near the original ground-level are thought to be connected with the means 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 Icknield 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 a Roman east-and-west road the existence of which had not hitherto been suspected, crossed the dyke at the western end of Wratting parish, close to Mutlow Hill. A preliminary excavation provided some confirmation of this, but adequate examination of the site is 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, points to these reconstructions having been carried out at some time subsequent to the Claudian conquest. A section through the partially levelled 'core' near Mutlow Hill also revealed Roman remains in the subsoil, but the evidence was not held to be sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the whole work was of a date after A.D. 43. The fact that no single fragment of deer-horn, and nothing to which a date prior to the Roman period can safely be given, has been found in the course of the excavations, either in the fosse sections or in the vallum, is, however, in favour of this conclusion.

It is hoped that next season's work may enable a definite pronouncement on the dates of the earthwork to be made. A full report of the excavations will appear in the next *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Early Iron Age cemetery at Foxton, Cambs.—Mr. C. F. Fox, Local Secretary for Cambridgeshire, announces the discovery, in April of last year, in a field 200 yds. north-west of the railway station at Foxton, Cambridgeshire, of two inhumation burials, associated in one case with an iron-socketed spearhead and a wheel-made food vessel, and in the other apparently with a hand-made beaker of rude character. The discovery may prove to be of importance, for the remains suggest a cemetery of La Tène III-IV date. The site will, it is hoped, be investigated by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The Excavations at Fostât.—Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., sends the following note on his paper published in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxxii, p. 106-7: 'The Director of the Tanzim has, I am happy to say, realized what a value is to be attached to many things that come under his hands. He has taken much care to study the subject, and has with intelligent interest taken up the conservative point of view.'

'What I have said in regard to the Ministry of Public Works and its powers still holds good. They have been ill used and matters are still at the mercy of any ignorant official; but the Director of the Tanzim is now doing his best.'

Discoveries near Bewcastle.—The local secretaries for Cumberland send the following report:

A silver ring-brooch and a bead necklace, lying together about twelve inches deep in peat on Bailey Hope Common, five miles north-west of Bewcastle church, were found on 1st July 1921 by Mr. James Beaty of Graham's Onset. The objects have been given to the Carlisle Museum and were described at the September meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society by Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., curator of the museum. The brooch is $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, with a pin about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, working in a slot in the ring, which is flattened and about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. The front of the brooch is engraved in Late Lombardic lettering ✠IESVSNAZAREN , the Z reversed and N in Roman uncials. The necklace has lost its cord, but the beads were lying together and form a complete and symmetrical set of sixty-three, of which fifty-five are of amber, six of jet, and two are cubes of rock-crystal with the edges splayed. Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., to whom the find was submitted, dates it fourteenth century.

The *Congrès d'Histoire de l'Art*, which met in Paris from 26th September to 5th October, proved successful to a degree which reflects the greatest credit on the French organizing committee. The meetings took place at the Sorbonne, where six lecture-rooms were as a rule occupied simultaneously by separate sections; and the great quadrangle outside served as a welcome meeting-place for museum officials and archaeologists of five-and-twenty different nations (including Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey), after the many years of separation or scanty intercourse that the war had involved. The sections, one of which was presided over by Sir Hercules Read, P.S.A., were devoted to Teaching and Museum Management, Western Art (divided into three subsections), Byzantine and Far Eastern Art, and Music.

It would obviously be impossible to mention here even the most striking of the many papers read; a summary of them is being prepared for members, and a certain number will be printed in full in a subsequent publication. From an archaeological point of view some of the contributions made by the Scandinavian and Spanish members were particularly remarkable.

Apart from the meetings and the various official receptions and visits to museums, excursions were organized to Chantilly, Chartres, Rheims, and Fontainebleau, and several private collections in Paris were thrown open to members. By a notable favour Prince Czartoryski allowed a visit to the Hôtel Lambert on the Ile St. Louis, an example of mid-seventeenth-century architecture which is as a rule completely inaccessible to strangers. There was a concert, mainly of ancient music, in the doubly historic Galerie des Glaces at Versailles, and a special performance at the Opera. Altogether the French committee, over which M. André Michel presided, richly deserved the gratitude