

PROCEEDINGS.

PILGRIMAGE OF HADRIAN'S WALL, JUNE 30—JULY 4, 1930.

THE Pilgrimage of the Wall, which is held at intervals of ten years by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and ourselves, took place in 1930. This was the first occasion since 1906 on which the entire Wall was traversed, and the advances made in our knowledge during that interval have been so important, and the growth of public interest in the Wall so great, that the joint Committee thought it advisable to make a special effort in order to bring the Pilgrimage and its lessons home to a larger audience than usual. For this purpose the Committee deputed Mr. R. G. Collingwood to write a guide-book (*The Book of the Pilgrimage of Hadrian's Wall, July 1st to 4th, 1930*; 54 pages and 27 illustrations) issued free to all members of the Pilgrimage and to the press; and they also issued invitations to a number of archaeological societies, at home and abroad, to send delegates for the purpose of establishing closer contact between our local societies, in their work on the Wall, and bodies elsewhere concerned with similar problems. The result of these measures gave general satisfaction. The Book of the Pilgrimage not only provided members with plans and descriptions of the various sites, and so made it easier for a large audience to follow the arguments of speakers, but it also served as the basis of press reports, which were in consequence fuller and more accurate than usual. The number of persons attending was very large, on some days as many as 240; they included not only a considerable proportion of our members, but also a large number of persons from a distance, many of them distinguished archaeologists, who took this opportunity of seeing the Wall under the guidance of the two local Societies. Of the Societies invited to send delegates, the Society of Antiquaries of London sent its President, our Hon. Member, Mr. C. R. Peers, His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments; the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland sent another Hon. Member, Sir George Macdonald; [the Royal Archaeological Institute sent Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, and [the German Limes Commission sent Professor Behrens. These and other visiting archaeologists contributed much to the success of the Pilgrimage; some (as in the case of Sir George Macdonald) by

their addresses, all by their expert judgment on the problems of the Wall in their present state, and on the quality of the work lately done towards solving them.

In the past we have as a rule given a full account of the proceedings at each Pilgrimage. We shall not do so on this occasion, for two reasons; first, because the *Book of the Pilgrimage* containing a much fuller account than we could possibly print here, is still available and can be had of the Society's Secretary for half-a-crown; and secondly, because Mr. R. G. Collingwood's address on the work of the last ten years and the present state of knowledge concerning the Wall, which was delivered at the Laing Art Gallery on the evening before the Pilgrimage began, is printed in the present volume. To these two publications we must refer readers for the details of the programme and for the general theory of the Wall which those responsible for the Pilgrimage are agreed in upholding. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a very brief summary of events.

On the afternoon of Monday, June 30, members assembled at Newcastle, and were hospitably entertained by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne at a conversazione in the Laing Art Gallery. Mr. R. G. Collingwood here delivered the address mentioned above. On July 1, the party drove to Wallsend, where they inspected the streets in which the Wallsend Corporation has laid out the plan of the Roman fort in white paving stones, and heard from Mr. F. G. Simpson an account of the important discoveries made by the North of England Excavation Committee in 1929. On the westward journey the first stop was made at Heddon-on-the-Wall, where Mr. Brewis showed the "broad Wall" and the rock-cut Vallum ditch was inspected; further halts were made at Rudchester (Mr. Brewis), Matfen Piers (Mr. Simpson) and Down Hill (Mr. Bosanquet), and the last site visited was the Tyne bridge at Chollerford (Mr. Bosanquet). Our members passed the night, for the most part, at Hexham, after a day of almost cloudless sunshine and heat.

On Wednesday, July 2, the morning was spent at Chesters, where Sir George Macdonald gave an extremely illuminating description of the bath-house, in the light of recent excavations there and of a comparison with his own explorations in the Mumrills bath-house. His paper is to be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*. The fort and museum were also visited, and after a halt at Limestone Corner (Mr. I. A. Richmond) the party drove to Housesteads (Mr. Bosanquet) whence a large number walked along the Wall to Peel, there rejoining the cars and ending the day by

visiting Chesterholm (Mr. E. B. Birley). The day was again extremely fine and hot, and the night again spent at Hexham.

On July 3, another day of splendid weather, the party began by walking along the Vallum from Shield-on-the-Wall to Cawfields and the Haltwhistle Burn fort; they then drove to Great Chesters (Mr. Simpson) whence a walking party proceeded to Carvoran. The afternoon was spent at and near Birdoswald (Mr. I. A. Richmond), and the cars then drove to Carlisle, where the night was spent and where the Society's Annual Meeting was held.

The morning of July 4 was wet, but it was mostly spent indoors, at Tullie House and at Burgh-by-Sands, where the Rector kindly allowed the address to be given in the church. At Drumburgh (Mr. Birley) it was still wet, but then the weather improved and the afternoon closed in sunshine, showing the beauties of the Solway coast at their best. Mr. Birley spoke at Bowness-on-Solway (see Art. XVI) and Mr. R. G. Collingwood at Herd Hill on the signal-stations of the Cumberland coast.

Here the Pilgrimage ended, with an eloquent and welcome speech by Major Hedley, expressing the thanks of the members to the Committee and Secretaries, and the hope, in which all present joined, that the two Societies in whose territory the Wall stands might long continue to work together for its exploration and preservation as they had done in the past.

Those responsible for organising the Pilgrimage feel that its results have at least equalled their expectations. First and foremost, it has led to a new stock-taking of our knowledge; beside the two works already mentioned, Mr. R. G. Collingwood has delivered a paper to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies ("Hadrian's Wall, 1921—1930") which will be published in the *Journal of Roman Studies* in the course of 1931; and the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Series 4, iv, no. 11, 1930, 259-263) contain a valuable summary which, without infringing on its anonymity, we may describe as coming from a well-informed and weighty source. Sir George Macdonald's paper on the Chesters bath-house, referred to above, is also a direct result of the Pilgrimage. Secondly, the Pilgrimage has focussed and heightened the general interest in the Wall which now prevails throughout the country, and underlies the new Ancient Monuments Bill which, we hope, will in the future make it possible for the State to protect such national possessions as this against wanton and mercenary destruction. Speakers on the Pilgrimage refrained from references to the

threatened invasion of the Wall's central and most impressive portions by a vast quarrying enterprise; but their audience knew that it was never long absent from their minds, and realized that, if the object of their pilgrimage was to be spared such outrage, it could only be through the activity of a public opinion sufficiently widespread and sufficiently enlightened to enforce upon Governments the view that neither the enrichment of capitalists nor the employment of labour can justify the deliberate destruction of what ought to be regarded as one of the nation's chief treasures.

ANNUAL MEETING.

All who participated in the Pilgrimage were invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Society, held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on the Thursday evening, and there was a large assemblage of members and guests from the Newcastle Society.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. F. Curwen, vice-president of the Society, who, at the commencement of the proceedings expressed the regret which all present must feel, that the state of the president, Mr. W. G. Collingwood's health prevented his taking part in the pilgrimage and attending the meeting. He read a letter from the president in which he sent his best wishes to the Society and expressed the hope that the pilgrimage would prove a success.

The treasurer reported the following balances:—General Fund, £101; Capital Account, £58 in addition to £200 already invested; Research Fund, £76. 8s. 3d.; Special Roman Wall Fund, £9. 7s. 7d.; Record Publication Fund, £48.

The General Editor reported that Volume xxx of the *Transactions* was now complete and would be forwarded to members in the course of a few days.

The retiring officials of the Society were re-elected, with Lady Henley added to the list of vice-presidents, and Mr. F. Hudleston and Colonel Oliver North to that of the Council, while Mr. J. F. Curwen was appointed Chairman of the Council.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected:—Mr. H. M. Clarke, Grange-over-Sands; His Honour Judge Eustace Hills, Kendal; Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hills, Kendal; Mr. Michael Holroyd, Oxford; Mrs. Morden Rigg, Kendal; Mr. F. C. Henniker, Grasmere; Mr. A. Varty, Ambleside; Mr. G. Hopes Heelis, Appleby.

A paper, "The historical Relations between Newcastle and Carlisle," was read by Mr. W. T. McIntire.

The Chairman announced that it had been decided to hold the

Autumn Meeting of the Society in the Penrith and Kirkoswald district on September 18th.

AUTUMN MEETING.

The Autumn excursion of the Society was held in the Penrith district on Thursday, September 18th, 1930, the General Meeting taking place the evening before.

The local arrangements were entrusted to a committee consisting of Mr. F. Hudleston, Dr. Goodchild, Mr. Legh Tolson, F.S.A. Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh, D.S.O. and Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C. (*Hon. Sec. Excursions*).

GENERAL MEETING.

The General Meeting was held in the George Hotel, Penrith, on the evening of Wednesday, September 17th, when the chair was taken by Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Vice-president of the Society and Chairman of it's Council.

A letter was received from the president, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, expressing his regret at his inability to be present, and wishing the society a successful meeting.

The chairman alluded to the death of Dr. Magrath, and the members stood in silence as a token of their respect and their sense of the loss the society had sustained.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected:— Mr. J. D. Allen, Carlisle; Rev. F. Bettison, Edenhall; Mr. G. Bradley, Gt. Corby; Mrs. Boarjman, Temple Sowerby; Mrs. H. W. Brown, Greystoke; Mrs. Davey, Kirkoswald; Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh, Kirkoswald; Miss M. Gill, Stainton; Col. Jebb, Grayrigg; Mr. S. A. Kelly, Ambleside; Mrs. Anthony Lowther, Askham; Major A. Scott-Little, Nairobi; Wing-Commander J. Sowrey, Hazelden; Mr. A. M. Whiteside, Grange-over-Sands; Mr. J. Watson-Gandy, Kendal; Mr. H. C. Wilson, Kendal; Brigadier-Gen. Wyatt, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mrs. Wyatt, Kirkby Lonsdale.

It was announced that a grant of £75 had been sanctioned by the Council for work upon Hadrian's Wall.

The following papers were submitted and directed to be published in the *Transactions*:—

“Excavations on Hadrian's Wall in the Birdoswald—Pike Hill Sector, 1930.” By I. A. Richmond, M.A., F.S.A. (Art. XIV).

“Charter of Gilbert son of Roger fitz-Reinfred, granting Lambrigg to Lambert de Bussey, *circa* 1216-1220.” By John F. Curwen, F.S.A. (Art. V).

"Brampton and Beaumont." By T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A. (Art. VI).

"Aikton." By T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A. (Art. VII).

"Drigg, Barnscar, Carleton and Benfold." By Mary C. Fair. (Art. VIII).

"A Roman Fort on Barrock Fell near Low Hesket." By R. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. (Art. XII).

"Newly discovered sculptured and inscribed Stones at Millom." By F. Warriner. (Art. XIII).

"Grange Hall." By Edward P. Frankland, B.A., Ph.D., M.Sc. (Art. XVII).

"Milburn: Archaeological Notes." By Dr. W. Goodchild.

Dr. Haswell exhibited a deed of the time of Charles II, with perfect seal attached. The deed referred to a Chancery judgment between the lord of the manor of Dacre and the customary tenants, many of the names occurring in the deed surviving to the present day.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Thursday morning was, unfortunately, wet and stormy, but despite the unfavourable weather conditions some 200 or more members took part in the excursion which had been arranged in the Kirkoswald and Addingham districts.

Setting out from the George Hotel, Penrith, the party travelled direct in motor coaches and private cars to

KIRKOSWALD CHURCH.

Here Colonel T. Fetherstonhaugh acted as guide to the party, and gave an interesting account of the ancient building, frequent references to which have appeared in these *Transactions*.

He traced the history of the church from its probable origin in a wooden building. This was afterwards superseded by a Norman church of stone, to which north and south aisles were added during the reign of Henry II.

The building probably suffered considerably during the Scottish raid of 1314, when Kirkoswald was burnt, for we find many 14th century alterations in the church. The 14th century work at the west end, would seem to represent repairs undertaken at this period.

The choir of the church was enlarged to its present proportions soon after the year 1525, when Thomas Lord Dacre obtained a licence to appropriate the revenues of Kirkoswald and Dacre to form a collegiate establishment at the former church. This

college consisted of a master or provost and five chaplains, with two perpetual vicars for the respective parishes.

The college had but a short existence, for the provost and chaplains were dismissed in February, 1547-48. Colonel Fetherstonhaugh alluded to the curious position of the belfry upon a hill some 200 yards from the church. Perhaps it owes its position to the fact that a spring issuing from under the west end of the building precluded the building of the tower in the usual position. The speaker suggested that owing to the low lying site of the church, the bells would have been inaudible, had the belfry been built in the hollow.

He referred to other objects of interest in the church, the Norman font, the interesting 13th century doorway and the mutilated 14th century effigy of a lady, once disfigured with a coating of rudd.

Colonel Fetherstonhaugh concluded by paying a graceful tribute to the work of the late Canon Thornley, to whose researches this society has so frequently been indebted.

After the thanks of the party had been expressed in suitable terms to Colonel Fetherstonhaugh by Mr. John F. Curwen, a visit was paid to

KIRKOSWALD COLLEGE.

Where Colonel Fetherstonhaugh described the building and gave a history of its connection with the Fetherstone family (see the article by Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh and Dr. Haswell in *Transactions*, n.s. xiv, 196-237).

Among the interesting documents shown were the original inventory of the possessions of the college, taken at the time of the dissolution and a letter from Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, whose devotion to the cause of Charles I cost him his life and fortune, informing his wife that he was to be tried for high treason.

The portrait presented by Charles II to the family in recognition of its services to the Crown was also shown.

Owing to the continued downpour of rain a projected visit to the ruins of Kirkoswald Castle had to be abandoned, but a short description of the remains of that building and of its history was read by Mr. F. Hudleston (see Mr. J. F. Curwen's *Castles and Towers*, p. 150).

After lunch, the weather at last cleared up and the party was enabled to complete the programme of the excursion without further interruption.

The next place to be visited was

ADDINGHAM CHURCH,

where Canon T. W. Stephenson, the Vicar, gave a description of the building (see Canon Stephenson's article in *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, 162-166). He said there was a certain amount of confusion regarding the various churches or chapels that had existed in Addingham. There was an ancient church of St. Michael at one time on the East bank of the Eden at a point about a mile below the ruins of the ancient bridge at Force Mill. This bridge was washed away by a violent flood in the Eden in the year 1360. Both the church and the ancient village were probably also washed away, for afterwards a "Capella de Salkeld" was mentioned in records. They then came to the present church, which would be built after the destruction of the former St. Michael's Church. The cross-head standing in the churchyard was of the period which Mr. Collingwood gave as the earlier part of the 10th century. When he (Canon Stephenson) came to Addingham he was told that that cross-head was brought from the site of the old St. Michael's Church in the early years of last century by the then parish clerk, who set it up where it now stood to mark the graves of his family. The stone seen in the porch and certain other stones lying outside the church were recovered from the bed of the Eden in 1913.

The excursion concluded with a visit to the great megalithic monument, near Little Salkeld.

LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS.

Here the party was privileged to hear a description of this great megalithic circle by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., of the Ordnance Survey.

Mr. Crawford, after reminding the audience that the old theories concerning Long Meg had been reviewed by the President in a paper read at the Site in 1921 (*Trans.* N.S. xxii, 447), said that, although it was now possible to say what Long Meg was *not*, we could not yet say with certainty what it *was*. The evidence now available suggested that such monuments were built by the "Beaker-folk," who reached Britain from the Rhineland about 2000 B.C., although other types of megalithic monuments (dolmens etc.) were introduced before that date.

The meeting then concluded, and the members of the excursion separated, but many who returned to Carlisle were able in the evening to avail themselves of the kind invitation of the Mayor and Mayoress of Carlisle (Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chance) and to attend a meeting held in the hall at the Crown and Mitre Hotel.

At this gathering a large assemblage of those interested in every form of educational activity in Carlisle was addressed by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, who spoke upon "The value of Roman history to the modern world," and by Mr. F. G. Simpson, whose subject was "The advancement of Roman history by the study of Hadrian's Wall."

The Roman relics found recently on the King's Meadow were afterwards exhibited.

SPRING MEETING.

The Spring meeting of the society was held at the Town Hall, Kendal, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1931, and was well attended by members.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. F. Curwen, vice-president of the society and chairman of its Council, who at the opening of the meeting referred to the loss the society had sustained by the death of Mr. J. H. Martindale, a vice-president, and an old and valued member of the Council.

After reading a message from the president, whose absence, he said, all members would regret, and for whose recovery they would all wish, the chairman proceeded to give an outline of the business transacted by the Council.

The date fixed for the summer excursion of the society was July 13th and the place selected for a visit was the Isle of Man.

It had been decided to revive the Cumberland Excavation Committee, and he called upon Mr. F. G. Simpson, whose remarks are printed at the end of this report, to explain to the meeting the reason for this step.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected:— Miss H. G. Belk, Grasmere; Mr. Herbert Corder, Endmoor; Mr. G. E. Gregson, Langdale; Mr. F. H. K. Harrison, Scalesceugh; Mr. Robert Holmes, Yealand; Rev. R. H. Kerr, Wigton; Mr. Chas. E. Little, Nashville; Miss Margareta Scott, Windermere; Miss E. M. Ward, Grasmere; Mrs. F. Seymour Mead, Southport.

Colonel Oliver North, F.S.A., reported upon the progress of the work of excavation, which he is carrying out at the Roman fort at Watercrock. He started the work in December last, and although the weather conditions had been adverse, he had discovered useful information about the fort. He found that originally there was a fort with earth ramparts, and at a later date, when the fortifications were reconstructed, the front of the bank was cut away and a wall was built. This clearly showed that there were two periods of occupation.

He had also found the north-west gate of the fort and an outside wall, and enough pottery and other objects had been found to show occupation from the second to the fourth centuries.

Colonel North showed also an interesting exhibit of objects discovered upon the site, and many members after the meeting took advantage of Colonel North's kind offer and paid a visit to the excavations under his guidance.

The following papers were submitted and directed to be published in an early volume of the *Transactions*:—"The Parish of Thursby," "Hugh de Morvil," and "Grisedale," by T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A., and "Hipping Hall," by Col. W. H. Chippindall.

Mr. F. G. Simpson, in Mr. R. G. Collingwood's regrettable absence through indisposition, read a paper by him on "The Vallum Crossings," being part of Article XI of the present volume.

Mr. Simpson also gave the following explanation of the Council's decision to revive the "Cumberland Excavation Committee":—

THE CUMBERLAND EXCAVATION COMMITTEE.

In 1894 the Society created a committee with the above title, for the purpose of studying, by excavation, the remains of Hadrian's Wall in Cumberland. The work of the committee went on until 1903, and during these ten years was directed by the late Mr. (afterwards Professor) F. Haverfield (President, 1915-1919) as archaeological expert, the late Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson (President, 1909-1915) as surveyor, and Mrs. T. Hesketh Hodgson (Hon. Member, 1925) as draughtsman; several distinguished archaeologists visited the excavations from time to time to observe and discuss the work, which was financed by an initial grant of £100 and a later one of £25 from the Society, and by subscriptions, most of which were collected by Mr. Haverfield among his friends at Oxford.

Recognising that it was this Committee's work which laid the foundations of all modern scientific study of the Wall, and that the problems now awaiting solution can only be solved by some similar organisation using the same methods, the Society has decided to revive the Cumberland Excavation Committee, which was reconstituted at the Spring Meeting in 1931. The following members were appointed:—Mrs. T. Hesketh Hodgson (*Chairman*), Mr. R. G. Collingwood (*Vice-Chairman*), Mr. F. G. Simpson (*Director*), Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Alderman T. G. Charlton, Lt.-Col. Oliver North, Major R. E. Porter, Mr. I. A. Richmond, Mr. E. B. Birley, Mr. T. Gray (*Secretary*).

The Committee will commence operations by continuing the excavations at Birdoswald, directed by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Richmond working in partnership. It may be well here to put on record the events leading to this step. In 1927 the Durham University Excavation Committee began to dig at that site. Mr. Simpson, who was directing the excavations, invited Mr. Richmond to join him in 1928 and Mr. Birley to join them in 1929. In 1930 Mr. Birley began work at Chesterholm, and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Richmond went on at Birdoswald. In the autumn of 1930 Mr. Simpson resigned his position as Director to the University of Durham on the creation of a new post, a Lecturership in Roman-British History and Archaeology in the Durham Colleges and the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which Mr. Birley was appointed. Henceforth the Durham Committee's work on the Wall will be limited to Northumberland, and thus an opportunity arises for the creation of a Committee charged with the corresponding work in Cumberland. It seemed appropriate that the Cumberland Excavation Committee should be revived and that its surviving member should be invited to serve as Chairman.

TREASURE-TROVE AND MANORIAL RECORDS.

The Editors are requested by the Director of the British Museum to publish the following statement, setting forth the new regulations for the administration of Treasure-Trove under the English law.

"Objects of *gold or silver* which have been *hidden* in the soil or in buildings, and of which the original *owner cannot be traced*, are Treasure-Trove, and by law the property of the Crown.* If, however, the finder of such objects reports the find promptly, and it is decided that it is Treasure-Trove and therefore the property of the Crown, he will receive its *full market value* if it is retained for the Crown or a museum. If it is not retained, he will receive back the objects themselves, with full liberty to do what he likes with them; or, if he wishes it, the British Museum will sell them for him at the best price obtainable. The only way in which a finder can comply with the law and also obtain these advantages is by reporting the find promptly to the proper authority.

* Unless (as in some rare cases) the "Franchise of Treasure-Trove" has been expressly granted to a subject, in so far as finds in the particular locality are concerned.

“ The proper authority is the Coroner for the District in which the find is made, for he is the authority who enquires “ of treasure that is found ” and “ who were the finders.” (Coroners Act, 1887, section 36).

“ Anyone therefore who finds such objects should report the find to the Coroner, either direct, or through the local Police, or by writing to the Director, British Museum, London, W.C.1, who will communicate with the Coroner.

“ Coins and other ancient objects of copper, bronze or any metal other than gold or silver are *not* Treasure-Trove and finds need not be reported to Coroners. But the British Museum is glad to hear of such finds and, if they are reported to the Director will in suitable cases arrange for purchase or sale.

“ Any further information may be obtained by applying to the Director, British Museum, London, W.C.1.”

The Editors also announce that the Public Library, Tullie House, Carlisle, has been approved by the Master of the Rolls as a place of deposit for Manorial Records concerned with Cumberland and Westmorland. For the county of Lancaster the corresponding places are the John Rylands Library at Manchester and the Museum and Public Library at Lancaster.