

11. They do fynde that the evidences and recordes therof were delivered over, as is aforesaid, to William Waller and Henry Maison aforesaide; and further that the abovenamed John Thomson, as he deposeth, delivered to one Richard Garnett, dwellinge beyonde London, ane old evidence of that hospitall, which the said Thomson toke to be the fundacion of the same hospitall, and that remaineth still with Garnett.

And further, tuchinge any matter conteyned in the said articles, or any of them, the said jurors cannot finde. In cujus rei testimonium tam commissionerii antedicti, quam juratores supranominati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. Dunelm. die et anno prius supra scriptis.<sup>11</sup> TOBIE MATTHEW (Seal of arms: a lion rampant, quartering 3 chevrons, a mullet of six points in the centre of the shield. The remaining seals are indistinct or cut off). THOMAS CALV'LEY. CLEMENT COLMORE. JHO' PILKI'GTON. HENRYE HEIGHINGTON. ROB'T FARROW. RYCHARD HEIGHINGTON. THOMAS PEARSON. EDWARD HUDSPATTHE. JOHN SWALLWELL. THOMAS WOOD. Wm. Thomson + his m'k. Jho' Buttery M his m'k. Raph Maison's + m'k. JHON DOBSON. Anthony Shawd-forthes + m'k.

Collacione facta fidei, concordat hæc inquisitio supra scripta cum altera parte ejusdem indentata per commissarios in eadem nominatos (ut hæc est) subscripta et sigillata ac in Cancellario serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ unacum commissione et articulis originalibus ejusdem dominæ Reginæ eidem annexis transmissa.

Ex. p. THO. KING, notar: publicum, scribam in executione ejusdem commissionis per commissarios eandem exequentes assumptum.

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### MONTHLY MEETING, 7 AUGUST, 1861.

*John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A.* His Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones still preserved in this island, and others once known to exist, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey of Glastonbury, with a plate of the fragments at Hackness. Taunton, 1861. — *From the Royal University of Christiania.* Solennia Academica Universitatis Literariæ Regiæ Fredericianæ ante L annos conditæ, die 11 Septembris, anni MDCCCLXI. Celebranda indicit Senatus Academicus Christianiæ, 1861. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., 34. — *From the Kilkenney Archaeological Society.* Their Papers and Proceedings, No. 32.

NEW MEMBERS.—George Crawshay, Esq., Haughton Castle.

ENGLISH COIN. — *Mr. Henry Barton* exhibits one of Wolsey's York groats, found by himself at Sowerby Parks, Thirsk, about 1841.

<sup>11</sup> These signatures are somewhat incorrectly given by Allan's copy.

**LIBRARY CATALOGUE.** — *Resolved*, at the instance of Mr. Appleton, that the Printing Committee confer with Mr. Dodd, who kindly offers his services in the preparation of the long-wanted catalogue of the Society's library, and report on the subject generally.

**DURHAM SEALS.** — *Mr. Longstaffe* exhibits a sulphur cast of the magnificent seal of the literary chancellor, Bishop Bury, probably the most chaste and beautiful mediæval seal in existence, obtained from Mr. H. Laing, of Elder Street, Edinburgh, seal-modeller; also a number of electrotype impressions of Durham seals, from the extensive cabinet of Mr. Trueman, of Durham. They embrace all the earlier episcopal seals, commencing with the curious saucer-shaped one of Bp. Carileph, and the celebrated conventual seal, in which a Roman gem, engraved with the head of Jupiter Tonans, serves for that of Saint Oswald.

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### GOLD ORNAMENT FOUND IN NORTH TYNEDALE.

**DR. CHARLTON** has exhibited a sketch, drawn from recollection, of a golden object found in the district of the North Tyne. By an unfortunate neglect, he had remained uninformed of the discovery, until, after a fortnight's exhibition for sale in the shop of Mr. Joel, silversmith, Newcastle, this article of treasure trove had been consigned to the melting-pot in July. Its weight was 17 pennyweights, and its form that of a bow, with the points turned inwards, its centre being twisted.

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### THE WEAVERS' TOWER.

**MR. FENWICK** has drawn the Society's attention to the possible destruction of this remaining portion of the fast-disappearing town-wall of Newcastle. It is threatened by the erection of a police station. He remembers the circuit of the whole wall, and how it was occupied by the military during the last French war, the towers forming a sort of guardhouses. **MR. CLAYTON** believes that the plans of the Corporation do not involve the demolition of the Weavers' Tower. **THE SOCIETY** deems it right, by a memorial in favour of the preservation of the tower, to fortify the hands of gentlemen willing to maintain any interesting features of Newcastle. By a singular barbarism, the Pink Tower was levelled to make way for a part of the John Knox Chapel. It was a characteristic and picturesque object, and would have formed a touching and suggestive feature had it been incorporated with the pacific building to which it succumbed.

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## NOTES OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

UP Dee-side, a little west of Lumphanan station, and upwards of twenty miles west of Aberdeen, I observed a moated mount formed for defence against hostile neighbours. The top is flat, and may be about fifty yards in diameter, widening down to the base, and the fosse round it, about thirty yards wide, is filled with water. A low stone dyke runs around the edge of the summit, but this is of modern erection, and no traces of buildings are seen upon it. I also noticed a mount of similar construction up the river Don, near the railway from Aberdeen to Inverness.

The battle-field of Culloden is a lofty and wide-rounded moor, nearly all now in a state of cultivation, about five miles north-east of Inverness. It is nearly level on the top, ascending gently to the south-west, and may extend about three-quarters of a mile. Standing upon it, we see on the east a higher range of heathy hills, while, to the north, the eye wanders over the broad expanse of the Moray Firth and the eastern coast of Ross-shire. On the west, the Firth narrows towards Inverness, branching up into Loch Beaully, among dark mountains, while Ben Wyvis soars above them at a distance of twenty miles. I was fortunate in having the company of two young gentlemen, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, from Dundee, while examining the field; and Mr. Monro, the gamekeeper at Culloden House, very obligingly pointed out to us the several places of interest. Prince Charles occupied the highest point of the moor to the south-west, about half a mile or more from the Duke of Cumberland, who mounted, it is said, a very large stone, two yards high, and five in diameter, near to the public road; and the battle was fought on the space between them. An old cottage is still standing amid a crop of oats, which was occupied by an aged lame man when the contest commenced; and a cannon ball having struck the pot on the fire in which his food was cooking, he drew to his bed and lay there till the battle was fought. At the edge of the enclosure, among the corn, Mr. Monro showed us a well where a chief of the clan MacIntosh was killed. Being attacked by the English dragoons, he defended himself with his dirk and claymore so bravely, that when his body was discovered, about sixteen of his foes lay dead around him. Robert Chambers records the circumstance with some variation, quoting from a note at page 200 of

"Cromek's Remains," and giving the name of the Highlander as *Golice Macbane*, saying that he killed thirteen of the enemy. The public road runs over a slight elevation on the west side of the field, consisting of several acres that have hitherto escaped the levelling ploughshare. On the edge of this ground, towards Inverness, a large quantity of stones are collected, and a very rough foundation laid for a pyramid to commemorate the slain; but not being put together in accordance with the good taste prevalent in the nineteenth century, the erection, very properly, has been discontinued. Eastward again from this spot, on the opposite side of the road, among the stunted heather, appear the trenches, stretching due north and south, and graves all green with grass where the brave Highlanders who fell there repose. On our way to Inverness, we came to an old man, breaking stones, who had seen several men that were present at the battle, but they disliked to hear it mentioned.

On our course from Inverness, through the Caledonian Canal, we passed on our right a ruined castle, which had belonged to the clan of Macdonells. Still further on, we observed a small obelisk at a well on the margin of the loch, which had been erected to preserve an incident of the following tragedy:—The young chief of the Macdonells had been murdered by a distant branch of the same family; a vassal of the old chieftain went to avenge the deed, and killed a father and his six sons. Cutting off their heads, he conveyed the latter as a present to his lord; and, on passing this well, he washed the seven bloody trophies therein, that by their cleanly appearance they might be more acceptable to the receiver. Such was the outline of the tale as it was told me in sight of the memorial.

On the eastern side of the bleak and rocky island of Iona, whence we see Staffa on the north, is a cultivated piece of land comprising about twenty acres; some cottages and dwelling houses are upon it. But the principal objects of interest are an old monastery or nunnery, and church, both unroofed, about three hundred yards from each other; and near to the church is an old burying ground, about fifty yards square, with a chapel in it, of which the roof is also gone. In this place of the dead are either seven or nine rows of graves, closely packed together,—one containing the remains of above forty early kings of Scotland, four Irish monarchs, and eight Norwegian princes. The gravestones here are very numerous; indeed, some of the rows are nearly covered with them. But in the ruins of the monastery, and especially in the church, and also in the chapel of the burying-ground, are a large number of sculptured stones, all in a state of decay, but exhibiting much artistic

beauty. Not many are of freestone, the chief portion being of a slaty character, partaking of the common rag stone, upon which workmen sharpen their tools. Halfway between the monastery and church, close by the footpath, is a tall ancient cross, and in the garth of the church is another magnificent cross, covered to the top with old moss, and not less than fourteen feet high, placed in a huge pedestal of red granite, the corners of which are all rounded by the action of the sea air. Well might Dr. Johnson be deeply impressed with the appearance of this hallowed spot! I had one regret on viewing it, which was, that in Britain we have Antiquarian Societies all over the land, and an Archæological Institute, and among these bodies no attempt has, to my knowledge, been made to throw a roof over some suitable portion of these ruins, and gather the remaining monuments under it, that they may be preserved to future times, telling those who come after us what was done in Iona during the early period of our church history.

The lighter departments of our literature have charms, however, for us, equally powerful as carved stones. I landed at Greenock to see the last resting place of "Highland Mary," the girl who caught attention, and drew forth some beautiful strains from the great national poet of Scotland. A large and very beautiful monument is placed at the head of her grave. On journeying to Ayr and Alloway Kirk, I made free to intrude upon the privacy of Misses Agnes and Isabella Begg, nieces of Robert Burns. Two months ago, I exhibited in this room specimens of the bard's handwriting, and drew thereby an inference respecting his personal appearance. Accordingly, it was with no small satisfaction that I learned, from the lips of these amiable members of the Burns family, the correctness of my supposition, for his eyes and hair were not black, but of dark brown. I also visited the poet's daughter, Mrs. Thomson, at Hope Cottage, near Glasgow; and thought I discovered, in her eyes and brow, much of the intellectual expression we see in the portraits of her father. Charles Dickens himself is not more remarkable for this peculiarity of countenance.

When at Glasgow, I could not forbear going over to Stirling, and, in company with my two young friends, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, for we still kept together, I walked once more over the ground at Bannockburn. We were again so fortunate as to meet Mr. Laird, gamekeeper on the estate, another frank and intelligent man, who pointed out to us several localities connected with the history of the battle. What I learned only tended to confirm my opinion of the great talents Robert Bruce possessed as a consummate general. In case of defeat, he had done all he could to preserve the remainder of his army; but for-

tune at last smiled upon him, and he became, through the means he possessed, the instrument of saving his country from foreign dominion.

[Mr. White also described the stool or rather bench of repentance preserved in the west church of Greenock. Dr. Bruce has seen the rebuke administered in Glasgow. The punishment is permitted by law in England, but its enforcement and its white sheet and other accompaniments are fading into tradition.]

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### ROMAN CARLISLE.

DR. BRUCE has given some information and exhibited sketches obtained from Mr. Henry T. Wake, of Scotby, of some Roman remains discovered in May last, on the site of Mr. Thomas Blair's house, near the "Journal" office in English Street, Carlisle; in rebuilding which office, it will be remembered, former discoveries took place. There are three inscribed stones. One with a sunk square at the top, evidently for the reception of statues of the goddess-mothers, the Fates, is inscribed in two lines:

—MATRIB. PARC PRO SALVT—SANCTIAE GEMINAE.

Another, a votive altar, with the name IANVARIVS amongst other lettering, is very mutilated. The third, though mutilated, has a perfect inscription:—PARCIS—PROBO—DONATALIS—PATER. V. S.—L. M.

The coins found are corroded and unimportant; one seems to be a small brass of the Lower Empire. Among the fragments of Samian ware is one stamped . . . AEMILIANVS. Some large oak cisterns, puddled with clay, brought from a distance, have also been found. The two first were supposed to be coffins, but a third proved to be 6 feet square; Their boards were about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, and were fastened together with wooden pegs.

In the same street some other relics of Roman dominion had also been found not long before. There was a little glass lachrymatory, entire, and many fragments of Samian and other pottery; among them the following:—A mortarium with spout, a large piece, stamped in two places with AVSTIMANV. A Samian mortarium, with a hole through it, and a lion's mouth, through which the liquid ran. A piece of a vessel made of a dark slate-coloured material, glazed, and very hard and thin, slightly ornamented with diagonal dashes placed close together, and, to Mr. Wake's eye, of finer pottery than the best Samian ware that he had seen.

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*COUNTRY MEETING, 23 AUGUST, 1861.*

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### HALTWHISTLE AND THE ROMAN WALL.

THE church of Haltwhistle forms the first object of curiosity.<sup>1</sup> It is described as being wholly Early English (modernisms excepted), with three elegant lancets in the east end, and trefoiled sedilia. On the left of the altar lies a recumbent figure, minus the legs, but still displaying the well known corn-sheaves and fess of the Blenkinsops on his shield. On the right is the remarkable tombstone figured, under the fourteenth century, in Boutell's Christian Monuments. On the dexter of a floriated cross is a sword with a shield bearing the arms of Blenkinsop, on the sinister a pilgrim's staff and scrip, the latter charged with a single corn-sheaf. Partly behind a pew on the left is another stone possessing some interest, as marking by some uncouth rhymes (printed in Bell's Rhymes of Northern Bards, 210) the resting place of Bishop Ridley's brother, "the laird of Waltoun." The pews of the seventeenth century have had their terminations sawn off, and the church generally has suffered not a little.

There are at least two other attractions in Haltwhistle. One, the Castle-hill, a natural mound of earth, with a wall on its southern side, but furnished with a picturesque camp by throwing a barrier round the top to the east, north, and west. The other, a fine peel-house, said to be the manor-house, situate "on the north-eastern side of the village, on the slope of the bank above the burn. On the south-west corner of this building is a small projecting turret, with peep-holes; a winding stone stair leads up to the second floor, which consists of thin stone flags laid upon massive wooden rafters."

These are Mr. Robert White's words, and let him describe the beautiful scenery awaiting the progress of his brethren along the Haltwhistle Burn. "At a rapid turn, among rocks gleaming out amid the green

<sup>1</sup> See Hodgson, part 2, vol. iii., 123, as to the remains of an earlier cemetery, where it is supposed that a former church stood. "In all old authorities the name is commonly written Hautwysel, Hautwisel, or Hautwysill." The church is dedicated to St. Aidan, the first bishop of Lindisfarne.

trees which shadow them, may be seen the stream, coloured by the moss whence it has come, and brawling over the stony channel till its waves are whitened into foam. On the upper side of the bridge, looking down, is another lovely prospect. The water glides onward till, at a short distance, it washes the bottom of a grey rock, whose summit reaches a bank, which is covered with heather, at this season in full bloom and beauty."

Where this pretty rivulet crosses the Stanegate, a large temporary encampment of the Romans is reached. Here they have had a quarry, and Mr. Clayton tells the tourists that on a removal of earth some years ago, from the upper part of the rock, he saw the inscription *LEGIO VI. victrix*. He gave directions to have the inscription preserved, but the next time he passed it was gone. Let antiquaries copy while they may.

Diverging from the burn, the Wall is reached at the Cawfields mile-castle, which was excavated by Mr. Clayton, its owner, more than ten years ago, and revealed that these little forts had wide and massive portals opening to the north as well as to the south. But massive as the masonry is, some of the stones have recently been overturned, a fact not surprising when we consider how merciless is the destruction in later piles, and of holier associations, by Northumbrians, but not by uneducated ones. To the present paragraph might well be appended the words which closed the last.

The Wall is measured at Cawfields, and found to be in width 8 feet 9 inches. Proceeding westward, the north of the crags is taken, and their massive grandeur much enjoyed. And now the burn is again reached, cutting the Wall, and is not fordable. This is a misadventure which none of the party, not even Mr. Clayton or Dr. Bruce, have experienced before. So the bridge must again be reached, and the travellers return to the Wall on the western side of the stream. At Haltwhistle Burn-head Mr. Campbell indicates, in the wall of an out-house, a centurial stone, bearing two rude lines of inscription, seemingly *o LOGVS—SVAVI*. A stone similarly inscribed is in Mr. Clayton's possession at Chesters. So a centurion, Logus Suavis, has commanded a troop engaged on the building of the Wall, and his name is perpetuated in the stones designating the commencement and termination of each portion of the great undertaking.

Æsica, or Great Chesters, is reached. Mr. Lowes receives his visitors with all hospitality, and shows two carved stones which have been dug out of the station. He says that, some years ago, parties would come and dig holes in the ancient works under the shade of night, and depart before daylight. Here, too, Mr. White has something to say, but his reflections



on the Roman sway bend to the laws of rhyme and measure, and are addressed "To a Friend on visiting the Roman Wall." They will doubtless one day appear in a collection of his effusions. Meantime we must again resort to his prose, more useful if not more elegant, and with him "pass Cockmount, and ascend still higher on the north side of the Wall, till we see for several hundred yards the barrier, consisting of eight and nine courses of stone, reaching above the head of Dr. Bruce when he stands close to it. The loftiest point is the summit of Walton Crags, about 860 feet above sea level, and from here the view around in every direction is delightful. Solway Firth stretches up into the level land to the west, like a waving stripe of silver. Wide moors extend far to the north, making one sigh for the fair fields and fertile plains of the southern counties of England. Descending abruptly from this elevation, the excursionists approach Walton and its surrounding scenes, 'hallowed by the early footsteps of the martyr Ridley.' King Arthur's Well, close to the ruined Wall, with some carved stones lying about it, is visited. Passing over the 'bright blue limestone which covers the whin rock,' some chive garlic, which grows wild here, is pulled and tasted. Then Walton, with its old memories, is left behind, and we press forward by a road that runs on the sunny side of the 'Nine Nicks of Thirlwall' to the station of Magna, or Carvoran." This was visited by the Society two years ago, and need not be reverted to. The tourists proceed to Gilsland, and dine there before their return to Newcastle.

Mr. White observes that "those who wish to see the Roman Wall in its best state of preservation cannot do better than go by rail to Greenhead, where they can examine the ruins of Thirlwall Castle, and the station of Magna, pass over the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, examine Walton, and ascend the crags above it to the north-east; then descend to Great Chesters, and see Cawfields Mile-castle. If tired here, they can turn down to Haltwhistle; but if they have nerve and strength left, they can advance on to Borcovicus, seeing the Northumberland Lakes as they proceed, where they will be much gratified, and then bending southward to Bardon Mill, the train will take them up, and convey them homeward on their way."

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## MONTHLY MEETING, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

*John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS.—*From Mr. C. Roach Smith.* Réponse de M. Boucher de Perthes aux Observations faites par M. E. Robert sur le Diluvium du Département de la Somme. — *By Mr. Edward Thompson.* A Prussian coin of 1703, found by him on the Leazes. — *By the Rev. James Everett.* A rubbing from the brasses on the gravestone of Sir John Radcliffe in Crosthwaite church.

BURMESE IDOL. — *The Rev. E. Hussey Adamson* sends for exhibition an ancient figure of the Burmese Idol, Gaudama, brought home by his brother, Captain Adamson, 37th Grenadiers, M. N. I., who was stationed sometime at Tongoo, where it, with several others, was dug out of a pagoda which was demolished in the construction of some new fortifications.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE. — *Resolved*, that a Catalogue of the Society's books, prints, and drawings be forthwith prepared by Mr. Dodd, and be printed to range with the Archæologia Æliana, extra copies being printed off for sale.

AN ANTIQUE MANTELPIECE, AT WINTRINGHAM,  
NEAR ST. NEOT'S.

BY THE REV. JAMES EVERETT.

AT Winttingham, near St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, is an old house, with from five to six hundred acres of land attached to it. The house has been considerably renewed at one end, and entirely so in the front. One of the large projecting mantlepieces, curiously carved with letters and figures, is still entire, of which I took a drawing in July, 1845. Several of the old timbers, panellings, mouldings, &c., are also to be seen, with the original staircase. In connexion with the latter, and forming part of it, is a curiously constructed place, which, unless pointed out, would escape the cursory notice of a stranger. It goes by the name of "*the Priest's Hole*;" and, according to tradition, was the place in which the priest was wont to conceal himself in "troubulous times." It will admit of a person standing upright in it, with his hands and arms pinioned by his side; and there he might hear all that might be said in the adjoining rooms, together with the feet of persons passing to and fro, without suspicion.

Tradition also states, that Elizabeth was here during the reign of Mary. The building has all the appearance of having been a religious house. The house, barn, stables, and garden, all surrounded by a moat, still filled with water, occupy not less than an acre of ground. Foundations of other buildings, now covered with grass, are traceable on the outside of the large moat, with a moat of their own, evidently connected with the house, which tradition marks out as the site of the chapel. The original dove-cote, nested from top to bottom on four sides, occupies its ancient position; and other out-buildings bear the marks of great age.

The earliest date on the old mantelpiece is 1567; the probability, therefore, is that if any portion of the carvings are to be considered commemorative of Elizabeth's visit or temporary residence, they must have been executed after her ascension to the throne, whatever might have been the period of her visit, the initials being inappropriate during the reign of her sister Mary. The persecutions endured by Elizabeth, her confinement at Woodstock, and removals from place to place, are matters of history.

The letters "R.P." and "E.P." on the mantelpiece are, in all probability, the initials of the names of two of the family of the Paynes, male and female, who formerly possessed the property. Sir Walter Mildmay might be a successor of the Paynes, as they — in reading from left to right — may be supposed to take precedence. The date below his name, may denote either the date of the carving, or the period of his entering upon the property.

The main features of the mantelpiece are two armorial panels. The first presents the royal arms, France (the fleurs-de-lis arranged 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1) and England quarterly. At the sides of the base are the letters "E.R." Above the shield is a sort of a cap of liberty upon which is a small cross, and at the sides of this an inscription on a scroll or curtain attacked by a serpent:—DNV. A. DNO—SPALM 112. Below the shield is SPES. MEA. IN. DEO. EST. To the right of the above is the other coat:—Per fess nebulee, in chief some bird (a martlet or chough?) in base a greyhound's head couped. Above the shield:—SIR. WALTER. MILD MAY. A<sup>o</sup>. DNI. M.D.LX.VII. Below it:—VERITAS. VINCIT. OMNIA. The arms given to Sir Walter in Glover's ordinary are:—Per fess nebulee, argent and sable, three greyhounds' heads counterchanged, colored gules, studded gold. To the left of the royal arms are some other panels. On two crown-like objects are the initials R.P. and E.P. Below the former is NOSSE (*nosce*) TEIPSVM; below the latter MEMENTO. MORI. Next to Mildmay's coat is an ascending scroll inscribed TENET. COPVLA. IRRVPTA. AMPLI (*ample*?) below which the date 1567 is repeated.

From the new edition of the Monasticon, we find that the Prior of St. Neot's held extensive possessions in Wintringham, and an inquisition of his possessions taken 13 April, 44 Edw. III., heads them by mentioning that he "has at Monkesherdwyk and Wyntrynham, in the same parish of St. Neots, a messuage called Monkesgraunge, which same messuage is worth nothing yearly beyond reprises. The fruits and herbage there are worth yearly 18<sup>d</sup>. The same prior holds there 720 acres of land, &c." In 1536, Henry VIII. granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, the site of the monastery and all his messuages, lands, &c., called the demesne lands of the monastery in the towns, fields, parishes or hamlets of Seynt Neds, Wynteringham, and Harde-wyke. Sir Henry Cromwell, his eldest son and heir, "the Golden knight" and the grandfather of the Protector, was highly esteemed by Elizabeth, who slept at his seat of Hinchinbrook in 1564. And, in 1597, Francis Cromwell, Esq., of Hardwick, died seised of "the site of the monastery of St. Neot's (called 'the Fermerie'), and 80 acres of pasture at Great and Little Wintringham ('the Birches'), held of the crown by military service."

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### ANCIENT CHIRURGERY.

THE Society of Barber-Chirurgeons, with Chandlers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have presented their startling collection of old and deadly surgical weapons wherewith the lieges were of old tormented, to our antiquarian museum. Among them are "cauters actual" to burn the ends of the veins after amputation, a process much commended in cases of putrefaction above "knitting" with the ligator by Dr. Peter Lowe in his "Discourse of the whole art of Chyrurgerie," published in the early part of the 17th century. The curious may refer to this book for representations of the old instruments and all the horrors of their application. Above the case in which the specimens are hung is a spirited carving of the insignia of the fellowship.

ARMS. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Black, three silver fleams; 2 and 3, Silver, a red rose crowned and seeded in gold. Between the four quarters, a red cross of St. George, charged with a golden lion passant guardant.

CREST. A gold opinicus with wings indorsed.

MOTTO. *De prescientia Dei.*

SUPPORTERS. Two red panthers, spotted with black, gorged and chained in gold.

Some differences will be found between these bearings and those of the London Company. It would be very desirable if the local evidences of the burghal heraldry were collected. Walker and Richardson, in their compilation, professedly reduced the arms of the companies to the descriptions in Edmondson's Heraldry, forgetting the honesty of local distinctions, and the variations of the London coats at different periods.

Besides the instruments, the gift comprises a wooden case. The door is painted with a grisly skeleton, and when opened discloses "An Abstract of Orders to be kept and observed among the Fellowship of Barber Chirurgeons, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, in Newcastle upon Tyne." Two columns respectively comprise those found "in the Book of Orders," and those "in the Ordinary."

## DOCUMENTS TOUCHING STANTON IN THE CRAGS.

EXTRACTED BY W. H. BROCKETT FROM THE STREATLAM MUNIMENTS.

THE second of these is important in connection with the pedigree of the Headlams given in 4 Surtees's Durham, 98, 99, and gives the curious addition of *Alanson* to the grantor's name. The third is a more satisfactory buttress than any of the somewhat similar documents there quoted to the authenticity of the remarkable memorandum printed in 3 Surtees's Durham, 266. The latter, bearing internal evidence of a date after 1474, is only quoted from "Johnson's MSS.," and perpetuates a "foul rebuke" administered by the bishop's justice itinerant, before 1457, in the session at Sadberge on the Hyll, to the parson of Rombaldkirk, who had taken unlawful seisin of Stanton without letters of attorney, and swore that the estate he took was lawful, in support of a feoffment alleged to have been made by "Henry Hedlem, and his attorney Jak Godwyn." We have not seen any charter of feoffment from Henry de Hedlam, but it probably occurs in the Streatlam archives. Among them is a release, as if the feoffment was thought to have been duly made. The seal is gone. The writing is peculiar, as if the writer rested on the right hand part of the point, instead of the left one as usual in mediæval caligraphy. Perhaps it is the handwriting of Jack Godwin himself. An abstract of it forms our first document. Eppilly succeeded Laton at Romalldkirk in 1432.

I. A.D. 1415.—Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Henricus de Hedlam, remisi, relaxavi, et omnino, pro me et heredibus meis, quietum clamavi Thomæ Sourale de Castrobernardi et Johanni de Eppilby juniore, capellanis, totum jus et clameum quæ habeo, habui, seu quovis-

modo habere potero, in omnibus terris et tenementis meis, redditibus et serviciis, commoditatibus proficuis communis et juribus quibuscumque, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, quæ habui in villa et territorio de Staynton in le Karres. Ita vero quod nec ego, &c. Et ego, &c. warantizabimus, &c. In cujus, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Johanne de Laton, Rectore Ecclesiæ Sancti Rumaldi, Radulpho Cradock, Johanne Jamez, Johanne Cok, Thoma de Nesham, cum aliis. Datum apud Lirtyngton, die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii papæ, anno regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Angliæ tercio.

II. A.D. 1439.—Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes Alanson de Hedlam, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Galfrido de Hedlam filio meo et Willelmo Belasys de Henknoll consanguineo meo omnia terras, tenementa, redditus, et servicia mea, quæ habeo in villa et territorio de Hedlam, et in villis et territoriis de Ingilton et Staynton in le Cragges. Habenda—predictis Galfrido et Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis eorum, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodorum suorum, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei omnia—warantizabimus. — Hiis testibus, Willelmo Pudsay, vicomite Dunelm., Henrico Alwent, Johanne Morton de Morton, Johanne Bedale de Killerby, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Hedlam, sexto die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ septimodecimo.

III. A.D. 1442.—Be it knawen to all maner of men that thir presentes seys or herys that I sir Robert Bower prest of Bernardcastell was confesseure to Jak Godwyn of the same towne knowleged to me on his dede bed that he neuer deliuerd possession of none land that was Henry Heidlames in Staynton in le Cragges and the forsaide Henry stode full in possession the day of his dede. And for alsmekill as it is medfull and nedfull euer ilk cristen man to bere witnes to trewth, I the forsaide sir Robert to this beforesaide put to my seale. Witnes sir John Bower prest Willyam Bellacyse and Henry Crostwayte. Made at Bernardcastell the fourt day of may the yere of kyng Henry the sexte efter the conquestum twenty.

## THE SAXON INSCRIPTION AT BECKERMONT.

UNTIL the publication of Mr. Haigh's reading of the remaining words on one of the two broken crosses in the churchyard of St. Bridget's, Beckermont, Cumberland, the monastery of Paegnalaech, at which Tuda, bishop of Lindisfarne, died in 664, was generally supposed to be identical with the Pincanhalch where Archbishop Eanbald held a synod in 798, and consequently with Fincalech, the modern Finchale.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See the authorities in 3 *Archæologia Æliana*, 4to series, 103, and Reginald's *Life of St. Godric*, Surtees Society, 69, 70.

Mr. Haigh, as will be remembered,<sup>2</sup> read the inscription—

|               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Hir tægæd     | <i>Here enclosed</i>          |
| Tuda scæar    | <i>Tuda bishop.</i>           |
| Quælm-ter     | <i>The plague destruction</i> |
| foran fæls e- | <i>before, the reward</i>     |
| rxnauuang-    | <i>of Paradise</i>            |
| as æftær      | <i>after.</i>                 |

Thus Beckermont was identified with Paegnalaech.

But, at the Carlisle Congress of 1859, Mr Maughan proposed the following version :—

|                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Hir bæcne      | <i>Here beacons</i>            |
| tuda setah     | <i>two set up</i>              |
| qehen Arlec    | <i>queen Arlec</i>             |
| for sun Athfe  | <i>for her son Athfeschar.</i> |
| schar bid urra | <i>Pray for our</i>            |
| saula          | <i>souls.</i>                  |

A discrepancy more ludicrous can hardly be conceived. Yet Mr. Haigh's drawing gives a perfect legend, and Mr. Maughan says that the inscription is almost perfect, and the only doubtful part the *t* of *setah*, which might be a *d*. He traces his queen's name in Arlecdon, a few miles south-east of St. Bridget's.

THE REV. FRED. ADDISON, of Cleator, in the immediate neighbourhood, has exhibited to our Society two very careful rubbings of the inscription, agreeing in all respects with each other, disagreeing materially in the perfect sculptures from both of the above readings, and exhibiting an amount of decay in the inscription, and consequent uncertainty of any reading, which was not anticipated. His conclusion is, that the reading has not yet been discovered.

Such a communication from a local observer unwedded to a theory is deserving of every attention, and it will be well at present not to rely upon the inscription as an evidence. The Editor has submitted the rubbings to Mr. Haigh, but he was unable, without having a cast, to explain the apparent discrepancies between them and the squeezed paper he received from Dr. Parkinson.

In the number of the strokes the rubbings much resemble the engraving in Lysons's volume devoted to Cumberland, though the curves in that publication are far from being correct. The first line or two of the inscription may be wanting, and the remainder begin in the middle of a sentence. The differences between the more perfect parts, as rubbed, and the former readings are obvious.

<sup>2</sup> See 1 Arch. Æliana, 8vo, 149.

The fourth of the letters in the first line appears to have been properly read by Mr. Haigh as *r*. Judging from its shape there and apparently at the end of line 3, there is no room for its arm in the supposed word *Tuda*. At the close of the same line there is a stroke fewer than in Mr. Haigh's drawing, and other material variations. The third line seems to end in *et*. A careful investigation of the stone by a competent authority may detect misconceptions of the more perfect parts of these rubbings and supply omissions of worn detail. A cast of the inscription was exhibited at the Carlisle Congress by Mr. John Dixon, bookseller, Whitehaven.

MR. DIXON, since the foregoing remarks were written, has kindly forwarded his cast, which amply bears out the accuracy of Mr. Addison's rubbings.

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### THE WINSTON CROSS.

ON showing the Saxon fragment from Winston (figured at p. 24) to Mr. Haigh, he offered a much more probable explanation of one side than that which suggested St. Lawrence. He thought that the harrow-shaped object was the chair or seat on which a figure is seated, looking to the dexter. Only the lower part of this figure, which is dressed in a long robe, is visible. The figures in niches are placed in a relation of adoration to him. There is a sitting figure on a chair of plainer form on one of the Sandbach crosses in Cheshire. (See Lysons's Cheshire.)

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### DURHAM ABBEY YARD.

MR. TRUEMAN has exhibited an electrotype facsimile of a curious object discovered in an interment in the Cathedral burial ground, like a small handle, or a loop to be fastened with a padlock. It bears the French maxim:—*pense bien*.

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### WARKWORTH CHANCEL.

THE REV. J. W. DUNN has exhibited a cast of a small incised inscription on the interior jamb of the old priest's door in the chancel of Warkworth. By his directions it has been carefully preserved in the recent repairs of the church. The letters seem to form *Hewyh*, or some such word, in a mediæval cursive hand. Does the surname *Hewison* give the key to its meaning? The commencing letter is at first sight rather like a *b*, but we believe it to be a capital *H*.—(See Lithogram, p. 4.)

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## WHICKHAM CHURCH.

BY W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

"THE church of Whickham shows much antiquity in architecture, and very little beauty." So Hutchinson wrote in 1787, and in his time the whole *nave* was *ill-lighted*," but he probably used that expression in a different sense to that in which we may now too truly employ it, for he speaks, as if in distinction, of the *chancel* having been lately "repaired and *sashed*." But however small may be the claims of the venerable edifice to graceful symmetry, it forms by no means an unimportant link in the valuable chain of evidences existing in this county for the architectural history of the twelfth century, so full of wonders. The announcement of a "restoration," taking the word in the technical or cant meaning now applied to it, is sufficiently alarming when it refers to an old church, as, in that case, it generally signifies a process by which "the ark that binds two ages, the ancient and the young," is stripped of that wholesome office, and made to differ in no very perceptible degree from the last bran-new chapel "in the Gothic style"—its artistic tone and adjuncts vanished, and its interesting sculptures supplied by copies and imaginary supplies of departed detail which may be right or may be wrong, and which proceed from as much feeling as that which would suggest the retracing of Shakspeare's signatures.

But, grievous as have been the deeds of this sort in the county palatine, it does not appear that any evil intentions exist at Whickham. The walls and windows and northern arches have been so altered and tampered with, that they have lost all their original character, and the north part of the church generally is said to be unsafe. A more satisfactory reason for its removal and reconstruction is to be found in the inadequacy of decent accommodation for the worship of the village population. The north wall (remodelled or rebuilt in the Perpendicular period) is to be supplanted by an additional row of arches opening into a second north aisle. Of the picturesque effect of this happy mode of enlarging a church, a good notion may be obtained from the plan of the beautiful Galilee at Durham. The windows in the other parts of the building, which have either been stripped of their tracery, or given way to the most barbarous substitutions, will be altered for the better, and,

if we understand the matter rightly, the only portion of the old fabric to be left untouched will be the chancel arch, the arcade separating the south aisle, and the modest tower.

These, however, are the only really valuable portions of the edifice. The chancel arch, which is accompanied by a hagnioscope or squint to give a sight of the ceremonial in the chancel to the inmates of the north aisle, is of the Norman period, with scalloped cushion capitals and a sort of polypetalous flower filling each of their vacant spaces. The Norman style is, at the best, more curious and quaint than elegant, and therefore it would be useless and foolish to supply these certain evidences by any valueless copies. For, albeit the originals display deep cuttings in their centres, these very cuttings afford a suggestion of the appearance presented by the church when a screen separated the nave from the chancel. This screen was, we believe, taken away to form a side board or for some such use. It seems to have been accompanied by the customary seats, for Hutchinson says that "the chancel is divided from the nave by stalls."

The four arches of the south aisle are circular, without moulding, save a slight chamfer on their edges. Each pillar is a simple cylinder, with a square abacus, the abrupt effect of the corners of which is softened by four stiff and peculiarly moulded ornaments projecting from the circular capital. One at least of the capitals has the nail-head ornament. They are well worth the preservation with which they are to be honoured, and are interesting relics of that age of transition between Norman and Early English, in which "the jolly bishop," Pudsey, figured so largely as a patron of the arts. The arches on the other side, which are to come down, are similar, but the capitals are plainer and without the corner ornaments. They have been much mutilated, and the resemblance of one of them to a plain classical capital may only be the effect of tampering. The pillars show indications of rude marbled colouring; and above all the arches in the church are strange additions of sculptured or stucco casts of countrified cherubs' heads.

The tower seems to be rather more advanced in style. The form of its belfrey windows is not common in the district. It consists of two lights rising into square-headed trefoils.

The roof is covered with good lead, as it ought to be.

The first mention of Whickham (spelled "Quicham" or Quaykham,) is in Boldon Buke, 1183, but the place then had a full compliment of villans, and the chancel arch at least is of older date. We need not therefore despair of the occurrence of early sculptured stones during the demolition of the doomed portions of the structure.

Near the Gibside pew—an ugly pinfold at the east end of the south aisle—is placed the classical tribute of Robert Surtees, James Raine, and Chas. Geo. Young (famous names) to the memory of John Taylor, born in this parish of honest parents, a skilful and elegant genealogist, who had the misfortune in 1822 to die at Edinburgh, and be buried in the churchyard of the West Kirk. No memorial to him there was permitted, and any removal of his remains was also stoutly resisted. Surtees wrote a verse or two on the occasion, printed among his poems published by the Surtees Society.

As Hutchinson truly observes, the west end of the church is “crowded with galleries, thrown into four angles.” In the centre of these erections are two boards, curiosities in their way, one informing us that the gallery was erected in 1711 at the charges of the descendants of the old villans, to wit “the coppiholders of this parish;” the other, that eleven years afterwards, 1722, it was “beautified” by the churchwardens, whose names of course are duly set forth. There are numerous funeral hatchments with the arms of Carr, Clavering, Blenkinsop, and other local names. There is also a funeral hatchment for King George III. These are attractive to the herald, give an agreeable ancestral air to the building, bespeaking of the respectability of the parish, and contrast favourably with the uninteresting blankness of newer erections. We hope that they may be retained in some nook of the renovated pile.

The font is ancient, but not deserving of any particular remark. The pulpit-cloth and altar-cloth, though not very old, are sufficiently so to excite observation. The pulpit cloth has the letters J. C. repeated in cipher, the date 1720, and the inscription, “Ex dono Dnæ Jane Clavering.” The altar-cloth has the impaled arms and the crests of Bowes and Blakiston, with the initials E. B., referring to Dame Elizabeth Bowes, the heiress of Gibside, who died in 1736.

The monument of Dr. Thomlinson, who seems never to have been weary of talking about his charities, is well known, and the other monumental features of the place may be seen in the pages of Surtees. He appears to have been amused with the slabs of the Hodgsons (stated to have been Quakers), in which, like some others of early date in the churchyard, the inscriptions run round the stones. These were, upon a cursory view, reported as the monuments of *two Knights Templars*. They are of the reign of Charles II., and placed at the west end of the churchyard, and an additional inscription states that they were removed out of a field at the west end of Whickham in 1784 by Mr. Robert Hodgson, a druggist of London, “as a memorial that his ancestors were inhabitants of this parish and had lands of inheritance therein, as may

be seen by the division of lands made in the year 1691, under the name of Luke Hodgson, M.D., grandfather of the said Robert Hodgson." A singular mode of perpetuating a testimony of title.

The above notes, written during the last hours of the homely appearance which the church has so long presented, or rather, perhaps, during the first hours of its dismantling, may form a useful record at this time.

## THE CAPTURE OF BISHOP BEAUMONT IN 1317.

By W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

SOME confusion having arisen as to the place of this event, which has been located as far north as Hett, and as far south as Aycliffe, I have been induced to examine the authorities, and I come to the conclusion that Rushyford is entitled to the preference. The apparent discrepancies, curiously enough, arise out of contemporaneous evidences.

10 Sep. 1317. King Edward II., narrating the outrage to the pope, states that the bishop was proceeding to Durham for the purpose of being consecrated on Sunday, the feast of S. Cuthbert, Sep. 4, and that on Thursday, Sep. 1, the robbers, who attacked the travellers, came about the first hour of the day, *out of a CERTAIN WOOD, distant FROM THE TOWN OF DERLINGTON, SIX OR SEVEN MILES (leucas):* and that he, the king, on hearing of the matter, had come to York, and would do his best, &c. (*Fœdera*, nov. ed., ii., 341.)

11 Sep. The king, writing to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, and commanding those who owed service to repair to York, places the event *in a certain place NEAR (juxta) to HETT within the liberty of the bishoprick of Durham.* (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, i., 177.)

20 Sep. The king issues a proclamation for the satisfaction of the realm, promising full punishment for the offence, which he places AT ACHE within the liberty of the bishoprick of Durham. (*Fœdera*, nov. ed., ii., 342.)

30 Sep. The king, providing for the safety of Yorkshire, speaks of the assault as AT ACLE *in going towards Durham.* (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, i., 179.)

Graystones, the local historian, writing not later than 1333, agrees with the letter of Sep. 10, in dating the intended consecration on the feast of S. Cuthbert in September, and the attack on the feast of S. Giles, Sep. 1, and states that Gilbert de Midelton and his armed men met the bishop elect AT THE RUSHY-FORD (*Vadum Cirporum*), BETWEEN FERI AND WODOM. (*Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres*, 100.)

A passage in Leland's Collectanea, in substance, coincides with the last authority. The words are BETWEEN FERY AND WOTTOUN. (Ed. prima, tom. i., pars. ii., pag. 335.)

Hollinshed places the event ON WINGLEDON MOORE, *near unto Darlington.*

Stowe's account is not clear, but the impression left upon the mind that he considered the moor mentioned by his predecessor to be to the south of Darlington may not be correct. He says that *when THEY CAME NEAR UNTO THE TOWN OF DERLINGTON, certain robbers, breaking out of a VALLEY, Gilbert Middleton and Walter Selby being their captains, suddenly set upon the family of the cardinals and of Lodowike ON WIGELSEDEN MOORE.*

The only modern author worth quoting on the subject is Robert Surtees, who was of course, by reason of vicinity, familiar with every foot of the ground. "At the Rushyford, midway betwixt the small villages of Woodham and Ferryhill, the road crosses a small and sullen rivulet in a low and sequestered spot, well calculated for surprize and the prevention of escape.—In Rymer's *Fœdera*, the robbery is said to have taken place at *Aile*, perhaps *Acle*, i.e. Aycliffe, three miles south from Rushyford, where the passage over the Skern would be equally convenient. The exploit might furnish no bad subject for a border ballad, 'The Bishop's Raid.'"

Referring to Graystones, or the summary of his account in Raine's Auckland, for much curious sequel of the incident, I may assume as bases:—1. That the king was writing from hurried narratives, perhaps of foreign or south-country retainers of the bishop, who had continued their journey to Durham, and had passed by Darlington, Aycliffe, and Hett:—2. That Graystones, a Durham man, writing when matters had settled down, was more likely than the earlier narrators to be precise:—3. That, therefore, his account, if at all capable of reconciliation with the former ones, should be accepted:—4. That the *Aile* of Surtees, and possibly of the old edition of Rymer, and the *Ache* of the new edition, are mistakes for the *Acle* of the Rotuli Scotiae, and, consequently, that Aycliffe is meant; the Isle, which has not unreasonably been suggested to me as the place meant, lying east and not north of Woodham, and not being likely to attract the notice of passing travellers on the great north road:—5. That Winglesdon or Wiglesden Moor is Windleston Moor, and that Wodom or Wottoun is Woodham:—6. That the mediæval mile or *leuca* is one mile and a half of our computation. On this head the evidence collected in Ducange's Dictionary and Kelham's work on Domesday Book appear to be decisive.

Thus guided, we find that 6 *leuce* from Darlington would be 9 miles, and 7 would be  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Now Rushyford is  $9\frac{1}{4}$ , and the expression "6 or 7" is most accurate. How faithfully it fulfils the conditions of the spot is well brought out by Surtees.

Although it is a full mile further from Hett than from Aycliffe, yet it is much nearer to it than to Darlington; and a foreigner, baiting at Hett, might not unnaturally trace the distance back from that place, instead of forward from the good town, which, though forewarned, he had foolishly left, and call Rushyford near to Hett rather than so many miles distant from Darlington.

Again, the words, "*at Acle*" are not very preposterous; for the parish of Aycliffe includes Woodham, and exists up to, or nearly up to, Rushyford. The village of Aycliffe was the largest place of any note through which the travellers had passed.

The description "between Ferry (now known as Ferry Hill) and Woodham" is of course strictly correct.

As to the moor mentioned by Hollinshed and Stowe, Rushyford is in the township of Windleston, and one of the chroniclers must have had good local evidence before him.

It is submitted, therefore, that Rushyford, and no site nearer to Hett or Aycliffe, is really the scene of action, and that Mr. Clephan may safely lay "The Bishop's Raid" at that well-known spot, redolent of many honest recollections of the glories of coaching days. He, the said local poet, has truthfully remarked to me that our early reports of events were comparatively unpublished, and, consequently, often remain uncorrected, for we have not always a Graystones.

It may be observed in conclusion, that the name of Rushyford occurs in English before the period of the raid.

In the grant of the manor of Woodham ("*Wodum*"), by Prior Richard [Hoton? 1289-1307] to Thomas de Whitworth, in the 13th century, (3 Surtees, 418,) the boundaries commence "a forthe versus *Acle*-more quod ducit a *Windleston* usque *Derlyngton* per petras ex parte orientali viæ," and proceed along the confines of Windleston "usque rivulum versus Chilton-more ex parte occidentali *le Reshefforthe*," and so round by this rivulet, and the Skerne, and *Wodomburn*, back to the first mentioned forth or road. It is curious to notice that in the words of this charter which are printed in Italics, we have all the names, except Hett, mentioned by the authorities in describing the scene of "The Bishop's Raid."

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A LIST OF SCOTTISH NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN WHO  
WERE KILLED AT FLODDEN FIELD, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1513;  
WITH AN APPENDIX, WHEREIN ARE NOTICED THOSE WHO WERE  
MADE PRISONERS BY THE ENGLISH, AND THOSE WHO ESCAPED FROM  
THE BATTLE.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

AFTER the account of the Battle of Flodden appeared in Volume III. of these Transactions, David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh, expressed a wish that I should draw up a roll of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland who fell in that fatal field. A hint from so high a quarter was not to be neglected, and the following is the result of my investigations. Abercromby, in his *Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation*, Vol. II., pp. 540-1, supplies, through the aid of George Crawford, author of the *Peerage of Scotland*, the most ample account of the slain I have seen, and it may be said to form the groundwork of the present paper. By a careful examination of the said George Crawford's *Peerage of Scotland*, of the *Baronage of that kingdom* by Douglas, and of the same author's *Peerage of Scotland*, edited by Wood, 1813, I have been enabled to correct the list supplied by Abercromby, and to make additions which he had been unable to procure. Thomas Thompson, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, handed me some names, which I have inserted and acknowledged. The notes to the *Border Minstrelsy and Poetical Works of Scott* supplied a few, and others have been gleaned in the general course of my reading. I may remark that, in glancing over the history of several early families, both in the *Peerage and Baronage of Scotland*, on descending to 1513, it was with a melancholy feeling I observed so many of the chief representatives recorded as having fallen with the King at Flodden on the 9th September of that year.

At the end of the list of those who were slain at Flodden, I have annexed, in an Appendix, the names of some of the principal individuals who were made prisoners by the English, and also noticed a portion of those who escaped. They are indeed few in number compared with the slain. Of the latter I would not infer that the following roll is in itself complete. It may still be augmented from charter chests, family records, and the bye-paths of Scottish history. Besides, many noble and brave men went to Flodden, and fell there, who never found any chro-

nicler; hence their names, like themselves, have vanished from the world. But it is desirable to preserve those which Time has left us, and I have attempted to gather them together. The names distinguished by an asterisk are supplied by Abercromby, though not authenticated by any other reference within the sphere of my own observation.

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*NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN KILLED AT THE  
BATTLE OF FLODDEN.*

1. JAMES THE FOURTH, King of Scotland, born 1472, succeeded his father 1488. Married in 1503, Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. of England. *Heir*, James, an infant, afterwards the fifth of that name, King of Scotland.
2. ALEXANDER STEWART, natural son to the King by Mary, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw. Born 1492. Appointed Archbishop of St. Andrews 1509, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland 1510.
3. GEORGE HEPBURN, elected Bishop of the Isles 1510. He was uncle to Patrick first Earl of Bothwell.
4. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, Abbot of Inchaffray, second son to John second Lord Oliphant.
5. WILLIAM BUNSH, Abbot of Kilwinning, Ayrshire.
6. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, second Earl of Argyle. *m.* Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daur. of John first Earl of Lennox. *Heir*, Colin, his eldest son. Conjointly with Matthew Earl of Lennox, he commanded the extreme right wing of the army. Alluding to him, Scott observes :—

"the western mountaineer  
Rush'd with bare bosom on the spear,  
And flung the feeble targe aside,  
And with both hands the broadsword plied."

He was buried at Kilmun.

7. JOHN DOUGLAS, second Earl of Morton. *m.* Janet Crichton, daur. of Cranston-Riddell. Succeeded by James, his eldest son.
8. WILLIAM GRAHAM, first Earl of Montrose. *m.* first, Annabella, daur. of John Lord Drummond; secondly, Janet, daur. of Sir Archibald Edmonstone; thirdly, Christian Wawane of Legy. *Heir*, William, his son by the first wife. With Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, he commanded the division of the army to the left of that where the King was stationed.
- 9 WILLIAM HAY, fourth Earl of Errol. *m.* Elizabeth, dau of William first Lord Ruthven. *Heir*, William, his only son.



10. ADAM HEPBURN, second Earl of Bothwell. *m.* Agnes Stuart, natural daur. of James Earl of Buchan. Succeeded by his only son, Patrick. He headed the body of reserve placed behind the King, and before him, on his right, were the Highlanders under Lennox and Argyle.
11. DAVID KENNEDY, first Earl of Cassillis. *m.* first, Agnes; eldest daur. of William Lord Borthwick; secondly, Lady Grizel Boyd, daur. of Thomas Earl of Arran. *Heir*, Gilbert, by his first wife.
12. GEORGE LESLEY, second Earl of Rothes.
13. JOHN LINDSAY, fifth Earl of Crawford. *m.* Mariota, sister of Alexander second Lord Home.
14. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, second Earl of Caithness. *m.* Mary, daur. of Sir William Keith of Innerugy. Succeeded by John, his eldest son.

Having been outlawed and his property forfeited for avenging an ancient feud, the Earl came to the King, and submitted to his mercy on the evening preceding the battle, bringing with him three hundred young warriors all arrayed in green. James granted an immunity to the chieftain and his followers, but they were all slain on the field.

15. JOHN STEWART, second Earl of Athol. *m.* Lady Mary Campbell, third daur. of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. *Heir*, John, his only son.
  16. MATTHEW STEWART, second Earl of Lennox. *m.* Elizabeth Hamilton, daur. of James Lord Hamilton. Succeeded by John, his only son.
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17. JAMES ABERCROMBY of Birkenbog. *m.* Margaret, eldest daur. of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater.
  18. JOHN ADAM, descended from Reginald Adam and Catherine Mowbray, daughter of an English knight, *temp.* Richard II. *Heir*, Charles, his only son.
  19. ANDREW ANSTRUTHER of Anstruther. *m.* Christian, widow of David Hepburn of Waughton, and daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. *Heir*, John, his only son.
  - 20.\*ROBERT ARNOT of Woodmill.
  - 21.\*JOHN BALFOUR of Denmill.
  22. ROBERT BLACKADDER of Blackadder. *m.* Alison, fourth daur. of George, Master of Angus.
  23. WILLIAM third LORD BORTHWICK. *m.* Maryota de Hope Pringle. *Heir*, William, his eldest son.
  24. SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL of Balmuto. *m.* first, Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie; secondly, Alison, sister of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. Succeeded by David, eldest son by his first wife.

25. THOMAS BOSWELL of Auchinleck, and founder of the family of that name. *m.* Annabella, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun. *Heir*, David, his only son.
26. ALAN, Master of Cathcart, eldest son of John second Lord Cathcart. *m.* first, Agnes, daur. of Robert Lord Lisle; secondly, Margaret, daur. of Patrick Maxwell of Newark. *Heir*, Alan, his grandson.
27. ROBERT CATHCART, second son of John second Lord Cathcart, by Margaret, daur. of William Douglas of Dumlanrig. *m.* Margaret, daur. and heiress of Alan Cathcart of Carleton. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
28. JOHN CATHCART, third son of John second Lord Cathcart.
29. SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy. *m.* first, Lady Margaret Douglas, fourth daur. of George fourth Earl of Angus; secondly, Margaret, daur. of the Laird of Moncrief. Succeeded by Colin, eldest son by his first wife. Buried at Kilmun.
30. JOHN DE CARNEGIE of Kinnaird. *m.* . . . Vaus. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
31. ROBERT COLVILL of Hilton. *m.* first, Margaret Logan; secondly, Elizabeth, daur. and coheiress of Walter Arnot of Balbarton. *Heir*, James, eldest son by his second wife.
- 32.\*JOHN CORNWAL of Bonhard.
- 33.\*JOHN CRAWFORD of Ardagh.
34. ROBERT CRAWFORD of Auchinames. *m.* Isabel, sixth daur. of George Master of Angus.
35. JOHN CRAWFORD of Crawfordland. *m.* Janet Montgomery, daur. of the Baron of Giffan. *Heir*, John, his eldest son.
36. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Master of Angus, eldest son of Archibald, fifth Earl. *m.* Elizabeth, second daur. of John first Lord Drummond. *Heir*, Archibald, afterwards sixth Earl of Angus.  
 Hume of Godscroft quotes Archibald, the father of George Douglas, as the sixth Earl of Angus, and Scott in *Marmion* alluding to the same personage, says :—  
 “I mean that Douglas sixth of yore,  
 Who coronet of Angus bore.”  
 But Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, 1764, places him as the fifth Earl, and Wood, in his edition of the said work, adopts the same course.
37. SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Glenbervie, second son of Archibald fifth Earl of Angus. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. and heiress of James Auchinleck of Glenbervie. *Heir*, Archibald, his only son.
38. SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Dumlanrig. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. *Heir*, James, his eldest son.
- 39.\*SIR JOHN DOUGLAS.
40. SIR JOHN DUNBAR of Mochrum. *m.* Catherine, sister of Sir William Maclellan of Bomby. *Heir*, John, his only son.

41. ALEXANDER first LORD ELPHINSTON. *m.* Elizabeth Barlow, an English lady, and maid of honour to Margaret the Queen. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.

Buchanan observes that the Scots assert how among the number of those clothed in armour similar to that which the King usually wore, Alexander Lord Elphinston was one, who, being very like the King in stature and appearance, and wearing also the royal insignia, was followed by the flower of the nobility, who mistook him for the monarch, and were killed, bravely fighting around him.

*Glasgow Ed. 1827, Vol. II, p. 258.*

42. ROBERT third LORD ERSKINE, properly fourth Earl of Marr of the name of Erskine. *m.* Isobel, eldest daur. of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun. *Heir*, John, his second son, Robert the eldest, having died before his father.
- 43.\* WILLIAM FLEMING of Barochan.
44. SIR ADAM FORMAN, standard-bearer to the King. Probably a brother to Andrew, Bishop of Moray.
45. THOMAS FRAZER, Master of Lovat, eldest son of Thomas third Lord Lovat.
46. SIR WILLIAM GORDON, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, third son of George second Earl of Huntly.
47. SIR ALEXANDER GORDON of Lochinvar. *m.* first, Janet, daur. of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig; secondly, Elizabeth Stewart.
- 48.\* JOHN GRANT.
49. ROBERT GRAY of Litfie, son of Andrew third Lord Gray.
- 50.\* ARCHIBALD GRAHAM of Garvock.
- 51.\* GEORGE GRAHAM of Calendar.
52. SIR ALEXANDER GUTHRIE of Guthrie. *m.* Margaret Lyon, daur. of John fifth Lord Glamis.
53. WILLIAM HAIG, Baron of Bemerside. *m.* . . . daur. of Sir Mungo Home of Cowdenknows. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
54. JOHN second LORD HAY of Yester. *m.* Elizabeth Crichton, daur. of Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. *Heir*, John, his eldest son.
- 55.\* ADAM HALL, ancestor to the Laird of Fulbar.
56. SIR JOHN HALDANE, of Gleneagles. *m.* Marjory, daur. of Sir John Lawson of Humble. *Heir*, James, his only son.
57. SIR ADAM HEPBURN of Craigs, second son of Adam second Lord Hales. *m.* Elizabeth Agistoun.
58. JAMES HENDERSON, of Fordell. *m.* Helen Beatie. The eldest son was killed with his father, who was succeeded by his second son, George.
59. ANDREW second LORD HERRIES. *m.* Lady Janet Douglas, daur. of Archibald fifth Earl of Angus. *Heir*, William, his eldest son.

60. DAVID HOP-PRINGLE of Smallholm. *m.* . . . *Heir*, David, his only son.
- 61.\*SIR PATRICK HOUSTON of Houston.
62. SIR DAVID HOME of WEDDERBURN. *m.* Isabel, daur. of David Hop-Pringle, of Galashiels. *Issue*, George, who was killed with his father. *Heir*, David, the second son. The others were Alexander, John, Robert, Andrew, and Patrick. Up to the Battle of Flodden they were called "The Seven Spears of Wedderburn."
- 63.\*CUTHBERT HOME of Fastcastle.
64. WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Johnston. *m.* first, Margaret, daur. of . . . Meldrum of Fyvie; secondly, Margaret Lumsdain. *Heir*, James, by his first wife.
65. ROBERT LORD KEITH, eldest son of William third Earl Marischal. *m.* Lady Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daur. of John second Earl of Morton. *Heir*, William, who became fourth Earl Marischal.
66. WILLIAM KEITH, second son of William third Earl Marischal.
67. SIR JOHN KEITH of Ludquahairn. *Heir*, Gilbert, his only son.
68. JOHN KEITH of Craig. *m.* . . . daur. of Alexander Leslie, Baron of Wardes. *Heir*, John, his only son.
69. SIR GEORGE LAUDER of Halton, co. of Edinburgh. *Heir*, William, his only son.
70. SIR ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth, Knight, Provost of Edinburgh, brother to Sir George.
71. JAMES LAUDER, brother also to Sir George Lauder.  
For this name I am indebted to the kindness of Thomas Thomson, Esquire, W.S., Edinburgh. The two previous names were also quoted by the same gentleman.
- 72.\*SIR ROBERT LIVINGSTON of Easterweems.
73. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, eldest son of William Livingston of Kilsyth. *m.* Janet Bruce, daur. of the Laird of Airth. *Heir*, William, his only son.
74. WILLIAM LESLEY, only brother to George second Earl of Rothes, *m.* Margaret, daur. of Sir Michael Balfour of Montquhanie. *Heir*, George, who succeeded to the earldom.
75. WALTER LINDSAY, eldest son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Bewfort. *m.* . . . a daur. of Erskine of Dun. *Heir*, David, who succeeded his grandfather.
76. DAVID LINDSAY, third son of Patrick fifth Lord Lindsay of Byres.
77. ALLAN LOCKHART, of Cleghorn. *m.* Katherine, daur. to Patrick Whitefoord. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.
78. SIR JOHN MACFARLANE of Macfarlane. *m.* first, . . . daur. of James second Lord Hamilton; secondly, . . . daur. of Herbert Lord Herries; thirdly, Lady Helen Stewart, daur. of John third Earl of Athole. *Heir*, Andrew, by his first wife.

79. HECTOR MACLEAN of Dowart. *m.* . . . daur. of the family of Macintosh. *Heir*, Laughlan, his only son.

Douglas, in his Baronage, observes that this hero, who fought at the head of his clan, on perceiving "his royal master in great danger from the English archers, interposed his body between his Majesty and them, and received several wounds, of which he instantly died."—p. 336.

80. SIR WILLIAM MACLELLAN of Bomby. *m.* Elizabeth Mure. *Heir*, Thomas, his only son.

81. SIR ALEXANDER MACNAUGHTAN of Macnaughtan. *Heir*, John, his only son.

82. SIR THOMAS MAULE of Panmure. *m.* first, Elizabeth, daur. and coheirress of Sir David Rollock of Ballachie; secondly, Christian, daur. of William Lord Graham. *Heir*, Robert, by his first wife.

83. JOHN third LORD MAXWELL. *m.* Agnes, daur. of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. *Heir*, Robert, his eldest son.

Abercromby says that this Lord Maxwell, with his three brethren, fell at Flodden. His father in law, Sir Alexander Stewart, was killed there, and some authorities relate how his brother-in-law Alexander, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Stewart, was also killed in the same battle. Lord Maxwell had two brothers, George and Thomas, but no other proof I have seen confirms the statement that they fell at Flodden.

84. WILLIAM MAITLAND of Leithington and Thirlestane. *m.* Martha, daur. of George Lord Seton. *Heir*, Richard, who was knighted.

Sir Richard Maitland attained high eminence as a lawyer, and became a collector of our Early Scottish Poetry. After he advanced beyond his sixtieth year, he wrote verses and poems of considerable merit, and died in 1586, aged ninety.

The chief portion of his collections, together with a large part of his poetry, were published by Pinkerton, in *Ancient Scottish Poems*, 2 vols., London, 1786. Ultimately in 1830, the poems he composed were printed in an entire form by the Maitland Club—a literary society who adopted the name of this eminent Scotchman. The original collections, comprised in two volumes, a folio and a quarto, are deposited in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge. Pinkerton's transcript from these volumes is in possession of the compiler of this list, a quarto volume 9 by 7½ inches, consisting of about 350 pages, rather closely written.

85. SIR JOHN MELVILLE of Raith. *m.* Margaret, daur. of William Bonar of Rossie. *Heir*, William, his only son.

86. JOHN MELVILL of Carnbee. *m.* first, Janet, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Tarvit; secondly, Margaret, daur. of . . . Learmont of Balcomie. *Heir*, John.

87. CUTHBERT MONTGOMERY of Skelmorly. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Sir John Houstoun of Houstoun. *Heir*, George.

88. ANDREW MORAY of Abercairny and Ogilvy. *m.* Margaret, daur. of Alexander Robertson of Strowan. (*See below.*)

89. GEORGE MORAY, eldest son of the above Andrew Moray. *m.* Agnes, a daughter of the House of Lindsay. *Heir*, John, who succeeded his grandfather.

90. PATRICK MURRAY of Ochtertyre. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of John Charteris of Kinfauns. *Heir*, David, his only son.
91. JOHN MURRAY of Falahill, in the co. of Edinburgh.  
Supplied by Thomas Thomson, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
92. JOHN MURRAY of Blackbarony. *m.* Isabel Hopper. *Heir*, Andrew, his only son.  
Andrew Murray, while yet a minor, succeeded to the family estate. His third son became Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, noted in Border story for causing William Scott, the eldest son of "Wat of Harden," who was captured in the act of driving off the knight's cattle, either to be hanged or marry his eldest daughter, Agnes, a very plain looking damsel, and known at the time as "Mickle-mouthed Meg." The young captive preferred marriage to death, and the couple, living very happily together, had a large family, each of whom came into possession of a fair estate. From this union are descended the Scotts of Raeburn, ancestors to the distinguished Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford.
93. SIR ALEXANDER NAPIER, eldest son of Archibald Napier of Merchistoun. *m.* Janet Chisholm, daughter of Edward Chisholm of Cromlix. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.
94. COLIN OLIPHANT, eldest son to John second Lord Oliphant, and elder brother to Laurence, Abbot of Inchaffray, also killed at Flodden. *m.* Lady Elizabeth Keith, second daur. of William third Earl Marischal. *Heir*, Laurence, who succeeded his grandfather, Lord Oliphant.
95. ALEXANDER OGILVY, fifth son of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford.
96. ANDREW PITCAIRN of Pitcairn, together with his seven sons.  
See Note 12 to the Account of the Battle, vol. iii., p. 226.
97. SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalhousie. *m.* first, Lady Isabel Douglas, second daur. of George fourth Earl of Angus; secondly, Nicolas, daur. and heiress of George Ker of Samuelston. *Heir*, Nicol, his son by the first wife.  
[Robert Rollo of Duncrab ought perhaps to have been inserted after Sir Alexander Ramsay, only Wood, in his edition of Douglas's Peerage, vol ii., 396, says he "probably fell at Flodden."]
98. JOHN second LORD ROSS of Halkhead. *m.* Christian, daur. of Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath. *Heir*, William, his only son.
99. WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir William de Ruthven, first Lord Ruthven. *m.* first, Catherine Buttergask; secondly, Jean Hepburn. *Heir*, William, who succeeded his grandfather, and became second Lord Ruthven.
100. JOHN first LORD SEMPILL. *m.* first, Margaret, daur. of Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree; secondly, Margaret, daur. of James Crichton of Ruthvendenny. *Heir*, William, his son by the first wife.
- 101.\*SIR ALEXANDER SCOTT of Hastenden.
102. GEORGE third LORD SETON. *m.* Lady Janet Hepburn, eldest daur. of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. *Heir*, George, his only son.

# SCOTTISH GENTLEMEN KILLED AT FLODDEN.



103. SIR ALEXANDER SETON of Touch. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Thomas first Lord Erskine. *Heir*, Ninian, his only son.
104. HENRY first LORD SINCLAIR. *m.* Lady Margaret Hepburn, third daur. of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. *Heir*, William, his only son.
- 105.\*SIR WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin.
106. SIR JOHN SOMERVILLE of Quathquan, first Baron of Cambusnethan. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of William Carmichael of Balmeadie. *Heir*, John, his eldest son.
107. ALEXANDER SKENE of Skene. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.
108. WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD of Spotswood. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Henry Hop-Pringle of Torsonce. *Heir*, David, his eldest son.
109. SIR ALEXANDER STEWART of Garlies. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers.  
Some authorities state that Alexander, the eldest son, was killed at Flodden; others say that he died before his father. The heir probably was Walter, the second son.
110. JAMES STEWART, second son of James Earl of Buchan. *m.* Catherine, sister and coheirress of Richard Rutherford of Rutherford. *Heir*, William, his only son.
111. SIR JOHN STEWART of Minto. *m.* Janet Fleming, of the family of Lord Fleming. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
112. THOMAS STEWART, second Lord Innermeath. *m.* Lady Jane Keith, daur. of William first Earl Marischal, relict of John Master of Rothes. *Heir*, Richard, his only son.
113. SIR DAVID WEMYSS of Wemyss. *m.* first, Elizabeth, daur. of . . . Lundy of Lundy; secondly, Janet, daur. of Andrew third Lord Gray. *Heir*, David, his son by the first wife.

## APPENDIX.

### PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH AT FLODDEN FIELD.

Sir John Colehome. The name is given thus in the old Tract on Flodden printed by Faques. Probably we ought to read Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, on whom King James IV. conferred the honour of knighthood. He married, first, Lady Margaret Stewart, daur. of John Earl of Lennox; secondly, Margaret, daur. of William Cunningham of Craigends. Sir John died in 1535, and was succeeded by Humphrey, his eldest son by the first wife.

## 78 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH AT FLODDEN FIELD.

Sir John Forman of Dalvin, Knight, brother to Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and Serjeant-porter to the King. *m.* Helen, eldest daur. of Philip Rutherford, and heiress of her brother Richard in the lands and barony of Rutherfurde and Wellis.

Sir William Scot of Balweary, Chancellor to the King. *m.* Janet, daur. of Thomas Lundy of Lundy. He had to sell several portions of his lands to purchase his redemption, and was succeeded by William his eldest son.

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## NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN WHO ESCAPED FROM FLODDEN FIELD.

Cuthbert Cunningham, third Earl of Glencairn.

Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus.

He accompanied the expedition into England; but on remonstrating against the King's imprudence in accepting Surrey's challenge to fight, his Majesty replied—if Angus was afraid, he might go home. The affront was unpardonable, and the aged warrior withdrew from the army, but left his two eldest sons with all his followers to abide the event. The names of his sons are recorded in the list of those who fell in the field.

Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntly. He had two brothers, who commanded his forces; Adam Gordon of Aboyne, afterwards Earl of Sutherland, by his wife Elizabeth, Countess of the same; also Sir William Gordon of Gight, included among the slain.

In conjunction with Alexander Lord Home, Huntly headed the extreme left wing of the army. After vanquishing the forces of Sir Edmund Howard, he remained inactive on the hill-side till near the close of the battle; and when he attempted with his own men to succour the King, he perceived his aid ineffectual, for his sovereign was completely surrounded by the English. Scott, in his notes to *Marmion*, observes that, according to the English historians, Huntly left the field after the first charge.

Alexander Home, third Lord Home.

United with Alexander Earl of Huntly, he led the van of the Scottish army, and assisted by the Border spears routed Sir Edmund Howard's division. Much blame was attached to him for his coolness afterwards in remaining aloof from the strife, and he was charged with negligence and treachery; subsequently he differed with the Regent Albany, and while he and his brother William attended the court at Edinburgh, in Sept., 1516, they were arrested, and tried for treason, and Lord Home being put to death on the 8th October following, his brother was also executed on the following day.

Richard Lawson, indweller of the city of Edinburgh.

This person was walking in his gallery-stair opposite to the Cross of Edinburgh, when the summons came at midnight calling earl, lord, baron, and gentleman to compare before the master of the crier within forty days. Richard, on hearing his name called, desired his servant to bring him his purse, which being done, he took out a crown and cast it over the stair, saying, "I appeal from that sentence and judgment, and take me all whole into the mercy of God and Christ Jesus his son." Being at the battle, he was the only one of the number mentioned who escaped from the fatal field.—See *Pitcottie*, and *Notes to Marmion*.



Patrick Lindsay, fourth Lord Lindsay of Byres.

He was an able and eloquent man, of mature age; his opinion was asked in council, when he deprecated the chance of exposing the King's person in battle. James was thereby offended, and threatened to hang him over his own gate on returning home. Lord Lindsay escaped the carnage of that dreadful day. He was appointed by parliament to remain constantly with the Queen Dowager, and give her counsel and assistance. He died in 1526.

Hector Mackenzie, son of Alexander seventh Baron of Kintail.

On the death of Kenneth Lord Kintail, his brother and chief, he became guardian to his nephew John. Gathering his own men and those of his nephew together, with his young chief at their head, he accompanied the King to Flodden, where they were nearly all killed. Hector and his pupil narrowly escaped.

Sir Walter Scott of Branhholm.

With his followers he accompanied the King to Flodden and had the good fortune to retire from the field.

### MONTHLY MEETING, 2 OCTOBER, 1861.

*John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*By the Chairman.* Whitworth's Succession of Parliaments, 1764. — *From Mr. George Tate, Alnwick.* His Life of Horsley, 1861. — *From Wm. Brown, Esq.* Ceremonies connected with the Opening of the Free Public Library and Museum, presented by him to the Town of Liverpool, 1861.

WRECK IN THE TYNE.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibits, by the kindness of the Harbour Master, some pieces of plank, and caulking composed, as it is stated, of moss driven in, instead of rope yarn, all dredged from a wreck in the bed of the Tyne, abreast of Mr. Parker's London Wharf, in July. Some members ask whether ordinary hemp caulking would not, after a certain lapse of time, present the same appearance, and whether moss itself is not still used by the Norwegians or other foreigners.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons, and The Anglo-Saxon Sagas, a sequel thereto, both by Daniel H. Haigh, 1861.

## THE ROMAN BRIDGE OF CILURNUM.

BY JOHN CLAYTON, Esq.

THE remains of the Roman bridge across the North Tyne at the station of Cilurnum, the 6th station *per lineam valli*, are nearly half-a-mile lower down the river than Chollerford Bridge, by which modern travellers cross the stream.<sup>1</sup>

Camden, who, in the year 1599, journeying with Sir Robert Cotton, was obliged to rely upon hearsay evidence of the state of the Roman Wall, and of the country between the River Tippalt and the North Tyne, "*per prædones vero limitaneos perlustrare tuto non licuit*," seems to have found the banks of the North Tyne in a more civilized state, though he describes the population as "*militare genus hominum, qui à mense Aprili usque ad Augustum in tuguriolis cum suis pecoribus exebant*." He describes the course of the river North Tyne, flowing past Chipchase Castle, and not far from Swinburne Castle. "*Murum accedit et intersecat sub Chollerford ubi ponte fornicato conjunctus erat*."

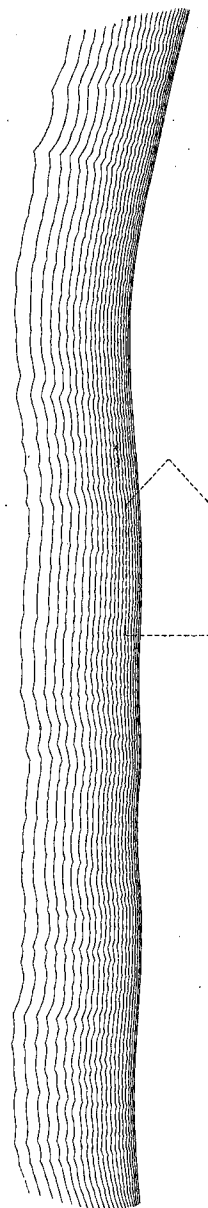
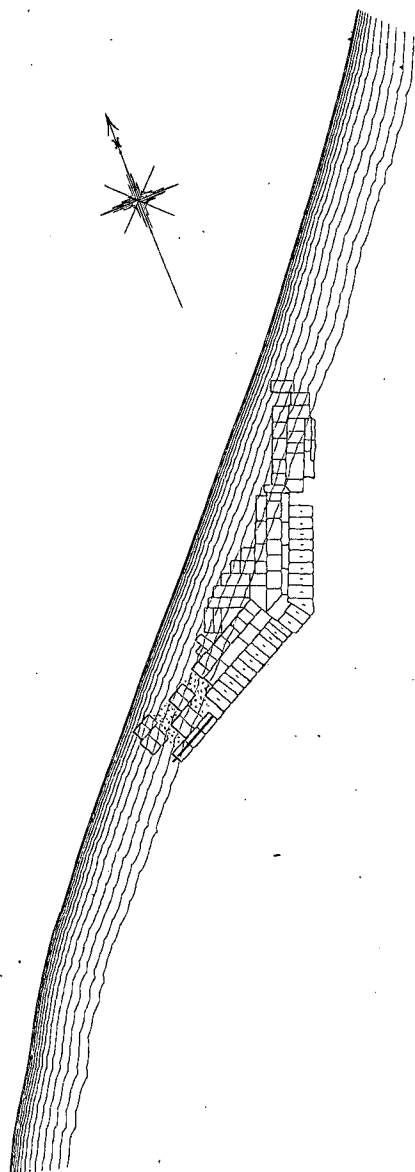
Stukely (travelling in company with Mr. Roger Gale in the year 1725), in more peaceful times, coming from the west, does not pursue the line of the Wall further than Borcovicus, but speaks of the remains of this bridge on the faith of the information he had received; he says, "I am informed that where the Roman Wall passes the North Tyne, it is by a wonderful bridge of great art, made with very large stones linked together with iron cramps fastened with molten lead."

<sup>1</sup> The present structure of Chollerford bridge is posterior in date to the Great Flood of 1771, but it was erected on the site of an ancient bridge. At the midsummer sessions, held at Hexham, on the 17 July, 1718, 4 Geo. I., the grand jury made the following presentment:—

"We present Chollerford bridge to be fallen down out of repair, and that the same lyes upon the King's High Street or Way leading from Carlisle to Newcastle, and is very necessary and convenient to the said county, and that the ford which lyes nigh the said bridge is very dangerous, allmost at all times, to be ridd."

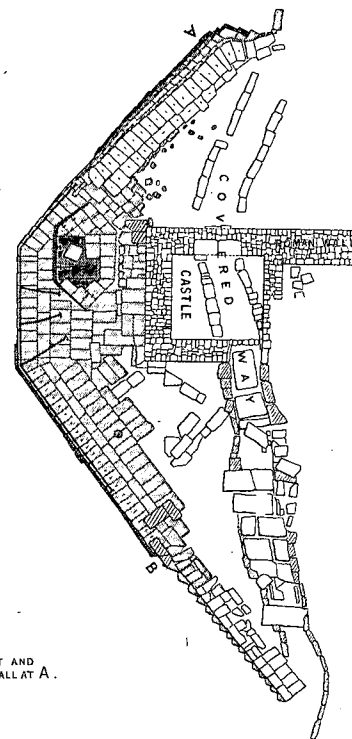
And at the quarter sessions, held at Hexham, on the 15th July, 1719, certain of the justices were appointed "to view a piece of broken way adjoining to the end of the land breast of the last erected bridge, called Chollerford Bridge," who reported "that the way before mentioned is the king's highway, because it leads from the land breast of the bridge to the end of the lane called Walwick Bridge to the ancient street road along the Roman Wall into Cumberland."

These Extracts from the Records of the County, are supplied by Mr. Dickson, the able Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.



PLAN  
OF REMAINS OF THE  
**ROMAN BRIDGE**  
OVER THE  
NORTH TYNE,  
OPPOSITE CHESTERS.

By Robert Elliot & Henry Wilson



*Pontoon Fence*

SECTION SHewing HEIGHT AND  
SCARCEMENTS OF WING WALL AT A.

*The dark Shade represents  
the bottom stones. The  
uppermost course is left  
unshaded.*

SCALE OF FEET.  
0 10 20 30 40



The first specific mention of the existing remains of this bridge is made by Gordon, the Scottish antiquary, who gave his observations to the world under the title of "*Itinerarium Septentrionale*," in the year 1726, and who was the first who attempted to appropriate to their proper localities the names of the stations *per lineam valli* enumerated in the "*Notitia Imperii*;" he was for the most part successful in his conjectures, though otherwise, in the case of Cilurnum, for having altogether overlooked the remains of the station of Hunnum at Halton Chesters, he applies the name of Hunnum to Cilurnum.

"Descending" says Mr. Gordon, "from the high ground, and passing through a place called Brunton-on-the-Wall, we came to the bank of the river called North Tyne, where are the vestiges of a Roman bridge to be seen, the foundation of which consists of large square stones linked together with iron cramps, but this bridge, however, is only seen when the water is low."

Horsley, in his "*Britannia Romana*," published in 1732, corrects the error of Gordon in the name of the station of Cilurnum—and adds, "there has been a considerable bridge over the river just at the fort, the foundations of which are yet visible."

In the summer of 1783, Brand, the historian of Newcastle, waded in the stream, and found "innumerable square stones with holes in them, wherein iron rivets had been fixed, lying embedded on the spot."

Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, examined more minutely than his predecessors had done the remains of the bridge, and he found "that many of the stones of the piers remaining in the water were regularly pierced with an oblong hole wider at the bottom than at the top, plainly for a lous by which they had been let down into their present beds," shewing that the Romans perfectly understood an invention in modern times ascribed to a French engineer, in the reign of Louis Quatorze—who gave to his invention the name of his sovereign.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Hodgson likewise found the iron cramps by which the stones were bound to each other, mentioned by Gordon, and gives a sketch of one of them.

In Dr. Bruce's admirable work on the Roman Wall, we have a most accurate plan of the remains of this bridge, visible in the bed of the stream, consisting of the foundation stones of the western land abutment, and of two piers at equal distances from each other. Dr. Bruce shadows

<sup>2</sup> By whatever name it was called, the invention was well known both to Romans and Englishmen. See 10 *Archæologia*, 127, for a curious instance from Whitby Abbey; and 1 *Holinsbed's Chronicles*, (ed. 1577) 54, for a cut showing the process of lifting stones by such means.—*Ed.*

forth a conjectural line for the eastern land abutment, on the assumption that it would be found buried in the bed of the stream opposite to the western abutment.

Since the days of Camden, nothing more or less has been seen of these remains than is delineated by Dr. Bruce. It was reserved for the sagacity of Mr. Wm. Coulson, of Corbridge (who distinguished himself so much in the excavations of Bremenium), to discover in the spring of the year 1860, the remains of the eastern land abutment of the bridge of Cilurnum, which have been since fully developed by the spade.

In shape and position, this abutment corresponds with that shadowed forth by Dr. Bruce, except that it is removed considerably to the landward of the stream.

The beautiful and artistic drawings made last year by Mr. Mossman, though executed at a period when the excavations were incomplete, exhibit a very correct representation of these remains.

An accurate ground plan, for which we are indebted to the joint labours of Mr. Elliot, of Wall, and Mr. Henry Wilson, of East Dunkirk, is also submitted to the Society. In order to complete the discovery of the outline of the bridge, it will be necessary to excavate in the bed of the stream, on the east side of the river, where will be found a third pier, partly in the water and partly under the embankment; it was partially seen during last summer. The whole span of the bridge, between the breastworks of the land abutments on each side of the river, is 180 feet; there are four openings between the piers, and the space between each of the openings is  $35\frac{1}{2}$  feet. There is an apartment 24 feet by  $23\frac{1}{2}$ , under the platform of approach, and the roadway brought down to the bridge (including the parapets) is 22 feet wide, and it is brought down to the bridge under the shelter of the Roman Wall. Five courses of the masonry of this abutment remain on the side which breasts the downward current of the stream; on the opposite side four courses remain; each course is 18 inches in thickness. All the stones of the exterior bear marks of having been carefully set with the lousis, and in each of them is a lousis-hole, and many are bound together with iron cramps and melted lead, some of them have been bound together by long rods of iron let into the stones and secured by molten lead. These stones measure 3 feet in length of bed, and 2 feet in breadth. The masonry is altogether of a very massive character, and the whole has been executed with great care and skill.

Those who have seen the magnificent remains of the Pont du Gard (justly the pride of Gallia Narbonensis), lighted by the glorious sun of Languedoc, may think lightly of these meagre relics of the bridge of

Cilurnum, under the darker skies of Northumberland; but it may be safely affirmed, that the bridge over the river Gardon does not span a lovelier stream than the North Tyne, and that so much as remains of the masonry of the bridge of Cilurnum leads to the conclusion, that this bridge, as originally constructed, was not inferior, in solidity of material and excellence of workmanship, to the mighty structure reared by Roman hands in Gaul.

Surrounded by the masonry, are seen the foundations of the pier of a bridge of much smaller dimensions, and apparently of earlier date. This feature of the remains was imperfectly understood, till subjected to the test of the experienced skill of our brother-antiquary Mr. Richard Cail, and explained by him. This ancient pier, from its position, must necessarily have been erected before the Roman Wall was built or planned; its dimensions would scarcely admit of a superstructure wider than would be required for the march of foot soldiers, and its existence would seem to afford evidence in support of the hypothesis, that the station of Cilurnum was one of the fortresses reared by the legions under the command of Julius Agricola. The station of Cilurnum has evidently had an existence anterior to, and independent of, the Wall of Hadrian. Whilst the stations of Procolitia, Bercovicus, and Æsica, depend on the Wall of Hadrian for their northern rampart, the station of Cilurnum is complete in itself, and has had communications independent of the military way which accompanied the wall. In the time of Horsley "there were visible remains of a military way which seemed to have come from Watling Street, south of Risingham, to the station of Cilurnum, or the bridge beside it, and from this station," says Horsley, "a military way has gone directly to Caervorran, which is still visible for the greater part of the way," and this 'military way has in our day been distinctly traced by that able surveyor and accurate observer, Mr. Maclaughlin. Agricola secured the possession of the valley of North Tyne by planting in its gorge the fortress of Cilurnum, and, amongst other communications with it, threw a bridge across the Tyne, of which this pier is the only remnant. The piers corresponding with it in the bed of the stream have either been washed away, or absorbed in the stone-work of the piers of the larger bridge built by Hadrian, obviously in connection with the Wall.

In the drawings of the ruins by Mr. Mossman and Mr. Henry Richardson will be observed the remains of a covered passage, which has been carried across the ruins. It is not easy to conjecture its use, but it is obviously of a date posterior to the Roman occupation of the country, and many of the stones of the bridge have been used in its formation.

Neither amongst these ruins nor in the bed of the river have been found the voussures of an arch. The inference is, that the passage over the river has been upon a horizontal platform.

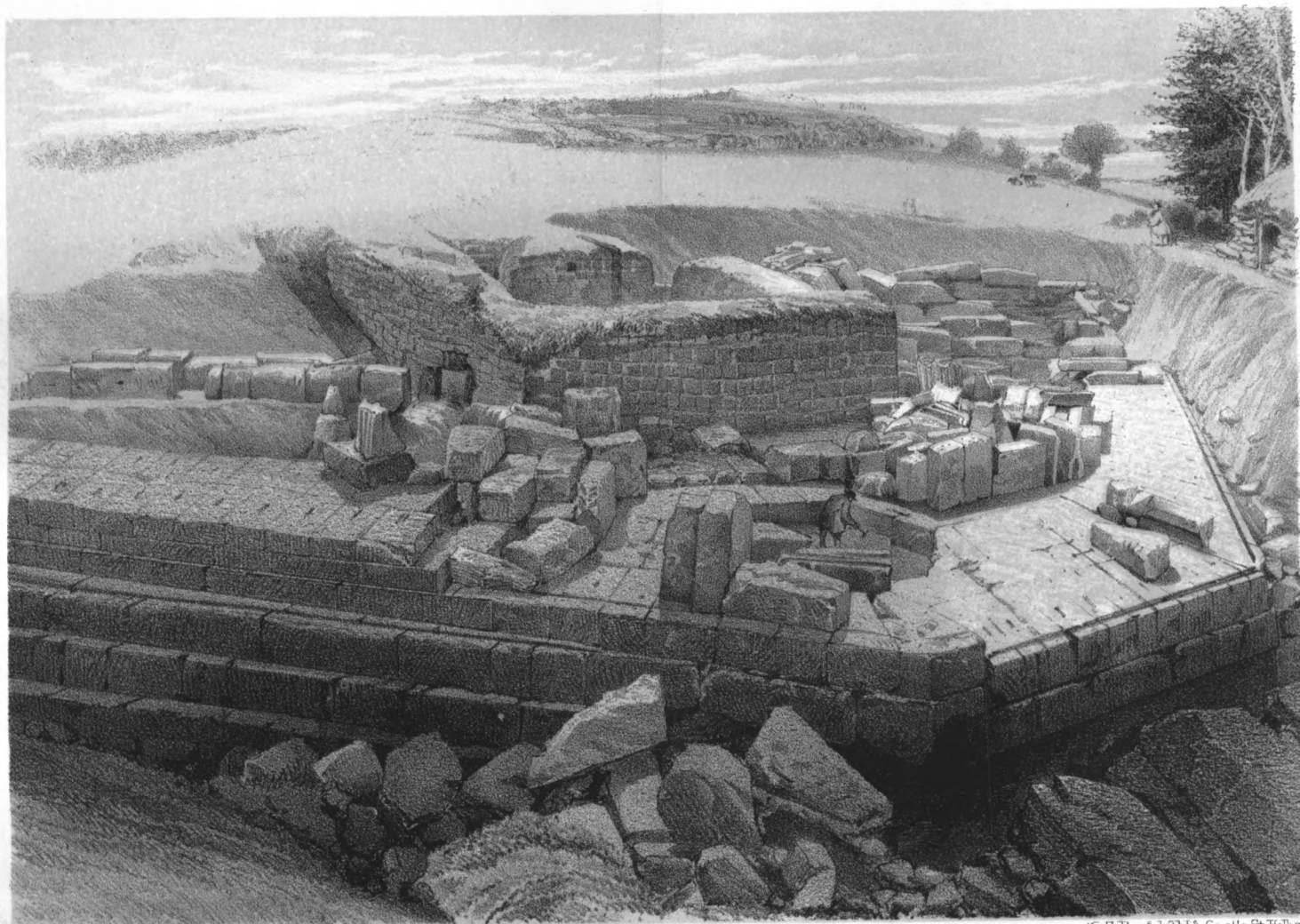
During the excavation a considerable number of coins have been found. The earliest in date is a silver coin, which is accurately described in the catalogue of the Roman consular and family coins in the cabinet of our noble Patron, the Duke of Northumberland, prepared by that able numismatist, Admiral Smyth. It is a coin of the Cassian family, of Caius Cassius, the assassin of Julius Cæsar, and is stated by Admiral Smyth to be somewhat rare. On the obverse is a female head veiled, representing the Goddess of Liberty, with the legend "C. CASSIVS IMP." Cassius took the part of Pompey in the Wars of the Triumvirs, and was saluted "Imperator" after his naval victory over the Rhodians. On the reverse is the lituus (the crooked wand used by the augurs) and a præfericulum (the round vessel carried before the priests), under which, across the field, is the legend "LENTVLVS SPINT." Lentulus Spinther, according to Admiral Smyth, was entered in the College of Augurs in the same year in which he assumed the "Toga Virilis," B.C. 57.

Amongst the coins is a silver coin, in excellent preservation, of Julia Domna, the second wife of the Emperor Severus. On the obverse are the handsome features and neatly braided tresses of the empress, with the legend "JVLIA AVGVSTA," and on the reverse a robed female figure, having in her right hand a patera, and in her left a spear, and at her feet a peacock, with the legend "JVNQ."

Besides these silver coins, there have been found several of brass, of the Emperors Hadrian, Diocletian, the Constantine family, and of the usurper Tetricus, generally much worn. One of the coins of Diocletian is a fine coin of brass, and in good preservation, Birago, in his edition of Occo, ascribes to it the date of the year 284 of the Christian era. On the obverse, is the head of the emperor, with the legend "IMP. DIOCLETIANVS, P. F. AVG.," on the reverse is the figure of the Genius of Rome, having in the right hand a patera, and in the left a Cornucopia, with the legend "GENIO POPVLI ROMANI."

Amongst the debris removed during the excavation have been found much of the lead and iron which have been used in binding the stones to each other; a solid piece of lead in the shape of a horse's hoof; a well finished altar of elegant shape, but without inscription; a stone, about 4 feet in length, resembling an axletree, having its greatest circumference in the middle, and diminishing at each end. There are eight orifices in this stone, as if for receiving handspikes, and it has been suggested that it has been used as part of the machinery for pounding





J. S. Kell, Engr.

Kell Bros. Lithrs. Castle St. Holborn.

ABUTMENT OF BRIDGE, NORTH TYNE.



mortar. Several mill-stones have been turned up; an ivory implement, which seems to have belonged to a lady's toilet; and many fragments of Samian ware, one of them bearing the potter's mark of "Doccivs," a name as yet unknown on the Roman Wall, but which will be found in the list of potters in Mr. Roach Smith's "Roman London."

JOHN CLAYTON.

*Dr. Bruce.* Through Mr. Clayton's kindness, I have been allowed to look over Dr. Lingard's notes, which he made in 1807, during what he called a "tourification of the Roman Wall." He there mentions that he had met with an old man, who said that the stones of this bridge were knit together by means of iron rods, and that he himself had broken off pieces of them. Mr. Hodgson mentions iron cramps, but I never could understand Dr. Lingard's reference, because all the cramps previously discovered have been of the double wedge kind. Here, however, we have rods of iron uniting, not individual stones, but a long series of them and terminating in a T shape. — *Mr. Wheatley.* There is an enormous esplanade for so small a roadway. — *Mr. Clayton.* There has been some structure for defence on each side of it. — *Dr. Bruce.* There cannot be a doubt that there has been some important structure in order to defend the passage. If we look at the Bridge of Trajan, across the Danube, we have an extensive erection there; and I have no doubt that on this platform there has been a similar erection. There is another thing rather striking. The builders having gone there, and found that which had previously been a water pier deserted by the river, they have used it as a sort of foot-hold for the rest of their structure. If I remember right, these courses in front of the bridge were not horizontal, but they slope down; and then on the other side of the pier of Agricola there is a rise up on the other side, but more gentle. I cannot help thinking that this has been done designedly. The whole structure is so solid, and the joints so good, that it could not have been displaced by any overflow of the river. — *Mr. Clayton.* Those stones are the most exposed; and there is not a single stone affected in its position, though the whole force of the North Tyne came against them. — *Mr. Wheatley.* They are not water-worn at all. There seems to have been an inverted arch. — *Dr. Bruce.* With reference to the period of the building, I think there is no doubt that the great body of it is Hadrian's. But the facing stones are broached in a peculiar way. Now, I have for some time entertained the idea that stones broached in this way are the work of the Emperor Severus. At Habitancum, where Severus and his sons repaired a wall and gate, we have this kind of broaching. They appear also at Hexham, at Bremenium, and, in short, through the whole line of Watling Street. When Severus was here, he bent his whole energies upon the overthrow of the Caledonians, and would necessarily endeavour to make his base operations secure; and he has evidently taken great pains with Watling Street and the stations upon it. He would take equal care with this. At Hexham, Habitancum, and Bremenium, we have a great deal of this broaching. We also have it at various other

parts of the wall; at Borcovicus, for instance, where there has been a reparation made with this same kind of breaching. It just occurs to me whether some of these facing-stones might not have been part of Severus's reparation, the great bulk of the breachings being his. We learn that in the time of Commodus, the barbarians came down and drove away the garrison, killing an important man, whose ring and whose wife's ear-ring Mr. Clayton has got. And we know that in all the stations there were marks of two periods of devastation; and in digging out the remains of this castle—as it was called in the neighbourhood—at least two strata of wood ashes are found—no doubt the consequence of the burnt timber work forming the frame work of the bridge. The barbarians have not only burnt everything combustible, but wherever they could, they pulled down the wall, and wrenched stone from stone; and Severus would no doubt have to repair the mischief done under Commodus. — *Mr. Clayton*. There is no rubble work in it; it is all solid, substantial masonry. — *Dr. Bruce*. I noticed, in June last, a Roman bridge crossing the Moselle, which had piers precisely similar to those of the bridge in North Tyne; and I have no doubt that had been the model for our own.

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#### MONTHLY MEETING, 6 NOVEMBER, 1861.

*John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the deceased's son*. A Brief Memoir of the late Joseph Hunter, Esq., F.S.A., with a Descriptive Catalogue of his principal separate publications. (For private distribution.) 1861. — *From the Author*. The Old Countess of Desmond, an Inquiry, Did she ever seek redress at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, as recorded in the Journal of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and did she ever sit for her portrait? By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon. With an Advertisement of Parr's Life Pills, giving the supposed portrait, and stating that she became acquainted with Old Parr, and got a supply of his pills, and hence attained her surprising age. — *From the Kilkenny Archæological Society*. Their Proceedings and Papers, July, 1861.

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#### ROMAN ITALY.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY THE REV. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D.

October 26.—At Milan I took a cursory glance at the Roman inscriptions in the church of St. Ambrose. Amongst the Christian monumental slabs, I noticed a good many bearing the representation of the golden

candlestick of the temple. If I remember aright, Dr. Maitland, in his work on the Roman Catacombs, considers that this is an indication that the person commemorated was a Christian Jew. I am rather inclined to think, from the number of these slabs that I have seen in my present journey, at Milan, Verona, and Naples, and the Roman character of the names, that the candlestick was adopted as a purely Christian emblem, at a time when a rage for symbols prevailed, and that it represented the Church, which, in a secondary sense, is the light of the world. Being so near Verona, I could not help taking a run to it. When you (Mr. Clayton) were there, you would notice the Mithraic tablets. There are some in the Museo Barbonico here, of a similar character. From the epithets applied to Mithras in one or two instances—for example, OMNIPOTENTI DEO—I am more than ever convinced that Mithras was a sort of heathen anti-Christ. When polytheism had worn itself out, and the Christian religion began to prevail, the worship of this deity was set up to the exclusion of all other gods of the Pantheon. The day after my arrival at Naples found me on my way to Pompeii. I at once understood the peculiar construction of the Pompeian houses. The restored house in the Crystal Palace gives you an idea of coldness and gloom. At Pompeii itself, smarting as I did at the end of October under the heat and glare of the sun, I could understand how precious an open roof, and shady corner, and dripping fountains, would be in July. It has been an ill-built city. The walls of the houses are like those of London. The masonry of our Wall is much superior to most of that at Pompeii. The buildings consist of tiles, lava, volcanic tufa, and organic tufa, or what we would call petrified moss. It is astonishing how largely this organic tufa, which we are familiar with in the Roman buildings in the North of England, enters into the composition of its buildings. The walls of the city have been originally made of pieces of lava, not much larger than a good-sized fist. It has, however, been repaired at two subsequent periods with large-sized and well squared blocks of organic tufa and travertine. The fountains in Pompeii are numerous, each being provided with a cistern, something like that at the north gate of Borcovicus. I measured the ruts in the streets. From the centre of the one to the centre of the other is 4 feet 7 inches. I measured one street, which was 7 feet 3 inches wide, and another which was 6 feet 4 inches.<sup>1</sup> We must not be surprised that the streets in our stations are so narrow. I studied the public baths with care; they are very complete and interesting. The place where the coppers were

<sup>1</sup> The Gateshead odium, Pipewellgate, is 10½ feet wide.—Ed.

placed is clearly marked, and you can trace the water in its course, and follow the hot air from the furnaces under the floors and up the sides of the rooms.

October 29.—The Museo Barbonico is, as you know, rich in the extreme. There are two splendid busts of Hadrian in it. There are also one or two of Severus, which represent him younger and better-looking than he is upon coins. The busts of Caracalla exhibit him as a very savage and fiendish fellow. I think I now thoroughly understand the meaning of the fir-cone ornament, which is so frequently met with in Roman camps. My drawings will explain it. One day we went to Puzzuoli (the ancient Puteoli), where the Apostle Paul landed for Malta on his way to Rome. We trod upon the very stones of the Roman way which he traversed. The amphitheatre here is very complete, especially in the underground arrangements. The temple of Neptune, where Pompey sacrificed before the battle of Actium, is still to be seen. The temple of Serapis is a beautiful ruin; it has been submerged by the sinking of the coast, and again raised by volcanic action. The pillars, washed by the sea level, and eaten by the pholas below this line, prove this. I have photographic views which clearly exhibit this striking fact.

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### HIGHAM DYKES, NEAR PONTELAND.

By SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

At Higham Dykes, let into the front wall of a cottage, near which it was dug up, is a rude piece of sculpture in sandstone (perhaps it is Roman), of part of a semi-nude female figure. Seeing this, made me ask Miss Bell whether there were any earthworks from which the place might take its name. She pointed out some in a grass field immediately east of the house, which appear decidedly ancient, but mixed up and confused with old fence dikes and tillage ridges. The case, however, is, I think, one worth investigating by your Society. There can be little doubt, it has often occurred to me, that the Romans must have had many roads besides those generally known, and in this county one running not far from the line of the old north road, to which we might be guided by names or camps, if such exist along that line. There was one from the south to South Shields and Wallsend, which probably would be continued northwards.

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## MONTHLY MEETING, 4 DECEMBER, 1861.

*John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

ROMAN HORSE SHOE.—*The Chairman* states that Mr. Roach Smith notices the shoe from Benwell, drawn at p. 3, as quite fulfilling his notion of the appearance of such an article of Roman times, to which he unhesitatingly refers it.

## HERPATH.

BY SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

I AM glad to see from p. 5, that the Antiquarian Society has appointed a Committee on local topographical names, for the purpose of securing their correct spelling in the great Ordnance Survey. When you communicate your list to Sir H. James, you should, I think, urge the insertion of a name which, though it now only applies to what appears to be an insignificant lane, yet that lane being part of an important work of our ancestors, I think you will agree with me, is of sufficient historical and antiquarian importance and interest to make it well worth recording and preserving in the great national map.

The name to which I allude is *Herpath*, by which a part of the Roman road which traverses the county of Northumberland from Corbridge to Berwick, as it dips towards the river Hart, near the village of Hartburn, is designated.

It seems to me that the etymology of the word clearly shows that it must have been given to the work by our Saxon ancestors, indicating as it does their knowledge of its having been constructed by, or for, the army—and thus, “Her,” or “Here”—the army—“path”—truly, the military-way. It appears from Bosworth’s Dictionary that the word was used in this sense in Cædmon, (174).

It is rather remarkable that near the southern extremity of the kingdom, viz., in the parish of Seaton (Moridunum?), on the south coast of Devon, part of a line of Roman road that runs near that coast bears the same name.

In an ancient Saxon deed in my possession, printed in Hodgson’s History of Northumberland, part 2, vol. 1, p. 194, and in the Trevelyan Papers (Camden Society) part 1, p. 1, being a grant to the monastery of

Exanceaster (Exeter), the same word occurs, "Herpad," being mentioned as part of the bounds of the estate. The deed was printed by Mr. Hodgson to illustrate another meaning, which some antiquaries have attached to the first part of the word, "Har," or "Hoar"—a boundary. It may sometimes bear that interpretation; but in the case of this road I feel satisfied that the former is the more correct and the true meaning.<sup>1</sup>

## ETRUSCAN ITALY.

### EXTRACTS FROM FURTHER LETTERS BY DR. BRUCE.

ON the afternoon that we visited Fiesole, heavy clouds were rolling about, now and then obscuring the sun, at other times flinging their broad shadows upon hill and plain. When at last we got to the top of the high rock on which the city is perched, the scene was truly glorious. The declining sun was partially obscured, and we had one of those misty effects in which Turner delighted. Some pencils of unobscured light at last escaped from the sun, and bathed Florence in a sea of liquid gold; the plain at our feet stretched away for a distance, I am told, of 30 miles; it was not merely a fertile field, but a fertile field converted into a forest—of olives. A monastery stands upon the highest part of the hill, and the view is best seen from its windows... Two or three fragments of the ancient wall of the town remain. One piece exhibited nine courses of stones, and seemed to me to be twenty-one feet high. The blocks were quadrangular, but untooled; they were evidently in the same state as when taken from the quarry, and the quarrymen seem to have availed themselves simply of the natural partings of the rock. They were of various sizes, but mostly very large; several were six feet in length. Of course, much regularity could not be observed in the bed of the stones: they were placed as we would place books of various sizes if required to pack them closely in a box. The work was altogether colossal. Two specimens of Roman work remain in the place; one of them a theatre, the other what is said to be the wall of a palace. The theatre is planted on the side of a slope—like the amphitheatre of Borcovicus—so as to obtain a partial support from the ground. Some rows of seats have been uncovered, and some caverns beneath, in which the wild beasts are said to have been lodged, have been excavated. This

<sup>1</sup> The subject is also laboured by Mr. Hodgson in connection with Urpeth, co. Durham; in his *Observations on the Wrekendike*, 2 Arch. *Zell*, 4to series, 133.



was interesting enough, but what took my fancy most was the wreck of the palace. The masonry was evidently Roman, but it had an Etruscan look about it. The stones are large, tooled on the edges where they come in contact with one another, but left rough on the face. The line of the courses, though generally regular, is not perfectly so—a large stone occasionally protruding into another; the upright joints, too, are not always perpendicular. The work reminded me strongly of the north gateway of Borcovicus, and I think that the next time I visit that spot I shall be able to point out its Etruscan features. The Romans seem never to have forgotten the lessons they learned from the earlier possessors of North Italy.

The Etruscan remains are much more complete at Volterra than Fiesole. The town is planted upon a very high hill, and comes into sight at least two hours before you reach it. The view from it, when you do get within its walls, is very extraordinary. A desolation reigns around which reminds you of the reports that travellers give you respecting the region surrounding the Dead Sea. And yet olive groves and vineyards appear here and there, as if to put in a protest against the unfavourable opinion you are about to form. The present city does not occupy one half of the ground embraced by the ancient walls, which can be traced throughout their entire circuit. Several most interesting specimens of the original Etruscan walls remain. One piece, of considerable length, I calculated was about 35 feet high. The character of the masonry was the same as at Fiesole, but the blocks were larger and the courses more irregular. The joints were close, and the stones were set without mortar. On looking at this mass of masonry, I could almost fancy I was looking on the face of some perpendicular cliff—the face of the stones being untooled, and the joints of the building looking like the natural parting of the rock. I examined two of the gateways of the city. One of them, the Porta all'Arco, is a magnificent piece of work. The greater part of it is undoubtedly Etruscan; but, for reasons which I cannot detail in this brief note, I would have said that its beautifully turned arch was Roman, had I not been informed that Mr. Layard and others, who are better capable of judging than I am, and who had more time to examine it, have declared the whole to be Etruscan. The other gate is the Porta d'Ercole. The lower part is Etruscan—the arch is Mediæval. There are, however, sufficient traces to show that this gateway had originally not been arched over by regularly formed *voussoirs*, but had been stepped over (like some portions of the *ænarium* at CILURNUM)—a mode of construction for which the large slabs used by the Etruscans were peculiarly suitable.

But the chief interest of Volterra consists in its museum. Here are preserved an immense number of cinerary urns found in the tombs, which are left much in the state in which they were found. These tombs are all outside the walls. They consist of caverns, many of them excavated out of the rock. The urns are placed upon a ledge, which runs round the cavern. In almost every instance the tombs have been rifled—some of them in Roman times, and others at a more recent period—everything being found in the utmost confusion. Curiously enough, the pine-cone ornament is always found accompanying a tomb, either on it or in it. When the excavators meet with this object, they know that their search will be rewarded with success. I feel sure that this ornament, which we so constantly meet with in Roman stations, and which it appears the Romans borrowed from the Etruscans, is emblematical of animal fire—of life. There seems to me to be something beautiful in their planting it in their tombs. They seem, by doing so, to express their confidence that the seed that they thus sow in weakness will one day blossom in eternal life.

The urns, of which there is so large a share in the museum, are dwarf sarcophagi, between two and three feet long, and proportionately broad and high. Some of them are composed of terra cotta, but most of them consist of alabaster, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Nearly all of them are elaborately carved. The spirit of the designs and their excellent workmanship are very remarkable. The drapery of some of the figures is quite Grecian in its character.

That the Etruscans came from the East is pretty plain from their works. On a large slab preserved in the museum, and which was used to close the entrance into a tomb, is carved a figure precisely resembling some of those which Mr. Layard has brought from Assyria. This stone has an inscription round its edge in Etruscan characters. Some of the ornaments on the urns are similar to those Mr. Layard found at Nimroud, and which afterwards passed into Grecian and Roman architecture. Amongst the minor objects preserved in the museum are some seals, shaped like the Egyptian scarabæus; some also are engraved with characters that looked to me like Persian.

Most of the urns are doubtless Etruscan; but I had not gone far in my examination of them before I had put the question to the curator (who is well up in his subject), "Are you sure that this is not Roman?" He told me that in many cases they could not distinguish the one from the other, unless, as was sometimes the case, they had an inscription upon them. In this fact we have a proof of the extent to which the Romans were indebted to the Etruscans for their artistic knowledge.

The carvings on the urns are very interesting. On the lid is usually represented the deceased, in a semi-recumbent posture. In the case of women, the back of the head is usually veiled, as is done in some of the Roman coins struck in honour of a deceased empress—a device beautifully emblematic of death. The lady often holds a highly-ornamented fan in one hand, and sometimes an apple in the other. The apple, the curator informed me, was to indicate that she had been a fruit-bearing tree. In the case of men, I observed no instance in which the deceased was represented with a beard. They frequently held a patera in one hand, and sometimes a tablet or volume in the other. I was told that the patera indicated that the person belonged to the sacerdotal order. The frequency of its occurrence is, I think, fatal to this explanation; it may denote the piety of the man, or it may show us that in those days, as in the time of Abraham, every man was a priest in his own family.

On many of the urns a flower, more or less unfolded, was introduced. This (unless it be a mere ornament) is intended to show, by its greater or less expansion, that the person was snatched away in childhood or youth, or dropped his petals from sheer age. The dolphin is another common ornament. We also, as you well know, meet with it on Roman altars, and it is frequently introduced in the monumental slabs of the early Christian period. I was told that the dolphin indicated that the occupant of the urn had been connected with the sea. This could hardly be the case so frequently at Volterra. I fancy it is indicative of the brevity of human life. When I was on my way to Naples, I noticed some of these creatures sporting in the blue waves of the Mediterranean. One of them leapt right out of the water, like a salmon, and was soon engulfed again. What an apt illustration of man's life! We are here for a moment, and then plunged again into the unknown abyss. In Bede's account of the Saxon Witenagemote near York, we have a similar illustration.

The principal sculptures are on the front of the sarcophagus, and they are as beautiful in sentiment as they are excellent in execution. I will select a very few from my note-book:—One represents Aurora rising out of the sea; she holds four spirited chargers in hand; her car has not yet appeared above the horizon. This surely must be emblematic of the resurrection. Another (and this is a common type) represents a horse held by a page awaiting his rider. Friends bidding adieu indicate that the soul is about to take its long journey. Behind the horse is an attendant with the good and bad deeds of the expiring man packed up and thrown across his shoulder. Frequently the good and bad genius

of the person are introduced; the one with an uplifted torch, the other with a hammer to break in pieces, if possible, his reputation. In several instances we have the deceased placed in a reclining position in a funeral car, such as we see on the reverse of some Roman coins. In one case of this kind the horses are yoked like oxen, and they bow their heads as if to show how galling their present task is. One has evidently contained the ashes of a great man. Ten figures are introduced, forming a funeral procession; some carry the volumes in which his historic deeds are registered, others the lictor's rods, one the curule chair, magistrates in their robes of office follow. What is said to be the Rape of Proserpine is in one instance, perhaps more, represented. I suspect the idea intended is simply the forcible removal of the lost one to another sphere. The Rape of Helen is shown upon one urn; her return on another. The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapathæ is frequently introduced. When this is the case, an overturned wine amphora is seen on the ground. No doubt this subject represents Death the destroyer of men. Another common subject is what has been called a human sacrifice. A man kneels with one knee upon a low altar, and either plunges the knife into his bared breast himself, or allows a priestess to do it for him. His good genius stands on one side keeping off those of his friends who would forcibly interfere — his daughter (representing his family) stands on the other in hopeless, helpless grief. This subject occurs so often that I think the sacrifice must be metaphorical and not literal. In our day we have seen men sacrifice themselves for their country as really as if they had bled upon an altar. Several urns represent the scene of the chase.

#### MONTHLY MEETING, 8 JANUARY, 1862.

*Richard Cail, Esq., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS.—*From the University of Christiania.* A fine bronze medal, "Academiae Regiae Non. Fridericianae Sacra Semisecularia, D. II. Septbr., M.DCOC.LXI. The following books. On cirklers Beröring, af C. M. Guldberg, 1861. Om Kometbanernes Indbyrdes Beliggenhed, af H. Mohn, 1861. Karlamagnus Saga ok Kappa Hans, udgivet of C. R. Unger, II. 1860. Old Norsk Læsebog, udgiven af P. A. Nunck og C. R. Unger, 1847. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Stiftelse, af M. J. Monrad, 1861. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, parts 35 and 36.

COINS.—*The Rev. James Everett* exhibits an Egyptian brass coin of Claudius, and *Mr. William Pearson*, of South Shields, presents a third-