

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

The first Meeting of the Society for 1886, extended from Saturday the 26th of June, to Saturday the 3rd of July, and consisted of

A PILGRIMAGE ALONG THE ROMAN WALL,

In conjunction with the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

CHIEF PILGRIM AND EXPOUNDER GENERAL: DR. BRUCE, F.S.A.

CONDUCTORS: { In Northumberland, R. BLAIR, F.S.A.
 { In Cumberland, R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

(The following account is reprinted and adapted from the Newcastle Daily Journal).

SATURDAY JUNE 26th. PROGRAMME OF THIS DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Leave by 2 p.m. train for Wallsend, where view the slight remains of the Station of SEGEDUNUM, and look for traces of the WALL on the way to Byker. Thence to the Black Gate, where Dr. Bruce will point out, by means of diagrams, the principal objects to be observed on the "Pilgrimage," and will describe the more important of the Roman inscriptions preserved in the Museum. Dinner in the Castle at 7 p.m. The Right Honourable the Earl of Ravensworth, president of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the chair.

The proceedings of the first day of this pilgrimage commenced on Saturday afternoon, by the departure of a detachment of the party for Wallsend. About forty "Pilgrims" assembled at the Central Station, Newcastle, at two o'clock, wearing the distinguishing badge—a scallop shell in silver.

On arrival at Wallsend, Dr. BRUCE addressed the party. He said: Standing at the north-east corner of the station of SEGEDUNUM, he wished to say one word about their pilgrimage. They were setting out upon an expedition, like the pilgrims of old, he hoped, to profit by their journey mentally, physically, and spiritually also. They had read in the grand old Book of the image whose legs were of iron. The Roman empire was an empire of strength, and as they traversed the WALL they would see how great was the vigour of that mighty people, how vast their enterprise, how great their determination. They set their foot upon our distant isles, and planted it, and kept it there for centuries.

centuries. As they run along the WALL they will learn, not only somewhat of the character of mind of that people, but they will be stimulated to follow the example of their patience, perseverance, and their indomitable vigour. Often had he thought upon the WALL—how was it that the nation, so mighty, so vast, possessing qualities so enduring, should have perished. As Englishmen, let them ponder that question. He could not help feeling that we are the successors of the Romans. Our influence is vastly more widely distributed than that of the Cæsars ever was. We have their art of government, their art of colonisation—let us profit, and avoid those faults, those sins which have laid this mighty people in the dust. He trusted they would learn much and derive many lessons from this pilgrimage. They were now standing upon the north-east corner of the station of SEGEDUNUM—the first station on the line of the WALL. Some persons fancied that the WALL should have begun at Tynemouth—but the river was sufficiently powerful up to this point, so that it was unnecessary to carry the WALL further. Horsley says most distinctly and decidedly that the WALL did not go beyond Wallsend. The Romans, however, did not leave the mouth of the river to the enemy. They had forts at Tynemouth, South Shields, and Jarrow, and another on the north side nearly opposite Jarrow. These places could be signalled to quite well from Jarro.v. Further, to prevent the enemy getting in, this WALL was carried down to the water's edge, and went down to low-water mark. The late Mr. Buddle had often seen the stones in the water. In consequence of the number of buildings which have sprung up, the traces here were very faint, still it would be satisfactory to have traced the WALL from end to end. Stations such as the one they were now examining were called "stationary camps," in opposition to the temporary camps which were used. This station was garrisoned by the 4th cohort of the Lingones. No stone with this name on has been found here, but there was one (No. 1, *Lapidarium Septentrionale*) found at Tynemouth, whose garrison was no doubt furnished from this place.

The party then proceeded to examine the southern face of the station. The commanding position of the ancient SEGEDUNUM was here well realised. It occupied the summit of a rounded hill overlooking the Tyne, which at this point is seen at its best. Fine weather and the comparative absence of smoke allowed of a view down the whole sweep of the Long Reach extending to South Shields; whilst to the right the view up river takes in the full stretch of the Bill Reach. The WALL terminated in the angle formed by these two portions of the river, and the height crested by the four-square walls of the Roman station was seen in its strategic connection with the terminal defences

defences at the river's mouth, which flanked the eastern position. The complete character of the series of defences was further noticed in observing the course of the Wreken Dyke, which connected the stations of Jarrow and South Shields with the network of military roads to the south. The Chief Pilgrim and Expounder, Dr. Bruce, in his *Roman Wall* observes that "the present aspect of the station is not encouraging," but on this occasion the expectancy of all who stood about him was quickened by the enthusiastic way in which the venerable historian of the WALL began his arduous campaign. The shipyards below the station, where "the busy sound of closing rivets up" dins the ear from morn till night, on this half-day had ceased work, and the antiquaries found themselves in a strange quiet. Common-place surroundings have here blotched the course of the WALL with mazes of newly built dwellings, and seem to suggest a most prosaic start for the romance of the pilgrimage. After an examination of the excavations in the deserted garden the bugle was sounded for an advance, and the pilgrimage started on its westward journey. Heading the procession were the President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ravensworth, and the Chief Pilgrim and Expounder, Dr. Bruce. The company following included Professor Clark (Cambridge), Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (Penrith), the Rev. Wm. Bramley Moore, Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. R. Blair (hon. secs. of the Newcastle Society), Messrs. C. J. Spence, H. A. Adamson, Town Clerk of Tynemouth; Dr. Maclagan (Riding Mill), George Irving (Newcastle), the Rev. J. R. Boyle, Professor Hulsebos (Utrecht), Messrs. W. L. S. Charlton, S. B. Burton, Dr. Barkus (Newcastle), W. E. Adams (Newcastle), W. J. Carr (Ebbechester), Rev. R. H. Williamson (Whickham), Mr. T. Waddington (Gateshead), Mr. W. N. Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hall (Leeds), Messrs. C. C. Hodges (Hexham), J. V. Gregory, Geo. Peile (Shotley Bridge), J. R. Ford, Colonel Young, Messrs. E. T. Tyson (Maryport), T. T. Clarke (North Shields), Oliver Heslop (Corbridge), and others.

Before leaving Mr. Buddle's house Dr. Bruce introduced to the party Mr. Mackinlay, who, with himself, was one of the pilgrims of 1849. He mentioned incidentally the history of the famous Wallsend Colliery, the first operations at which were unsuccessful, and the place was sold in consequence for a very cheap price to the Messrs. Russell, who deepened the shaft and won the world-famed Wallsend coal, which long brought in its owners a profit of £1,000 a week. All that was got by the original owners was a piece of Samian ware, now in the castle. Threading the new streets the course was followed to the back of Carville Hall, where the line of the Fosse became strongly marked by a chain of ponds which have been formed in its bed.

At

At Stotes Houses the Chief Expounder stopped to explain that not long ago in erecting the house here on the west side the remains of the WALL were come upon. There was something like a square tower or castle in it, and one came to the conclusion that there had been here a turret. Mile castles were 50 to 56 feet square, and there were between these castles turrets, and he called them stone sentry boxes. They were usually 12 feet square in the interior, with walls about 3 feet thick. They could thus see how rapidly communication could be made along the line of the WALL. At Walker East Farm the road crossed to the north side of the Fosse, and Dr. Hodgkin pointed out Roman stones which had been used in the outbuildings. Thus far the faint line indicating the Fosse, had been followed, and here and there indications of the core of the WALL itself had been come upon, indications of an "encouraging" nature, as the Chief Pilgrim says. The rise up to Byker Bank was now followed, and the curious fence which shuts in the Fosse as the hill arises was pointed out. The Pilgrims now entered the city of Newcastle. In the High Street at Byker the bugle sounded a halt, and Dr. Bruce described the course of the WALL through Newcastle, by way of the Wall Knoll and Pandon to the station of PONS ÆLII. At the end of Ouseburn Bridge the Chief Expounder left the pilgrims. Mr. C. J. Spence then guided the party down the steep bank to the Ouseburn. Crossing the stream a halt was made at the ascent of Stepney Bank, on the south side of which an indication of the Fosse was observed. The route then lay by Elwick's Lonnin, Richmond Street, Gibson Street, and the New Road, to Wall Knoll, where the course of the ROMAN WALL is supposed to have passed down into Pandon. Threading the labyrinths of Stockbridge, the way lay up Silver Street, the steep ascent of which was gained by the large party of nineteenth century pilgrims to the no small astonishment of the crowding inhabitants, who looked wonderingly as they passed up Pilgrim Street, and disappeared in the turn at the Low Bridge. Passing along Dean Street, the churchyard of St. Nicholas was entered, where Mr. C. C. Hodges pointed out a newly discovered mediæval grave cover. After an inspection of the Blackgate Museum and the collection of more than 200 Roman inscribed and sculptured stones, many of which Dr. Bruce described, the pilgrims adjourned to their well-earned dinner in the Great Hall of the Old Castle.

The dinner was held in the large hall of the Castle. The Right Hon. the Earl of Ravensworth occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by Professor Hulsebos, Utrecht; Rev. Dr. Bruce, Mr. R. Blair (hon. sec. Newcastle Antiquarian Society), Rev. W. Bramley Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. Penrith; and on the left by
Mr.

Mr. C. J. Bates, Professor Clark, Cambridge; Mr. Tyson, Maryport; and Dr. Barkus, Newcastle; and amongst the general company present were Colonel Young, Mr. and Mr. J. R. Ford, Leeds; Mr. H. A. Adamson, North Shields; Mr. Irving, Newcastle; Mr. J. M. Moore, South Shields; Mr. T. T. Clarke, North Shields; Mr. F. Waddington, Gateshead; Mr. W. N. Strangeways, Newcastle; Mr. T. V. Gregory, Newcastle; Mr. R. O. Heslop, Corbridge; Mr. S. B. Burton; Mr. W. L. S. Charlton, Tynemouth; Mr. George Adie; Mr. W. Norman, Newcastle; Mr. T. Marshall; Mr. Svendsen, Newcastle; Mr. Dixon; Mr. C. C. Hodges, Hexham; Miss Julia Boyd, Moor House, Durham; Mr. J. H. Nicholson; and Mr. Mackinlay, Glasgow, who, with the exception of Dr. Bruce, was the only gentleman present who took part in the pilgrimage of 1849.

During dinner a choir of ladies and gentlemen, conducted by Mr. C. Harrison, jun., sang a selection of glees and madrigals, and Mr. Mowatt played selections on the Northumberland pipes. The *menu* card was appropriately designed by Mr. C. T. Spence.

The health of Her Majesty having been drunk, the CHAIRMAN gave "The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society." He said it devolved upon him, as president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, to bid to their friends in Cumberland and Westmorland a right loyal welcome, and he might couple with that their guests who had done them the honour as strangers to dine at their humble board. In bidding them a hearty welcome to that ancient and historic hall, he was reminded of a very interesting circumstance. It was now 37 years ago since a band of pilgrims assembled in Newcastle to visit the line of the ROMAN WALL. It was a rather remarkable circumstance that there were but two present amongst them that night who were present on that occasion—Dr. Bruce and Mr. Mackinlay. But, there was one matter of peculiar congratulation, and it was his pleasure and duty to congratulate them upon having obtained, after a lapse of 37 years, the same trusted pilot—(cheers)—who conducted that pilgrimage in 1849. Dr. Bruce had spent the greater portion of his valuable, useful, and intellectual life in the study of antiquities, and there was hardly a stone—let alone stations, mile castles, and turrets—in the WALL which his excellent friend did not know, and to which he was not able to call their attention. He congratulated them upon having obtained the service of so excellent a pilot. He had spoken of that place as an ancient historic hall, and he would like to recall to their recollection at least one remarkable incident that occurred within its walls. In 1293, he thought it was, John Baliol, who claimed to be the Scottish King, paid homage to Edward I. within the very walls where they
were

were assembled, and it was curious to recall how baseless and how little reliable were those acts of homage in those days. It so happened that in three short years that hollow homage received a very remarkable *finale*, for in 1296, he thought it was, Baliol broke faith with the sovereign to whom he had paid homage. The sovereign marched upon Berwick, and many of them would probably remember the well-known words of the veteran warrior king, "If you do not come to us, we shall have to come to you." That was followed by the fall of Baliol, his imprisonment, and death, in that very year. He merely recalled these interesting historical reminiscences to justify the remark that he had made, that the place wherein they were assembled was an ancient historic hall. He hoped and believed, under the guidance of their trusted president, there was much enjoyment in store for them during the next few days. Under the wisdom and guidance of Dr. Bruce they would learn first of all the truth of Solomon's great saying "There is nothing new under the sun." They would learn to know that there had been engineers, many, many years ago, whose feats and performances had probably never been equalled and he doubted whether they would be ever equalled even by the greatest student of engineering science of the present day. They would find masses of stone raised upon the highest points, and when they took into consideration the age in which the Romans lived, and the implements at their disposal, when they saw courses of masonry as perfect as the world could exhibit, when they found the WALL cemented with a cement that was so hard that it actually formed part and parcel of the stone itself, and when they took into account the age in which they lived and their object in view, he ventured to say that the world had never produced a finer strategic work for the purposes for which it was intended. He had ventured to express his own feelings, and when they returned from the Solway they would no doubt largely participate in those feelings themselves. He bade again, on behalf of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, a hearty welcome to those strangers who were present. (Cheers).

Dr. BRUCE said that as the oldest vice-president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries present, it devolved upon him to thank Earl Ravensworth for the kind terms in which he had spoken of them. The study of antiquity was in reality the study of man. They learnt much from one another; and by viewing the actions of our predecessors and the result of these actions, they learnt, if they were wise enough to do so, how to demean themselves. This was the great object of their archæological societies. The history of this great empire for nearly four hundred years had to be dug out of the earth by the action of the spade and pick axe, and were it not for such societies

societies as the one which assembled at this place from time to time, these documents and valuable historic records inscribed by the men who made the history of those days would to a large extent be lost. They would learn, he was pretty well sure, many valuable lessons in the course of their journey, and they would remember for many a long day their pilgrimage along the ROMAN WALL of the year 1886.

Mr. E. T. TYSON (Maryport) responded on behalf of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society.

Mr. H. A. ADAMSON (North Shields), proposed "The Strangers."

Professor HULSEBOS (Utrecht), in a most appropriate speech, thanked them for allowing him, as a foreigner, to accompany them on their pilgrimage. He wished to be allowed to present them with a memento. He came from a town which that week had been commemorating a very happy event—the 250th birthday of one of their universities. Their Government had ordered a medal to be struck on the occasion, and he wished to be allowed to present to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries one of these medals.—Professor Hulsebos then handed to the right hon. chairman the medal, which was appropriately designed.

Professor CLARK (Cambridge) also thanked them for the kind manner in which they had been entertained.

Mr. MACKINLAY (Glasgow) also responded.

Other toasts followed.

MONDAY, JUNE 28th. PROGRAMME OF THIS DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Leave Castle at 10 a.m. for CONDERCUM, Benwell. Condercum House (Col. Dyer's); *Sacellum*, with two Roman altars *in situ*, and S.E. angle of ramparts. Benwell House (Mr. Mulcaster's); See Ramparts, and Antiquities in house. (*See Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, ii. p. 39.)

Leave Benwell at 11. Denton Hall (Mr. Hoyle's):—Fine old Elizabethan house, formerly residence of Mrs. Montague; Dr. Johnson's Walk; Roman inscribed Stones; Ancient British Canoe, &c. (*See Proceedings*, ii. p. 42).

Leave Denton at 11-30. Heddon-on-the-Wall:—Observe fine piece of Wall, in which circular chamber, and lines of Vallum, before reaching village. Notice Norman Church. (*See Proceedings*, ii. p. 46).

Leave Heddon at 12-45. VINDOBALA, Rudchester (Mr. James's):—Ancient fireplace in Drawing Room; "Giant's Grave," Remains of Station.

Leave Rudchester at 1-30. "Iron Sign," formerly an inn, on S. side of the road; notice 3 Roman inscriptions in Wall next road.

Arrive at the Temperance Hotel (Mr. Hindmarch's) Harlow Hill, at 2, where luncheon may be partaken of while the horses are being fed.

Leave Harlow Hill at 2-45. Works of Wall at Down Hill very fine: notice how the Vallum turns to avoid hill; Halton Castle (Lady Blackett's) and Church; HUNNUM, Halton Chesters. Mr. Bates will act as guide to Halton Castle.

Leave HUNNUM at 4-30. Hill Head; modern church of St. Oswald, site of battle

battle of Heavenfield; "Written Rock," on Fallowfield Fell; Turret at Brunton, and fine piece of wall.

Arrive at Chollerford about 6-30. Dinner at the Chollerford Inn (Mr. Black's) at 7. At 8-30 visit Abutment of Roman Bridge.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance, at Chollerford, 7s. 6d.

The following were amongst the pilgrims who on this day assembled at the Castle and began in earnest their long march for the western sea, viz:—The Revs. Canon Weston, Crosby Ravensworth; J. L. Low, Whittonstall; A. Gooderham, Newcastle; and H. J. Richmond, Sherburn; Miss E. Mitton, Sherburn Hospital; Messrs. Deakin, Ellerton; T. Goffey, Liverpool; Y. P. Gibson, and C. C. Hodges, Hexham; R. C. Hedley, Cheviott, Corbridge; C. Fortey, Ludlow; F. Abell, Sydenham; Mr. and the Misses Dotchin, Newcastle; Dr. A. Wilkinson, Tynemouth; The Revs. Dr. Bruce, W. Bramley Moor, and J. B. Boyle; Dr. Hulsebos, Dr. Barkus, Professor Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Miss Boyd, Messrs. Carr, Mackinlay, Tweddell, Strangeways, Heslop, Waddington, Knowles, Irving, Carrick, Tyson, Charlton. W. E. Adams, and Blair, (Pilgrimage Sec).

Of PONS ÆLII itself there is little evidence. "The grave of PONS ÆLII," says the Rev. John Hodgson, "lies to the south of St. Nicholas' Church." Whatever may have been its exact site, the great Roman works, like the pilgrims, began in earnest from this point. Resting on the river at Wallsend, the WALL and the Fosse came on forthright to Newcastle, where they rested again upon the river, but on a much stronger position than at Wallsend, and from the station of PONS ÆLII westward the works consist not only of a stone wall and ditch, or fosse, to the north, but have the accompaniment of the very marvellous series of earthworks to strengthen their southern face. There is another ditch—the Agger—having on the south of it two mounds of earth, and on the north a higher and broader mound. These mounds are the *valli*—*vallus* is a pike—and *vallum* a row of pikes, or palisade. It is necessary to bear this in mind, in order to understand the character of these military works. Thus we have the WALL on the north face, and the Vallum on the south face throughout, each line covering the military road, which ran between the two. It is noteworthy that the Vallum has survived the WALL in many places, because the more valuable stone led to a wholesale demolition of the WALL for road and building material; and hence the first point to be looked for is an indication of the Vallum. The pilgrims left the Castle in three brakes at 10.30, and came upon the first track of their quest in the lines of Vallum near the Workhouse on Westgate Hill. Their first stop was at Condercum House, the residence of Colonel Dyer, where

where Dr. Bruce pointed out the unique *Sacellum*, with two altars (Nos. 20 and 21 *Lap. Sep*). set on the exact site which they had originally occupied in the ancient temple. The station of CONDERCUM, Dr. Bruce explained, was occupied by a regiment of the Asturians, people of the north of Spain. Suburban villas were usually planted on the sunny southern slopes outside the crowded station. Thus we see the little temple planted here, and here, too, would probably be situated the house of the general in command. The altars here were to a god unknown before to mythology, *Anociticus* and to *Antenociticus*. Roman altars were always broken. He said that when the Caledonians came down and found no Roman heads left to break they broke the altars. The pilgrims were next received at Benwell House by Mr. J. P. Mulcaster, who showed the party many relics found on the spot, and kindly set out light refreshment for the party. At Denton Burn the first bit of actual WALL was seen, and Denton Hall was reached at noon. The pilgrims were received by Mr. Hoyle, who conducted them over the house, and showed the ancient British canoe in his possession and one or two inscribed stones. Its long association with the old Northumberland families of Widdrington, Errington, and Rogers, and its interest as the house of Mrs. Montague who here entertained Sir Joshua Reynolds, Beattie, Garrick, and the great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson, make it a place of some interest. After inspecting Dr. Johnson's Walk, the party were hurried on, and in a brief halt at Walbottle Dean House, Dr. Bruce called attention to the gateway of a Mile Castle, the first on the WALL hitherto. On the approach to Heddon-on-the-Wall the pilgrims were met by Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader Bates, and conducted by them over the fields, where the WALL is seen on its south face to a height of six courses. Rutchester was reached at half-past one, and the pilgrims were very kindly conducted over the house of Mr. C. James, where a mediæval fireplace was shown, in which there have been recently placed a centurial stone from the station, and two un-inscribed Roman altars. Owing to their proximity to the fire there is a fear the heat may eventually destroy them. There are also one or two inscribed stones in the walls of the out buildings. After examining "the giant's grave," a huge cistern hewn out of the solid rock, the station itself was examined—the ancient VINDOBALA of which there are few traces left. Some slight excavations recently made in the field north of the road here have revealed foundations, probably those of buildings built up against the east wall of the station. Shortly after leaving VINDOBALA the pilgrims examined several inscriptions built in the wall of the 'Iron Sign' next the road. The development of the lines of fortification became more and more apparent

apparent as the pilgrims progressed, and from this point to Harlow Hill the Fosse became a constant companion on the right hand of the travellers, whilst on their left the distinctive lines of the Vallum could be almost continuously traced. At the approach to Harlow Hill they were seen to diverge to the south and skirt the hill at a much lower level than the WALL. At Harlow Hill the pilgrims were met by Mr. William Bell, who had most kindly excavated portions of the WALL on the east of the village for the pilgrimage. A halt for lunch was here made, and after half an hour's rest the pilgrims moved westward once more at 2.50 p.m. At Down Hill the Vallum, in its sudden shear to the south, was pointed out by Dr. Bruce as being palpably a defence here against a southern enemy, whilst the WALL on the higher crest faced the northern foe. The pilgrims, at the station of HUNNUM, were joined by the Earl of Ravensworth. Like pilgrim bands of old, they had hitherto been receiving accessions of numbers all along the route, and amongst these were Mrs. Fenwick, Bywell; Miss Allgood, Hermitage; Mr. R. L. Allgood, Nunwick; Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Heddon; Mr. Rose Fuller, Riding Mill; Mr. William Bell, Harlow Hill; Miss McLeod, Edinburgh; Mr. Lee, Stocksfield; Mr. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr. Edward Harbin Bates, Heddon, &c.

Halton Castle was examined under the guidance of Mr. C. J. Bates, and the interior was inspected by the kind permission of Lady Blackett. Mr. Bates read a paper on the castle on the evening of June 30, which is printed in the Proceedings of the Newcastle Society. Dr. Bruce called attention to several Roman sculptured stones, portions probably of tombstones, that had been built into the wall of the garden and out offices. Shortly after leaving the Roman station the highest point of the day's journey was reached, and the line of the WALL revealed a view, near Stanley plantation, of the widest reach. Over 800 feet above the sea level had been attained, and the wide range of the Roman line of defence was well seen. Here Fosse and Vallum on either side seem as clear cut as if just left by the spade of the sapper. At St. Oswald's Hill Head a pause was made to look at the centurial stone in the house front, and also the church, and the scene of the battle of Heaven field. At Brunton the pilgrims passed into the fields, where the WALL was found in a very complete state, and the recently excavated Turret was seen. Although Turrets existed between each mile castle, yet this is the first one met with. Its rare occurrence made it a noteworthy object of interest. Following down the fields, the North Tyne was at length reached, and here the most remarkable feature on the whole line of the WALL—"the eastern abutment of the bridge over the Tyne"—was described by Dr. Bruce, and

and after some remarks by Mr. Sheriton Holmes,* the pilgrims reached the inn at Chollerford, at seven o'clock, and the second day's Pilgrimage ended. A dispersal of the party took place, as the accommodation of Chollerford was insufficient for so large a number. Many of the pilgrims went on to Hexham, some even to Newcastle, to pass the night.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29TH.

Breakfast at 9. At 10 visit Roman Station of CILURNUM, and antiquities at Chesters.

Leave Chesters at 11-30. Notice WALL on ascending bank; lines of Vallum in field on left hand; Tower Tave built on Roman stones on right hand; Mile Castle; fine sketch of WALL, and Turret (14 courses high) on Limestone Bank N. of road; Fosse of Vallum finely shown on left hand; Mile Castle at summit of bank, observe Roman Road approaching and leaving; Fosses of WALL and Vallum cut through basalt.

Leave top of Limestone Bank at 12-45. PROCOLITIA, Carrawburgh; Roman Station; Coventina's Well. Pass Carraw, formerly a summer residence of the priors of Hexham.

After passing the 27th milestone leave the road and ascend hill to Sewingshield's; Walk along the line of the Wall to BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.

Leave BORCOVICUS at 3-45; Housesteads Mile Castle; Hot Bank; Notice Crag Lough, and Wall on Crag above.

Reach VINDOLANA (Chesterholm) at 5. Roman Station; Milestone; Inscriptions, &c. Leave at 5-30 for Bardon Mill Station, where train at 6-9 to Gilsland.

Dinner at the Shaws Hotel at 7.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance 8s. 6d. per head.

At 9-45 in the morning the bugle sounded the assembly, and The Chesters, the largest station but one on the line of the WALL, was made for. Here the pilgrims were met by Dr. Bruce and conducted through the grounds of Mr. John Clayton, vice-president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, "proprietor of the stations of CILURNUM, PROCOLITIA, BORCOVICUS, VINDOLANA, and MAGNA—a gentleman," as Dr. Bruce adds, "to whom, more than any other, the antiquary is indebted for the preservation and skilful display of the best remnants of the Imperial power in Britain." More has been done in the way of excavations here than at any other point along the line of the WALL, and in consequence, an examination of this station is calculated to afford a more adequate idea than any other place of the arrangements of a Roman military city in the north of Britain. The examination of the remains, as conducted by the ever-vigorous *Cicerone*, brought the pilgrims face to face with the old Roman dwellers

* See his paper on the Bridge, *Proc. Soc. Ant. N.* Vol. ii, p. 178.

who

who have left such stupenduous *vestigia* behind them. The toil of each day, so far from having told upon the strength or enthusiasm of the venerable "guide, philosopher, and friend," Dr. Bruce, seemed to have added to his vigour. He climbed ladders, scaled walls, and delighted his followers at every turn with touches of quaint humour, which, thrown into his discourse, kept his audience in constant good spirits. The west gateway was first examined. The principal gateways of every station seem to have been constructed upon the same plan. Each gateway had two portals, divided from each other by a wall; by the side of each portal was a guard chamber. In several cases the pivot holes in which the gates moved, and the centre stones against which they closed, still remain.

The gateways, it was noticed, are constructed of more massive masonry than the ramparts themselves, or indeed than any other part of the station. Passing along the south wall, the party moved down the hillside towards the Roman bridge over the North Tyne, for the purpose of examining an interesting group of buildings which have recently been excavated near the river. Dr. Bruce explained that these buildings had most probably been public baths, and pointed out the many arrangements for the supply of water to various parts, which led to this conclusion. A suggestion was made that the remarkable arcade, or series of recesses in the west wall of one of the rooms, had been constructed to receive the clothes of the bathers. Another interesting portion of these suburban buildings is a room of which one side is semicircular, resembling the apse of a church. This room has a window, the sill and sides of which remain, and it was said that with the exception of that at the Roman station at South Shields, this was the only evidence of a window in any building of Roman date in Britain.* Leaving the suburban buildings, the pilgrims returned to the station itself, and, after examining the remainder of the ramparts, turned their attention to some of the interior buildings. The structure which deservedly received the largest degree of attention was the Forum. Here Dr. Bruce drew attention to the open court or market in which the less perishable wares were offered for sale, and to the covered market intended for wares of a more perishable character. The worn threshold, over which the carrier's cart had often passed, was also noticed. South of the market hall are three large chambers. The central chamber was said to have been the *aerarium* of the station, the place where the treasure chest was deposited. The side chambers were the *curiae* where justice was dispensed. At some period subsequent to the original

* There are several window sills in the Roman Villa at Ravenglass.

erection

erection of these portions of the station, a curious arrangement had been introduced which excited considerable curiosity. To secure greater safety to the treasure chest, there was constructed for its reception, a crypt which occupies part of the original treasure chamber and of the adjoining court. Into this crypt, which is irregularly barrel vaulted, many of the pilgrims descended. Leaving the station, the party moved round to the front of Mr. Clayton's house, in the portion of which a large number of altars and other Roman stones are preserved. The most important of these were briefly explained by Dr. Bruce. From the mansion the pilgrims passed to the "Antiquity House" where again a most interesting collection of Roman stones and remains of various kinds have found safe keeping. Several of the party were rowed across the river, a little below the station, to inspect a rock which had apparently fallen from the cliffs above, and on which is an inscription. The westward journey recommenced at 11-50.

Up to this point only three pilgrims—Messrs. C. C. Hodges, Charlton, and Abell—had walked the whole distance, but now the number of pedestrians was largely reinforced, and the pilgrimage became a long straggling line of a highly picturesque kind. In ascending to Walwick the road runs upon the WALL, and the stones of the latter may be seen at frequent intervals imbedded in the surface of the latter. Presently a curious cottage was passed a little to the right of the road, of which the northern gable is battlemented. It is known as Tower Taye, and is built entirely of Roman stone from the WALL.

The weather was very fine, and the views obtained in ascending the long climb to the top of the Limestone Bank enabled the pilgrims in their progress to realise the beauty of this "north country" in its most charming aspect. Chipchase, Gunnerton, the escarpments of Wanney Crag, and the far northerly range from Cheviot to the Carter were spread out like a glorious map, flecked with passing cloud shadows. Traversing this was the trackway of the Roman Watling Street, a bright line in the sunshine. To the south and south-west, the prospect away beyond the Allen and the wilderness of the Pennine hills was equally glorious. In following the rise, the first long stretch of the WALL, standing many courses high, was followed by the pilgrims through the fields to the north. At the summit the outflow of basalt, which barred the track of the Roman engineer, was pointed out by the chief pilgrim as one of our greatest monuments of the courage and determination of the conqueror. Huge blocks of basalt are here thrown out of the fosse and lie where the labourers threw them down. One piece of basaltic rock in particular, now broken by the action of frost into three pieces, was said to have weighed

weighed not less than 13 tons. In the fosse of the WALL the very process is seen as it was arrested in its process. The station of CARRAWBURGH or PROCOLITIA, with its bold south-western escarpment, was briefly described by the expounder. A well, situated a little to the west, attracted great interest. When rediscovered a few years ago, it was found to contain a large number of sculptured stones and altars, vases, rings, *fibulæ*, intaglios, and an enormous number of coins. It was surrounded by a temple and was dedicated to Coven-tina, a goddess unknown in classical mythology. The westward journey to Sewingshields was begun at 1-40 p.m. At Sewingshields Mrs. Thompson kindly furnished an acceptable supply of milk to the thirsty pilgrims, who now followed along the giddy basaltic ridge of the crags and saw the wilderness and the solitary field which bounds the wide view to the north. BORCOVICUS was reached at 3-30, and here further accessions were made to the pilgrimage. Among these were Mr. and Miss Cropper, Eller Green, Kendal; Miss Goodwin, Rose Castle; Mrs. Thompson, Sewingshields; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ferguson, Ravenside, Carlisle; and the Misses Clayton.

Dr. Bruce described the details of this city in the wilderness, its gateways, barracks and splendid masonry. "The station" he said "was naturally defended on three sides, the western was its weakest point. Its ramparts, notwithstanding the lapse of many centuries were standing to the height of eight or ten feet. Its gateways were developed. The rustic masonry of its northern gateway was remarkable for its strength and grandeur. One of the portals of the eastern gateway had been walled up in Roman times; in the floor of the other the ruts formed by the passage of Roman chariots in and out of this great military city were distinctly visible. The width of the ruts was precisely the same as the width of the ruts in the streets of Pompeii, and this was exactly the same as that of the gauge of our English railways. The western gateway is in a wonderful state of preservation, and its northern guard chamber only wants a roof in order to make it, in a measure, habitable. Some moss trooper, in the middle ages, has evidently made use of portions of the southern gateway for the habitation of himself and his cattle. To the south of this gateway there was found a while ago, buried a little beneath the surface of the earth, a gold pendant for a lady's ear, a gold signet ring suited to a gentleman's wear, and a large brass coin of Commodus of the year 181." Now Dion Cassius informs us "that Commodus was engaged in several wars with the barbarians. For some of the nations within that island having passed over the WALL which divided them from the Roman stations, killed a certain commander with his soldiers." We can conceive that the Roman tribune,
having

having the gold ring on his finger, was, with his lady wearing the elegant pendants in her ears, fleeing out of the southern gateway, when they were knocked down by the enemy. The coin, which is as fresh as when it came from the mint and which was probably upon the person of one of them, gives us the date. The great streets of the station were pointed out, and attention called to the numerous barrack rooms within its walls which had already received the attention of the excavator. An amphitheatre for the amusement of the garrison exists on the eastern side of the station, north of the WALL, and a gateway, duly protected by guard chambers, leads through the WALL to it. These interesting features were duly noticed. The station has a southern aspect, and extensive foundations of suburban dwellings on its eastern, southern, and western sides cover the slope on which it stands. The bubbling wells, which supplied the troops with excellent water were pointed out. With regret the pilgrims left this interesting locality and wended their way to the fields that were yet before them.

Walking along the cliffs Dr. Bruce called the attention of the party to the heath covered hill to the south of them, known in the district the name of Barcombe or Borcombe. No doubt it gave name to the station of BORCOVICUS. This hill chiefly consists of excellent free stone which had been largely wrought by the Romans. In the cleft of one of the old quarries there was found not many years ago, a bronze skiff-shaped vessel or purse, adapted for wearing on the arm, which contains 65 coins, three of which were of gold, the rest of silver. The latest of these coins belong to the early part of Hadrian's reign. This circumstance seems to lend strength to the theory that Hadrian was the builder of the WALL. The whole history of this "find" is curious* but is too long for insertion here. The route was continued past the fine Mile Castle, and up and down the long ridge, where the WALL stands in its entire thickness for a great distance, past Cuddy's Crag to the Hot Bank. Broomlee, Greenlee, and Crag Loughs were here seen to great advantage from this point. At Mr. Armstrong's house a record of visitors to the WALL is kept, and here each pilgrim filed in and signed the book. Here the route was changed, and the WALL was left. The pilgrimage moved south, upon Chesterholm, the ancient VINDOLANA, which was hastily examined on the way down to Bardon Mill Station, where the pilgrims arrived at six o'clock, and proceeded to their quarters for the night at Shaw's Hotel, Gilsland,

* See paper by Mr. Clayton on the "find" *Arch. Ael.* (N.S.) iii., p. 260, see also p. 258.

where

where dinner was served served at 7.30. The chair was occupied by Dr. Bruce. He was supported on the right by Mr. Cropper (Kendal), Miss Goodwin, Canon Weston, and Miss Cropper; and on the left by Dr. Hulsebos, Professor Clark, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. R. Blair (hon. sec). The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Sheriton Holmes. After dinner two papers on the wall and the pilgrimage were read by the Rev. Bramley Moore. Dr. Bruce gave a brief account of the origin of the pilgrimage of 1849. Votes of thanks were proposed by the Rev. J. Low and Dr. Mackinlay.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30TH.

Breakfast at 9-30. Train from Gilsland Station at 10-21 to Haltwhistle (10-35). Church, Castle Hill, Peles, &c.

Reach Hot Bank at 12. WALL at Steel Rig; Castle Nick Castellum; notice Crag, Greenlee, and Broomlee Loughs; descending by the Cats' Stairs, view Peel Crag from its base, then traverse Winshields Crag, where the WALL attains its highest elevation, 1,230 feet above the sea; Crawfields Mile Castle Burnhead; AESICA (Great Chesters); Roman Inscriptions at Allerlee; Walltown Crag; Walltown, formerly residence of the brother of Bishop Ridley; "The King's Well;" Nine Nicks of Thirlwall; Remains of Turrets, &c.

MAGNA (Caervoran). Roman Inscriptions and sculptured stones, &c.

Reach Thirlwall Castle at 5. Mr. Bates will describe the ruin.

Arrive at the Poltross (the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland) at 6 p.m.

Before coming to the Poltross, the Gap, or weak place in the WALL, between the basaltic and red sandstone ranges, will be pointed out, and the reinforcing camps at Glenwheltleazes, Chapelrigg (or Cleugh), Crooks, Thorp, and Willowford will be indicated by Red and White flags. Two of these camps have (rather had) the straight traverse in front of their gates, and the semicircular flexure of the rampart opposite thereto, attributed to the Ninth Legion.

Passage of the Stane-Gate or Carel-Gate (White flags) across the Poltross; notice the side walls and piers of the bridge; excavations at the King's Stables. Jew pedlar dug up here. The Wall in the vicarage garden; centurial stones. Take, on foot, cart road in north ditch to Willowford Farm (*Pilgrims are requested to keep to the road*), where the WALL can be seen down to the river Irthing, capped by ruins of one of the bridge piers (Red Flag). A Red Flag will mark the end of the WALL, on the high cliff over the Irthing.

OVER DENTON CHURCH (time permitting). Built of Roman stones. Note the tombs of Margaret Teasdale [Tip Mumps] and her relatives. The old vicarage.

The members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle will, after dinner transact any business of a formal nature.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance, 8s. 6d.

N.B. Where coloured flags are seen *en route*, RED represents the line of the WALL; OLIVE (and not Yellow as stated by mistake), the VALLUM. WHITE, Roman roads; and RED and WHITE, Roman and other CAMPS.

On

On Wednesday the pilgrims returned from Gilsland at 10-21 to take up the WALL at the point left on the previous day. Arrived at Haltwhistle a stop was made to examine the church, which was described by the Rev. J. R. Boyle. Attention was directed to its chancel (of the 12th century), with fine triplet, characteristic of the example shown in St. Edmund's, Gateshead. In the nave, which is of the 13th century, the capitals exhibit the incoming of the decorated style. The arcade shafts and piers show the persistency of the early English style. A 15th century lowside window is inserted in the chancel. Four interesting grave covers within the communion rails were pointed out, and to one of them attention was called, as being the tomb of a pilgrim, whose staff and scrip are shown. Standing against the south wall of the chancel, is the tombstone, six feet long, of John Ridley of Walltown (brother of the bishop), with a long inscription in verse, beneath two shields, commencing: IHON REDLE | THAT SUM | TIM DID BE | THEN: LARD OF THE WAL-
TON | GON IS HE OUT OF THE VAL OF MESRE | HIS
BONS LIES UNDER THES STON; and ending: AL FRIENDS
MAY BE GLAD TO HERE | WHEN HES SOUL FROM PAEN
DID GO | OUT OF THES WORLD AS DOETH APPER | IN
THE YEER OF OUR LARD | A 1562. The Pele towers were hastily examined, and carriages were taken for the WALL, which was reached at 12-50. The additional pilgrims who joined the party included the Rev. Canon Franklin, Newcastle; Mr. J. M. Moore, South Shields; Mr. Sydney Simmons, Illawarra, London; Rev. J. Brunskill, Threlkeld Rectory, Keswick; Rev. J. Greenwood, Rector of Uldale; Mr. F. Carrick, Upperby; Rev. T. Lees, Wreay, Mr. J. B. Simpson, Hedgefield House, &c.

Above Crag Lough a fresh breeze tempered the sultry day, but a haze hid the further view of the country from the higher ridges. At Steel Rig a fine example of the grouting of the Wall was pointed out by Dr. Bruce, the liberal use of liquid mortar in filling up the core of the WALL being well shown at this point. Castle Nick, with the gap guarded by a strong *castellum*, was presently come upon. Here, said Dr. Bruce, was found the important slab of Hadrian, preserved in the Black Gate Museum. From the apparently useless situation of the northern gateway, the prevalence of "red tape," even in Roman times, was suggested. A descent of the Cat's Stairs formed an amusing interlude in the progress, and gave an opportunity of closer examination of the basaltic escarpment along which the pilgrims had travelled thus far. From this point the route lay below the crags, the *talus* of which afforded the botanist pilgrims a favourable study of the plants which luxuriate in the crevices of the volcanic rocks.

In

In the gap to the west of Peel Crag the WALL is shown retreating from its line, forming what the expounder called a *cul-de-sac*—a veritable trap to catch the Caledonian. Winshields Crag, 1,230 feet above the sea, was reached at 2-15. This marks the highest point of the WALL, and the glorious panorama which it affords was found to be obscured by the gathering haze. A halt of five minutes for luncheon was here sounded, and the pilgrimage was again reinforced by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence. Onwards, as our expounder says, we have the WALL “in an encouraging state,” as far as the Mile Castle at Shield on the Wall, which, in nautical phrase, was “made” by the pilgrims at 2-50. Bogle Hole and Caw Gap follow after heavy alternation of clambering and descent. Looking back from Cawfields Mile Castle the saw-toothed ridge of crags presented a most picturesque appearance. The difficulties of the pedestrians had thrown the pilgrimage into a long straggling line, which extended back for some miles in length, and looked the very ideal of a pilgrimage. Great Chesters (AESICA) was reached at 3-40. The aqueduct on the north, and the other features of the Station were pointed out by Dr. Bruce. After passing the farm house of Allertee, in the front, of which are two inscriptions, one of them “the century of Maridus,” the more vigorous of the pilgrims here prepared, under the guidance of Mr. R. Blair, to ascend the high ridge of the familiar Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. Walltown was reached by the advanced party at 4-30. The tree oasis of this sheltered nook was a welcome sight after the craggy path. A little to the north-west of the farmhouse is the site of the ‘tower,’ formerly the residence of John Ridley, whose tombstone was noticed in the morning, in Haltwhistle Church. Here the pilgrims drank by the way at the ‘King’s Well,’ so called from the tradition that King Egbert or Edwin was baptized in it by Paulinus. The wild *chives* growing in the crack fissures of the basalt were not forgotten, and the culinary tastes of the conquerors were discussed by curious pilgrims. On the WALL, at the summit of one of the peaks between Walltown and the station of MAGNA, a turret, just excavated under the direction of Mr. Lamb, was examined. A great quantity of bones, iron, pottery, &c., were exposed, as well as a fine bronze buckle. The structure presents the same characteristics as the hitherto discovered watch towers—or, as Dr. Bruce calls them, “stone sentry boxes.” The station of Caervoran (MAGNA) was reached at 5-50. Its situation out of the line of the WALL, and almost obliterated site, were noted, and also several inscribed and sculptured stones, among them being two altars, one dedicated to the god *Mars Belatucader*; the other, by a standard bearer of the second cohorts of
Dalmatians

Dalmatians, to the holy god *Veteris*. This station has been recently purchased by Mr. John Clayton, and excavations on the northern and eastern ramparts have already been commenced. Shortly after 6 p.m. Thirlwall Castle was arrived at, and here Mr. C. J. Bates described the characteristic features of this mediæval fortress, which is built entirely of stones taken from the WALL.

The pilgrimage, so far, had been in the hands of the Eastern Society, but at the Poltross Burn the boundary of Cumberland was reached, and the work which had hitherto devolved upon the hon. secretary of the Newcastle Society was taken up by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. Here the formal meeting of the eastern and western pilgrims took place, when Mr. Ferguson explained the nature of the arrangements made by his society. These were found to be of the most complete kind. All the important military works were indicated by coloured flags, red representing the WALL itself, olive flags the Vallum, white the Roman roads, red and white the Roman and other camps. Flags of the last colours fluttered over the fields to the south of Gilsland Station, showing the reinforcing camps, which are here found to the south of the line of the WALL. The great gap here between the basaltic and red sandstone ranges has been a vulnerable point in the works, as is evidenced by the elaborate series of subsidiary forts at Chapelrigg, Glenwheltleazes, Crooks, Thorp, and Willowford. Excavations at the Poltross Burn,* carried out by the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, lay bare the military way, which here crossed the stream. It is found to approach the stream by a deep cutting which has been walled with ashlar on both the east and west sides. The "Stane-gate" itself, Mr. Ferguson explained, would pass the stream by means of a wooden platform. On the western site of the Poltross, excavations had been made in the site known as the "King's Stables." A human skeleton was unearthed during the process. This is alleged to have a probable connection with the legend of Mump's Ha' and the murder of the Jew Pedlar, whose walking ghost became a trouble to Tib Mumps. Mr. Ferguson explained that the excavation gave promise of being much more important than had been at first supposed, and showed probable remains of a fort to guard the bridge across the Poltross. The important remains of the WALL in the garden of the Rev. A. Wright, the Vicar, were next examined, together with the two centurial inscriptions, milestones &c. which have been found in the course of recent

* Reports on these excavations will be prepared by the Cumberland and Westmorland Society.

excavations,

excavations, and also the two Roman altars from Over Denton Church, where they formed steps to the altar. Owing to the stones having been used at some period for sharpening weapons on, almost the only trace of the inscription remaining on one of these is the dedication to Jupiter (I. O. M.); on the other the inscription is completely obliterated.

The pilgrims then went on to the 'Shaws Hotel,' where dinner was served at 8 o'clock, Dr. Bruce being again in the chair. The evening coincided with the date of the monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and some business was transacted. It was unanimously agreed that the honorary membership of the society be conferred upon Miss Goodwin, Rose Castle; Dr. Hulsebos, Utrecht; Professor Clark, Cambridge; and Dr. Mackinlay.

Papers on Halton and Thirlwall Castles were read by Mr. C. J. Bates, and mention was made of an altar found at Birdoswald (AMBOGLANNA), two days prior to the arrival of the pilgrims, and inscribed:—

I O M
C O H I A E L D A
C O R - C - C - A I V L
M A R C E L L I
N V S L E G I I
A V G

A small altar, measuring four by two inches only was exhibited, it is inscribed:—

D E A E
L A T I
L V C I V S
V I S I I

The letters sloping are indistinct, it is No. 518, *Lap. Sep.*

THURSDAY, JULY 1ST.

Breakfast at 9 a.m.; start at 10-20 for Birdoswald, AMBOGLANNA, arriving there at 10-40, and wait for arrival of contingent from Cumberland and Westmorland Society. Inspection of Camp, inscribed stones, &c. Leave Birdoswald at 11-30, arrive at entry of Combe Crag at 11-45; descend on foot, and see the Roman inscriptions; leave Combe Crag at 12-45; Pike Hill, 12-55; site of Mile Castle; leave, 1 o'clock; arrive at Hare Hill, 1-15. Between Birdoswald and Hare Hill the road is mainly on the WALL; note north ditch to right, Vallum to left, Olive Flags. Walk to top of Hare Hill; leave Hare Hill at 1 45; arrive at Lanercost at 2 p.m.; leave Lanercost at 3-30, for Roman bridge; leave for Naworth 3-45; arrive at Naworth at 4; leave Naworth on foot for station, at 5-45; visiting Tower Tye *en route*. Train at 6-45 for Carlisle; arrive at 7-35. Dine and sleep
at

at Central Hotel; dinner at 8 o'clock. Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance, 8s. 6d. each person.

Members must bring their lunch with them. Tables will be provided in the Dacre Hall, Lanercost.

Before breakfast several of the pilgrims followed the line of the WALL from the vicar's garden to the Willowford.

At 10-30 on Thursday Birdoswald was headed for, and from the height above Willow-ford Mr. Ferguson pointed out the works as they approached and crossed the Irthing. Following the steep river banks the excavation which laid bare the altar described above was examined. Here the altar was lying *in situ*, and its fine condition was much admired. Its discovery at such a time formed a most interesting coincidence with the pilgrimage. AMBOGLANNA was entered by the fine double eastern gateway, at the guard chambers of which an arch head of a single stone had been found in its place. After examining the interior of this, the largest of the Wall Stations, the pilgrims passed out by the south portal to view the magnificent gorge where the Irthing has scooped out a natural amphitheatre. In every direction the scene is one which in such "sunshine holiday" as this, is of the most beautiful description. Looking down from the verge, Dr. Bruce read aloud an extract from the diary of the Earl of Carlisle, where the site of ancient Troy is compared to the view as seen from this spot. In the modern farm house is incorporated an ancient pele, the shouldered doorway into it being pointed out. This is now walled up to form a recess for the fine seated figure—one of the *Deæ Matres*—whose head is in the Black Gate Museum. The westward journey was resumed at 11-50. From the road Dr. Bruce pointed out the remains of the Castle of Triermain, and showed the course taken by the Maiden Way to the north. The track was presently diverged from to visit the rock peninsula of Combe Crag, with quarry faces on which the Wall builders have inscribed their names. One of these was pointed out by Dr. Bruce—FAVST.ET RVF.COSS. No. 410 *Lap. Sep.*—as affording a date for the inscriptions, Faustinus and Rufus having been Consuls in v.d. 210. Dr. Hulsebos suggested as a reading of another of the words on the Crag MATIIRNVS (Maternus). The pilgrims in the valley here enjoyed the grateful shade of this bonny spot, which has been transformed from a bare point of rock to a most picturesque place by the judicious planting of trees in recent years. Pike Hill was passed at 1-25, and attention was called to the spot as the former site of a Mile Castle, where an altar inscribed *Deo Cocidio* was found. At Hare Hill the WALL stands 10 feet high, and after climbing to the summit the course of the WALL was left at 1-50 for Lanercost Priory, which was described

described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A. Mr. Ferguson read in the church an exhaustive paper which is printed in the first volume of these Transactions, and afterwards conducted the pilgrims through the conventual buildings. In the crypt under the refectory, a most interesting fragment of the cross, which stood to the north-west of the church, was deciphered by Professor Clark.* In the rooms of the Dacre Hall some interesting wall-frescoes were seen. Shortly after four the pilgrims reached Naworth Castle, and by the kindness of Mr. George Howard were regaled with most welcome tea.

Mr. Charles J. Ferguson again acted as conductor, and furnished an interesting account of the castle, for which see the fourth volume of these Transactions. After being conducted over the Castle by Mr. Ferguson the pilgrims left for Carlisle for the night.

FRIDAY, JULY 2ND.

Breakfast at 8-30; at 9-30 rail to Brampton; drive by Lanercost and Burtholme to WALL near Garthside, in view of Hare Hill; thence by Dovecote and ford over King river to Walton; walk by Sandysike to where WALL crosses Cambeck, and to Castlesteads Camp; inspect camp and inscribed stones, gems, altars, &c. Join carriages and drive to Newton of Irthington. Here the party may divide.

(1). Those who like to walk can follow the WALL to Old Wall, 50 minutes' walk through the fields.

(2). Those who like to drive can drive, visiting the ancient mound at Irthington, Irthington church, and the Roman road at Buckjumping, and meeting the others at Old Wall.

From Old Wall, walk along the WALL, or drive round to Bleatarn, meeting at Bleatarn; inspect the tumulus. Note the Bishop's or Baron's Dyke; drive to Walby, thence to Drawdykes Castle (inscribed stones); Stanwix, Hyssop Holme Well; crossing of the Eden; Museum, inscribed stones, &c., (time permitting), Carlisle castle. Dinner at Central Hotel, at 7-30. Dinner, bed, &c., as before.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Carlisle, vice-president of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, will take the chair at the dinner, on Friday, July 2nd.

The Cathedral will be open after 5 p.m., for those who like to go there.

Members must bring their lunch with them. Milk can be got at Bleatarn.

The pilgrims returned from Carlisle to Brampton, where conveyances waited their arrival at ten o'clock to convey the party to the line of the WALL which had been left at Hare Hill on the previous day. At this stage the conditions of the pilgrimage have undergone an important change. As far as Birdoswald (AMBOGLANNA), the track has been on assured ground, and the name of each station and the name and nationality of the troops in occupation have been identified

* The Professor's remarks will be printed in these Transactions as a separate paper.

with

with the list given in the *Notitia dignitatum*. But now that most venerable of guide books avails no further, and the pilgrims trust themselves to the local leadership of the Western Society, hoping that "something may turn up," or as the Chief Expounder expresses it that "an inscribed stone may some day relieve us of our difficulties." Under the same favourable conditions of weather as have marked each day of the pilgrimage the drive through the rich valley of Lanercost was most enjoyable. Shortly after 11 the red flags marking the line of the WALL were sighted, and the fosse, ascending the fields to Hare Hill, indicated the point at which the march was to be taken up. After fording the King River, Walton was reached and the carriages left, the pilgrimage moving round by Sandysike, where the fosse became strongly marked. Crossing Cam-beck, the site of a mile castle was passed—the rock-colouring here is singularly striking. The whole plain is under the highest cultivation, and the requirements of the modern agriculturist may well account for the disappearance of the more prominent works of the Roman, even supposing that the greater part of this western portion of the WALL had survived the attacks of the earliest enemies of the Empire. The contrast between the persistent line of WALL at the eastern side of the watershed and the passing glimpse of the line that comes to light here and there, as the indicating flags show, in this western division of the works, suggested to the pilgrims the conditions under which the military occupation of Cumberland must have been carried out. Mr. Johnson showed the important station of Castlesteads, the area of which is occupied by his very beautiful gardens. In a rustic house a large collection of Roman *reliquiæ* were examined with interest by the pilgrims. A written stone in the collection, of very rude lettering was suggested by Dr. Hulsebos to read DEO ESU DEO, No. 466, *Lap. Sep.* After inspecting the collection of coins and gems, the way was resumed with a slight deviation to Irthington, the original *caput baroniae* of the great barony of Gilsland, of the Vauxes, whose stronghold was the ancient mound at the Nook, a little to the south of the church. After inspecting the mound the interesting church was examined, and the vicar, the Rev. W. Dacre, courteously entertained the pilgrims to refreshment in the Old Vicarage. Many stones in the church are marked with the familiar Roman tooling. The carved capitals of the nave are peculiarly interesting. A low side window is inserted in the outer wall of the chancel similar to the one in Halt-whistle Church, and a curious walled-up doorway on the north side occurs. Mrs. Dacre exhibited the beautiful intaglio in carnelian found near the WALL and which has been in Mr. Dacre's family for several generations. It is described in the Proceedings of the Newcastle Society

Society, Vol. ii., p. 147. The pilgrims then proceeded to Bleatarn, most of them in the carriages, the remainder walking by way of Old Wall, where in a gable of a cottage a centurial stone, (*Lap Sep* 456) still remains. At Bleatarn the pilgrims paused on the high tumulus, which had been raised probably in the Anglo-Saxon times. To the north the Roman works show to advantage. Here Mr. R. S. Ferguson explained, in reference to the remarkable absence of Roman camps between Castlesteads and Stanwix, that the whole of the country to the north would be in Roman times an impenetrable morass for miles, which survives now, though much diminished, in the well-known Scaleby Moss. Even at present it is necessary to ride seven miles round to go three north from Bleatarn. The course of the works continued for the remaining part of the day's journey fitfully indicated in the surface of the well-tilled fields, their reality living in the many place-names which, like Wallhead, Wallfoot, Walby, bear witness of the track of the Conquerors. Drawdykes Castle was reached at 4-30, and Dr. Bruce pointed out the Roman material built into the walls of this most interesting mediæval structure. The three grotesque busts which decorate the parapet give a quaint appearance to this border dwelling. A Roman mural sepulchral tablet, No. 430, *Lap. Sep.*, built into the walls, attracted attention from its peculiar inscription. The finely carved oak chest preserved in the entrance hall, and the stone built in as a lintel with the inscription of ALANI DE PENITONA, dating probably from the latter part of the 13th century, were also looked at. Stanwix was reached shortly after five o'clock, and the wanderers stood on the brow of the beautiful scaur over Hyssop Holme Well—where the now weary pilgrims realised how "the sun shines fair on Carlisle Walls." Mr. R. S. Ferguson described the extensive excavations* undertaken by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, with a view to determine the point at which the WALL crossed the Eden. No abutment or water piers have been found—but the localities of the Wall and fosse had been ascertained. The WALL itself had been spoiled for the building of the Castle and Cathedral.

The pilgrims had been conducted to the point where Carlisle is seen at its best—"Where Lugubalia kept the western ending of the great bulwark, as the Aelian bridge kept the eastern," and the work of Friday concluded with a visit to the museum and the castle under the command of Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., whose work at this western end

* Reports on these excavations will be prepared by this Society, and printed in these Transactions.

of the wall has been of the most indefatigable kind. The view from the walls of Carlisle Castle, the fabric of which consists largely of material obtained from the Roman Wall, fully realises the description that from hence the Roman "looked forth from the acropolis of his most northern city." Some of the party passed on to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, and shown over the church and the monastic buildings. In the Deanery two copes of the 14th and 15th centuries were exhibited. The pilgrims then adjourned to the Central Hotel, where dinner was presided over by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, who followed the usual loyal toasts by proposing that of "the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society." He spoke of the advantages of the pursuits of such societies as these in supplementing the graver purposes and studies of life; and called upon the company to associate the names of Dr. Bruce and Mr. R. S. Ferguson with the toast.—Dr. Bruce was received with great enthusiasm in rising to reply. He said that they had done the more difficult part of their work. In Horsley's day not one-third of the Roman inscriptions with which they were now familiar, were known to him. So much work had been done since his time. Antiquarian students gave themselves to the study of the past, and surely there was much knowledge and much wisdom to be secured in knowing how their forefathers thought and acted. They were stirring up the experiences of the past in order to guide their footsteps for the future, in order that they may not forget the obligations which their forefathers had conferred upon them. The circumstances of their surroundings in this northern portion of England found them rich in Roman remains. It was no wonder, therefore, that they had given especial attention to Roman archæology. In doing this they examined inscriptions, and thus stirred up, as it were, the original documents, in order that they might instruct themselves and their posterity. Nor did they devote themselves to Roman antiquities entirely. Archæology was so wide a science that one man could not overtake every part, and so one man took up one speciality, and another took up another. In this way they had mutually helped, and thus we gathered together all that they could acquire of the history of the past, and by doing this his trust was that they might make the history of the future brighter and better. There was another thing in connection with their societies, viz., that they had bright social gatherings. They met now and then and cheered one another in their own personal pilgrimage. On this occasion, when they had met together so pleasantly, they were all the better for
their

their mutual association. They were not mere dry-as-dusts, but men who made brighter their own existence, enriched their own prospects, and enlarged their lives by means of these societies.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., in responding for the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, referred to the absence of many members in consequence of political affairs which demanded their attention in the election now proceeding. He believed that this was the first occasion on which the two societies had assembled at a joint meeting. He would like to arrange that the Newcastle Society should make an invasion of the sister society's country, which could boast a Roman villa at Ravenglass, standing 12ft. above the ground. It had been said that there were very few Roman window sills, but he could show them several at Ravenglass if they would arrange to visit that place. The work of their two societies might very well go on together—the one representing the eastern and the other the western sides of the island at this point.

A letter from Earl Percy was read, in which he expressed his regret to find that he could not join the pilgrimage even for one day this week.

The toast of "The Distinguished Visitors" was proposed by Mr. E. T. Tyson (Maryport), and replied to by Professor Hulsebø (Utrecht) and Professor Clark (Cambridge).

SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.

Breakfast at 8-30. At 9-30 leave Central Hotel. Carriages. Newton, walk to North British sheds and back; Roman coins found near here, Grinsdale (at turn up to Grinsdale, look out on left for Red and White Flags, showing sites of Roman Camps, which had circular mounds before entrances, and note Vallum at Boomby Lane; Olive Flag). From Grinsdale walk by WALL along fields, or drive, to Kirkandrews Churchyard; look out for Red Flags and Olive Flags; altar at Mrs. Norman's; drive to Beaumont Church, site of Mile Castle; walk or drive to Burgh. The road from Monkhill to Wormanby is on the Vallum. Halt at Hallstones bridge, to see Hangman's Tree, and Spillblood Holme, and pavement, White Flags. WALL here is laid on oak beams. Resume to Burgh Church and Camp; inscribed stone at Cross Farm; altar at Rindle House; resume to Dykesfield; looking out for Red Flags marking Wall, Dykesfield; drive across the marsh; it is supposed the WALL went round the marsh on the edge of the high ground across the railway to the left; Drumburgh Castle [blank altar] and Camp altar at Port Carlisle; Bowness Camp and Church; end of WALL. Between Drumburgh and Bowness, WALL marked by Red Flags.

Lunch, at 2/- per head, will be provided at the King's Arms, Bowness. Pilgrims are requested to give early notice on the previous day to Mr. Blair or Mr. Wilson.

Return to Carlisle, passing Drumburgh Station in time for the 4-39 train, which arrives at Carlisle at 5-13. Those who wish to return to Newcastle the same night, must avail themselves of this. Train to Newcastle at 6-15.

At

At 9-30 on Saturday morning the last stage of the pilgrimage was begun. The party passed westwards through Carlisle, to the North British railway sheds at Newtown, and looked back over the Willow Holme to the point where they had left the WALL at Hyssop Holme Well, on the previous evening, the line across the Holme, being marked by tall white poles with red flags. Skirting the Eden the line was followed to Grinsdale, near which the remains of a fort and a quarry, said to have been used for the WALL, exist. On through the fields the WALL has here been carried along the line of a natural terrace, the steep north slope of which serves in place of the Fosse. Below this point the foreground is singularly picturesque, the long still reaches or half-hidden bends of the Eden alternating with fields of richest meadow. At Kirkandrews a pause was made to examine the Kirksteads altar, No. 508, *Lap. Sep.* preserved in the grounds of Mrs. Norman, dedicated by the Augustal legates, "on account of achievements beyond the WALL." Beaumont was next reached, and its simple church which crowns the rising mound, marking the site of a mile castle, was entered, and the abrupt westward turn of the WALL was followed through the fields. At Burgh-by-Sands another halt was made, and, as the eastern folk delighted in the beauty of this picturesque example of a Cumberland village, it was felt that the inexorable bugle call would fright the place from its propriety and sound the westward march long before the pilgrims had half explored the points of interest which presented themselves in this delightful place. The church stands in the Roman camp, and the familiar breaching of stones scattered through its walls indicates the spoil from the Roman defence. The tower has been strongly fortified, and is entered from the church by a double doorway leading to a vaulted room in the basement. On the north side of this room there is an original circular piercement, and the lintel of the inner doorway consists of a Saxon stone, carved with grotesque figures. In the chancel there is a peculiar low side window, and a communication to a priest's house, now used as a vestry, and covering the eastern end of the church. The Rev. Mr. Fitch, vicar, exhibited a remarkable vessel which had been lately exhumed. It is the upper fragment of a jug, decorated with a human face of a peculiar type. Thence the pilgrims drove on rapidly, by Cross Farm* and Rindle House,† to Dykesfield, beyond which the way lay along the margin of the great Burgh Marsh. Here the oppressive heat was tempered by a welcome breeze, which heralded the near approach of the western sea. To

* Inscription to "Herculi et numinibus Augusti cohors," No. 511, *Lap. Sep.*

† Altar, No. 513, *Lap. Sep.*

the

the north-east a lookout revealed the monument of Edward I., and showed the spot where that monarch died in harness, surrounded by his encamped army, whilst away to the north white flecks revealed the houses that lay across the brimming Solway on the Scotch side. At 1-40 Drumburgh was reached, and its quaint castle (built by the Dacre of Roman stones) was examined. The rise on which it is built suggested to the pilgrims how little the alluvial tracts just traversed had afforded ground for any military work—and how the Roman engineer must have trusted largely to the natural defence of impassable bogs for the safety of his line. Here, however, begins one of the series of mounds where the glacial drift has piled up a natural elevation, and the Roman chosen the lines of his camp. These drift-mounds bend round the mouth of the Solway and are followed by ridges of high sand hills, and appear to have been seized upon by the Vauban of the Roman period, who laid out line and fosse on their commanding sites. The dilapidated harbour of Port Carlisle was passed, and a mile ahead the goal of the pilgrims was in sight, and a drive of a few minutes brought them within the Roman station at Bowness, whose angles were marked by red and white flags. Throughout the whole of this day's pilgrimage, the course of the WALL was marked by red flags, and the Vallum by olive, thus enabling its course to be seen from the high road, without trespass on the cultivated lands, through which WALL and Vallum pass. Passing to western extremity of the WALL, Dr. Bruce explained that the WALL, as at Wallsend, had continued down the hill below the station right into the water. Here Dr. Bruce paused, and said that their task which had begun under such favourable auspices, and continued throughout in uninterrupted sunshine, was now completed. Mr. Strangeways called for three hearty cheers for Dr. Bruce, and Mr. Knowles called for cheers for Mr. Robert Blair and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, and the pilgrims adjourned to lunch. There Mr. Strangeways, at whose suggestion the pilgrimage had been determined upon, proposed the health of Dr. Bruce. The quaint church was visited; it is also built from stones from the WALL, and has at one time been a loftier building than at present, with an early English triplet for the east window, for which a modern round headed window has been substituted. The south door now built up is late Norman; the north door, also built up, early English; the north aisle and vestry are modern. There is a very fine early English font which for long was in a neighbouring garden.

The two inscribed stones built into the walls of houses in Bowness were then examined, and, for the last time, the bugle sounded the assembly, and the Roman Wall pilgrimage of 1886 was finished.

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 8TH AND 9TH, 1886.

The annual meeting and second excursion for 1886 was held in the neighbourhood of Kendal and Shap, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 8th and 9th. The members assembled at the Museum, Kendal, on Wednesday. The following were present:—Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., the Mayor of Kendal (Mr. R. Nelson), the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, Mr. J. Cropper, the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., Wreay, Mr. W. Browne, Tallentire; Mr. W. B. Arnison, Penrith; Mr. R. Walker, Windermere; Mr. H. S. Cowper, Yewfield Castle, Hawkshead; the Rev. J. Greenwood, Uldale; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Hawesmead; Mr. W. Wakefield, Birklands; Mr. R. J. and Mrs. Whitwell, Kendal; Mr. Titus Wilson (secretary), Kendal; Mr. I. Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. E. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald, the College of Arms; Mr. J. F. Crosthwaite, F.S.A., Keswick; Mr. W. O. Roper, Lancaster; Mr. R. H. Greenwood, Kendal; Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, Manchester; the Rev. J. Baker, Nether Wasdale; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., and Mrs. Calverley; Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh; Mr. C. Pollitt, Mr. J. O. Atkinson, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. W. Wiper, Mr. Beecham, Mr. Beardsley, and others. The Mayor of Kendal took the chair.

The following communications from the Society of Antiquaries of London were laid before the Society.

Society of Antiquaries of London,
Burlington House, Piccadilly,
London, W.

SIR,

May I beg of you to call the attention of your Local Society to the enclosed Memorandum, and to invite their assistance in its distribution. The importance of the preservation of Court Rolls and other Manorial Documents has probably already attracted their attention, and the knowledge which Members possess as to those who have such documents in their custody will, it is hoped, render the task of placing the Memorandum in the proper hands an easy one.

Perhaps also you may see your way to making some suggestions as to the local Institutions in which such documents might advantageously be placed, and to increasing the publicity of the appeal by obtaining the insertion of the Memorandum in the local newspapers.

The publication of some of the more important passages in the Court Rolls or
you

your district would probably be found of general as well as of local interest, and possibly some of the Lords of the Manors might willingly assist in having this done.

Under any circumstances the preservation of such records is a matter of such pressing importance that the Society of Antiquaries is confident that it can rely on the cordial co-operation of all kindred Societies and Institutions in effecting so desirable an end.

Any number of copies of the Memorandum can be supplied on application to our Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS, Pres. Soc. Ant.

To R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Cumberland.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

At a meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Council "to take such immediate steps as may seem best calculated to extend the knowledge of the historical value of the Court Rolls of the Manors of this country and to ensure their due preservation," in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Meeting of the Society on Febaryru 4, 1886—

PRESENT :

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer.

Hon. H. A. DILLON, Secretary.

Right Hon. Lord Justice FRY.

C. I. ELTON, Esq., Q.C.

W. H. L. SHADWELL, Esq.

the following Memorandum was unanimously adopted; and it was subsequently directed by the Council that the same be extensively circulated.

The vast amount of light which the ancient Court Rolls and other Deeds appertaining to the numerous manors in this country throw upon the habits and civilisation, and the legal and social condition of its inhabitants, render them of great historical interest and importance. In questions of genealogy their value is self-evident, but in tracing out the development and gradual growth of those institutions under which this country has so long flourished, the aid that they may afford to the student can hardly be over-estimated.

The importance of preserving such documents has not, however, been always apparent to those who have had them under their charge; and many a bundle of Rolls has been consigned to destruction merely because at the present day they have become obsolete as legal documents, have been difficult to decipher, or have cumbered the space at the disposal of their custodians.

Much of the land, which was formerly held under copyhold tenure, has now been enfranchised, and the tendency at the present day is more and more in favour

favour of freehold tenure, so that within a comparatively short period it seems probable that manors, with their attendant formalities, will become things of the past; and the documents relating to them become practically valueless for legal purposes, and even more liable than now to heedless destruction.

The Society of Antiquaries of London is anxious that steps should be taken, while yet there is time, for the preservation of Court Rolls and other Manorial Records, and is confident that if the attention of Lords and Stewards of Manors be called to the historical value of such documents they will readily assist in protecting them from injury, either by depositing them in some public repository, or preserving them with their other muniments.

The public repositories where Court Rolls would, in all probability, be willingly accepted and preserved under the most advantageous circumstances for reference, are—the British Museum, and the University Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, and the Public Record Office. But there are, in addition, many other local Institutions and Museums where such documents would be gratefully accepted and carefully preserved.

In the Bill now before Parliament for Compulsory Enfranchisement of Copyholds is a clause providing that, in certain events, the Court Rolls and other Manorial Documents may be deposited with the Master of the Rolls for safe custody, while right of access to them is still maintained. Their deposit with other Institutions might, if thought desirable, be accompanied by certain stipulations as to powers of resumption.

The principal difficulty in dealing with the object now in view appears to be that of bringing home to the minds of the Lords of the Manors and their Stewards the value of what are apparently worthless documents. To do this, however, nothing more seems necessary than respectfully to call their attention to the subject, and this perhaps can most readily be effected by the circulation of a Memorandum such as the present among them.

A movement of this kind seems especially to afford an occasion when the Society of Antiquaries may call for, and will doubtless receive, ready and efficient aid from the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies and Associations throughout the country; and, if each within its own district will send copies of this Memorandum to those who may probably have ancient Court Rolls and Records in their custody, attention will be generally called to the importance of their being carefully preserved, and the desired result will follow.

Many, no doubt, of the present custodians of such records are already as anxious for their preservation as any Antiquarian Society can be, and these will see in the present appeal an ample justification for the care they have bestowed on the records in their charge.

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

March 17, 1886.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

June 30, 1886.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Council to forward to you the enclosed copies of a letter received from General A. Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments

Monuments in Great Britain, and also copies of the Act of Parliament for the better protection of such monuments.

The Council will be much obliged if you will communicate a copy of the letter and of the Act of Parliament to the Local Archæological Society, if any, of your district, and request them to oblige the Society of Antiquaries with their valuable advice and assistance in this matter. The preservation of such monuments is of the highest importance, and in order to ensure it the concurrence of the owners in placing them under the protection of the Act is highly desirable. The Council trusts that the local knowledge of the Members of the Archæological Society throughout the country will not only assist in extending the Schedule of the Monuments brought under the Act but will aid in ensuring a favourable acceptance of the provisions of the Act by the owners of these interesting relics of the past.

In any case, whether any Local Society exists or does not within your district, the Council would be glad to receive from you personally any suggestion which you may wish to offer and which may assist them in their correspondence with General Pitt Rivers.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE,

Assistant Secretary.

R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.,
Loc. Sec. S.A. Cumberland.

4, Grosvenor Gardens,

May 27, 1886.

SIR,

Clause 10 of the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882 makes provision that any monument of like character to those scheduled may by Order in Council be deemed to be an Ancient Monument to which the Act applies.

Should the Society of Antiquaries desire to recommend any additional monuments to be included in the schedule, I write to inform you that on receiving a list of such monuments from the Council of the Society I will lay it before the Commissioners of Works with a view to obtaining their consideration of the matter.

It would greatly facilitate matters if the names of the owners of the monuments could be appended to the list, and it would be an additional advantage if the Council through their members could obtain the consent of the owners to having the monuments placed under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

A. PITT RIVERS,

Lt.-General,

Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain.

The President,
Society of Antiquaries of London.

The ancient monuments in Cumberland and Westmorland sheduled under the act are :—

1. The

1. The stone circle known as Long Meg and her Daughters, near Penrith.
2. The stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick.
3. The stone circles on Burn Moor.
5. Mayborough, near Penrith.
6. Arthur's Round Table, Penrith.

The following resolutions were moved and seconded, and carried unanimously:

1. That this Society, while fully appreciating the interest taken by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in the preservation of Manorial Records, is of opinion that such documents should not be moved out of the county to which they belong, and that the proper repository for them is the muniment room of their own county, or some museum or institution in that county.
2. That Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., and the Rev. Canon Weston, together with the Secretary, be appointed a committee to consider General Pitt River's letter.

The following Papers were laid before the Society during the Meeting:

- Extinct Animals—Helsfell Bone Cave. JOHN WATSON.
 Kendal Market and Tolls. Messrs. R. J. WHITWELL and T. WILSON.
 Westmorland Friends, Records of. R. J. WHITWELL.
 Kendal Castle. R. S. FERGUSON.
 Collin Field. G. F. BRAITHWAITE.
 Shap Abbey. Rev. CANON WESTON.
 The Holmes of Mardale. Rev. CANON WESTON.
 Prehistoric Remains near Coniston. H. SWAINSON COWPER.
 Tumuli at Dalston Hall. R. S. FERGUSON.
 Report on Excavations and finds on line of Roman Wall, and a Roman Inscription found at Cliburn. R. S. FERGUSON.
 Notes on Roman Stones in Cumberland, and on a grave cover at Castle Carrock. Rev. R. E. HOOPELL.
 Notes on a Ring found at Lanercost. Rev. H. J. BULKELEY.
 Camp on Barton Fell. M. W. TAYLOR.
 A Roman Image from Stanemoor. PROFESSOR CLARK.
 Calder Abbey, Part II. Rev. A. G. LOFTIE.
 Sebergham Parish Registers. Miss KUPER.
 Dalston Field Names. Miss KUPER.
 Extracts from Cockermouth Vestry Book. Rev. W. F. GILBANKS.
 New Notes on Ancestry of George Washington. J. C. C. SMITH.
 Some obscure Inscriptions in Cumberland. R. S. FERGUSON.

The following stood over:

- Castlefields, Orton Scar. Rev. CANON WESTON.
 Cliburn Caves. Rev. CANON WESTON.
 Cumberland Nonconformist Licences in 1672. Rev. H. WHITEHEAD.

The

The Episcopal Residences of the Bishop of Carlisle; No. 2 and 3; Linstock and Rose. R. S. FERGUSON.

Owing to the heavy rain and flooded waters, the first day's excursion had to be greatly modified, and the party were nearly an hour late in breaking cover. At twenty minutes past three o'clock they set out in three carriages, first driving to the vicarage, where they were received by Archdeacon Cooper. Alighting from the carriages the archæologists, led by the Archdeacon, walked through the grounds to an eminence, upon which a flagstaff is planted, in the rear of the house. It was suggested that this green mound was a barrow or a watch tower, and an excavation has been made on the side of the mound, which is partly covered with trees and undergrowth. Nothing however, has been discovered to confirm the theory that the mound is a barrow, or that it has any archæological interest. Leaving the vicarage grounds, the members of the party, led by Alderman Braithwaite, made their way across two or three fields to Collin Field. The clouds were now breaking, no rain had fallen since the explorers left Kendal, and the sun made his appearance shortly afterwards. Collin Field is a most interesting structure, and it was inspected with great interest. It is a manor house of the sixteenth century, of the smaller kind, but is in an excellent state of preservation. Having assembled in a quaint, unfurnished upper room, Alderman Braithwaite read his paper on Collin Field, which will be printed in these Transactions.

The carriages were in waiting at Collin Field, and the party was driven back towards the town, over Nether Bridge, through Natland, and along the side of Helm, the Coney Beds being seen *en route*. Shortly before six o'clock the party again left the carriages, and climbing the Castle Hill from Parkside road, assembled within the ruins, where Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., read a paper on the Castle, after which Mr. Braithwaite referred to an incident in the year 1826, when a pickaxe was excavated from a pier in the old building, which was connected by an arch with another now standing at the south of the ruins. Some of the boys of Kendal School thought they would try to find something, and they crept into the cavity and picked until the arch began to shake. Next morning he stole up to the place and found that the arch and a portion of the pier had fallen, and the result was that as a punishment the boys were not allowed to go off the school premises for a considerable time. (Laughter). He regretted the circumstance, because otherwise that portion might have been standing now.

Mr. Cropper said they had not known until now who had destroyed Kendal Castle; but now that Mr. Braithwaite had made it known, he hoped they would extend to him the forgiveness which was not granted

granted the boys at the school. (Laughter). He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ferguson for his paper, which was seconded by the Mayor, and carried unanimously, which brought this portion of the proceedings to a close at about half-past six o'clock.

At a quarter-past seven in the evening the members sat down to dinner at the King's Arms Hotel, and at the conclusion of the repast the Annual Meeting was held, Mr. Nelson being again voted to the chair. The first business was the election of President, and the chairman called upon the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, who said he was not an archæologist, and could not give them any assistance in their studies as such, yet when it came to a matter of appointing a President, he felt that he could do some service in naming one who would fill the position in a most satisfactory manner to all, and the gentleman he would name was Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. (Cheers). Though he (the Archdeacon) was no archæologist, yet he read the papers issued by the Society, and in those papers Mr. Ferguson was the means of rendering very great service, not only to Cumberland and Westmorland but to the country at large. At Carlisle they all looked upon Mr. Ferguson as an authority in this and many other important matters, and they could not make an appointment which would be more satisfactory to both counties than by asking that gentleman to take the place of their late lamented friend, Canon Simpson. (Cheers).

Mr. Cropper remarked that very little more need be said in seconding the appointment, as they had had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Ferguson in Kendal on several occasions. This Society did not represent Westmorland only, but Cumberland also, where Mr. Ferguson was still better known, and every time that he heard anyone speak of that gentleman he heard something in his praise, especially when it related to anything in which he could come forward to assist his fellow citizens and brighten their lives. He therefore most heartily seconded the proposition. (Cheers).

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ferguson then took the chair, amid cheers, and in a brief address said he wished the necessity to fill up the place had never arisen, for during the years that he had been editor of the Society's Transactions they knew what great assistance he had received from their late President. (Hear, hear). He hoped they did not mean by his promotion to turn him out of the post of editor, and in conclusion he expressed his hearty thanks for the honour they had done him.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and the list now stands as follows:—

PATRONS:

PATRONS: The Right Hon. the Lord Muncaster, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; the Right Hon. the Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

PRESIDENT: R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Carlisle.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: James Atkinson, Esq.; E. B. W. Balme, Esq.; The Earl of Bective, M.P.; W. Browne, Esq.; James Cropper, Esq.; The Dean of Carlisle; H. F. Curwen, Esq.; Robt. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.; George Howard, Esq.; W. Jackson, Esq., F.S.A.; G. J. Johnson, Esq.; Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; H. Fletcher Rigge, Esq.; H. P. Senhouse, Esq.; M. W. Taylor, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.; Hon. Percy S. Wyndham.

COUNCIL: W. B. Arnison, Esq., Penrith; G. F. Braithwaite, Esq., Kendal; Rev. R. Bower, Carlisle; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Isaac Cartmell, Esq., Carlisle; J. A. Cory, Esq., Carlisle; J. F. Crosthwaite, Esq., F.S.A., Keswick; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A. Carlisle; T. F. l'Anson, Esq., M.D., Whitehaven; Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., Wreay; Rev. Canon Weston, Crosby Ravensworth; Robert J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal.

EDITOR: R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Carlisle.

AUDITORS: R. Nelson, Esq., Kendal; Frank Wilson, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER: W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Sedgwick.

SECRETARY: Mr. T. Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

The balance sheet for the year was submitted and approved, and the following new members elected, viz: Mr. John Robinson, C.E., East Barry House, Cardiff; Mr. Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; Rev. G. W. Cole, the Vicarage, Beetham; Mr. F. W. Crewdson, Greenside, Kendal; Mr. Christopher M. Wilson, Bampton; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, Yewfield Castle, Outgate, Ambleside; Mr. J. Henry Hogg, Stricklandgate, Kendal; Mr. T. Dixon, Rheda, Whitehaven; Mr. Joseph Swainson, Bank Field, Kendal.

The reading of papers was then continued.

Thursday's proceedings comprised an excursion by rail to Shap, thence by conveyances to Shap Abbey, and afterwards by way of Bampton to Mardale, visiting Bampton Church and ancient cross, Thornthwaite Hall, and passing along the margin of Hawes Water. About 50 ladies and gentlemen left Kendal by train, in carriages specially provided, at 9.30 a.m. The company included, in addition to most if not all of those present at Wednesday's proceedings, the following:—Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., (President); Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., (Carlisle); Mr. W. D. Crewdson and party; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wakefield and party; Mr. W. O. Roper (Lancaster); Dr. Beardslay (Grange); Rev. W. Lovejoy (Edenhall); Rev. Canon Weston (Crosbyravensworth);

(Crosbyravensworth); Rev. J. Harrison (Barbon); Rev. G. E. F. Day (Bampton); Mr. W. B. Arnison; Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A.; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.; and Mrs. Calverley; Mr. G. F. and Mr. H. Braithwaite; Miss Moser; Mayor of Kendal (Mr. Richard Nelson); Mr. Geo. Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Whitwell, Miss Whitwell; Mr. Pollitt, Herbert C. Pollitt; Mr. Titus Wilson and Misses Wilson; Mr. George Rushforth, Mr. S. Cowper, Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. J. O. Atkinson (Kendal), Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (Roman Way), Mr. C. Wilson (Bampton), &c. The morning was bright and fine, conditions which were, however, destined to be reversed later in the day, though the traveller by the early train from Windermere noticed ominous-looking clouds hanging over Grayrigg fells. Certainly, it was not until after midday that the party experienced, while viewing Shap Abbey, the foretaste of a stormy afternoon. Proceeding by the ordinary train to Shap, the party there alighted, and took conveyances, though not without some considerable loss of time, due to misapprehension as to the amount of accommodation needed. A drive through the village of something like a mile brought the company to Shap Parish church, an edifice of the true old-world type. Standing near the three-decker pulpit, Mr. C. J. Ferguson made a few remarks on the history of the church. He observed that while there was not much to be said about the church, it had a peculiarity common to most other ancient churches—they were seldom or never built at one building, but showed continuous progress. This church was on the foundation of a Norman church. The nave and choir are separated by a Norman arch, and the north wall of the nave is ancient, as evidenced by its thickness. The tower was modern, rebuilt. Before leaving the edifice, attention was directed to the last century font standing in the corner of the vestry, and to a mural tablet in the chancel upon which was recorded the death of the Rev. John Rowlandson, thirty-eight years vicar of the parish, which took place at Bowness in 1857. The carriages were then re-entered, and a drive of more than a mile brought the party to Shap Abbey. These ruins are situated in a secluded dell to the west of the village, on the bank of the river Lowther. The carriages were left at some distance from the ruins, the company walking down the breast of the hill into the dell. It should be said that on the way the Goggleby Stone and the Karl Lofts were pointed out, and the conveyances made a short stay while Canon Weston read a few notes thereon. The Abbey was reached about noon. It is truly in a most secluded locality; sheltered by trees on the north and east, while to the west lie desolate cold-looking uplands. Standing upon a broken column, Canon Weston read an interesting paper on the building of the Abbey. The Canon pointed
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out that the collapse of the tower at no distant date appeared inevitable, judging from the fissures along the sides; but this apprehension was afterwards modified by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, who remarked that a little pointing and repairing would put the tower in fair condition. The President undertook to represent the Society's views in the proper quarter. The old mill pertaining to the Abbey, some little distance up the river, is now in ruins, though it was stated that it had been worked in the memory of many living. The party, however, visited neither the mill nor the Abbey fishponds, but after hearing the remarks of Canon Weston and Mr. Ferguson, and strolling a little amongst the ruins, were content to walk up the breast and rejoin the carriages. Bampton church was the next place visited, which was described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, to whom its admirable restoration is due; the cross was also inspected. At Mardale a paper was read on the Holmes of Mardale, by Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of Canon Weston, and the church was visited. The party afterwards drove to Shap and took train home, Kendal being reached about eight o'clock. Rain fell in torrents during the latter part of the journey, and many of the members were soaked to the skin.
