

perhaps encouraged some local residents in their efforts to preserve and utilize any fossils of bygone times, which may be found in any of the domiciles of the Romans.*

ART. XXII.—*Report on the Remains of a Roman Mile Castle.*

Read at Keswick, July 12th, 1871.

MR. C. J. FERGUSON presented a report of the result of the efforts made by the Committee appointed by the Society in 1870, to take steps to preserve the remains of a Mile Castle, then just found in lowering Pike Hill, on the road from Lanercost to Birdoswald. Mr. Ferguson having been appointed by the Committee to make arrangements, met the road trustees at Pike Hill. Their terms were that the Society should pay all the loss to the contractor for delay; should hand over £30 to the trustees for their use, should divert the road, build new wing walls, enclose the remains of the Mile Castle, and take down and rebuild a house which would otherwise cause a bend in the road. As this would have involved an outlay of £250, whereas the Committee had only authority to go to the extent of £30, nothing could be done. Photographs and accurate drawings of the Mile Castle had been made, at a cost of £8 10s.

* *Note by the Editor.*—This completes Mr. Maughan's valuable series of papers on the supposed Roman Stations, per lineam Valli, in Cumberland, placing all the twelve stations per lineam Valli, as given us, close to the wall, and not going to such improbable distances as Plumpton, Maryport, &c. For convenience, we recapitulate the names of the stations, and their allocations, by Mr. Maughan.

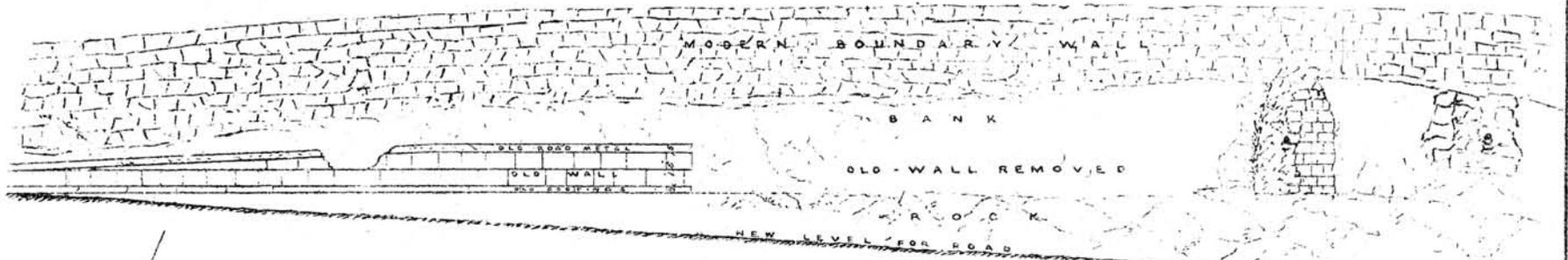
Amboglanna	allocated at	Burdoswald.
Petriana	"	Lanercost.
Aballaba	"	Castlesteads.
Congavata	"	Brampton.
Axelodunum	"	Watchcross.
Gabrosentum	"	Linstock.
Tunscellum	"	Stanwix.
Glannibania	"	Kirksteads.
Alona	"	Burgh.
Bremeturacum	"	Boustead Hill.
Olenacum	"	Brumburgh.
Virosidium	"	Bowness.

Mr. Maughan's Papers are Articles V., (Lanercost as a Roman Station); X., (Supposed Roman Stations at Linstock and Stanwix); XV., (Supposed Roman Stations at Kirksteads, Burgh-upon-Sands, and Boustead Hill); and the two articles immediately preceding this note.—R. S. F.

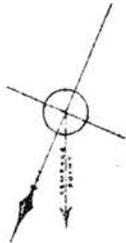
The

OLD ROMAN WALL
PIKE HILL BWIDOSWALD.

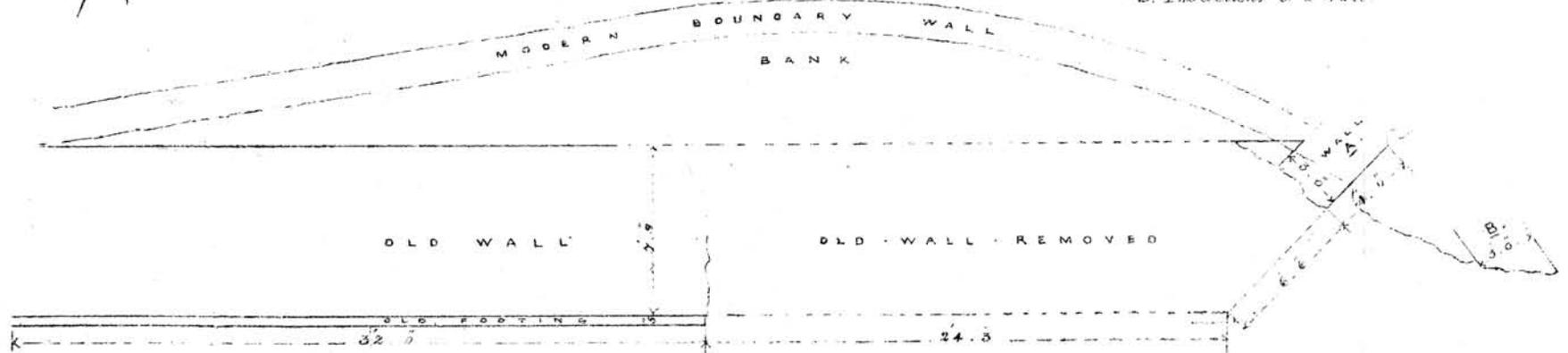
Ex. 3 July 5. 1870.



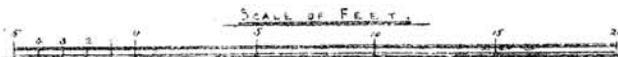
ELEVATION



- A. Portion of an Old Wall, 3 feet thick, faced with Ashlar, in courses 6 in. high. The thick Wall seems to have stopped against it. May not the Wall A. indicate one side of a Postern?
- B. Indications of a Wall



P L A N -



The following remarks were made by Mr. Collingwood Bruce, on this Mile Castle, when the subject was first brought under the Society's notice:—

So far as he could judge, this had been the site of a Mile Castle. They were aware that at a distance of seven furlongs from each other, all along the wall, there were square buildings to hold the guard. This was one of those, he believed; and further, it was a castle of considerable interest. It had yielded some important altars; two of them dedicated to Cocidius, one being now at Lanercost, and another at Rockliffe. Another altar had been erected "*To Sylvanus*, by the Hunters of Cabana." It was desirable, therefore, to keep the site of the Mile Castle, so that it might be recognised at any time. But, in addition to this, it seemed to him there were some peculiar features about the castle. It appeared to have its corners rounded off on the north side as well as on the south side. The south side corners were always rounded off; but in this instance, he thought, the northern corners were also rounded, thereby showing that the Mile Castle had been built first, and the wall run into it. However, it had since been accurately surveyed, and some peculiar features were found about it. All he could say was, that he did not as yet understand those features, and he was the more anxious that they should be preserved.

ART. XXIII.—*On some Archæological Remains in Keswick District.* By J. Clifton Ward, Esq., F.G.S., of Her Majesty's Geological Survey.

Read at Keswick, July 12th, 1871.

IN studying the remains of bygone man, his works and his manner of life, there are two things which are specially forced upon our attention. The one is his antiquity, the other his gradual progress. The antiquity of man, and its proofs, is a subject not necessary to enter upon now, and which must be familiar to many present; but ere we notice briefly the more ancient remains of man, in this district, it will be well for us to remind ourselves of the broad outlines of his progress in pre-historic times as chronicled in the various remains of himself and his works found in Euope. These old times may
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