

mach, and this is the quarell for taking theire owne. Mary! he makes another quarell that long synce, in a warr tyme, the Tyndale men should goe into hys countrie, and there they tooke his grandfather and killed divers of his countrie, and that they tooke awaye hys grandfathers sworde, and would never lett him have yt synce: this, sayth he, is the quarell."

Our object in drawing up these notices has been to collect together from various sources the scattered incidents referred to in the State Papers and Border histories relative to the doings of the leading families in North Tyndale. That it was a wild and lawless district at the period referred to there can be no doubt, but how much of this was not to be ascribed to the position of the country, the border land of a hostile kingdom, where the inhabitants were in constant peril of their lives, and exposed to the loss of cattle and goods without any warning given. Much, too, of this lawless spirit was evoked by the Border wars of Henry the Eighth with Scotland, when the Tyndale and Redesdale men were constantly excited by the English crown to make inroads into Scotland, harrying and destroying all before them. We must not judge the wild Borderers by our standard of the present day: had we lived in those times, and had we heard that Tyndale and Redesdale were about to be "slipped" against the Scottish lands, we should very likely, with old Norfolk, have devoutly wished them a "God Spede."

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

4 April, 1860.

Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Sir W. Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.* *Explanatio Notarum et Litterarum quæ frequentius in antiquis lapidibus, &c. Auctore Sertorio Ursato serenissimi Veneti senatûs equite: Parisiis, 1723.* — *From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, Nos. 63, 64, 1859.

NEW MEMBER.—*Richard Lawrence Pemberton, Esq.,* Barnes, Sunderland.

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CILURNUM.—*Mr. Clayton* stated that *Mr. Coulson*, who formerly was usefully employed at Bremenium, was now excavating the approaches to the Roman bridge piers at Cilurnum, on the east side of the North Tyne. The works revealed a masonry larger than usual, and would settle the question of the exact direction of the bridge piers. [See under 4 July and 15 August, *post.*]

ROMAN MEDALLET.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibited a silver medallet, larger than a denarius, purporting to be of Agrippina. *Obv.* apparently struck from the die of a denarius, a bust, AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. *Rev.* Indecent.

FOSSIL.—*Mr. W. R. Carr* presented a fossil found in the Beaumont coal seam, View Pit, Montague Colliery, at the depth of $28\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms from the surface.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

2 May, 1860.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N. S., No., 26, March, 1860. — *From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.* Its Proceedings and Papers, Vol. ii., N. S., No. 24., Nov. 1859. — *From Mr. Joseph Willard, Boston, U. S.* Willard Memoir, or the Life and Times of Major Simon Willard, with some Account of his Family, Boston, 1858: An Address in Commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Lancaster, Massachusetts, by Joseph Willard, Boston, 1858. — *From Mr. George Tate, of Alnwick.* The Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

NEW MEMBER.—*Edward Peacock, Esq.,* The Manor, Bottesford, Brigge.

BOOKS PURCHASED, by subscription.—Records of Roman History from Cnæus Pompeius to Tiberius Constantinus, as exhibited on the Roman coins collected by Francis Hobler, formerly secretary of the Numismatic Society of London, 2 vols. 4to, London, 1860.

SWEDISH LITURGY.—*The Rev. E. H. Adamson* exhibited a Lutheran Prayer-book published at Stockholm in 1679.

ANCIENT VASES FROM MALTA.—*Dr. Charlton* read the following paper in elucidation of his valuable addition to the Society's collections referred to therein.

The vases we exhibit and present to the Society this evening were all excavated within the last few years from tombs in the island of Malta. That island has produced but very few of the richly-painted vases so frequently discovered in Greece and Italy. Indeed, the character of Maltese fictile art is that of a rude and early period, approaching nearer to the Egyptian and Phœnician type than to that of Greece and

Southern Italy. Among the vases here exhibited there are one or two with rude lines and dots, indicating the early stage of ornament; but most of them are perfectly plain, and formed of a coarse clay, though not destitute of elegance of shape. Indeed, in these early vases, which may probably be ascribed to a period not later than two or three centuries before the Christian era, and perhaps are much earlier, we find the types of some of the best later productions. We cannot, however, always accurately determine the age of antiques from the type of art they present; especially when they are found in islands lying somewhat out of the track of communication. In these localities, the early types are perpetuated for generations after they have ceased to be employed in more civilized states; and it is therefore quite possible that the Egyptian and Tyrian types that are found in Malta are not older than the Greek vases of the finest period.

The tombs in which these vases are found in Malta are extremely numerous; and from an examination of them we can form some idea of the age of their contents. The distribution of these tombs seems to show that in early times the hill-country about Citta Vecchia, and the range towards Marsa Scirocco, were the most populous parts of the island; and in those districts the marks of wheels deeply worn in the rock may still be traced where no roads exist at the present day.

Sometimes these tombs are found in very large groups, as if special places of interment were particularly favoured; but often they are discovered in remote districts, or scattered over the face of the country. They are often found in the vertical faces of rock a little below the level of the soil; or, again, the entrances of the sepulchres are in one side of a square or oblong pit, from six to ten feet in depth. Probably the shape of the tomb depended a good deal on the locality selected for interment. Some of these pit-tombs have only one sepulchral chamber, while others have three or four. In one near Nadur Tower, examined by the late R. Milward, the hole at the bottom of the pit, about five feet below the surface, was closed by several large stones, on removing which the interior was found nearly filled up with the red-coloured soil of the neighbourhood. Within, there was an oval cavity about six feet long, and not more than four broad. The back part of the floor was raised six or eight inches into a dais or bier wide enough for the corpse. At the right hand was a slightly raised ledge for the head; and in the right hand corner was a small rude hole for a lamp. Some pottery, and an armilla of bronze, was all the spoil yielded by this tomb.

It is well known that most barbarous nations buried with the dead the costliest treasures of the departed warrior; not only his armour, but his gold ornaments and vases. The latter were, it is supposed, filled with food and wine for the sustenance of the departed on his long journey. Thus, vases for the toilet table, containing, no doubt, precious oils and unguents, are often found in the same tomb with swords and shields, while amphoræ of wine, cylices for drinking cups, and lamps to illumine the darkness of the grave, were placed along the walls.

Among the vases here before us, we have, first, the huge amphora, with its earlike handles, and pointed base for setting in the earth. These

were the wine-casks of early times, before they were superseded by the cooper's art; and they were placed in the soft earth of the cellars, and supported by reeds and withes, of which their sides often bear the marks at the present day. They were destined to contain corn, oil, wine, and other articles of domestic consumption. Whole stacks of these amphoræ have been discovered in Apulia; and within the last three months a range of them of enormous size has been disinterred at Nantes in France. Each of the Nantes amphoræ is said to have been capable of containing 8 to 10 hectolitres, (a measure of 22 gallons English). There is another singularly-shaped amphora upon the table, its form being that of an inverted pear, the narrower part being obviously intended to be fixed in the ground. Another vase, here exhibited, approaches nearly to the shape of the Stamnos of the old writers; while another, of rather more elegant form, with ribbed handles, contains human bones and ashes, and has therefore been a cinerary urn in which the ashes of the dead were deposited after cremation. Some of the smaller vases have evidently been lecythi and lachrymatories. Some may have held the unguents the dead used when in life. There are also two or three lamps—none, however, of peculiarly elegant or rare form. As to the age of these vases, it may be observed that in the island of Malta the original types were probably long perpetuated after more elegant forms and richer ornamentation had been adopted in Magna Græcia and elsewhere. Malta has afforded few of those splendid vases that adorn many of the greater collections, and especially the museums of Naples and Rome. On the other hand, if contiguity of site be absolute proof, numerous vases of the kind here shown have been discovered in Malta along with Phœnician inscriptions. Thus, the Canon Bonici, at Malta, possesses a fine and quite perfect Phœnician inscription of six lines, which was found near the hospital at Rabbato, in an excavation like a tank, which contained, also, a large number of vases filled with the bones of animals and birds. Similar vases containing similar remains have been frequently met with in Egypt. We think it extremely probable that the Maltese vases are of very early date, coeval with Phœnician rule in the Mediterranean, and that they consequently belong to a period of several centuries anterior to the Christian era. They exhibit the partial transition from the rude forms of Egyptian to the refined shapes of the highest period of Grecian art, and, as such, even though we cannot positively fix the date of their manufacture, are of high interest to the archæological student.

GWYN'S MEMOIR.—*Mr. Longstaffe* exhibited a MS. book belonging to Mrs. Allgood, of the Hermitage, labelled "Hunter's Gift," having been presented by her relative Dr. Hunter, the Durham antiquary, to Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, formerly Conyers. On the back is the bookplate of her grandson, George Baker of Elemore. It comprises the feats of Captain John Gwyn, of the House of Trelydan, in Montgomeryshire, in the Royalist service, prepared "in regard of his Grace the Duke of Monmouth's late commands that whosoever rides in the Royal Troope

of 'Guards must give an account how long and in what capacity he had served the King, and whether gentleman or mechanick.' To prove his quality Gwyn gives his pedigree and arms. Among the "replies I made when examined before the enemy," is the following adventure at Newcastle :—

"When all our hopes of risings or any good to be don in or about London were at an end, then I tooke a journey (though never so ill provided for it) to Newcastle, to see what the Scotts would do. And by that time I came, there was an order of Parliament sent to the Scotts that they should not entertaine any into their army who formerly had served the King. But, awhile after, in the extremity I was in to subsist, and by attempting to get to the town to find a friend, I was ceized upon for a malignant, and sent with a file of musqueteers before the Major of New-Castle, who was an exact fanaticque, and lays it to me thus :—' Well, had it please God to give you victory over us, as it pleased his divin will to give us victory over you, ye had called us villains, traytors, sons of whores; nay, ye had kickt us too.' ' You are in the right on't, sir,' said I: at which he sullenly ruminats, whilst some of his aldermen could not containe themselves for laughing; but, being both of one opinion as to the point, he only banisht me the town, with a promise that, when I came againe, he would provid a lodging for me, which was to be in the Castle Dungeon, where many a brave fellow that came upon the same account as I did, in hope the Scotts would declare for the King, were starved to death by a reprobate Marshall.

"When I had waited a tedious time up and downe about New Castle in pennance to know what the Scotts would do, and in conclusion all to prove starke nought, then I designed to go for Scotland. In the meantime some of the Scotts officers very kindly invite me with them into Scotland, assuring me that from thence were frequent opportunities for Holland."

He went, but found his party under such a cloud that with some difficulty he came back by sea to Newcastle, and thence departed to London and Holland.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

6 June, 1860.

Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the University of Christiana.* Cronica Regum Manniæ et Insularum. The Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys, edited, with notes, from the Cotton MS., Julius, A. VII., by Professor P.A. Munch: Christiania, 1860.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT LISBURN.



VOLUNTEERS.—The use of the great Hall of the Castle has been granted by the Society to some local bodies of Volunteers for private drill, letters of thanks from them have been received.

NEW MEMBER.—*Hugh Taylor, Esq.*, M.P., Backworth Hall.

ROMAN COINS.—*Mr. Robert Fell*, of Newcastle, presented an iron key and 17 Roman coins of brass, found at Old-Ford, near London, about 10 feet below the surface and 10 yards from the side of the River Lea, in the excavations for a main sewer contracted for by *Mr. William Moxon*. It is supposed that the level where the key and coins were was that of the surface where the Romans crossed an "old ford."

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CILURNUM.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibited *Mr. Mossman's* drawings of portions of the massive masonry disclosed in excavating this work.

VIEW OF NEWCASTLE.—*Mr. John Hudson Smith*, of 21, St. Paul's Street, Portland-square, Bristol, had presented the Prospect of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne from the South: Sold by *Tho. Taylor* at the Golden Lion in Fleet Street, London. The donor, who, in visiting the Castle, had observed our want of this rarity, observes that a similar engraving and by the same hand, in his possession, is dedicated to "Henry Lord Bolingbroke, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State," and from this infers that the View of Newcastle may also be dated about 1710 or 1712. It is not accurate, being probably improved by the engraver from a very hasty sketch; for instance, the steeple of St. Nicholas' Church has a story too many.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT LISBURN.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibited photograms of two Roman inscribed stones prepared for the Duke of Northumberland on his personally observing these remains, which *Murphy*, in his Travels in Portugal, roughly engraves without explanation. *Dr. Bruce* ventured, from the brilliantly expressed grain of the larger stone, to say that it is of sienetic granite, and read the following remarks:—

The larger inscription is unfortunately imperfect. It has been split vertically, and the right hand portion of it is wanting. Any attempt to complete the inscription must be, to a large extent, conjectural. The letters which we have I give below in Roman capitals: those that I have ventured to supply I have marked in Italics: *MERCVRIO et—CAESARI divi f.—AVGVSTO—C. IVLIVS H. — PERMISSV DECVRIONVM —DEDIT dicavit.* It may be translated:—"To Mercury and Augustus Caesar, the son of the deified Caesar, Caius Julius H., by

permission of the decurions, gave and dedicated this."—The stone has more the appearance of a slab to be inserted in the front of a temple, than of an altar. The principal objection which an ordinary reader would take to the reading which I propose, is the apparent impiety of associating Augustus with the god Mercury. Those conversant with inscriptions will be the rather disposed to wonder that any imaginary deity was allowed to share in the adoration offered to a living emperor. Ovid does not hesitate to address Augustus by the name of the king of gods and men.

Parcite, cærulei, vos parcite, numina ponti;
Infestumque mihi sit satis esse Jovem.

"Spare me, ye deities of the azure ocean, spare me: let it be enough that Jove is incensed with me." And most of us will remember the lines of Horace in which the poet conceives of the emperor assuming the person of Mercury (the very deity in question):—

Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitatis, almæ
Filius Maia, patiens vocari
Cæsaris ultor:

which our noble and learned Vice-President thus translates:—

"Or like a youth of mortal state.
"Winged son of Maia, come thou down:
"Avenger thou of Cæsar's fate.
"Inheritor of Cæsar's crown?"

Lord Ravensworth rightly remarks upon this ode — "To invest the emperor with the divine attributes, and even personalities, of Apollo, Venus, Mars, and Mercury, in succession, seems to surpass all bounds of poetical license and courtly adulation." The passage, however, fully bears me out in associating Augustus with Mercury.¹ It is in vain to attempt to supply the family name of the dedicator, as only one letter of it remains. It is, however, worthy of remark, that in Gruter (ccccxii. 3) there is an inscription which appears to have been placed in the vestibule of a temple in Alatri, a town of Latium, to this effect:—"To Caius Julius Helenus, a freedman of Augustus, (erected) by decree of the decurions of the municipality, on account of his merits." This may have been the person we have to deal with. Few would be so ready to offer adulation to an emperor as his own favourite freedman. The *decuriones* were the members of the senate — the town-councillors, in short — of the *municipium*.

The other inscription presents no difficulties. It is:—DEV M MATRI—T. LICINIUS—AMARANTHVS—V. S. L. M.—"To the Mother of the Gods, Titus Licinius Amaranthus dedicates this, in discharge of a vow, deservedly on her part and willingly on his." Inscriptions to the Mother of the Gods are by no means rare. Some times she is addressed singly, and sometimes in conjunction with other deities,

¹ The following Delphin note may be added to Dr. Bruce's quotation:—"Vulgaris erat opinio et fama, Mercurium Julii Cæsaris vindicem fuisse assumptâ juvenili figurâ Augusti, qui natus erat annos tantum novemdecim quando Cæsar interfectus est."

especially Isis and Atis. The epithet *magna*—the Great Mother—is often applied to her. In our own collection we have an inscription, found at Caervoran, in which she is thus addressed:—*VIRGO EADEM MATER DIVVM, PAX, VIRTVS, CERES, DEA SYRIA*.—"The same Virgin is the Mother of the Gods, is Peace, is Virtue, is Ceres, is the Syrian Goddess." When men forsake the worship of the living and true God, they usually give that adoration to some of the noblest and most useful of His creatures which is due to him. Hence the sun and moon are worshipped. To worship that life and vitality to which the rays of the sun so largely contribute, is but one step further in the downward career of idolatry. Hence we find the generative principle has been extensively idolatrized under one form or another. And, as all nature is redolent of reproduction, the pantheistic system is soon attained. It is easy to suppose that nature, or the generative principle, would, in different countries, be differently personified, and each impersonation would receive a different name. When, however, the Romans brought the whole world into union, the identity of the various deities which they had been worshipping appeared. We find this acknowledged in the Caervoran slab. Apuleius, in the 11th book of his *Metamorphosis*, shows more at length the identity of several of the deities of antiquity. He is describing the mode in which he was initiated in the mysteries of Isis and Osiris. Isis addresses him thus:—"Behold, Lucius, I, moved by thy prayers, am present with thee: I, who am Nature, the parent of things, the queen of all the elements, the primordial progeny of ages, the supreme of divinities, the sovereign of the spirits of the dead, the first of the celestials, and the uniform resemblance of gods and goddesses. I, who rule by my nod the luminous summits of the heavens, the salubrious breezes of the sea, and the deplorable silences of the realms beneath; and whose one divinity the whole orb of the earth venerates under a manifold form, by different rites, and a variety of appellations. Hence the primogenial Phrygians call me Pessinantica, the mother of gods; the Attic aborigines, Cecropian Minerva; the floating Cyprians, Paphian Venus; the arrow-bearing Cretans, Diana Dictymna; the three-tongued Sicilians, Stygian Proserpine; and the Eleusinians, the ancient goddess Ceres. Some call me Juno, others Bellona, others Hecate, and others Rhamnusia; and those who are illuminated by the incipient rays of the divinity, the sun, when he rises, the Ethiopians, the Arii, and the Egyptians, skilled in ancient learning, worshipping me by ceremonies perfectly appropriate, call me by my true name, Queen Isis."

I cannot conclude these few remarks without observing that there is nothing new under the sun. The principles and practices of the ancient heathen world have their favourers still. Not to enter upon questionable points, most of us will call to mind the commencement of Pope's universal prayer, the pantheistic principle of which is nearly as apparent as the creed of Cæcilius on the Caervoran slab, or of Apuleius in the passage I have just quoted.

ROMAN STATIONS IN THE WEST.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibited drawings by Mr. Mossman from several objects in the museum at Alnwick Castle, and from the localities mentioned in the following paper:—

Last Easter, I had an opportunity of visiting some of the stations at the western extremity of the Wall, in the company of our learned vice-president, Mr. Clayton. We were fortunate in falling in with some Roman stones which are as yet unknown to the antiquarian world. Mr. Mossman has recently followed in our wake, and I have the pleasure of exhibiting his accurate drawings of the new-found treasures to the Society.

On going through Carlisle, we examined the inscriptions recently discovered in that city. Here are Mr. Mossman's drawings of them. It was with some pleasure that we noticed that the house contiguous to the new Journal office (in the foundations of which those stones were found) was in a condition such as to render it probable that it would soon be rebuilt. In this case it is most desirable that its owner should lay a foundation both broad and deep. Perhaps the missing fragments of the slabs already obtained may be procured, and other prizes brought to light.

The station which we first visited was Moresby, near to Whitehaven. It has long been known that there was a Roman camp here: but, until recently, its limits were not well-defined. Horsley says:—"At Moresby I met with evident proofs, though little remains, of a station. In a field which lies between that town and Barton, called the Crofts, they continually plough up stones and cement, which have all the usual appearance of being Roman; and besides the Roman inscriptions mentioned by Camden, I saw two other monuments of that nature myself, which I have described in their place; yet it is not easy, now, to discern the limits of the station. . . . There appeared, as I thought, somewhat like two sides of a fort near the church. Perhaps the station, or part of it, has been destroyed, or washed away by the sea, towards which there is a large prospect." Happily, the mounds caused by the ruined walls of the station are now quite apparent. The station is of the usual quadrilateral form, and contains about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It lies immediately west of the church. The distance of the eastern from the western rampart is 440 feet, and of the northern from the southern 358 feet. As usual, the soil is peculiarly rich, and the herbage of a singularly luxuriant character. The site of the station has been well-chosen, being naturally defended on all sides. On the west is the sea-cliff; both on the north and south is a sort of gully; and there is a slack on the east. Before the construction of the Whitehaven and Maryport Railway, there was a little natural harbour on the beach fronting the station, which may have led to the selection of its site. Last winter, Lord Lonsdale directed that such investigations should be made into the remains of the station as were likely to reveal whatever was worth knowing, putting the excavators under the charge of the Rev. George Wilkinson, of Whicham. The north wall of the station, which was a point in dispute before, has been ascertained. The thickness in the foundation has been proved to be 4ft. 11in.; in the next course, 5ft. 3in.; and in the course above that, 4ft. 9in. The north-west angle of the station was laid bare, and was found to be rounded in the usual manner. The site of the northern gateway was also found. Several buildings in the interior of the camp were laid open; but some of these have evidently been of a date subsequent to the Roman era. Very few coins were found, and no Roman inscriptions. Mr. Wilkinson,

in writing to me at the close of his investigations, says—"In every part where we have been, there is incontestible evidence of everything worth notice having been removed. . . . A foot here, and two feet there, of the walls of the several apartments, with the upper stones thrown down, and mixed with the soil, were all that was left, even in places most likely to reward our labours. . . . By finding and laying bare the north wall, previously unknown, we have ascertained the size of the camp." Mr. Wilkinson speaks too modestly of his labours; but even according to his own showing, great good has been achieved. The site of the station cannot now be held in doubt. The north gateway, too, has been ascertained; some portions of the south gateway have been laid bare; and water-courses have been traced at the north gateway and at the south-west angle. Some traditions usually attach to a Roman station. It is said that a subterranean passage leads from a staircase underneath the floor of the dining-room of Moresby Hall (which is close to the station), to some spot as yet unascertained. Mr. Clayton and I unfortunately had not time to make the necessary explorations. There is always a good supply of water in the vicinity of Roman stations. There is a well on the south brow of the camp, called the Holy-well, which, it is said, never runs dry: it is certain it was not exhausted last summer, which is a pretty severe test. Mr. Horsley conceives that Moresby was the *Arbeia* of the Romans. Our acute and judicious vice-president, Mr. Hodgson Hinde, shows how exceedingly improbable this allocation is. He suggests, though with some hesitation, that it may be *Glannibanta*. I have not myself, as yet, ventured to grapple with this difficult subject.

The next Roman station we visited was the one situated on the heights which command Maryport. The harbour here rendered the site of some consequence; and the camp, moreover, commands a magnificent view of the estuary of the Solway, and of the Scottish hills. Through the skill and knowledge of Mr. Mossman, I have got a lithographic view of the site of the station, as seen from the south, which is of singular accuracy, and gives a good idea of the strength of the camp. In due time this view will make its appearance in the third edition of "*The Roman Wall*." The collection of antiquities (derived from this station) at Nether Hall, are, at least, as thoughtfully cared for as they were in the days of Mr. J. Senhouse, whom Camden visited, and of whom that "nourice of antiquity" has left this record: — "And I cannot chuse but with thankful heart remember that very good and worthy gentleman; not only in this regard, that most kindly he gave us right courteous and friendly entertainment, but also for that, being himself well-learned, he is a lover of ancient literature, and most diligently preserveth those inscriptions which, by others that are unskilful and unlettered, be straight waies defaced, broken, and converted to other uses, to the exceeding great prejudice and detriment of antiquity." Mr. Mossman has supplied me with some drawings of the antiquities at Nether Hall, to which I thought justice had not been done previously. I think I may, with propriety, call attention to a horseman trampling upon a foe, which is treated in a manner that reminds one of Vandyke.

The next station we visited was that which is contiguous to Brougham

Castle. The lines of the ramparts and of the fosse are for the most part distinct: the site is a very advantageous one. The inscriptions found here, which have not yet been destroyed, appear to have been removed for the most part to Brougham Hall. The castle has no doubt been built of stones derived from the station. In Camden's day, the master of the school at Appleby was one Reginald Bainbridge, of whom he says that he was "a right learned man, who governeth the same with great commendation, and who, of his courtesie, has exemplified for me many antique inscriptions, and brought some hither into his garden." This Reginald Bainbridge, however, had some copies of the inscriptions made in stone; and after a weathering of three centuries, it is rather puzzling to ascertain whether those at Appleby or those at Brougham Hall are the veritable originals. Horsley occasionally gets angry at the learned schoolmaster for the trouble which he gave him:—how much more perplexity may he not be expected to give us! I have one inscription, however, about which there can be no doubt, for it is built up in one of the passages of Brougham Castle, and no doubt forms part of the original structure. It is a tombstone to one *TRIVS* (the remainder of his name is wanting), and seems to have been erected to his memory by his brother.

The next point of interest was Kirby Thore. Here, too, the station may be made out with tolerable distinctness. In addition to the stones and other treasures which have, from time to time, been exhumed in this camp and its vicinity, several sculptures, recently discovered, attracted our attention. They are preserved on the premises of Mr. Crosby, the banker. They were found about a month before our arrival, in making a cutting for a diversion of a turnpike road, in order to suit the purposes of a new railway.

The most important of them is a sculpture which, probably, has formed the upper part of a funereal tablet. It represents a sick female reclining upon a couch, while an attendant, also a female, supplies her with food. A table, furnished with edibles, stands in front of the couch. The languishing expression of the dying person is very well managed, though one would scarcely expect to see such substantial viands placed before a person *in extremis*. A modern painter's mode of managing such a subject is to put a number of phials upon the tables, with ominous-looking labels attached to their necks. The Romans, however, seem to have thought that physic was a sorry preparation for a long journey. My friend Mr. Roach Smith tells me that in similar sculptures he has occasionally noticed a duck or a trussed fowl upon the table. Perhaps the intention of all this was to signify, not that the patient had not been sent supperless out of the world, but that his wants in the season of his sickness had been sedulously attended to by his friends. In one corner of the tablet is a brief inscription. I have not yet made it out to my satisfaction, but it seems to intimate that the daughter of the deceased, one *Crescima*, had had this put up in memory of her mother.

Next we have two sculptures representing warriors on horseback. Probably both of them are sepulchral. Both of them have foes lying under them. One of them is armed with a large sword of the German

type: the other lunges against his prostrate foe. One of the sculptures is rough, having been merely blocked out; the other is in a more finished state; but both are most spirited conceptions.

There is a fragment of another sculptured horseman in Mr. Crosby's garden. It has been very carefully polished; and, however much it has suffered from violence, has suffered nothing from weather. A troop of horse must surely have garrisoned this station.

Two rude sculptures (one of them imperfect) represent a lion pressing with all its weight upon a ram, which it holds in its claws. These are probably Mithraic, and represent the power of the Sun when in Leo, as compared with his influence when in Aries. Figures of this kind are not uncommon in Roman stations.

We have a fir cone with a double fillet round it. This, also, probably was connected with the worship of Mithras, or the mother of the gods. The resinous nature of the plant indicated fiery vitality.

Next is a small urn fitted into a cavity formed in a stone. It was no doubt connected with a burial. The urn seems to be too small to have held the bones of the departed—it has probably held food or unguents. Besides these, there is a much-battered head, and some smaller fragments.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

4 July, 1860.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Author.* Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, by Æneas Barkley Hutchison, B.D., 4to. privately printed. Exeter, 1857. — *From Dr. Howard.* Observations on a Grant of an Advowson of a Chantry to a Guild of London Armourers in 34 Henry VI., by Weston Styleman Walpole, Esq., F.S.A. From the *Archæologia*.

THE CATRAIL.—*Mr. White* read the following notes:—

Being in Scotland about a week ago, I called on Mr. Fisher, the able editor of the *Border Advertiser*, and he accompanied me to the Catrail, where its remains are best seen on the farm of Rink, lying between the river Tweed and the stream of Gala in Selkirkshire. Where that ancient barrier has passed along the brow of a hill, it is scarcely visible; but when continued up or down an eminence, it is still shown very clearly. Unfortunately, the portion we saw in one place had a stone wall upon it and was partly filled by rubbish, while the other portion had been subjected for some time to the action of the plough and harrow. It appears to have consisted of a fosse or ditch, nearly twenty-four feet wide, by about ten feet deep; and the earth thrown out at each side was formed into ramparts of defence. Sir Walter Scott, when hunting in

his early days, once caused his horse to leap the old line, which strained and shook the poet very severely. From its position it had been made to defend the people living on its western side against the attacks of their eastern enemies, in the same way as our Roman Wall was erected to ward off the Ancient Britons on the north. Near to it, chiefly on the west, are the traces of a number of camps, which are still visible by large quantities of stones, strewn in circles of various sizes. Of these one of the most remarkable crowns the summit of a small hill, in view of the lands of Abbotsford. A large ditch, even more deep and wide than that of the Catrail, surrounds it, and, being circular, it is nearly one hundred yards in diameter. On the inner edge of this fosse, a stone wall, ten or twelve feet wide, and of considerable height, had been built all around. No lime appears to have been used, but the stones, partly fallen into the ditch, are lying there in the same position, and in such profusion as if they had never been disturbed since the fortress was thrown down. Traces of buildings are seen everywhere in the centre, which is nearly level, save that it slopes slightly to the east. The entrance, like that of the other camps near the place, is also on the eastern side, through which those within could see their enemies more readily, and advance directly upon them. Fortunately for the preservation of this relic of antiquity, it has been planted over with trees, and, as these are growing to a goodly size, a long period may probably elapse before it be broken up and subjected to the levelling processes of agriculture. For many miles around, especially to the south-east, and even on Eildon hills—the *Tri Montem* of the Romans—extensive works of defence have been constructed, the mounds of which are still perceptible; but this is the most perfect of any I ever beheld.

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CILURNUM.—*Mr. Clayton* exhibited a plan by *Mr. Coulson* of this remarkable structure, as far as the recent excavations already justified: *Dr. Bruce*, in his work on the Roman Wall, gives a plan of the western abutment, with two piers disposing pointed ends against the stream of North Tyne, described by him as set diagonally to it: the general course of the bridge, however, appearing in his map as at right angles to the river bank. *Mr. Maclauchlan* places the course as really diagonal, in a line with a road from the station, at an angle of about 20 degrees to the Wall, which approaches the stream at nearly right angles, and which, if continued, would run very nearly clear on the south of the foundations of the bridge. *Mr. Coulson* plans the bridge as presenting an angle to the road which passed over it, but as in a line with the Wall, and at right angles with the stream, the Wall touching the abutment in its slanted portion and being in a line with the points of the piers. The river has receded westward; and on the east the foundations of another pier have been found on the present water lines, as well as those of the eastern abutment, which is

now in a plantation. This eastern abutment presents what was thought to be a smaller one inside of it,² like an earlier structure, but it has an inclination from north to south, similar to that of the larger one. The abutment also dips from east to west. Mr. Coulson supposes that these dips were intentional, to cause the lead to run, which appears in grooves round the top, following the margin. There is a small chamber in this abutment with three distinct layers of black ashes. The vallum near the river has been filled with stones, at what period is uncertain. An unsatisfactory fragment of an inscription, and a few poor coins, have turned up.

PONTEFRAC T CASTLE.—*Mr. Longstaffe* exhibited an interesting bird's-eye view of this "Key of the North," in its former state, with the parliamentary line of besieging works in 1648. The view belongs to Lord Galway, and has been intrusted to the Surtees Society to be engraved as an illustration of *Drake's Diary of the Siege of 1645*. Mr. L. made some comparisons with the present appearance of the vast fortress, and stated his interest on observing among the remains the sculptured arms of the unfortunate owner, the Earl of Lancaster, who fell in his opposition to Edward II.

INLAID SPEARHEAD.—*Dr. Charlton* presented a truly curious spearhead of iron, found about two feet underground at Borrowton, in North Northumberland. The exterior of the circular socket is richly inlaid with silver filagree work, in vertical compartments, of a design in which lozenges filled with smaller lozenges by diagonally crossing lines, and a sort of scroll work, predominate. *The Chairman* said he would venture to speak heresy, and rejoice that a few relics were sometimes found in this county which were not Roman.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

1 August, 1860.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*By bequest of the late Mr. George Garbutt.* His *History of Sunderland*, 1819, with additional plates, and a photographic portrait of himself over his autograph, dated 21 June, 1859. — *From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.* Its *Proceedings and Papers*,

² In reality an earlier pier. See Country Meeting, Aug. 15.

Vol. iii, N. S., No. 25, January, 1860. — *From the Glasgow Archæological Society.* Its Transactions, Part I. 1859, and the Annual Report, Session 1858-9. — *From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen.* The Northmen in Iceland. Séance annuelle du 14 Mai, 1859.

ARREARS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A conversation (to be resumed, if necessary, at a future meeting) took place as to numerous arrears of subscription.

MITHRAS.—*Dr. Bruce* read the following communication from *Dr. William Bell*, of 31, Burton Street, Euston Square, London:—

Your Museum Ælium has the most, almost the only, important testimonies of the worship of Mithras in Britain, and I hasten therefore to give you, I believe, the first notice of a further valuable discovery on the subject.

During some excavations at the port of Ostium, at the mouth of the Tiber, very lately, a subterranean temple, like that at Housesteads, has been laid open. The pavement is in mosaic, with the usual “*Deo Invincibili Mithræ*” twice repeated; at the entrance is a smaller temple, in which were found a dozen of lamps with single beaks, and some with them double. Along the sanctuary, some stone steps seem to have been appropriated to the congregation, for whom there is a well of ablution at the entrance, and another for the priests close to the altar, which retains its situation upon an estrade of seven steps from each side. The sculptures seem to have been the very general ones of Eros and Hesperos, with their torches raised and depressed, but richer than usual, and traces of gilding are found, and their execution is artistic. A gilded head, too, of the deity, of colossal dimensions, has also been found. The chlamys was painted red; and as heads of other statues have been found in different kinds of scarce marbles, it is to be hoped the remaining portions of the figures may be found by further research. If so, and I can obtain, as I expect, drawings of these figures, I will, if acceptable, draw up a memoir for your Society on the Mithraic rites generally, and their more especial cultivation by both arms of the Roman service. In the interior they mostly follow the tracks of the great Roman circumvallation of the Northern Roman boundaries, from Burgh-on-the-Sands to Trajan’s Wall on the Danube; and for the maritime arm they are found at the two principal stations of the Roman fleet; witness the famous Borghese Mithras found a century back at Actium, and now this example at Ostium, another Roman naval port.

COUNTRY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

15th August, 1860.

ROMAN HEXHAM.—A numerous bevy of tourists; having, by the 10-15 train from Newcastle, availed themselves of return tickets, issued

on the occasion by the Newcastle and Carlisle Company; inspected the Roman remains in the St. Wilfrid's crypt in the ruined nave of Hexham Priory-church, and in the custody of Mr. Fairless, who entertained the party with a tune on the genuine old Northumbrian bagpipes. At the entrance to the crypt *Dr. Bruce* read the following paper.

An impression generally prevails that the Roman stones now at Hexham have been derived from Corbridge. The visit of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries to Hexham seems a fitting occasion for putting together the various considerations which tend to show that Hexham was itself a Roman town.

1. The early greatness of Hexham is in favour of its Roman origin. Here is the account which Richard, a prior of this place, who flourished 700 years ago, gives of it (I quote it from Holland's Camden):—"Not far from the river Tyne, southward, there standeth a town, now in these days but of mean bigness and slenderly inhabited, but in times past, as the remains of antiquity do bear witness, very large and stately. This place having the little river Hextold [now called Cockshaw-burn] running down by it, and swelling otherwhiles like unto a flood, with a swift stream, is named Hextoldesham: which town Etheldreda, the wife of King Egfrid, gave unto St. Wilfrid, in the year 675, that he should exalt it into an episcopal see; who built here a church that, for the artificial frame and passing beauty, went beyond all minsters in England."

William of Malmesbury, who wrote in the earlier part of the twelfth century, gives us an interesting account of the early ecclesiastical buildings of Hexham. "It was wonderful to see what buildings were erected there with mighty high walls, and how they were set out and contrived, with divers turnings in and out by winding stairs, all polished and garnished by the curious workmanship of masons and pargetters, whom the hope of his liberality had allured from Rome; so that these buildings carried a show of the stately magnificence of the Romans and stood very long struggling with time."

In addition to the conventual buildings, there were then in Hexham, as Wallis tells us, two parish churches. The following information, respecting them, I have received from our excellent friend Mr. Fairless. They were named St. Mary's and St. Peter's. The site of St. Mary's is still well known, that quarter of the town being called "The old church." A lane leading towards it from the south, is called "St. Mary's Chare." Some portions of the old church were exposed in 1854, by the removal of the contiguous buildings. A small window was seen, the head of which, as well as the string-course and chamfer, were of decided Saxon character.

Now, the early greatness of Hexham, and its decline anterior to the middle age, furnishes a presumption that it was a place of importance in Roman times. The Saxons were no doubt attracted here by the remains of Roman masonry. Wilfrid's Church was, as we are told, a Saxon Church; but there is as little doubt that it largely consisted of Roman materials. Hodgson remarks, "That the Saxons very com-

monly settled in Roman towns, and especially chose them, on account of their materials, for the sites of their churches and monastical institutions; instances are very numerous." In this remark every one conversant with Roman remains must concur.

Thus, then, we have a presumptive evidence that Hexham was a Roman town.

2. The position of it is just such as the Romans would choose. It stands upon a plateau, naturally defended on its east and north sides and partially so on its west, whilst at no great distance it is enclosed in an amphitheatre of hills. The Hallgarth-burn and the Cockshaw-burn give it increased strength on its western side. The fertility of the valley in which it lies would attract the attention of the ancient lords of the world, and the position of the camp near the junction of the two great branches of the Tyne, and its command of the valleys permeated by these streams, would render it peculiarly eligible. Stukeley, who had a keen eye for Roman sites, says—"This town was undoubtedly Roman. We judged the castrum was where the castellated building now stands,—east of the market place—which is the brow of the hill, and has a good prospect. The market place, which is a square, lies between this and the cathedral."

3. We now come to the direct proofs. The crypt of the priory church is wholly composed of Roman stones. We may also conceive that the whole of the original Saxon church consisted of similar material. In several of the ancient buildings of the town Roman stones may be noticed. This is peculiarly the case with the Manor Office and the walls enclosing the Abbey grounds. Mr. Fairless tells me that Mr. Hodgson used to point out many of these. Several of them have been acted on by fire, as is so frequently the case with the stones derived from Roman stations. There are two Roman inscriptions now in the crypt. One of them is the stone which 'Sandy Gordon' designates "that precious jewel of antiquity," and on which are inscribed the names of Severus and his sons. There is also another inscribed stone, displaying portions of five lines, but which, having been cut into a circular form to fit the arch, is now quite undecypherable. Besides these, two other inscriptions (both, unhappily, fragmentary) are now in Mr. Fairless' possession. The large one, which is cut into a circular form for a door or window head, was found near the path on the east side of the Seal; the other was found in the gable end of a house near the chapter-house, now pulled down.

Besides these, Horsley describes an altar (No. 108.) which, in his day, was in the crypt, but is now missing. It was dedicated by one Quintus Calpurinus Concessinus, who seems to have been a prefect of a troop of Corionototari. It is to be regretted that it is lost, as I cannot but think that we have not got a correct copy of it.

Another broken altar, addressed "*Victoriae Augusti*," is also given in Horsley. Gough, in his Camden, says it was built up in a wall in the Hermitage, on the north side of the river.

There is a sculptured stone, apparently of Roman workmanship, in the possession of Mr. Fairless, which was found in the channel of the Hallgarth-burn, close to the Abbey. It is a figure of that little imp

(Cupid), which, in modern as well as in ancient times, causes such a stir in the world.

If these stones were not deposited in or near the spot where they now are by the Romans, they must have been brought from Corbridge for building purposes. This is exceedingly unlikely. The labour of carrying them nearly four miles, and across the river, would be great. There was no need to do so. There is an abundance of stone in the vicinity of Hexham. There are two ancient quarries on the west side of the town, which are what are called 'awarded quarries,' and which are accessible to all comers. There is a quarry on the north side of the river called the Oakwood Bank Quarry, and one also on Akeham Fell, which has evidently been laid under contribution for the Early English portion of the Abbey-church.

4. Another and a very decisive evidence of the Roman occupation of Hexham has been recently observed by the Camden of this district, Mr. Fairless. On the ground being opened in the vicinity of the Manor Office he found a connected chain of earthenware pipes of manifest Roman workmanship, lying *in situ*. Two of these are now in Mr. Fairless' possession. A single pipe or two, not in position, might have been brought from some other place; these had evidently been laid where they were found by Roman hands. They were intended for the conveyance of water.²

If Hexham was a Roman station it would have roads communicating with the neighbouring stations. There is an ancient ford over the South Tyne communicating with that road, whose name, whatever be its origin, betokens its antiquity—Homer's Lane.³ By this means communication was kept up with the important station of Cilurnum. The necessity of crossing the united streams was thus avoided. This road would cross the Stanegate, which went east and west. A road doubtless went to Corbridge, and I have heard of others going in different directions, but have not had an opportunity of verifying the information I have received.

On the whole, I think it is certain that Hexham is on Roman ground; but the Roman name of it is uncertain.

HEXHAM CHURCH.—*Mr. Fairless*, the *genius loci*, and *Mr. Longstaffe*, who, as editor of the Society's Transactions, had proceeded by an earlier train, conducted the party over the Priory-church. A summary of its history, and the chief features observed by the Society, was read by *Mr. Longstaffe* at the succeeding monthly meeting of the Society, and will be found in its proper place.

WARDEN.—From Hexham we passed the Spital and Priest's Seat, and by Holmerse Lane reached Warden, where the *Rev. Mr. Shield* drew attention to a remarkable monument of early date in the church-

² Richard of Hexham states that the offices of Wilfrid's monastery were supplied by water brought through the town in aqueducts of hollow stone.—*Ed.*

³ It runs past the parcel of land formerly called *Holkmarse* and *Holmerse croft*.—*Ed.*

yard, a Saxon headstone, copied as to form from the front of a Roman altar, bearing an upright figure derived from some funereal stone of the empire, and furnished with a little loose knotting, just enough to fix the true date. *Dr. Bruce* stated that he had observed, in the walls of Wroxeter church, Saxon copies of the 23rd legion's boar, and of the *Deæ Matres*.

After ascending a precipitous nab of land called the castle, separated from the adjoining close by an artificial trench, the sudden indisposition of Mr. Fairless formed a subject of great regret. Mr. Gregson's medical skill was most opportune, and by his advice Mr. F. reluctantly halted at High Warden. The party, who had separated through this misfortune, examined, in different sections, the grand old camp of Warden Hill, rudely ramparted with loose stones, and covered with circular evidences of semi-civilized dwellings. They re-united themselves near Walwick Grange, where Mrs. Colbeck kindly invited them to view an imposing old chest richly dight with Abraham's sacrifice, and quaint renaissance work. There did not seem to be any good grounds for the tradition that it was the parish chest of Hexham.

CILURNUM.—After a charming walk by the North Tyne, the party were ferried by some of their companions to the lately excavated abutment of the Roman bridge at Cilurnum—a work vast and wonderful. *Mr. Caill* instantly detected a water pier embedded in what was afterwards an abutment, and decided distinctions of masonry. The ground then was undergoing rapid change in the days of the Romans. This pier was very near the termination of the Wall, and both bridges were probably only of planks on piers. A chamber occurs in the original work, such as builders use for lightness and economy. In this case, a curious covered passage was seen striking diagonally across the empty space. The abutment on the other side of the river is principally under water. *Dr. Bruce* thought that the bridge was altered by Severus, and that to him are to be ascribed the decorative building-stones found in Hexham crypt and in several other places in the Wall district.

Following the Wall up the hill, the station of Cilurnum was reached, now a rich level pasture, but formerly showing strong indications of narrow streets and buildings. A few of these have been excavated. The little antiquity house of Chesters and divers relics in Mr. Clayton's mansion were examined. The figure of the river-god is much finer in treatment than engravings would suggest. The party then participated in the hospitalities of the Chesters dining-room, and returned home after a day well spent.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

September 5, 1860.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Society of Antiquaries of London.* The Archæologia, xxxviii., Part I. Proceedings of the Society, 19 Nov. 1857, to 22 Dec. 1859. Lists of the Society, 3 May, 1859, 23 Apr. 1860. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, July, 1860.

NEW MEMBERS.—*John Anderson, Esq.*, Saville Place, Newcastle. — *Wm. Porter, Esq.*, Tynemouth. — *Charles M. Elwin, Esq.*, M.A., East Dereham, Norfolk. — *George Edward Swithinbank, Esq.*, Arcade, Newcastle.

TOWN WALLS OF NEWCASTLE.—*Mr. Martin Dunn* of Gateshead presented the lower half of one of the stone figures which formerly surmounted the walls of Newcastle. It has been discovered in a house beyond the West-gate.

CHIRDEN-BURN.—*Dr. Charlton* exhibited an object formed of an ancient description of brass, and resembling a large ferule. It was found deep in the moor on the banks of Chirden-burn, and he suggested that it might possibly have served as the lower termination of a spear.

MR. JAMES CLEPHAN.—It was resolved by acclamation, on the motion of *Mr. Longstaffe*, seconded by *Mr. Fenwick*, and supported by *Dr. Charlton* and the *Chairman*, that the grateful thanks of the Society be recorded on the minutes to *Mr. Clephan*, the retiring editor of the Gateshead Observer, for his generous interest in the Society's welfare, and the material assistance afforded, by his genial and careful reports of its proceedings, towards its position with the public, and the resuscitation of its publications.

ROMAN ROADS IN SCOTLAND.—*Mr. White* read the following note suggested by his recent Scottish tour:—

When the Romans quitted this country, they left behind them, wherever they had been, most memorable traces of energy and perseverance. Down to the commencement of the last century, Britons, Picts, Anglo-Saxons, and Romans successively trode the roads formed by these enterprising men; and, in the wilder parts of the country, such, highways

still form the boundaries of townships, and afford passage for men, horses, and cattle. The fugitives from the battle of Neville's Cross fled to Lancheater and Corbridge, that they might avail themselves of Watling Street, as the most direct way to their own country; and the spearmen from the field of Otterburn went on a portion of the same tract, when they conveyed the body of their leader to be interred on the left of the high altar in Melrose Abbey. In Stirlingshire, the army of Edward the Second proceeded on the Roman road from Torwood to Miltoun, and then halted to arrange for the deadly conflict which was about to take place at Bannockburn. On the same line, but within a mile of Stirling, Randolph's spearmen encountered Clifford's horsemen, and overcame them. At a point north-west of Stirling, where the road crossed the Forth, a wooden bridge had been erected in 1297, which was a prominent object in the battle where Wallace triumphed over Warrene and Cressingham, and near to which, on the summit of the Abbey Craig, a monument to the Scottish hero is about to be raised. One of the most remarkable features, however, of this road, may be seen about a mile to the east of the Bridge of Allan, where it ascends a rocky barrier on the side of a mountain, and has been cut for about 150 yards out of solid stone, leaving a way nearly 4 yards in breadth at bottom and at an average from 12 to 15 feet high on either side. Proceeding still farther north, this highway crosses Allan Water, and passes the celebrated camp at Ardoch, which I regret I had not leisure to visit, but which I am told is, in its kind, one of the most perfect specimens of Roman fortification in Scotland.

HEXHAM CHURCH.—*Mr. Longstaffe* read the following notes resulting from the Society's country meeting:—

SAXON HEXHAM.—About 674, Bishop Wilfrid built the church of St. Andrew, and it was added to and adorned by Bishop Acca, who succeeded him in 709. In length, breadth, and beauty, this Saxon church was esteemed the most glorious on this side of the Alps.¹ It was surrounded by a high and thick wall. In plan it was probably cruciform, like the present building. It was surrounded by porches and aisles. Relics were procured by Acca, and altars to their honour erected in distinct porches.² The altars were in honour of the Virgin, Michael the Archangel, John the Baptist, and the apostles, martyrs, confessors and virgins;³ and in an inner porch of the south porch (or transept), was the altar of St. Michael.⁴ There were gates to the choir. The arch (apse?) of the sanctuary contained the high altar, which is also described as within the cancelli of the church.⁵ To the

¹ Richard of Hexham. Symeon, *De Gestis*. The portions about Hexham have evidently been written by some Hexham monk.

² Bedæ *Eccles. Hist.*, b. 5, c. 20.

³ Richard of Hexham. The description is very similar to that of Albert's church of York by Flaccus Alcuinus in Gale's collection.

⁴ Symeon, *De Gestis*.

⁵ Symeon, *De Gestis*.