable work of art like a medieval bell. The inscription is without interest except for its careless or ignorant omission of a word: **Celi • Det • Munus • Qui • Regnat • Et • Unus ✕**, which should no doubt end **Trinus • Et • Unus ✕** "May he who reigns three and one give the reward of heaven."

Lastly we come to an inscription which does not properly concern the church at all. I mean that on the newly found base of the village cross, which the Parish Council have very kindly given to the vicar and churchwardens to be kept in the church.

(Fig. 5). The stone was found on the morning of 17 August 1921. That it should have been found buried on a spot always known as Cross Hill, though nobody for two or three generations at



*Photograph by A. Broome*

Fig. 4. The fourth bell.

least had seen any part of a cross there, is proof enough that it is indeed the base of the village or public cross. By *base* is meant the block of stone which stood in almost all the later

medieval crosses on one or more steps, and itself supported the shaft or stem of the cross proper. It is a piece of stone from Barnack, Northamptonshire, 2 ft. 4 in. square at the bottom, eight sided at the top, and now about 1 ft. 9 in. high. The top has been much damaged by the pickaxes of road-menders, and has in recent years been partly covered with tar, so near the surface of the road was it; and one or two inches at least of the original height are possibly lost. On the bottom of the stone the



*Photograph by J. Palmer Clarke*

Fig. 5. The base of the Village Cross (showing the illegible letters).

mason has marked the middle point, and has ruled diagonal lines from corner to corner, which are crossed at right angles about 15 in. from the middle point, by lines showing the size of the octagon to which the top of the stone was to be worked. In the top of the stone is a socket about 12 in. square and now  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep, in which the foot of the shaft of the cross was actually found.

There is no mention of this cross in any published account of Trumpington known to me, but two casual references to it have been found in unpublished manuscripts. Layer, of whom we have already spoken, writes in the first half of the seventeenth century of "an old *House* belonging to *Mr Pitcher* over ag<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> *Crosse*"; and the Churchwardens' Minute Book (fol. 31 v<sup>o</sup>) has this entry: And lastly wee doe order an Exact Coppy of these presents to be forth with written out; and affixed on the publick Crosse of this Town of Trumpington; To the end that none may pretend ignorance; Given under our hands at Trumpington aforesaid this        day of Aprill; Año Dñi: 169i.

Anth: Thompson  
John Baron  
Mr Thomas Allen  
John Spencer  
etc.

The shaft, then, at any rate of the cross was standing and capable of having a notice affixed on it in April, 1691.

There are two inscriptions in letters about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and about 3 inches from the bottom of the stone. The first is in ordinary Gothic letters, not very well spaced or alined, which point (I am told) to a date in the second half of the fifteenth century, say 1460–1470, and is perfectly easy to read as follows: Orate Pro animab; | Johis Stokton | et agnet<sup>o</sup> vxor<sup>o</sup> ei[us] "Pray for the souls of John Stokton and of Agnes his wife." This occupies three sides of the stone and calls for no comment. One corner of the stone has been very roughly knocked off by workmen who were laying a gas-pipe about 20 years ago, and in this way *us* of the word *eius* is lost, and also the first two and a half letters of the fourth side. This fourth side is quite different from the other three in the style of the lettering and has proved very hard to decipher, some experts having been driven to doubt whether the deep-cut marks on this side of the stone were ever intended for letters at all. Assuming that they are letters, it seems to me quite safe to say (1) that the words have (or need have) no grammatical connexion with the other inscription, that is to say that in no sense do they form part of

that inscription or a postscript to it; (2) that the letters are the work of a clever mason but a poor scholar, for they are well cut, but the drawing, though at least one letter is beautifully done, is not that of a professional scribe whether ecclesiastical or secular; and, probably, (3) that the letters are not meant for Roman capitals but for a rather nondescript kind of small letters. After wasting a great deal of time looking at the stone itself and at excellent photographs of it by Mr Sanderson (of J. Palmer Clarke) (see Fig. 5), and helped by Professor W. E. Barnes who recommended me to look at the wonderful fourteenth century inscription in the tower of Ashwell Church, I saw one day that the letters might be read thus:

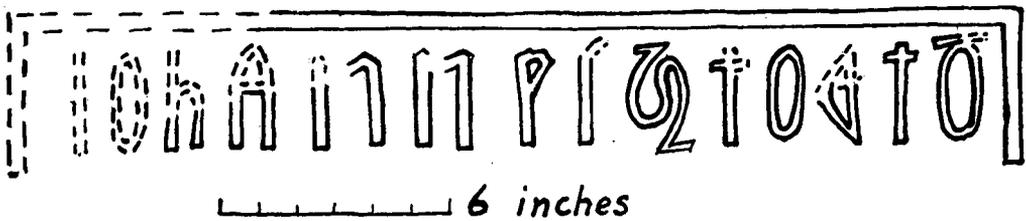


Fig. 6.

IohAnnefStoCtō

Encouraged by Dr Stokes, Mr Cockerell and Mr Rogers, and (for the second word, Stocton) by Mr Coulton, who indeed read two of the letters for me, I suggest this not in the least as certainly or even probably right but simply as a possible better-than-nothing solution. The difficulties are obvious, though they are chiefly of a kind which familiarity with the local circumstances of the time might easily remove. As matters stand it is not easy to imagine John Stokton, junior, cutting his name there, as a schoolboy cuts his name on the desk, on so grand a scale, nor the village mason cutting the squire's name quite so large on the "publick Crosse of this Town of Trumpington." If we suggest that it was a serious piece of work done to order, the bare name in the nominative case makes such a suggestion most unlikely to be true; unless we adopt the idea, half proposed to me, I think, by both Mr Cockerell and Dr Minns, and indeed it is rather a tempting idea,—that this was the first side cut of what was meant to be the proper inscription, but that the promoters of the scheme, realizing that they had made a mess

of it, put a line round it to cancel it<sup>1</sup>, engaged a better scribe and began again. It is possible that the cross was set up with this side near a wall, so that it would be little seen, or that the erring letters were covered up in some way with a metal plate. This latter idea is not, as it seems to me, at all supported by the puzzling presence of two little studs of lead (and the hole for a third stud) let into the stone among the letters. After worrying about this lead for a long time, I am inclined to think that it was meant to do exactly what it is doing and fill up little holes which somehow or other had come where they ought not to be, and did not look nice.

My desultory search for John Stokton has not been very successful. I am immensely obliged to Mr J. G. Wood, of Lincoln's Inn, for his very kind help. He told me that one branch of the family of Bigod or Pigott, Earls of Norfolk, owned land in Stocton, and that there was a John of Stocton early in the fourteenth century. As Roger, a Trumpington name, was also characteristic of the Bigods, and as the Manor of Trumpington de la Pole is said to have been for a time in the possession of the Pigotts, we seemed to be on the right track. But Mr Wood writes to me finally that the last John of Stocton died without heir in 1313, and that of the many John Bigods of other branches of the family none (down to 1460) married an Agnes. My hopes were raised next by John Stokton, mercer, Mayor of London in 1470. But when I was able to read through his will, dated 9 March, 1470, and proved in 1473, it was only to find that he had married first Katerine, and secondly Elizabeth Arable who survived him, and that he owned no property in Cambridgeshire. Lastly I tried the Subsidy Rolls, first in Dr Palmer's transcript and then in the original, and there, in the record of an Inquisition or Assessment made at Babraham on 26 January, 1450 (Subsidy Rolls 81/103), we may read:

xxxvj. <sup>s</sup>	Joñes Morys de Trumpyngton armiger .....	xxvj <sup>li</sup>
.....		
xiiiij. <sup>d</sup>	Wiffms Battemañ Trumpyngton .....	xxlvj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup>
xij. <sup>d</sup>	Joñes Balle de eadem .....	xlj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup>
xij. <sup>d</sup>	Joñes Philpott de eadem .....	xl <sup>s</sup>
xiiiij <sup>d</sup>	Joñes Stokton de eadem .....	xlvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is really, I think, very probable that the line is part of the original design of this side.

It seems to be very likely that this John Stokton is the man in question, but the Subsidy Roll really tells us less about him than the cross does<sup>1</sup>.

The nature of the inscription makes it likely that John Stokton left money in his will for the erection of this cross. It seems to be not uncommon to find directions in wills for the setting up of crosses either at the testator's grave, or elsewhere in the churchyard, or in some other public place.

References to at least one bequest for the repair of a village cross, and to many for the erection of churchyard or palm crosses, will be found in Aymer Vallance's recent *Old Crosses and Lychgates*.

<sup>1</sup> The Master of Jesus College has very kindly told me of the following deed in the possession of his College which shows that Agnes Stokton was alive in 1476 and makes it probable that we should date the stone about 1480.

Nouerint vniuersi per presentes nos agnetem Stokton viduam nuper vxorem Johannis Stokton de Trumpyngton Johannem Cryspe de comitatu Cantebrigie Johannem Chapman de Cantebrigia Clericum Walterum herward de Trumpyngton predicta Willelmum Pekke de Tofte Juniorem & Willelmum Newman de eadem Juniorem remisisse relaxasse & omnino pro nobis & heredibus nostris imperpetuum quietum clamasse Willelmo ffarneham de Trumpyngton predicta heredibus & assignatis suis totum jus nostrum & clameum que habuimus habemus siue in futuro quouismodo habere poterimus de & in vna parcella cuiusdam Tenementi nuper dicti Johannis Stokton iacentis in Trumpyngton predicta inter le gatehous eiusdem Tenementi ex parte orientali & communem viam ducentem Versus ecclesiam de Trumpyngton predicta penes le herber. [the orchard or inn] ibidem versus occidentem & inter Tenementum nuper Ricardi Arnes ex parte boriali & predictam viam communem ex parte australi necnon de & in omnibus terris pratis parcuis & pasturis cum omnibus & singulis suis pertinenciis iacentibus in villa & campis de Trumpyngton in comitatu Cantebrigie que nuper fuerunt dicti Johannis Stokton Jta quod nec nos dicti agnes Stokton Johannes Cryspe Johannes Chapman Walterus herward Willelmus Pekke & Willelmus Newman nec heredes nostri nec aliquis alius nominibus nostris aliquid juris aut clamei in dicta parcella dicti Tenementi & in predictis terris pratis parcuis & pasturis nec in aliqua eorundem parcella decetero exigere clamare siue vendicare poterimus in futuro Set ab omni actione juris & clamei inde sumus exclusi per presentes sigillis nostris Sigillatas hijs testibus Johanne Calle Willelmus Cutson Thoma Serle andrea kylborne Johanne Pope & multis alijs Datum apud Trumpyngton Supradictam decimo die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum anglie sextodecimo [six seals]

From this it would seem that the tenement of John Stokton was on the north side of Church Lane not far perhaps from the Unicorn Inn.

The inscription at Trumpington, as found on a village cross, is said to be extremely rare if not unique. Mr Vallance tells me that he cannot recall any other instance, and in his book I can find only one mention of an inscription at all, and that is ORATE PRO AIA IOHIS SOTEBY at the top of the stem of a cross in the church (or churchyard?) of Pocklington in Yorkshire (*op. cit.* pp. 53, 87)<sup>1</sup>.

Lastly, this base was found at Trumpington standing upright on the bare earth. This, to my mind, proves that it had been moved from its original position, and as the merest guess I suggest that it may have been partly buried to save it from the destruction which the inscription would have brought upon it in 1643. Though this is a guess it may not be wholly unreasonable. Nothing excited the anger of Dowsing and his friends more than such an inscription as *Pray for the soule*, and there was at Trumpington a man who seems to have liked superstition, and was not afraid of its "famed demolisher." At Trumpington alone is Dowsing obliged to record that his orders were flatly disobeyed. His entry is

*March 5. Trumpington.* 3 superstitious Pictures, the Steps to be levelled, which Mr. Thomson, to whom we gave order to do it, refused.

An anonymous writer in the *East Anglian* (vol. 12, p. 90) says that Mr Thomson was the vicar. Until some evidence of this is produced I shall like to think that he was James Thompson of what is now called Anstey. Whoever he was, we may perhaps be much indebted to him. "Superstitious Pictures" in Dowsing's phraseology were, I think, generally figures in stained glass, and of these Trumpington had only *three*, while neighbouring churches had 29, 34, and so on; but now, even after the carelessness of the nineteenth century, the remains of old glass give Trumpington a preeminence over its neighbours. And Dowsing

<sup>1</sup> Dr Allen kindly points out that I have missed the brass on the Market Cross at Shepton Mallet (*Old Crosses and Lychgates*, p. 128) which is inscribed:

Of yo charyte pray for the soules of Walter baklond & Dumps hys  
 wyf whos good tyme Crosse was made in the yere of o lord god  
 as hys whos obbyt shalbe kepte for Eber in this parische Church of  
 Shepton Mallett y xxviii day of November whos soules thu pardon.

says simply "3 superstitious Pictures," just as at King's College he says "1: thousand superstitious Pictures," without adding "we brake downe"; so that Mr Thomson probably made it very unpleasant for him even to damage the faces and bodies, and would by no means let the windows be wholly destroyed, picking up and replacing as far as possible the fallen fragments. The steps, two at the altar rail, remained untouched until about 1851, and I think the rail also was saved or soon restored, for a rail "well carved" was there until the same date. And it is at least possible that the cross, which was specifically condemned by the Act of 28 August 1643, which ordered that "all crosses...and in any other open place, shall before the...first day of November (1643) be taken away and defaced," may have been buried by the same Mr Thomson, who would thus both partly obey the Act and partly save the cross. The guess is to some extent corroborated by the fact that the shaft or stem of the cross was at some time broken off short at the foot, as would easily happen if the base were half buried but would not readily be done when the base stood at its full height raised on one or more steps.

As we take leave of this old relic and see its place taken by a new cross, it may remind us of the purpose of wayside crosses as it is expressed in *Diues & pauper* (1st com., cap. v.), printed on the eve of the Reformation: For this reason ben crosses made by  $\text{y}$  waye, that whan folke passynge see the crosse, they sholde thynke on h $\bar{y}$  that deyed on the crosse, & worshypp hym aboue all thyng.

[For the use of all the half-tone blocks illustrating this paper the Society is indebted to the Proprietors of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, and for the reduced photographic copy of the inscription at Shepton Mallet to the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (cf. their *Proceedings*, vol. 53, p. 28).]

## INDEX

- Accounts 1920, 10; 1921, 5  
 Agricola 14, 15  
 Al Muallakah, eighth century Cathedral Church of 18  
 All Cannings Cross 16, 17  
 Allen, Thomas, tombstone at Trumpington 98  
 Amphora, Roman 48  
 Ancient Rome, plaster work 13  
 Anglian burials, sixth century, at Foxton 3  
 Annual Report 1920-21, 10  
 Arundel, Thomas, Bp of Ely, Visitor of King's Hall 57  
 Austin, William, inscription in Trumpington Church 98  
 Avebury 12  
 Aylesford, flint flakes in urnfield at 50 *note*  
 Babylon, Roman fortress of 18  
 Baillie, Very Rev. A., St George's Chapel, Windsor, lecture 13  
 Ballanicholas camp 92  
 Bankart, G. P., Old plaster work, lantern photographs 13  
 Barbara, St, Coptic Church of 18  
 Barnack stone 103  
 Barnwell Priory, Queen Isabella at 54  
 Baron family, tombstones at Trumpington 98  
 Barry, architect 10  
 Bartlemy Fair, play 9  
 "Bastille," local term for workhouse 12  
 "Beaker" type pottery, Isle of Man 82  
 Bede, Venerable, Isle of Man families 87  
 Bedford Gap 31  
 Bigod family 106  
 Bishops court, Isle of Man "food vessel" 79  
 Blanchet, Lieut., prisoner 12  
 Bottrell, William, collector of West Cornwall folk-lore 9  
 Braybrooke, Lord, excavation of Mutton Hill in 1852 by 29  
 Brent ditch 52 *note*  
 Brindley, H. H., Two drawings made at Leek in 1806, by a French Naval prisoner 11  
 Bronze period 30, 46 *note*  
 Browne, Bp. G. F., Bilingual inscription, etc. on stones between Dee and Don, lecture 10  
 Brunet, General, prisoner 11  
 Buckden, excursion 2; former Palace of Bishops of Lincoln 2  
 Buryan, West Penwith 9  
 Calais, Siege of 56  
 Caledonia 14  
 Cambridgeshire dykes, Excavations in the 21; map 31  
 Camm, Dom Bede, Some ancient Coptic Churches, lecture 17  
 Castle Hedingham, excursion 2  
 Caudrey, Richard, Chancellor of the University 59, 60  
 Celtic ornament, late 16  
 Cherryhinton flats 21  
 Childerley Hall, excursion 2  
 Christmas "guise-dancers" 9  
 Cinerary urn, Lonan 78  
 Communications 1, 2, 8  
 Cook, G., Survey of Fleam dyke 36  
 Coptic Churches 17  
 Corbridge 15  
 Cornish droll 9, 10  
 Cornwall, Folk plays in 8  
 Cromwell, Ralph, Treasurer 59, 60  
 Cunnington, Mrs M. E., An Early Iron Age village site in Wiltshire, lecture 16  
 Curle, James, Roman road across the Scottish Border, lecture 14  
 "Dane's" skin on door of Hadstock Church 3  
 Davoust, Lieut., prisoner 11  
 Decourbes, Captain, prisoner 11  
 Dee and Don, Bilingual inscription, etc. on stones between, lecture 10  
 Devil's Dyke 21, 28  
 Devizes, All Cannings Cross near 16, 17  
 Dobson, William, tombstone 95; scratched view of Ely Cathedral in Trumpington Church Tower by 95  
 Domitian, First brass of 46  
 Dowsing, William 101, 108, 109  
 Duffy and the Devil, Folk drama 9  
 Dungate farm 28, 31, 34, 51  
 Early Iron Age types 16  
 Edgar, King, Grant of land at Wratting 32  
 Edward II, gives books to King's Hall 54  
 Edward III, sends manuscripts to Cambridge 56  
 Elfhelm, Grant by King Edward to 32  
 Excursions 2  
 Fawcett, Henry, tombstone at Trumpington 95  
 FitzHugh, William, gift of Bible to King's Hall 59  
 Fleam dyke, excavations 3; first Report 28; primary investigations 29; Icknield Way 30, 33, 34, 52; finds in the Fosse section 34; table of measurements 35; Cook's survey 36; purpose of the Shelf on the Scarp 38; character and construction of the Vallum 39; character of the

- primary earthwork 44; date of the dyke 45; Romano-British objects in 50; summary and conclusions 51
- Flint flakes 50
- Folk plays in Cornwall 8
- Food vessels, Isle of Man 79, 80
- Fox, Cyril, Excavations in the Cambridgeshire dykes 21
- The Fleam dyke 28
- Foxton, excavations 3
- Frederick II (Hohenstaufen), Castles of, lecture 14
- George, St, play 8
- Giles of Trumpington, 98
- Glastonbury 16
- Gog-Magog Hills and Worstead Street 21
- Great Yeldham, visit to 3
- Grundy, Dr G. B., use of the word "straet" 33
- Guise-dancers 9
- Hadrian, Wall of 15
- Hadstock Church, visit to 3; "Dane's" skin on door 3
- Hailes, John, tombstone at Trumpington 95
- Hallstatt types, etc. 16
- Hanging Church 18
- Hengisbury Head, Hants, Hallstatt types at 16
- Henry V, books formerly belonging to, in King's Hall Library 58, 59
- Henry VI, presents books to King's Hall 59, 71
- Hertfordshire conglomerate 49
- Heydon dyke 30; proposed excavations 3
- Hitchin, Cremation cemetery 47
- Hod Hill 16
- Holme, Richard, bequest to King's Hall Library 59
- Holy Family, Abode of, in Egypt 18
- Horningsea ware 34
- Horseheath, Roman road 21
- Houses of Parliament, lecture 10
- Hunsbury 16
- Iceni 50
- Icknield Way 22 *note*, 30, 33, 34, 52
- Isabella, Queen, books taken from King's Hall Library by command of 54; seizure of money from Bury St Edmunds 54; at Barnwell Priory 54
- Isle of Man, description 87; early scribed rocks, with notes on the early pottery of the Island 77; discussion 93; Ogham inscriptions 84; Keltic and Scandinavian crosses 84; Runic inscriptions 85
- King's Hall Library 54; books taken away by command of Queen Isabella 54; inventory 55; books lost, etc. 57; library expenses 58-60; new library building accounts 58; Richard Holme's bequest 59; purchase of books from executors of John Paston 60; list of books 62; books given by Henry VI, 71; notes 73; dissolution 74; index 75
- Kirk Braddon, camp 92
- Kirk Santon, scribings 92
- Late-Celtic ornament 16
- La Tène sherds, etc. 46, 49
- Laws, alteration of 17
- Layer's copies of Trumpington inscriptions 101
- Leek, "Petty France" 12
- Leek, Napoleonic prisoners at 11; two drawings made at, in 1806, by a French naval prisoner 11
- Leek women, marriage with prisoners 11, 12
- Library, presents 4
- Lincoln, Bishops' Palace at Buckden 2
- Litlington, Roman cemetery 47
- Little Maplestead, Round Church at 3
- Lollius Urbicus 15
- Lonan, Cinery urn found in 78; food vessels 79, 80; scribed stone from Grawe ridge 88-91; scribed stone from Gretch ridge 86; scribed stone from Baroose ridge 91
- Louis XVI, execution of 12
- Lyson's Cambridgeshire, County map in 31
- Manx farmers, destruction of pre-historic work by 87
- Manx graveyards 79
- Mason, Dr, Map of Cambridgeshire 31
- Masquerie family, Leek 12
- Meare 16
- Medicine, early allusion to the Study of, in Cambridge 57
- Meetings, ordinary 1, 8; annual 17
- Megalithic monuments 12
- Members, numbers of 1
- Mercurius, St, of the Two Swords, Coptic Church of 18
- Mien, Jean Baptiste 12
- Miracle Plays, Cornish 8
- Moule, A. C., Some Trumpington inscriptions, with special reference to the base of the old Village Cross 95
- Muallakah, Al, eighth century Cathedral Church of 18
- Muazz, Khalif 18
- Mull Hill, Isle of Man, grave circle 84
- Mumming-play 8, 9
- Mutlow Hill 30, 38 *note*, 44 *note*, 50, 52; excavations 29, 45, 47
- Mycenae plaster work 13
- Nance, R. Morton, Folk plays in Cornwall 8
- Napoleonic prisoners 11, 12
- Neolithic Period 30
- New Members in 1921-22, 4

- Newstead, Scotland 15  
 Officers 1922-23, 19, 20  
 Ogam, memorial in 10  
 Pace Egg, play 9  
 Palmer, W. M., Fleam dyke 28  
 Pampisford ditch 52 *note*  
 Parliament, Houses of, lecture 10  
 Paston, John, purchase of books from executors of 60  
 Perse School playing fields 21  
 Piedagnel, Captain, drawings made at Leek by 11  
 Pigott family 106  
 Pitcher, George, tombstone 100  
 Pitcher family 97  
 Plaster work 13  
 Plays—Bartlemy Fair 9; Duffy and the Devil 9; Folk plays 8; Mumming-play 8, 9; Pace Egg 9; St George 8; Tom-Tit-Tot 9  
 Pocklington, Village cross 108  
 Pompeii, plaster work 13  
 Port Erin, Isle of Man, fragments of pottery 84  
 Potsherds, Romano-British 47  
 Powys, Thomas, gives books to King's Hall 56  
 Prevost family, Leek 12  
 Pugin 10  
 Quine, Canon, Early scribed rocks of the Isle of Man, with notes on the early pottery of the Island 77; discussion 93  
 Redesdale, mounds of Roman works 14  
 Report of the Council 1  
 Richard de Bury, tutor of King Edward III, 55  
 Robert, Captain 11  
 Roger of Trumpington, tomb of 100, 101  
 Rollright 12  
 Roman coins, first century 46  
 Roman Period 30  
 Roman road across the Scottish Border, lecture 14  
 Romano-British sherds 46-49, 52, 53  
 Round Church, Little Maplestead 3  
 Runic inscriptions 85  
 San Domingo, Napoleonic prisoners from 11  
 Sayle, C. E., King's Hall Library 54  
 Scottish Border, Roman road across the 14  
 Sergius, St, Coptic Church of 18  
 Settle, Elkanah 8  
 Severus 15  
 Shardelow's Well 28 *note*  
 Shearer, Dr Cresswell, Castles of Frederick II (Hohenstaufen) in Apulia, lecture 14  
 Shepton Mallet, inscription on Market Cross 108 *note*  
 Simon de Bury, Grant by Edward III to 54  
 Skiddaw slate 85  
 Smith, Stanley, remarks on Fleam dyke fosse section 37 *note*  
 Spanish Armada, date recorded in Trumpington Church Tower 96  
 Spitalfield Huguenots 12  
 Stacey, Francis, name on East wall of Trumpington Church Tower 96  
 Stanton Drew 12  
 Star-charts on stones between Dee and Don, lecture 10  
 Stokton, Agnes 106, 107 *note*  
 Stokton, John 104-107  
 Stone circles 12  
 Stonehenge 12  
 "Straet," use of the term 33  
 Strolling Players 9  
 Thompson, James, of Anstey 108, 109  
 Titus, second brass of 46  
 Tom-Tit-Tot, folk drama 9  
 Trajan, first brass of 46  
 Trimontium 15  
 Trumpington Church, meeting in 1, 3, 16  
 — Feast 98, 99  
 — inscriptions, with special reference to the base of the Old Village Cross 95  
 — Village Cross 3, 95; inscription on base of 101-107  
 Trumpington de la Pole, Manor 98, 106  
 Underhill, H. M. J., Exhibition of hand-painted lantern pictures by 12  
 University Architectural Society, joint meeting with 1, 10, 13  
 Vespasian, second brass of 46  
 Village Crosses, bequests for repairs of 107; rarity of inscriptions on 108  
 Viro, Lieut., prisoner 11  
 Wadlow farm 33 *note*  
 War ditches 21  
 Wayland's Smithy 12  
 Wayside Crosses, purpose of 109  
 Westminster, Chapter House 10; fire in 1834, 10; Painted Chamber 10; Palace 10; St Stephen's Chapel 10  
 Wilson, Thomas, Houses of Parliament, lecture 10  
 Wiltshire, An Early Iron Age village site in, lecture 16  
 Windsor, St George's Chapel, lecture 13  
 Worstead Street 21, 22, 23  
 Wrating, Parish boundaries 32, 33; grant of land by King Edgar 32