This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world’s books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that’s often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book’s long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ **Make non-commercial use of the files** We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ **Refrain from automated querying** Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google’s system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ **Maintain attribution** The Google “watermark” you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ **Keep it legal** Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can’t offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book’s appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google’s mission is to organize the world’s information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world’s books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at [http://books.google.com/](http://books.google.com/)
HISTORY
of
Northumberland.

BY THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, M.R.S.L.,
VICAR OF HARTLEBURY, A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, ORDINARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES AT COPENHAGEN, &C.

PART II., VOL. III.

NEWCASTLE: FOR THE AUTHOR.
MDCCCXL.
This volume was nearly ready for publication when its Author was seized
with an attack of illness, of such a nature as to render it necessary that he
should for a while withdraw himself from his laborious undertaking, and
seek the recovery of his health in a warmer climate.

It was, however, deemed expedient that the publication of the volume
should not be deferred till Mr. Hodgson's return; and, at his request, I, who
have for more than twenty years enjoyed his friendship, and have spent much
time in congenial pursuits, have undertaken to afford such explanations, and
supply such deficiencies, as seem necessary under the melancholy circumstances
which have prevented its Author from giving to it his own finishing care and
attention.

With the exception of the Ecclesiastical Valuations, from p. 422 to p. 434,
the List of Plates, the Abstract of Contents, and the List of Additions and

PART II. VOL. III.
Corrections, the volume had enjoyed the editorial superintendence of its Author, and was printed off. The first of these I found set up in type, but requiring correction; the second and third have been supplied by Mr. John Hodgson, one of the sons of the Author; and for the latter there has been placed in my hands a long list of Memoranda made by Mr. Hodgson himself, from time to time, as the sheets to which they refer were passing through the press. This list was in such a state as to be ready for the compositor. I have, however, carefully re-examined the volume, and have made some additions to Mr. Hodgson's notes, passing over, it must be confessed, a few mistakes, which are purely of a typographical nature, and have no tendency to mislead the reader.

Mr. Hodgson's preceding volumes are all of them remarkable for the elaborate Indexes which accompany them, enabling the topographical or professional reader to discover in one moment the object of his search, and thus lightening his labour. No steps, however, had been taken in the compilation of an Index for the volume now presented to the public; and it is therefore proposed by Mr. Hodgson, if it pleases God that he shall resume and proceed in his labours, to give with the next volume an Index upon his former plan which may refer to them both. The nature of the next volume will be the same as that of the volume before us—it will be devoted to the parochial history of this and the contiguous ward, and it is hoped that no great inconvenience will arise from the above arrangement. In the mean time, such an Index of places and subjects is given with this volume as may be useful in pointing out the more prominent matter contained in its closely-printed columns, whilst a copious abstract of that part of the volume devoted to Roman Antiquities will guide the reader along the Roman Wall.

Neither had Mr. Hodgson prepared any Preface in conformity with his plan on former occasions. He has, however, placed in my hands such memoranda as he had intended to serve for hints in his undertaking, but unfortunately they are in so disjointed a state that but little use can be made of them by one not acquainted with the circumstances and feelings under which they were made. I deem it advisable, however, to place many of these notes before the reader in the state in which I find them, under a conviction that they were all of them intended to be used in a more expanded or contracted shape; and I am not without a hope that by so doing I shall confer a favour upon those who have had the good taste and good feeling to enter into the
spirit which dictated Mr. Hodgson's former prefaces, and which exhibited such an unsophisticated picture of his ingenuous candour and simplicity, and his ardent devotion to the very laborious task which he had undertaken.

"A work of years cannot fail in finding its author in various moods for writing—at morning vigorous and confident, towards evening languid and diffident, &c."

"This volume, like the rest, has been sent to the press in small portions. No parish—no part of the Roman Wall perfected. Hence Corrigenda, Addenda, and long trains of inaccuracies."

"It was never either expected or desired, that either these volumes or prefaces should administer to the amusements of refinement that can allow no fact or tale of by-gone days to be admitted into its presence, if elegance and pleasure do not accompany them. The severities are here mingled with the amenities of life, and if the plumed and jewelled diadem cannot cast its eye without disdain over the pictures here presented, the sober eye of rural contemplation may not refuse to gild them with its sunny smile of passing approbation."

"I have lived to write scarce a third of what I contemplated. Friends that I wished to have pleased have gone to the grave. If I ever had any ambition to gratify the great, or obtain the patronage of the noble, visions so vain neither flatter my day thoughts nor my dreams. I have raised persons and families from oblivion, while the genealogies of the great interest myself no more than those of the poor. But the genealogies of the poor are soon forgotten, because their deeds are seldom interesting enough to become matter of history, while few of the names of the great in their generation could have little more written under them than the record of their vanity—nothing to keep a grateful remembrance of them on earth—nothing of their love to the souls of men—nothing about their zeal for the Church of Christ."

"Topographical enquiry, as it discovers truth, gives the same kind of delight as Science feels, when new arrangements of form and matter present themselves before her. Our theological studies in these days, at every step we take, mortify and humiliate the soul, as we behold the prostration and ruin of the doctrines and knowledge of the Antient Church, and even the fallen condition of man's knowledge in the tenets of the Reformed Episcopal Churches. Who now accounts of Baptism as the holy thing it is? The eucharistic Sacrifice is banished from the altars of our Churches. Confession of sins is forgotten as a doctrine and a duty; marriage made a civil contract, men now not knowing that they ought to love their wives as their own bodies—even as the Lord the Church. Who knows now deeply about any of these doctrines, or keeps the fasts or festivals of the Church? And who, in the latter days of his life, in endeavouring to illuminate his mind
PREFACE.

with the knowledge of the glorious things of God, does not bitterly lament that he was born in times when these things were not only not taught, but known and practised only by those who adhered to the antient faith, mingled as it is with ingredients taken from the altars of the Gentile Religion? But in raising towns and families from their ashes, and sketching them in durable words and panoramic detail, the mind feels gratified with its own reproductive powers, and hopes that it has prepared intellectual feasts for good men for ages yet to come—filled again our woods and the borders of our streams with the Dryads and Naiads of antient times—our mountains with the elk and the stag, and the furious wild boar—our plains with brave Brigants mingled with the lordly Roman, &c. &c."

"Though veneration for the opinions and remains of the works of men who lived in times far past, and especially of those who first drank of the fountain of human time, be a passion strongly implanted in a large proportion of mankind, yet cupidity comes in aid of vanity to figure in fashionable life, and the desire to procure artificial wants extinguishes in the vast mass of men all ancestral pride, all curiosity to know the history of their own race, all wish to be acquainted with the opinions and doctrines that relate to his origin and future destination. Every man is naturally ignorant, and, whether in rude or polished society, cannot be instructed in the wisdom of past ages intuitively. To be wise from the experience of our forefathers, requires each successive generation to be dipped in the pure unadulterated stream of antiquity. Without we be baptized there, the sacred books of our religion are sealed secrets, and all history barbarian darkness."

"If any man envy me the honour or the profit of this undertaking—if he find he can sit in the chair I have occupied, I shall cheerfully resign it to him. I would gladly be remunerated for what I have spent and done, but I would most gladly relinquish my labours to any one who is ambitious to prosecute them."

"The constant apprehension of writing too much is as constantly counterbalanced by apprehension of disgust for negligence or contemptuous brevity. While I can have little fear of offending the inhabitants of a place on the Tyne for a detailed account of the annals of their own village, they may be apt to blame me for diffusiveness which may delight the villagers on the Tweed."

"To give the work in a less form than I am doing, it would be little better than the skeleton histories of the County that have been already published. To print in large type might be agreeable to persons who had rather have a work in ten or twelve volumes, than in eight with four times the information. My alternative is to endeavour to finish the work in the same manner as the latter part of this volume is printed."

"I have sketched out an extensive plan, and feel myself daily more able to fill up and finish its details, but want other hands to fill in the outlines. My pecuniary resources will not allow me to keep an amanuensis. Every line and letter, from notes to indexes, have to go to press in my own handwriting; and then there is the immense loss of time in
researches: whereas, if each clergyman would send me extracts from his Parish Registers respecting all families that have been eminent in the County or by connection with it, and all families allow me a free use of their papers for genealogical purposes, and the history of their own or other families that have lived upon their estate, or even allow me, at home, the use of the Abstract of their Deeds, I might progress in my work with reasonable speed."

"I began this work with the hope that some profit might arise to educate and maintain my children, and also with some confidence in my own powers, that I might set the history of the County in a more clear light than preceding historians had done. I was fully aware of many deficiencies in myself to undertake the work, but I had some confidence once that I would try to do it well. I have lived to see that works of this kind are not suited to the times I live in, perhaps to any time. It is not profitable to me—it is not suited to my profession—I ought to do my duty in my profession—to take up night and day to do it well. Well? no; but as well as good intentions, holy zeal, every thought and faculty of my mind fully exerted could do it."

"The account of the Walls in Britain occupies many pages in this volume, but a full account of them has been given with the aid of small type in a comparatively small space. In the process of writing, and sending the manuscript to the press as it was written, new thoughts arose, as might be reasonably expected—when truth, not theory, was the object of enquiry."

"Though my volumes increase, I study brevity. On the Roman Wall, I have omitted much that I would have liked to have said."

"In the Roman part I have suppressed many quotations made from Vegetius, Hyginus, A. Marcellinus, and other authors, respecting their border fortifications and modes of constructing their Chesters, anxious to give all possible local information, but refraining from burdening my account with information which applied to similar works as well as these."

"On the Roman Walls I have written much that few will read. Above one hundred years have elapsed since the subject has received from any one but Gough's clever hand a general review. Warburton's Vallum Romanum is a reprint from Horsley. It is curious that Horsley's work seems unknown to continental Antiquaries. Bertram, in his Richard of Cirencester, had not seen it, nor do I see that Orel quotes it."

"As all the Roman Antiquities treated of in this work relate either to the Barriers or Stations connected with them, they ought to have formed one Chapter or portion of the work, and might now be easily put into proper form, and corrected."

"The very low state of Antiquarian feeling in Northumberland in 1726 may be inferred from the fact, that the only subscriber to Gordon's 'Itinerarium Septentrionale, PART II. VOL. III.'
or Journey through most of the Counties of Scotland and those of the North of England,' was 'The Honourable Sir John Swinburne, Bart.;' and yet it was this curious work that roused the Antiquarian genius of Horsley, and afforded a plan for the foundation of his 'Britannia.'"

"Give an article on the Spelling of places, to show that antient spelling was uniform as to the meaning of names, though with much variation in letters."

"Another article on Pedigrees."

"I would beg of good minds to think of the value of Pedigrees recorded in England to families that have settled under English colonization in various parts of the globe. They can come back with affectionate minds to revisit the place where their ancestors lived."

"The day is past, except for the day, to publish apochryphal pedigrees. Ingenuity cannot hide an obscure origin, nor a distinguished descent be concealed. Truth is sought for ingenuously and successfully. The works that Parliament has edited have opened sources of information which the craft of forgers never suspected to exist. Families that for centuries have sunk into obscurity may now trace their descent to distinguished ancestry, and new ones, stung by envy, may rake out of the ashes of oblivion lists of long-forgotten names, to add consequence to the pride of poverty and decayed gentility. Oh, I have often heard, with a heart burning with indignation, but muscles motionless as a statue, the sneer that vulgar envy has thrown upon a pedigree which for centuries back could connect itself with the solid and enduring links of truth and honour, but only in later years had its lines of descent emblazoned with gold and jewellery. What family in Britain has not enriched itself by commerce or trade, or married to children of these prolific and splendid mothers? 'The family of the Aces never kept a carriage till they married a daughter of the Deuces, the bankers.' To which a wise man, cherishing natural affection for the welfare of his ancestors that have been removed from the earth, may say—I only want to know who were my forefathers, that I may mourn or rejoice over the history of their whole line, and hope that their eternal state may be glorious. For what virtuous man can look over even the dates of the birth, and marriage, and death of his direct line of ancestors, and their children of each generation, with a mind unmoved by a multitude of contending affections? The hope excited by the birth of a first-born child, &c. &c. The joy at the prospect of a son or daughter being happy in marriage. The affliction, however hidden and smothered from the eye of the unfeeling world, at the death of a beloved child. Then watch the storm that rises over a mortgage, and the family desolation to the third or fourth generation that marks its course. Then, what is the folly and the malice that casts its sneers on the generation of a family that inherits from a female parent, and takes her ancestral name. It is still the same in blood. The Queen takes a partner to the throne. Are their posterity less royal because their father of the second or any other generation
PREFACE.

had his crown only by marriage and not by inheritance? Is the ducal honour lessened because it was won from the affection of a wife?

"In a pedigree watch over its members the movement that a mortgage makes. Its post—effects—afflictive restlessness—then deadly torpor. Take lessons of prudence from them. Commerce creates unsteadiness."

In a volume like the present, detailing in great minuteness the history of a large tract of country, there can be almost no page which does not contain the contributions or corrections of some friendly hand, and in proportion as an author feels himself compelled to ask for information, and is successful in his application, he entertains a grateful pleasure in acknowledging the favour. I find the following Memoranda in Mr. Hodgson's note book respecting the assistances he had received for this volume; but, as the list is a brief one, it may probably be the case that many other names were treasured up in his memory to whom his thanks would have been tendered. It is hoped that this explanation may be satisfactory to those gentlemen who have troubled themselves in contributing to the fullness and accuracy of the volume, but who do not find their favours here acknowledged.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., M.P., and Henry Petrie, Esq., Keeper of Her Majesty's Records in the Tower, are both of them thanked for their kind assistance. The late Bishop of Durham is mentioned by Mr. Hodgson with gratitude for preferring him to the Vicarage of Hartburn, and for purchasing five copies of his History. John Cay, Esq., of Edinburgh, Advocate, and of North Charlton, in Northumberland, is thanked for his loan of Horsley's MSS. on Roman Antiquities; Isaac Cookson, of Meldon Park, Esq., for many assistances; Sir C. Monck, for permitting Mr. Hodgson to make transcripts from various Records transcribed by him in London; the Rev. Edward Bigge, of Merton College, Oxford, for numerous extracts from Dodsworth's MSS., preserved in the Bodleian Library; T. W. Beaumont, Esq., and Messrs. Ruddock and Bell, for information relative to Hexham; and Mr. Thos. Bell, of Newcastle, for numerous genealogical communications.

I find also my own name in a prominent position among Mr. Hodgson's Memoranda, as having, "during a long and steady friendship of many years, allowed the author to gather out of my vast collections compiled from the rich treasures of the ancient house of Durham whatever he was desirous to culi for Northumberland History." Mr. Hodgson overrates my assistances; but, of
whatever value they may have been, they have been freely offered; and had my collections been infinitely more extensive than they are, they should have been equally at his service, or that of any other man in possession of similar qualifications. This declaration could only have been made in connection with the above memorandum,—and it is for this purpose, and not from motives of vanity, that I place it upon record.

There are two names which Mr. Hodgson never mentions in his Memoranda without the deepest sentiments of gratitude, and I should neither do justice to his feelings nor my own were I to withhold the following paragraphs. Posterity ought to know who cheered the Historian of Northumberland in his painful labours for many a long year, not more from a hearty wish for the success of his undertaking than from a sincere regard for his own purity of character and professional worth. These are the deeds which add dignity to antient descent, and justify a fervent prayer for the peace and perpetuity of the family which practices them. The name of Swinburne has for the last six centuries been closely connected with the County of Northumberland, and whatever be its fate, it will go down with credit to posterity in intimate association with one of the best County Histories of which the kingdom can boast, and of which it has been the most especial patron.

"Mr. Swinburne, his overflowing love."

"Sir J. E. S. has enabled me to have the honour of adding to my name, in the title-page of this work, the initials M.R.S.L., without expense to myself, as long as I may be permitted to conduct it. And to his brother I am indebted for munificent assistance in lightening the incumbrances with which my preferment to this place have unfortunately fettered me."

And, again,—

"I mention as a fact, that, except for the kindness of Sir J. E. Swinburne and his brother Mr. Edward Swinburne, this volume would never have made its appearance. For the generosity of friendship, the incense of gratitude is the only offering I have to make, and I now make it upon the most public altar."

I have only to express, with all the sincerity of the most heartfelt and long-tried friendship, and with the most thorough conviction of the present utility
and permanent character of Mr. Hodgson's historical labours, the earnest hope, in which I shall be joined by many an anxious friend, that he may, by the favour of God, speedily recover his health, and be enabled to bring his laborious work to a happy conclusion for the benefit of posterity.

JAMES RAINE.

Crook Hall, 15th November, 1639.

"Great love and little skill may cause me to mis-say,
But certainly this sickness cannot make thee die:
Though cruel symptoms and these thirty yeares assay
For thy deare country, doth thy health & strength decay,
Yet, sith thy toylsome labour and thy industrie
Is for thy Countries sake, her fame on heie to raise,
She shall thy temples crowne with everlasting bayes;
And, in despite of death, shall cause thy memorie
To live in endless fame with all posteritie."

ALEXANDER GILL, to his friend MR. JOHN SPEED,
being very sicke.

INTRODUCTORY VERSES TO SPEED'S MAPS,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>DESIGNED BY</th>
<th>ENGRAVED BY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Whitlaw Castle</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Knaresdale Church</td>
<td>The Author,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>Wallace Arms</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Albany Wallace, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Lambley Church</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>The Author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134.</td>
<td>Greenhead Chapel</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186.</td>
<td>Borcovicus, South Gate of Station</td>
<td>The Author,</td>
<td>William Collard,</td>
<td>The Author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191.</td>
<td>Ruins of Mithras</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245.</td>
<td>Silver Dish, from Corstopitum</td>
<td>Stephens, for Hutchinson,</td>
<td>Isaac Nicholson,</td>
<td>The Author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259.</td>
<td>Section of Hadrian’s Wall</td>
<td>The Author,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261.</td>
<td>Section of Antonine’s Wall</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273.</td>
<td>Walls of Hadrian</td>
<td>Horsley,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274.</td>
<td>Murus, Castellum, and Road of Hadrian</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290.</td>
<td>Inscription of Hadrian</td>
<td>The Author,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294.</td>
<td>Views of Hadrian’s Murus on Walltown Crag,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLATES, VIGNETTES, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>DESIGNED BY</th>
<th>ENGRAVED BY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>357.</td>
<td>Featherstone Castle, -</td>
<td>Edw. Swinburne, Esq.,</td>
<td>William Miller,</td>
<td>Lord Wallace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406.</td>
<td>Warden Church and Simonburn Church, 2 views,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto,</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440.</td>
<td>Ring found near Halton Chesters,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

PLATES

GIVEN AT THE END OF THIS VOLUME FOR FUTURE PARTS OF THE WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>DESIGNED BY</th>
<th>ENGRAVED BY</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brinkburn Abbey Church, -</td>
<td>Chas. Wm. Bigge, Esq.,</td>
<td>William Collard,</td>
<td>C. W. Bigge, Esq.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milburn Hall, -</td>
<td>Miss Bates,</td>
<td>M. A. Richardson,</td>
<td>Miss Bates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

On Corbridge, and the Franchise and Ward of Tindale, Names of the Parishes in Corbridge Deanery and Tindale Ward, 1, 2
Franchises and Baronies in Corbridge Deanery, 2, 3
Franchises of Tindale, General Account of, 3, 4
Pedigree of the Lords of Tindale, showing the gradual Growth of the Kingdom of Scotland, 6—8
Illustrations to the above Pedigree, 9—10, 15—21, 430
Pedigree of Official Earls of Northumberland, showing the Property they held, 12—14
Origins of the Franchise of Tindale, 22, 23

CHAPTER II.

Parish of Alston, in the County of Cumberland, but Deanery of Corbridge, 24, 67
Alston Parishes, Boundaries, Aspect, Manor, Lords, Town, Church, and Incumbents, 24—38, 57, 430
Randalholme, Manor House, and Proprietors of, 38, 39
Nentnaby, and Notes respecting it, 39, 40
Gerard’s Gill, History and Proprietors of, Chapel, Dissenting Houses, 41, 42
Hunderbridge, in Gerard’s Gill, Veteriponte Family, 42, 43
Presdale, a Hexham Property, its Boundaries and History, 43, 44
Mintz, Antiquity of, Silver Mine, Carlisle, Royal Charte, Liberties, King’s Justices, Carlisle
Escheguer, Armes-how, Strata, Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Fieors, Spars, Crystals, Smelting
and Refining, 45—57, 430—431

CHAPTER III.

Kirkhaugh Parish, in Corbridge Deanery, and County of Northumberland, 58—77
Kirkhaugh Boundaries, Meaning of Name, Population, Drainage, 58
Manor and Descent of Property, Antient Deeds, 59—63
Church, Revenues and Rectors, Roman Altar, Charities, 64, 66
Owners of Kirkhaugh, The Rawe, Faskett, and Aline, 66
Berchallagh, now called Barthaugh, its Boundaries and Owners, 67, 68
Cowley, demised in 1583 to John of Hautwey, 69
Whitlaw, or Whitley, Situation, Extent, Memoir of Wallis, Castle, Inscriptions, Antiquities. 69—77, 282, 432

PART II. VOL. III.
CONTENTS

CHAPTER IV.

KNARESDALE PARISH, Corbridge Deanery, Franchise of Tindale, and County of Northumberland, 76—90
Knaresdale Boundaries, Population, &c., 78
Church, History of, Rectors, 79, 80
Manor and Descent of Property, Pedigree of Wallis, of Knaresdale, and Stephensons, Lords of Knaresdale, 81—86
Hall, Description of, 87
Williamstone, its Boundaries, Proprietors, &c., 87, 88
Slaggingford, now written Slaggyford, History and Situation, 88, 89
Thornhope, its Proprietors, 89
Sofley, History of, 89, 90, 432
Eals, a small Hamlet, Description of, Knaresdale Forest, 90

CHAPTER V.

LAMBLEY PARISH, Extra Parochial, 91—96
Lambley, Population of, Coal Field, 91
Asholme, Situation, Pedigree of Wallace, of Asholme, Knaresdale, and Featherstone Castle, 91, 92
Nunnery, History, and Dissolution of, 92—95
Church, History and Situation, 96

CHAPTER VI.

WHITFIELD PARISH, Tindale Ward, W. D., 97—
Whitfold Parish, Boundaries, History, Statistics, Manor History of, Courts, 96, 99
Whitfield, of Whitfield, Pedigree, Evidences to the same, 99—104
Pedigree of Whitfield, of Randal-holme, 101
Proprietors of, Turnpike Road, Highways, 104, 105
Whitfield Hall, Description of, 105, 106
Names of the principal Burns in the Parish, 106
Pedigree of Ord, of Fenham, Newminster Abbey, and Whitfield, 107, 432, 434
Church, Rectors, Revenue, Charities, &c., 107—110
The Town Green and Old Town, 111
Parmontley, History of, 111
Ouston, Derivation of Name, History, 112, 113

CHAPTER VII.

HALTWISTLE PARISH, with the Chapel of Greenhead, contains 13 townships for maintaining the
Poor, and which are marked below with an *, 113
*Haltwhistle, Extent, Statistics, Climate, &c., 113, 115
Manor, History, Proprietors of, 115, 116
Pedigree of Cuthbertson, of Haltwhistle, 117, 485
Town of Haltwhistle, Situation, Towers, Market and Fairs, 117—123, 362
Church, Description, Patronage, Revenues, Vicars, Monuments, Registers, &c., 123—127, 361, 436
*Blenkinsop Township, History, Boundaries, 128
Blenkinsop Pedigree, Castle, Hall, 128, 133, 345
Glenwhelt, now called GREENHEAD, Derivation of Name, Church, 133—135
Caservorran, a Roman Station, Inscriptions at, 135—143, 304, 436
*Thirlwall, Derivation of Name, Manor, Proprietors of, Thirlwall Pedigree, Evidences to the above, 143—148

CASTLE,
CONTENTS.

The account of the Roman Walls in Britain, and of the similar Lines of Fortifications remaining on the Continent, is of necessity printed in small Type and in a crowded Form, but it may be conveniently divided into the following Chapters and Sections:

CHAPTER I.

Section 1. The Roman Wall in Northumberland, called Thirlwall (see Appendix), - 149
2. The Medean Wall, - 149
3. The Bosphorian Barriers, - 149
4. The Phocean Wall, - 150
5. The Lacedemonian Wall, - 150
6. The Caspian or Albanian Gates, - 150

Section 7. The Caucasian or Iberian Gates, - 151
8. The Syrian Gates, - 157
9. Long Wall between Pireaus and Athens, 151
10. Chinese Wall, - 152
11. The Wall of Probus, - 156
12. The Gate of Denmark, - 156

CHAPTER II.

Antient Authorities respecting the Romans in Britain connected with the History of their Barriers.

Section 1. Extracts from Tacitus respecting the Campaigns and Works of Agricola, 157
2. From Ptolemy, the Geographer, - 159
3. The Itinerary of Antonine, - 160
4. The Notitia Imperii, - 162
5. From Juvenal and Spartian, in Hadrian's Time, - - 163
6. Capitolinus for Antoninus Pius, - 164

Section 7. Herodian, Dio, Spartan, Aurelius, Victor, Bede, and Camden, respecting Severus, - 164
8. Ammianus Marcellinus respecting Dioclesian and Valentinian, - 165
9. From different Authors from the time of Honorius to the Desertion of Britain by the Romans, - 167

CHAPTER III.

On the Stations built from Sea to Sea, from Tynemouth in the German Ocean, to Bosness on the Solway Frith, with Account of the Inscriptions for each Station, - - 167

Section 1. Segedunum, Tynemouth, and Wallsend, - 168
2. Pons Aelii, or Newcastle, - 172
3. Corbridge, or Benwell, - 176
4. Winderhull, or Rutchester, - 177
5. Hunnum, or Halton Chesters, - 179
6. Cilurnum, or Walwick Chesters, 180
7. Procolitia, or Carrawbrough (see Apx.), 183
8. Borcovicus, or Housesteads, - 185
9. Windolae, or Little Chesters, - 196
10. Eadac, or Great Chesters, 202
11. Magna, or Caervorran, 138-145, 304
12. Ambleside, or Burgodswald, with Raven, or Bewcastle, - 206
13. Petriana, or Walton Chesters, - 211

Section 14. Aballaba, or Stanwix, - 218
Luguvallium, - 219
15. Congavata, Burgh-upon-Sands, - 221
16. Axelodunum, Drumbogh, - 233
17. Gabrocentes, or Bosness, - 226
18. Tunnocelum, or Tyne Law, South Shields, - 228
19. Glannibata, or Jarrow, - 229
Heckam, - 231
20. Alto, or Altonia, Whiteslaw Castle, - 232
21. Brementracum, or Brampton, 233
22. Olesacum, or Old Carlisle (see Apx.), 234
23. Or Alnecur, near Maryport, 236

CHAPTER IV.

On the Subsidiary Stations not named in the Notitia, but of some of which the Names are found in the Itinerary of Antonine, - - 243
## CONTENTS

**SECTION I.** Corstopitum, or Colchester, near Corbridge, 243
2. Papcastle, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 247
3. Moreby, near Workington, 248
4. Castra exploratorum, or Netherby, 249

**SECTION 5.** Blaturna Belgium, or the Birrens of Middleby, in Annandale, 251—203
Birrenswark-hill, in Dumfriesshire, 252
6. Habitancum, or Raisingham, Northumberland (see Appendix), 253

**CHAPTER V.**
Concerning the Fortifications supposed to have been erected by Agricola, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, 254—262

**SECTION 1.** Progress of the Roman army in Britain, and especially in the Brigantian territory, up to the time of Agricola, 254
2. That his army moved northwards in two columns, 254
3. That he made roads and built forts across the upper isthmus of Britain, 256

**SECTION 4.** That he built forts on the nether, between Glota and Bodotria, 256
5. On the Vallum and its members, said to have been constructed across the upper isthmus, by Hadrian, 256
6. On the Wall built by Antoninus across the nether isthmus, 260

**CHAPTER VI.**
Account of the Stations connected with the Antonine Wall, and of the Inscriptions and Antiquities found in and near them, 263—271

**SECTION 1.** Cramond, and its Inscriptions, 263
2. Caerreaden, 263
4. Inneraven, 263
5. Muntrige, 263
6. Falkirk, 263
7. Rough Castle, 263
8. Dick’s house, 263
9. Castle Cary, 263
10. Westerwood, 266
11. Cross, or Crolock, 266
12. Barhill, 266

**SECTION 14.** Kirk-Inthilloch (see Appendix), 266
15. Caller, 266
16. Bemulie, 267
17. New Kirkpatrick, 267
18. Castle Hill, 268
19. Dunfermline, 268
20. Old Kirkpatrick, 268
21. Dunglas, 269
22. Review of the Inscriptions, 269
23. Additional Inscriptions, 271
24. Dunfermline again, and Arthur’s Oven, 272

**CHAPTER VII.**
On the Murus, or Wall of Stone, attributed to Severus, its Parts, and Inscriptions found in it from Station to Station, including Notices of its present state, and posterior Repairs done to these Fortifications, 272—305

**SECTION 1.** Severus’s Operations in Britain, 272
2. Section of the Works attributed to Severus, 273
3. The Greater Military Way, 274
4. The Lesser Military Way, 275
5. The Fosse, 275
6. The Murus, 275

**SECTION 7.** That these Works and those attributed to Hadrian form one Plan, and have been executed at one Time and for one Purpose, 277
8. On the Castella of the Murus, 278
9. On the Turrets of the Murus, 279
CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VIII.

SECTION 1. From Segedunum, WallSEND, to Pons 
             Alia, Newcastle (see Appendix), - 289
2. From Pons Alia, to Cendorcenum, Botwell, - - 281
3. From Cendorcenum, to Vindobala, Rut-
    chester, - - - 281
4. From Vindobala to Hurnum, Halton 
    Chester, - - - 282
5. From Hurnum to Cilrurnum, Wal
    lick Chester, - - - 283
6. From Cilrurnum to Procollis, Car-
    rawbrough, - - - 285
7. From Procollis to Borovicus, House-
    steads, - - - 286

SECTION 2. From Borovicus to Hadra, Great 
            Chesters, - - - 288
9. From Hadra to Ambogonna, Burd-
    owald, - - - 291
10. From Ambogonna to Petrana, Wal-
    ton Chester (see Appendix), - - - 295
11. From Petrana to Aballaba, Stanwicks, 
12. From Aballaba to Congavata, Burgh-
    upon-Sands, - - - 300
    From Congavata to Axelodunum, 
    Drumbog (see Appendix), - - - 301
    From Axelodunum to Gabrocentes, 
    Blatnum - - - 302

CHAPTER IX.

SECTION 1. The Vallum attributed to Honorius, 304 | SECTION 2. The Vallum attributed to Valentinian, 305

CHAPTER X.

Conclusions and Inferences from the preceding Account of the British Long Fortifications.

SECTION 1. Author's Apology for the Length of 
            this Account, - - - 306
2. The Names of the Barriers, - - - 306
3. Extent of the Meaning of the word 
    Vallum, - - - 306
4. Agricola's Fortifications, - - - 306
5. Whether of Stone or not, - - - 307
6. The Murus and Vallum, both built 
    by Hadrian, - - - 307—318
    Did not exist in Trajan's Time, - - - 307
    Hadrian the first to draw a Murus 
    across the Island, - - - 307
    The Murus, Vallum, and Stations 
    show Unity of Design, - - - 309
    The Want of the Vallum in Places 
    further illustrates Unity of Design, 309

Stations built by Hadrian (see Ap.,) 312
Colns of Hadrian, - - - 315

SECTION 6. Murus built in Portions by distinct 
            Companies, - - - 315
7. Baths of the Romans in Britain, - - - 316
Those of Hurnum, with Plans, 317—399

8. Alphabetical Table of Roman Divi-
    nities mentioned on Inscriptions on 
    the Hadrian and Antonine Barriers, 320, 321
9. Masonry of the Murus and its Stations, 322
10. Millstones, - - - 322
11. Pavement of Stations, - - - 322
12. Traditions about a Brazen Tube in 
    the Wall, - - - 322
13. Medical Herbs planted near the Wall 
    by the Roman Soldiers, - 323, 324

*Walltown, a Township, History, Pedigree of Proprietors, Tower, - - - 323, 324
*Melkridge, History, Proprietors, Village; Whitchester, History of - - 328
*Henshaw, History, Proprietors; Reshills, Huntlands; Loughs; Hartriding, Proprietors of, 325—327, 448
*Thorngrafton, Manor, Village, Proprietors of; Thorngrafton Pedigree, - 328, 329
Crawhall, History of; Ridley Pedigree, - - - 359
Chesterholme, Description of; Memoir of Mr. Heathy, the late Proprietor of, 330—334
Husseystead, History and Proprietors of, - - - 334
*Ridley, Derivation of Name, Boundaries, &c, - - - 335
CONTENTS.

Belingham, Description of; Chapel, Monumental Inscriptions ; Pedigree of Thorpe, 335
Ridley Hall, Proprietors of; Pedigree of Lowes and Davidson; Ridley Pedigree, 337–340
Williometwicx Castle, Description, and Proprietors of, 340–343
*Plummer and Unthank, Proprietors of, 343, 344
*Bellecaster or Bellister, Description and Proprietors of; Pedigree of Blenkinsop, 344–346
Broom Houses, Proprietors of; Ellision Pedigree, 346–348
The Park, Wyden, Wyden Eala, 349, 350
*Hartleburn, Description, and Proprietors, 351, 352
*Coynwood, Meaning of Name, History, 353, 355
*Featherstone, Proprietors of; Pedigree of Featherstonhaugh, Evidences to the above, Castle, Chapel, 355–356
Glencune, Kellaw or Kellow, Greenschells-cleugh, Redpath, Mayden-way, their History, 358–359
Sandyburn Sels, Chapel, Derivation of Name, 359, 360
Rare Plants found in Haltwhistle Parish, List of, 360, 361
Addenda respecting Haltwhistle Parish, 361

CHAPTER VIII.

WARDON PARISH, with the Chapelries of Hayden and Newbrough, from p. 362–421
Wardon, Derivation of Name, Boundaries of the Parish, Soil, Produce, &c., 362

HAYDEN CHAPELRY, from page 363–399
Langley Barony, Proprietors of; Pedigree of the Tindale Family, Barons of Langley; Evidences to the above, 363–367
Langley Castle, History and Description of, 367, 368
Smelt-Mills, Description of Mr. Pattison's Patent, Stubble Colliery, 368, 369
Threapwood, Derivation of Name, Proprietors of, 369
Pedigree of Aynsley and Tweddell, of Threapwood; Memoir of John Tweddell, 370, 371
Erlington, Proprietors and History of, 371, 373
Morley, Account of, Proprietors, 372
Tadcastle, Harelaw, Sillyway, Harewood, History and Proprietors of, 372, 373
Staward Pele, an ancient Pasture, a View and Description of, Proprietors, 373, 374
Pedigree of Bacon, of Staward and Newton Cap, in the County of Durham, 374–376
Hayden Bridge, Description of; Chapel Hill, School House, Court Houses, Market, Bridge, 376–380–387
PRESENT CHAPEL, Description and History of; Monumental Inscriptions, Curates, 381, 382
ANTIENT CHAPEL, Description of, 382
Hayden Village, Situation, and Proprietors of, 383, 385
Lipwood, Rattewroth, Chesterwood, Whittemley, The Prior House, White Chapel, Description of, 384, 385

LIBERTY OF TINDALE, including, with Erlington, the following Places—Grindon, Kennel, Busy

Gap, Sewingehiles, Sewingehiles Castle, Description of, 385, 386
Langley Castle, History of, 387
Hayden School, Head Masters of, 387, 388
Order of the Watches for this Parish, 389

NEWBROUGH CHAPELRY, antienty Stancroft,
Chapel, Boundaries of, Divisions, &c., 389
Thornton in Tindale, Tower, Proprietors, 389, 390
Carrowbrough, History of, 390, 391
Newbrough, Proprietors of; School, 391, 392
Newbrough Lodge, Proprietors of, 393
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stancroft, Antient History of, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>392, 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson Pedigree,</td>
<td>393-396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunbushe, Proprietors of,</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbrough Chapel, History, Curates, Description, Charities, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>395, 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrow, Carraver, Hawden, Greenside, Settlingstones, Allerwash, Ulmers, and Wharnley, Account of,</td>
<td>396, 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodshields Chapelry included in Hayden Chapelry, Proprietors of, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendue, in Newbrough Chapelry,</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARISH OF WARDON, Boundaries, District,</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor, Proprietors of, Monastic Possessions in, Antient Ville, Cottages,</td>
<td>401, 403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Wardon, Description of,</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, Description of, Monumental Inscription, Cross, Vicars, Revenues, Registers, Charities,</td>
<td>408-409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicarage House, Parish School,</td>
<td>409-411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Leadbitter's House, Pedigree of Leadbitter,</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirwop Family, Account of,</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Mill, Canel Street, Wardon Law, Fourstones, High Wardon, Walwick Grange, History and Description of,</td>
<td>411-413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedigree of Elrington, of Walwick Grange, Cheasters, and High Wardon,</td>
<td>413-416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walwick, History and Proprietors of,</td>
<td>416, 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedigree of Wilson, of Walwick,</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower-Tay and Cheasters, Description of,</td>
<td>418, 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedigree of Clayton, of Chesters,</td>
<td>419-421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDIX

### DOCUMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND CORRECTIONS

I. Taxation of 1254, called Pope Innocent's Valor, and afterwards Vetus Valor, | 422-425 |
II. Procurements paid by the Clergy of Northumberland in 1307, | 428-429 |
III. Additions and Corrections to this Volume, | 430-444 |
Corbridge Deanery.

This deanery formerly consisted of fourteen parishes; but since the division of Simonburn into six parishes, it is enlarged to nineteen; and if to these we add the four parishes of Hexham, Allendale, St. John-lee, and Thockrington, which are peculiars under the archbishop of York, the whole number of parishes now next to be treated of will consist of the following twenty-three, besides the several chaplaries within them:—

I. 1. Alston, a vicarage, with the chapel of Garrigill.
II. 2. Bywell St. Andrew, a vicarage, with the parochial chapelry of Shotley, and the extra-parochial abbey church of Blanchland.
III. 3. Bywell St. Peter, a vicarage, with the chapel of Whintonstall.
IV. 4. Chollerton, a vicarage, with Chipchase chapel; and the parochial chapel of Birtley; and having in it antiently one chapel at Gunnerton, another at West Swinburne, and a third at Colwell, all long since demolished: besides the present chapel of Kirkheaton, now reckoned extra-parochial.
V. 5. Corbridge, a vicarage, with the chapel of Halton.
VI. 6. Haltwhistle, a vicarage, with the antient chapel of Beltingham, and the modern one of Greenhead; besides the extra-parochial chapelry of Lamley.
VII. 1. Hexham priory church, a perpetual curacy, with the parochial chapel of Whitley. This church, and those of Allendale and St. John-lee, with the chapels within each parish, are peculiars of the archbishop of York, who governs them by a commissary.
VIII. 2. Allendale church, a perpetual curacy. In this parish there are four chapels,—namely, St. Peter's and Allenheads, in East Allen; and Ninebanks and Coaleugh, in West Allen.
IX. 3. St. John-lee church, also a perpetual curacy, with the annexed chapels of St. Oswald and Bingsfield.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—TINDALE WARD.

X. 4. THOCKRINGTON church, a perpetual curacy, in which the prebendary of Thockrington has all the ordinary jurisdiction of granting marriage licences, holding visitations, proving wills, &c., though he and his parishioners here are subject to a diocesan, not a provincial visitation from the archbishop of York.

XI. 7. KIRKHAUGH, a rectory.

XII. 8. KNARESDALE, a rectory.

XIII. 9. OYINGHAM, a perpetual curacy, antiently a celle of Hexham priory.

XIV. 10. 1. SIMONBURN, a rectory, and, till 1811, having under it the chapels of Bellingham and Falstone; and antiently a chapel at Wark, and one at Haughton, both long since in ruins: besides, as is supposed, one on the burial ground at Burnskirk, in Deadwater. The five new parishes formed out of the rectory, and separated from the parish church of Simonburne by act of parliament in 1811, are—

XV. 11. 2. BELLINGHAM rectory.

XVI. 12. 3. Falstone rectory.

XVII. 13. 4. GREYSTED rectory.

XVIII. 14. 5. THORNEBURN rectory.

XIX. 15. 6. WARK rectory.

XX. 16. SLALEY, or Slaveley, said by Randall to be a chapelry in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew; but it was given by Gilbert de Slaveley, who was living in 1239, as a church to the priory of Hexham; and is assessed as a rectory in Pope Nicholas's taxation in 1292; and again taxed as a church and distinct parish to the ninth in 1340.

XXI. 17. STAMFORDHAM vicarage, with the chapel of Ryal.

XXII. 18. WARDEN vicarage, with the chapels of Newbrough and Hayden.

XXIII. 19. WHITFIELD rectory.

Under the tenure and jurisdiction which prevailed for several centuries after the Conquest, this deanery comprised within it the franchises of Tindale and Hexham, and the whole of the first, and the principal seats and considerable portions of the three following baronies. Corbridge parish was divided chiefly amongst the prior of Carlisle, and the families of Devileston and Vescy.

1. The franchise of Tindale, a fee for a long time helden by the kings of Scotland of the crown of England, and containing within it the parishes of Alston, Kirkhaugh, Knaresdale, Whitfield, Simonburn, and a large portion of the parish of Haltwhistle.*


3. The barony of Tindale, which had in it the greater part of the parish of

* Rot. Par., i., 293.
Warden, besides Featherstonhalgh, Wyden, Redpath, and Blenkinsop, in the parish of Haltwhistle.  

4. The _barony of Prudhoe_, belonging to the great family of Umfreville, and comprising the parish of Thockrington, and large portions of Ovingham, Stamfordham, and Chollerton.

5. The _barony of Bolbeck_, which extended over the parishes of Bywell Saint Andrew and Slaley.

6. The _barony of Balliol_, which had possessions in Bywell St. Peter, Ovingham, Stamfordham, and Chollerton.

In the franchises of Tindale and Hexham the chief lord had all taxes and civil jurisdiction, and the king of England’s writs could not run within them: but, in 1495, parliament made North and South Tindale, and all the lands within them, gildable and parcel of the county of Northumberland; and, in 1572, Hexham also was deprived of all palatine jurisdiction, and annexed to the county; so that ever since that time the whole of this deanery, excepting the parish of Alston, which is in Cumberland, has been accounted part of Tindale ward, of which, indeed, it comprises the whole, excepting the parishes of Whelpington, Coresenside, and Kirkharle; and part of Bolam, Hartburn, and Heddon-on-the-Wall.

**Franchise of Tindale.**—Though no gracious star shines on page containing record or tradition respecting the origin of the franchise of Tindale, nor voice rises on either side of the era of the Conquest to tell, in authentic terms, how the kings of Scotland became the chief lords of it; yet conjecture, ever fertile in her resources, can discover probabilities sufficiently profound and broad to build the superstructure of their title upon.

It has been already shown\(^c\) that the adjoining franchise of Redesdale existed

\[^{c}\text{II. i., 144, 203.}\]

\[^{c}\text{Ex carta originali Withn B Anglie Conq.—Williâs de gis rex Anglie t dux Normanie omîby hominibus suis tam Francis t Anglia qem Normannis salutem. Scatia qd nos concessimus ditto nîo consanguineo Rosîo de Umfravill militi dno de Toures in Vian alias vocato Rosîo cum Barba dominium. vallem. t forestam Redesdale. ac omnis castra manerla. ac frâs. boccos. pasturas. aquas. stagna cum omnîby ptinentîs et francesias regallîs. quæ super fuerunt Mildredi filî Akmani nup t d'îe Redesdale t que ad manus nîas devenerunt p conquestum. Habend t tenend}\]

...
prior to the Norman Inquest; and the names of places in this district, which, with few exceptions, are all Saxon, prove that its antient Cimbric or Pictish population had been expelled, and a German colony settled upon it, for a considerable time prior to that period. Gerard's-gill, Alden's-ton, Randal-holm, William's-ton, Blenkin's-hope, Simund-burn, Belling-ham, are names of antient and considerable places, and which certainly seem to have been derived from the persons who first tenanted them after the desertion of the country by the Cimbri. Kirkhaugh, Slagingford, Knaresdale, Featherstonehalgh, Thirwall, Hesleyside, and Thorneyburn, all to this day, to the eye and the ear, are plainly English: while names of Celtic or Pictish origin that are left are few, and chiefly those of rivers or glens, as Tyne, Allen, Kelldur, Tippal, Knar, Glendue, and Glencoyn; or of hills and districts, as Kerne-Kelloch, Tepper-more, Plennellor, and Pen-pugh. Caervoran is an instance of a place with a Pictish name. Many probable testimonies out of history might also be adduced to show that the two Tyndales were colonized by the ancestors of their present inhabitants long before the Conquest; and the consequent probability that here, as in Redesdale and Hexhamshire, there was a palatine jurisdiction before that time; but as neither the legal nor historical certainty of this position can perhaps be clearly made out, I will not here encumber my argument on the subject with any exuberance of evidence or inference, but hasten to give some general account of this antient principality, and of its princely lords, during the period in which it belonged to the kings of Scotland.

Prior to the year 845, Britain, north of the Firths of Forth and the Clyde, contained two kingdoms—Scotia, or the country of the Scots, a Celtic race, congenerous with the Irish, and residing on the west side of the Grampian

 santé Robert t'bedibus suis. de nobis t'bediby nīa regibus Anglie p servitiwm defendendi illa ab hostibus t' lupis* inspetuum cum gladio quo cincti eramus quando intravimus Northumbriam. Et ulterior p' sestes ex uberiori gis nīa conscientios idem Robert t'bediby suis regalem motaletem ne'ram tenendi t' gubernandi, concedendi, excercendi aedificandi, aedificandi t'determinandi t'exequendi omnia placita t articulos quoscumque tarn coronas n'ere quis alioquin pertinentia infra Redesdale emergencia seu contingentia p quoscumque officiosos suas spiras qui p tempore fuerint ibidem constituti aedam legem t'consuedudines regni nī Anglie. In cuius rei testimonio tris nīas sigillum nīm apsidi feceimus. Testibus Matilda consorte nīa. Wilhmo et Henrico filīs nīa. Decimo die Julii anno regni nīi diecimo.

* Laws were made in Scotland against wolves so late as 1525, "that lik baron within his Barony in gansgand time of the year chase and seek the whelps of the wooffle & gar slay them. And the baron sail give to the man that slays the wooffle in his barony and brings the baron the head, two shillings. And when the baron ordains to hunt and chase the wooffle the tenants sail rise with the barons under the pane of one wedder of lik man nel riemand with the boron. And that the barons hunt in their baronies and chase four times a year, and als oft as one wooffle bee seen within the Barony. And that na man seek the wooffle with schot, but allanery in the times of hunting them." The same statute was re-enacted, with some alterations, in 1577.—

(Laws of Parl. of Scot. fol. 1781, pp. 19, 49.)
chain—and Pictavia, or the land of the Picts, lying between the Grampian hills and the German ocean, and inhabited by Picts or Cimbri, who came from the Cimbri Chersonesus, and from whom the people of Wales and Britanny are supposed to be descended. In that year, Kenneth the Second, king of Scotia, conquered Pictavia; and from that time the united countries were called Scotland. Kenneth's successors, by alliance with the kings of Strathclyd, and by conquest, extended their kingdom as far southward as the Tweed on the east, and the Solway, Eek, and Kershope on the west; and for some generations the Tunist, or heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland, was regulus, or prince of Cumberland. This seems to account for the claim which the kings of Scotland laid, long after the time of the Norman Conquest, to certain immunities and possessions in the county of Cumberland.

Their title to the possessions they long held in Tindale, which is situated partly in Cumberland and partly in Northumberland, may have originated in the marriage of David the First with Maud, daughter of Walthere, son of Siward, earl of Northumberland, in the time of Edward the Confessor: and the evidence for these conjectures I have endeavoured to arrange chronologically in the illustrations to the following pedigree of the sceptred lords of Tindale, which naturally enough asserts its claim to stand at the head of the history of that franchise:

PEDIGREE OF THE LORDS OF TINDALE,

And kings of Scotland, showing the gradual growth of that kingdom from the year 642, till Northumberland and Cumberland became its settled boundaries on the south; and the rise and fall of its interests in those counties, and especially in that part of it which comprised the ancient Franches of Tindale. And as the succession to the Scottish crown may appear intricate and irregular, it may not be unuseful here to observe, that it seems to have been influenced by laws or usages similar to those of Tenantry in Ireland, under which the eldest and worthiest in blood and service claimed to be in possession of the estates and honours of his clan on the death of his chief; much in the same way as in the kingdom of Macedon, when Philip succeeded his brother Perdias, in preference to Amynthas son of Perdias, than a minor, and unable to wield the sceptre of his father. This subject is treated of in Chalmers' Caledonia, and more largely in a case of Tenantry in Davies' Reports. "During the life of a reigning king, no heir presumptive was chosen under the name of Tindale, who commanded the army during the monarch's life, and succeeded him after his demise." "According to this law of Tenantry, the possessor could not resign his rights or his name, which he possessed during his life time only, without the consent of his tribe; and a man of full years was to be preferred in a sep, and an elder before a sepulchre whose grandfather survived the father." Also, according to the Brehon law, a bastard son was preferred before a lawful daughter; and these laws seem to have prevailed as well amongst the Picts and their descendants the Welch, as amongst the more antient Celtick inhabitants of Britain and Ireland. Even at so late a period as the time of Robert Bruce, it was an argument for his claim to the Scottish crown "that the nearest in blood is preferable in succession to a kingdom—that he was one degree nearer than John de Balliol, and that the manner of succession to the kingdom of Scotland, in former times, made for his claim." It is also worthy of remark in this place, that Grey, in his Geography, printed in 1540, asserts that "Tindale and Redesdale, a country that William the Conqueror did not subdue," retained to his days "the antient laws and customs according to the County of Kent, whereby the land of the father is equally divided at his death amongst his sons;"—a law which prevailed not only amongst the antient Britons, but amongst the Irish, Scotch, Picts, and Welch. "And the like customs," as Coke observes, "as was in North Wales, was also in Ireland; for there the lands also, which is one mark of the antient Britons, ware of the nature of Gorekind." The antient Celtic or Pheidian settlers in Britain not only spread over the whole of it, but settled in Ireland, and growing so numerous there, under the name of Scot, inundated the northern parts of Britain, and established the kingdom called from

PART II. VOL. III.

B
them Scotia or Scotland. The Caledonian Picts, it would appear, were Cimbri, from the Cimmerian Chersonesus, and had established themselves strongly to the north of the Roman or Picts wall, before the Roman Age of Britain; but a large body of them, in their turn, was driven by the Saxons and Danes, not only out of Pictavia, but out of the Lothians, the Merse, and other more southern settlements, into Wales, where they have maintained their position and language for the last thirteen centuries. On this subject I refer the reader to a new and excellent work on the Gaes and Cimbri, by Sir William Betham: but I would here assume it as highly probable that the first Saxon or Danish settlers, after the ejection of their more ancient countrymen, the Cimbri, from their lands in Tindale and Redesdale, permitted a part of them to remain upon the tops of their forlorn hills as superior natives, in different grades of slavage, and allowed them to retain many of their ancient laws and customs, because they found it difficult, if not impossible, to exterminate the usages, without expelling a population whom they found they could rule, but whose services they could not dispense with. Redesdale came to William the Conqueror, "per Conquestum;" but still he granted it to Umfraville, to be held with all the regal franchises which Milfrid, the son of Acmann, its late lord, had enjoyed; and on condition that the regal power should be exercised in it only "according to the laws and customs of England," which had become rooted in the habits, and grown up as the shelter and protection of the old inhabitants for a long series of generations.

The names of the kings are in large Roman capital letters, and the figures (1), (2), &c., before their names, show the consecutive order of their succession to the throne. The Roman numerals at the commencement of each generation, and the figures at each line of descent, refer to the illustrations at the end of the Pedigrees, in the compilation of which much care has been used to make Clavell's "Chronicles."
### LORDS OF TINDALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue of Duncan</th>
<th>Issue of Edward the Outlaw</th>
<th>Issue of Syward, earl of Northumberland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### X. (19.) LYALGE

**Godfrey**

* earl of Northumberland, son of Al- *...* of the three sons of Edward, before York, 1107.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XI. (22.) DUNCAN, —EVOLUTION

1. **Edward**, eldest son of Duncan, slain at Alnwick, November 1195.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XII. Henry, prince of Scotland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XIII. (26.) 1. MALCOLM IV, succeeded his father (prince Henry) in the earldom of Northumberland in 1142, and his grand-father, David I., in the kingdom of Scotland, in 1165, at the age of 13; obtained the earldom of Huntingdon after the death of his uncle Simon de St. Liz, in 1174, from Henry II., who, however, in 1177, demanded and obtained from him the restitution of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. He was married, at Jersby, Dec. 9, 1165.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XV. John, earl of Northumberland, married at Woodstock, in November, 1195. —(Milne, Chr.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XV. (26.) 1. ALEXANDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XV. ISABEL, wife of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### XV. ISAAC, earl of Huntingdon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
<th>———</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Footnotes

- In 1098, May 1096, and again, from November, 1094, to September, 1097, when his nephew Edgar succeeded him.
- In 1123.
- In 1124.
- In 1125.
- In 1126, and married at Woodstock, in November, 1195. —(Milne, Chr.)
- In 1127.
- In 1128.
- In 1129.
- In 1130.
- In 1131.
- In 1132.
- In 1133.
- In 1134.
- In 1135.
- In 1136.
- In 1137.
- In 1138.
- In 1139.
- In 1140.
- In 1141.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—TINDALE WARD.

Illustrations of the Above Pedigree.

Gen. II.—1. Bede says, the Picts were of Scythian origin; their capital, Guidile, which is now called Inchkeith, in the Firth of Forth. The Scots came from Ireland, and their capital was Alcluth, now Dunbarton, in the Firth of Clyde. (Lib. 1, cap. i. § vii.)

Gen. III.—3. The kingdom of Strathclyde seems to have formed its first connection with Scotland by this marriage. It probably extended northwards, by the Irish Channel, from the mountains of Cumberland westward, to the Firth of Clyde, and had Lothian, the Merse, and Northumberland for its eastern boundary.

In Latin, it was called Cumbria, a name preserved in the portion of it now called Cumberland, as the name of the kingdom of Northumberland is in that of the county which still bears it. But see Chalmers on the Kingdom of Cumbria, in his Caledonia, vol. i. p. 235, &c.

Gen. IV.—2. The Saxon Chronicle says, that “towards 944, the king of Scotland, and all the Scotch nation, and Regnwald and Eadulf's son, and all of them that dwelt in Northumberland, whether English, or Danes, or Normans,
ILLUSTRATIONS TO PEDIGREE OF LORDS OF TINDALE.

At others, and also the king of the Strathclyde Welsh, and all the Strathclyde Welsh, chose Edward the elder king of England as their father and lord." Constantine's influence prior to this period seems, however, to have been considerable south of the firth of Clyde; for, according to Fordun, in the seventeenth year of his reign, he conferred upon Eugene, the son of Donald, the heir-apparent of his throne, the government of the dominion of the province of Cumbria. (P. 670.)

Gen. V.—1. Edmund I, king of England, harried all Cumberland, in 945, and gave it to Malcolm, on condition that he should be his ally both by sea and land; and accordingly, next year, Malcolm assisted Edgar, Edmund's successor, in reducing all Northumberland into his power, "as the Scots had sworn to him that they would be obedient to his pleasure—him athes aladon that his waldan eal, that he wolde." (Sax. Chron.) See more on this in Eidsath, p. 48.

According to Fordun, king of England, gave to Malcolm the province called Cumberland, for his fealty and homage; and it was afterwards agreed between them that, in future, for the sake of the peace of the two kingdoms, Indulf, the heir of Malcolm, and the heirs of all his successors, kings of Scotland, for the time being, should do homage and swear fealty to Edmund and his successors for Cumberland. (Soc. Hist., vol. iv., cap. 24.)

Edred ascended the throne of England, Aug. 17, 947; and "Wulstan, archbishop of York, and all the nobility of Northumberland swore fealty to him in that year in the town of Tadwinesclet; but they did not hold to it long, for they made Eric, a person of Danish extraction, king over them." (Hoved., 243; Flor. Wig., 604.) Wallingford gives the following account of the Northumberland movements in Edred's reign: "Northumberland rebelled against him, and the people having broken the oath which they swore to him at the beginning of his reign, they called Olave," or Anlaf, "whom Edmund had banished from the kingdom, and sturdy refused to pay any tax which the king had laid upon them. Edgar, therefore, to chastise their insolence, invaded Northumberland with an army of South Angles, and by burning towns, casting down castles, slaughter of the enemy, and proscription of suspected persons, well nigh destroyed the province, and drove the conquered Olave into perpetual exile. But dreading the treachery of the enemy, in marshalling the return of his army into the south, he gave it a rear-guard, which the Northumbrians, intently fixed in annoying it in its retreat, by ambuscade, almost entirely annihilated; and they also elected one Eric, the son of Harold, as their king, who was suspected of being the planner of their treasons. The king, as soon as he heard of the slaughter of his rear-guard, was highly indignant, and determined to revenge the injury, and suddenly drawing back his army into Northumberland, arrayed it in a posture to inflict utter destruction on the province; but by importunate prayer, large presents, and final submission, the king's wrath was appeased. From this time, Northumbria passed under the yoke of the South Angles, and bewailed the loss of her own kings and antient liberty. Moreover, the two kingdoms which for some time had existed there were divided into baronies, and made an earldom." (Gale, iii., 641.) Hovenden says that Edred burnt the monastery of Ripon in his advance, and that his rear-guard was surprised and butchered at Chesterford. (Scot. Hist., 243.)

Gen. V.—3. Camden quotes an old book "de Scotiae divisione," in his time, in lord Burghley's library, which says that "Indulf reigned 8 years. In his time, the town called Eden was evacuated, and has been left to the Scots to this day." (Brit. Ed., 1890, p. 864.)

Gen. VI.—2. Some time before Edgar ascended the throne of England, in 965, Wallingford tells us, "all Bernicia, and Deirs, and Lothian, as far as Maiden Castle, which of old had two kings, had submitted to his sway." (Gale, iii., 543.) And the same chronicler also says, that about the same time that Dunstan was made archbishop of Canterbury, "king Edgar convoked a council of the barons of Northumberland at York, and enacted many salutary laws respecting the affairs of the kingdom; and, amongst the rest, divided the earldom of Osulf, whom his uncle Edred had set over all Northumberland, under the title of earl, into two earldoms. For Osulf being now dead, the king, unwilling that one individual should succeed to that province by hereditary claim, lest the Northumbrians might aspire to their antient liberty, girded Osulf with the sword of an earl, and set him over the country between the Humber and the Tees. The maritime part of Deirs, from the Tees to Mireforth, he gave to Eardulf, surnamed Rædwald, also under the title of an earldom. Thus the two kingdoms became two counties or earldoms, and through all the time of the English kings remained in their authority and donation. Lothian, however, was always open to the inroads of the Scots and Picts; and, therefore, little thought of by the kings of
England. Moreover, Kenneth, king of Scotland, by common report and the praise of the two earls, Oslac and Eadulf, and of Eilfie, bishop of Chester, hearing of the magnificence of king Edgar, became desirous of having an interview with him, and for that purpose petitioned for a safe conduct to London. This office was entrusted to the two earls and the bishop, and Kenneth was received in London by the English monarch with honourable distinction, and treated with friendship, familiarity, and joyous entertainment. Kenneth then suggested to Edgar that Lothian ought to belong to him as of right, and to be in the hereditary possession of the kings of Scotland. Unwilling to do any thing rashly, lest he should repent of what he had done, he submitted Kenneth's case to his court. The noblemen who had knowledge of the matter from their forefathers, advised him that it was holden of the kings of England by the kings of Scotland only under the name of homage, and especially as the access for defending the country was difficult, and the revenue for holding it small, he might assent to Kenneth's claim, who sought and accepted the province under the title of homage, and accordingly did that service to Edgar, promising, with much consideration, that he would not deny to the people of the country their ancient customs, and that they should preserve their English name and language; which compact stands unimpaired to this day. And thus ended the old complaint respecting Lothian; though as yet often threatened to be renewed. The aforesaid king, therefore, for the foresaid cause, became subject to Edgar; and also Malcolm, king of the Cumbrians; and Oricus, king of many isles, and the different kings of the Orcades, who all held of Edgar under the name of homage.—(Wallingford, p. 545.)

Matthew of Westminster places this interview in 976, the last year of Edgar's reign; and has this account of it: "Eilfie, bishop of Chester, and earl Eadulf, conducted Kenneth to king Edgar, who, when they had introduced him to the king, received of the royal bounty many presents, and amongst the rest 100 ounces of the purest gold, with many alien ornaments, and rings [set] with precious stones. He also gave him the whole territory which, in the native language, is called Lusaid, on this condition, that every year, on the principal festivals when the king and his successors should wear a certain diadem, they should come to court, and with the rest of the princes of the kingdom, celebrate the feast with jollity. Moreover, the king gave to him many mansions on his route, that he and his successors coming to the festival, and returning again, might be able to lodge comfortably, which remained in the possession of the kings of Scotland up to the time of Henry the Second.—(Flor. Hist. 169, Ed. Frank. 1901.)

In 973, Edgar, king of England, seems to have consolidated the strength of Britain by a treaty with all the petty kings of the island, which gave him a sovereignty over it superior to the power enjoyed by the Saxon Bretwolds. The Saxon Chronicle merely states that he collected all his naval forces at Lege-Chester, where six kings came to meet him, and all entered into a league with him that they would assist him by sea and land. Florence of Worcester, and other writers, are more circumstantial in their account of this conference, and say that eight subreguli attended it—namely, Kenneth, king of Scotland; Malcolm, king of the Cumbrians; Maccus, king of many isles; and these five—Dufnal, Sibeth, Huveld, Jacob, and Inchill, and that himself guiding the helm, these kings rowed him down the Dee and back again, accompanied in boats with a great concourse of dukes and noblemen.—(Dryden, 189; Sewell, 246; &c.; Flor. Wigm., 607.) This pageant might be performed as an earnest of the authority given to Edgar by the treaty that preceded it.

Gen. VI.—2. Holinshed says that Kenneth the Third procured his son Malcolm to be created regulus of Cumbria by himself and his parliament at Scone. Ethelred, however, in a. d. 1000, drove Malcolm from his principality; but in a settlement of differences between the English monarch and Kenneth IV., it was agreed that Kenneth should retain his kingdom north of the Forth of Clyde, and Malcolm enjoy the country south of that boundary to the northern limits of Northumberland and Westmorland.—(Hist. Scot., 167, 161.)

Gen. VII.—3. About the year 1018, Malcolm II. and Uchtred, earl of Northumberland, fought a great battle at Carham.—(Stow, 172; Mait. Chronic., 162.) They are also said to have had a severe conflict near Burgh-upon-Sands, in Cumberland, in which one account makes the victory doubtful, another claims it for the English, and a third for the Scots.—(See Chartres' Cal., 1, 398.) Fordun says, Malcolm "juxta Burgum bello difficili superavit."

Eadulf-Cudel, Uchtred's brother, and lazy and timid successor in the earldom of Northumberland, fearing that the Scots would avenge the death of the great multitude
of their countrymen that Uchtred had slain, gave up to
them all Lothian as an amends and the price of a steady
peace. Thus it was, adds Simeon, that Lothian was added
to the kingdom of the Scots.—(Turgot, 69, 81.)

Gaz. IX.—5. Chalmers, on the authority of Florence
of Worcester, and Simeon of Durham, says, "Duncan
was certainly the regular of Cumberland, who married
Siward's sister, with whom he received, as her marriage
portion, twelve manors. These manors, which Malcolm
enjoyed from his father Duncan, had been seized by
William the Conqueror, but were returned by his son at
the peace of 1091 to Malcolm."—(Cal. I., 421.)

The Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester give
the following accounts of the terms of peace mediated by
Robert Curthose, duke of Normandy, and Edgar Æthe-
ing, between William Rufus and Malcolm Canmore:—
When Malcolm heard that the English king and his
brother Robert were about to invade him with a great
army, "he marched with his forces out of Scotland into
Lothian, in England, and there abode. When king Wil-
liam drew near with his army, the earl Robert and Edgar
Etheling interfered, and made peace between the kings,
that king Malcolm to our king came, and his man became
in all such homage as he to his father did before; and
that he confirmed with oath: and the king William
promised him all the land, and all things that he had
before under his father. Edgar Ætheling by this peace
was also reconciled with the king, and the kings parted
in great peace, but this stood a little while."—(Saxon
Chron.)

"Earl Robert seeing Edgar Ætheling, whom Rufus
had driven out of Normandy, with the army which Mal-
colm had brought out of Scotland into the Lothians,
obtained an interview with him, and with his assistance,
made a peace between the two kings, on this condition,
that Malcolm should do homage to William as he had
done to his father; and that William should restore to
Malcolm the twelve towns which he had had in England
under his father, and pay him yearly twelve marks of
gold. But this peace lasted only a little time. The
earl at the same time obtained for Edgar a reconciliation
with the king."—(Flor. Wig., 644; Turgot, 216.)

Siward's own lineage soon hides itself in fabulous ori-
gin. Bromton calls him "the most valiant earl of Nor-
thumberland, who was almost a giant in size!" and also
says, that a Danish earl of royal descent had an only
daughter, who, by [a lover disguised as?] a bear, had a son
called Berne, born with bear's ears, but succeeding to his
grandfather's earldom in right of his mother, distinguished
himself in arms, and had a son Siward, who, after many
adventures, obtained as the reward of his services a grant of
"Westmerland, Cumberland, and Northumbria."—
(Turgot, 945, 948.) Florence mentions him as earl of
Northumberland among the other earls sent by Har-
dine to sack and burn Worcester in 1041 (p. 628); and
Simeon relates, that Earl Eadulf having grievously
oppressed the Britons (that is, the Welsh), after a reign
of three years, would have become reconciled to Hårdi-
nute, but was slain by Siward, who succeeded him in the
whole province of Northumberland, that is, from the
Humber to the Tweed.—(Turgot, 54, 204; Hor. 245, b.)

In 1064, Siward, the brave earl of Northumberland, at
the command of king Edward the Confessor, entered
Scotland with an army of cavalry and a strong fleet, and
engaging with the Scottish king, Macbeth, slew many
thousand Scots, and all the Normans that had lately fled
to that kingdom, put their king to rout, and made Mal-
colm, the son of the king of the Cumbri, as he was com-
manded, king of Scotland. In this battle Siward lost his
son, and many English and Danes were slain.—(Flor.
Wigors, 625.) Simeon, Hoveden, and others, call Mal-
colm, son of the king of the Cumbri. Henry of Hunt-
ingdon, speaking of this affair, says, that this earl Siward,
who was almost a giant in size, and both in body and
mind exceedingly valiant, sent his son into Scotland for
redress of injuries, but he was slain there. Proceeding
thither, however, himself, he conquered their king, laid
the whole kingdom waste, and brought it under his own
power.—(Sewill, 900, b.)

Simeon and Hoveden both say that he died in 1055,
and that he was buried in the monastery of Galmanoh, which
he had built.—(Turgot, 107; Sewill, 254.) Bromton
says, he was buried in the cloister of St. Mary's York;
and that a little before his death he ordered himself to be
clad in his full armour, that he might die like a great
soldier, and not lying like a lazy ox; and thus armed, he
breathed his last.—(Turgot, 946.) Dicto styles him
earl of Northumberland and Huntington. The claim
he had to the former honour, he probably derived from
his wife, the countess Etheldreda, daughter of earl Aldred,
son of earl Uchtred, son of Waltheof the First, who was
earl of the province of Northumberland in the reign of
Ethelred II., which lasted from April 24, 979, to April
23, 1016. The earldom of Huntington descended to his
grand-daughter Maud, wife of David, king of Scotland, and from her to the families of her first and second husband.

Some say that he had one sister Emma, wife of Alan, earl of Brittany, and mother of Christina, wife of Walter the Stewart of Scotland, ancestor of Walter Stuart, father of Robert II., king of Scotland; and another sister, whose name is unknown, wife of Duncan, and mother of Malcolm Canmore. Another account makes Emma and Duncan's wife daughters of Siward. — (Dail. Hist. Scot.)

The following remarks on the origin of the earldom of Northumbria, and pedigree of the family in whom it was vested for the longest period, may not be thought unappropriately placed in these illustrations of the pedigree of the antient lords of Tindale: —

Eric, whose reign ended in 982, was the last of the Northumbrian kings whose coins bore silver upon them; for Edred, at that time, took from the kingdom every ensignia of royalty, and the highest official title its rulers ever after bore was that of earl; a dignity which was now first conferred on Osulf. — (Sim. Dun., 204.) Edgar, however, Edred's nephew, some time about the year 992, divided the earldom, and made Osulf earl over Yorkshire, or the district south of the Tees; and Eadulf, in the same capacity, presided over the county from the Tees to the Firth of Forth. For, according to the Saxon Chronicle, "Osulf took the earldom in 966," but was banished (on what account is not mentioned) in 975; though it seems that he had, for some reason, been a great favourite; for the same artless and venerable authority bewails his exile in the following plaintive and poetical terms — "Then was driven the beloved leader, Osulf, from the earth, over the rolling tide, over the garter's bath, the flowing-hearted hero, prudent and wise in speech, over the roasting of waters, over the whale's domain, bereaved of home." And again, under the same year, as if unwilling to quit a favourite subject without a second and tender, but laudatory parting, it tells us, that "about this time also was banished out of England Osulf, the great earl." According to Florence and Simeon of Durham, Osulf accepted of Osulf as an associate in his earldom, Osulf ruling the country north of the Tyne, and Osulf over York (Saevilla, 243); but, according to Wallingford, as quoted above, under generation V, this division was not made till Osulf's death. Whether Osulf or his successors derived their title to their earldoms from any hereditary claim, as allied by blood or marriage to the Saxon kings of Northumberland; or whether they were any way related to their immediate successor, Walnut, I have met with no intimation. The following pedigrees clearly proves that either by legal or customary title, or suffrance of the kings of England, the dignity rested for a considerable time in Waltheof's family —

PEDIGREE OF THE OFFICIAL EARLS OF NORTHUMBRIA,
SHOWING, AS FAR AS I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ASCERTAIN, THE PROPERTY THEY HELD OR TRANSMITTED TO THEIR DESCENDANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Ulfred, whose son Styth gave Darlington to the church of Durham in the presence of King Ethelred II., Wulfstan, archbishop of York, and Aelwin, bishop of Durham. — (Sim. Dun., 200.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Waltheof, senior, was earl of Northumberland after Osulf. He succeeded, about 982, to Osulf, first earl in 986. His see is shown above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ethelred II., king of England, began to reign in 973; died in 1016.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Eliza, 2nd wife of Ethelred, queen of England from 1016, when he was murdered at Oxford.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Edmond Iron, king of England from 1016, to 1016, in the service of Turesbrand. April, 1016, to Nov., 1016, when he was murdered at Oxford.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yorkshire, and routed the Scots with great slaughter; for which Ethelred made him earl of Northumberland and Yorkshire, and finally gave him his son, Eliza, in marriage. In 1015, he submitted to Swain the Dane; and, in 1016, to Canute the Great; but was treacherously slain by Turebrand, a rich and noble Dane; and one Eadric made him earl in his room. — (Sim. Dun., 78, 60.) |
SAXON EARLS OF NORTHERNLAND.

IV.—ARIOL, son of Eadred, 3rd husband of Eadgifu, in right of his wife, who was of the noble family of the Northumbrians; married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Ethelgritha; his third wife, Eadgifu; his fourth wife, Eadgifu. Ethelgritha, Ethelgritha, and Eadgifu are the three wives of the Northumbrian earl, Ethelred, who is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Ethelred, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

EADULPH, son of Eadred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Eadred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

GOSPATRIC, son of Eadred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Eadred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

MALDRED, 1st son of Eadred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Eadred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

IV.—EDDARD, son of Eadred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Eadred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

OSULPH, son of Eadred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Eadred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

III.—COSPATRIC, son of Ethelred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Ethelred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.

OSULPH, son of Eadred, earl of Northumbria, and Ethelgritha, married his first wife Eadgifu, daughter of Ethelgrith; his second wife, Eadgifu; his third wife, Eadgifu. Eadred, earl of Northumbria, is said to have been the father of the future Edward the Elder. Edward, however, is not recorded in the eleventh century as having been an earl of Northumbria.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—TINDALE WARD.

1. DOLPHIN, said to be living in 1190, and to have had three children,—1. Con tro, father of Edgar, and of "a dau. mar. to R. St. W. de Merley." See also Dug. Bsc., I., 370. But the father of Judith, who married Ralph de Merley was "Cono Companaticus."—(Fl. & Ec., 393.) 2. D. de Merley, father of Ralph de Merley. 3. UCHTRAD, father of Herbert and Simon.

2. COPASIL 1., in some evidence, styled "Frater Dolfhali;" while his son, Waldere, is called "frater sumus." Douglas makes him the first earl of Dunbar. He died Aug. 1135, as appears from a Coldingham charter, bearing these words, "as dis qua vivus fulit, et mortuus."

Reginald of Dunbar, in relating a miracle wrought by St. Guthbert on a place but sickly inhabitant of Dunbar, incidentally mentions earl Gasperc as a merciful landlord to him, and as letting him live rent free on the ground "qua possedens excoluit."—(P., 397.) Siiscome makes him the third son of Gasparc, son of Malvered. (Treged., 205.)

3. WALDEVE had from William de Meschian, lord of Ermstyn, the barony of Allerdale, below Derwent, in Cumberland, and all the lands between the Cocke and Derwent, besides the five townships above the Cocke viz.—(Brom., 70; Hants., 412; Arch., 382.) To the son of Gasparc, his cousin german Alan, baron of Allerdale, gave Hiss Ireby. —(Brom., 70, 105, 106.)

4. EILFREDGA, wife of Dunwor, bastard son of Malcolm Canmor, see pedigree of Lords of Tindale, Gen. XI.

5. OTHCERNA, wife of Waldere, son of Gilliam, who had with her by the gift of her brother Waldere, Brougham, and daughter of her brother Waldere, Brougham, and daughter of her brother Waldere, Brougham, in Cumberland. —(Brom., 70, 105, 106.)

6. GUNILDA, wife of Orm, son of Ketel, great grandson of Ivo de Tellohy and ancestor of the Cavers of Wor- lington. This Orm had, by the grant of his wife's brother Waldere, Seaton, Camberton, Fleminghy, and Cranstothen. —(Brom., 70; Hants., 412; Arch., 382.) To their son, Gasparc, his cousin german Alan, baron of Allerdale, gave Hiss Ireby. —(Brom., 70, 106.)

7. MAUD, wife of Dolphin, son of Allward, who had with his wife from his brother Waldere, Applethorpe, Little Crosby, Langrig, and Bigham. —(Brom., 57, 115, 37.)

VII.—SIMON BURCH, LIEUT. = MAID. = DAVID L., king of earl of Huntington, &c. earl of W. & Scotland, died in 1155.

See Ped. of LORDS of TINDALE, Gen. XI.

Costas 11. earl of Dunbar, styled in charters "Coparaticus comes Silias Coparaticus." His direct lineal descent is thus traced down to the barony of Bessmerthwaite, and Emetholm, in Cumberland, from whom the house of Gasparc, who passed to Wilfrid Lawson, esq., his present proprietor.—(Brom., 70, 83.)

1. Alan, son of Waldere, second earl of Allerdale, made several grants atropriety within the barony. He had a wife, Waldewa, who died in his father's lifetime; and his heir was William Felix Duno, who married Alice de Romaly, granddaughter of Wm. de Nassier, first lord of Ermstyn, by whom he inherited Allerdale, and Emetholme. —(Brom., 70, 71.)

2. OCTBERNA, wife of Ralph de Lindsey, to whom Allerdale was bestowed. —(Brom., 70.)

3. GUNILDA, wife of Uchtrat, son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to whom her brother gave Torpenhow, and the rectory there. This Uchtrat was cruelly murdered by his brother Gilbert, Sept. 20, 1174. His daughter, Dervigula, became wife of John de Balliol, father of John de Balliol, king of Scotland. —(Brom., 70; Doug. Forset., 1, 615.)

GEN. X.—8. In 1070, Malcolm invaded Cumberland with a very great army, which spread its devastations down Teesdale, and as far as Hunsdale, new Castle Howard, and returned through Cleveland, Durham, and Northumberland. In the meanwhile, earl Copasir led his retaliating forces from Bamborough, and carried revenge and slaughter over Cumberland. "For Cumberland at that time was under the domination of Malcolm, not by lawful possession, but held by violence."—(Sim. Dun., 301.)

9. In 1072, king William led a naval force and sea force to Scotland and that land on the sea-half began with him, and his land forces led to the Seavace, or the Forth: "but there he nought found by which he was the better: and the king Malcolm came and agreed with the king William; and hostages gave, and his man became; and the king home g forwarded with all his forces."—(Sim. Chron., 181.)

10. After the assumption of St. Mary, William, king of England, having in his company Edric, named Sivaticus, went to Scotland with a force of ships and cavalry, that he might bring it under his power; to whom Malcolm, king of Scotland, came at a place called Abernethy, and did homage to him"—(Flor. Wsc., 437), to which account Siomeon of Durham adds, that "William, in his return, deprived Copasir of his earldom, charging him with giving his counsel and assistance to those who slew the earl at Durham, though he was not present there himself; and also because he was on the enemies side when the Normans were slain at York." "Copasir being thus deprived of his honour, Walteoff was raised to the earldom, which belonged to him both by his father and mother's side, for he was son of earl Siward, by Elfreda, daughter of the late earl Aldred, &c."—(Treged., 203, 206.)

11. In 1072, king William marched to Scotland, which he invaded under the belief that many of his enemies were skulking there under the protection of the king or his
people; but finding none, he accepted the king of Scotland's homage, and returned to his own country. In the same year, king William entered Scotland with a great army; and the king of Scotland came peaceably to him at Berwick, and became his man. In these times, earl Ralph de Megenis, who had afforded king William great assistance in the conquest of England, was governor of the county of Carlisle. This earl began to build Carlisle, and to strengthen its citizens with many privileges. But king William returning out of Scotland by Cumbria, and seeing such a regal corporation, took it from earl Ralph, and gave him for it the earldom of Chester, which was privileged with many honours. Carlisle, however, the king ordered to be very strongly defended by towers and bulwarks; and, in his return out of Scotland, built a new castle against the incursions of the Scots.—(Ferl. Hist., 227.)

Ethelred, abbot of Rievaulx, makes Walter Espec encourage the English army before the battle of the Standard, in 1135, in the following words:—“Who would not rather smile than tremble, when against brave men like yourselves a vile Scot, seminudis natibus, stands up to fight? These are they, truly these are they, who formerly thought that they could not only resist but overcome us, when William the Conqueror of England penetrated through Lothian, Calatra, Scotia, as far as Abernethy, where the warlike Malcolm, by surrender, became ours: and now they provoke their conquerors—their lords to battle: oppose to our lances, to our swords, to our arrows, a naked hide; using a calf's skin for a shield; animated more with an irrational contempt of death, than with bravery.”—(Topogr., 346.)

Bishop, on this passage, says, “What gives weight to this authority is Ethelred's being contemporary with David, Malcolm's third son, and his knowledge of Scotch affairs, as he was David's intimate friend, and the companion of prince Henry from his childhood.” Abernethy, the place of this conference, was in Selkie, consequently north of the Forth, and very probably the town of that name, on the Tay, in Strathern, in Perthshire, a seat of the old Pictish kings, antiently the see of an archbishop, and still having in its church-yard a round tower, like that of Brechin, and 74 feet high.

Hollingdale's account of the conditions of the peace in 1091, is this:—“That Malcolm should enjoy that part of Northumberland, which lieth betwixt Tweed, Cumberland, and Stainmoor, and do homage to the king of England for the same. In the midst of Stainmoor there should be a cross set up, with the king of England's image on the one side, and the king of Scotland's on the other, to signify that the one is march to England, and the other to Scotland. This cross was called the Red Cross, that is the cross of the kings.—(Hist. Scot., 178.)

1091.—The words of Florence respecting the conditions between William Rufus and Malcolm III., in 1091, are these:—“Comes Robertus, citonem Edgardum, quem Rex de Normannia expulerat, & tunc cum rege degebat ad se accersuit; cujus auxilio fratres, pecem inter reges fecit ce conditione—Ut Guillelmus, sicut patrui suo obediret, Malcolmus obedient : et Malcolmus obediret, et 12. villas, quas in Anglia sub patre illius habuerat, Guillelmus redderet, et 12. marcas aurum singulas annis daret.”—(Ed. Franc. ad. 1081, p. 644.)

Gen. XI.—10. It has been shown from Matthew of Westminster, that “earl Ralph de Megenis was ruling the county of Carlisle,” about the year 1072; but that William the Conqueror took it from him, and gave him in lieu of it the earldom of Chester—(Gen. X., 3.) The Cumbrian Chronicles in the register of Wetheral Priory say, that William the Conqueror “gave the whole land of the county of Cumbria to Ralph de Meschines, and to Galfrid, the brother of the same Bam., John, earl of Chester, and to William, brother to the same, the whole land between the Duddon and Derwent. Ralph de Meschines enfeoffed Hubert de Vaux in the barony of Gillialand.”—(Hutch. Hist. Cumb., i, 30.) But this last quotation seems to be full of blunder and anachronism. Henry the Second enfeoffed Hubert de Vaux in Gillialand, as appears from his charter in Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland, p. 487, where the grant is erroneously attributed to Henry the First; who, however, as appears by the Testa de Neville, made considerable grants of land in Cumberland. The Pipe Roll for the year ending at Michæla, 1136, shows that Henry the First, at that time, was in receipt of the royal revenues, not only of Cumberland and Northumberland, but of Westmorland; and it may not be without its use to observe here, that Hildert, the sheriff of Cumberland, accounts for his bailiff under the name of “Charnolium,” not of Cumbria or Cumberland; that the “burgesses of Carlisle paid into the treasury 5d. for the old firm of the Silver Mine;” that William and Hildert ought to render an account of 40l. for the firms of the Silver Mine of this past year: and further, that though Odard, the sheriff of Northumberland, Hildert's son, paid a corody for David, king of Scot-
land, in his progress to the English court, after Michaelmas, 1126, and in his return home; yet there is no account in it as in the rolls from the 6th to the 16th year of Henry the Second, of 10t. a year for Tindale, which was paid "to the brother of the king of Scotland;" and after that time generally entered as paid "for lands given to the king of Scotland."—(III. iii., 2, 42.)* For Stephen's troubled reign, in which "there were no regular taxes paid," there are no pipe rolls for any part of the kingdom. But without evidence from them, there are many notices in history of the claims David preferred in that reign, both by the sword and diplomacy, to rights his ancestors, kings of Scotland, had enjoyed in Cumberland, and to the earldom of Northumberland from his mother Maud. For, on Stephen's accession, David seized on Cumberland and Northumberland for the empire Maud: but in a negotiation between the two kings, it was, according to the Maitros Chronicle, agreed "that Stephen should retain Northumberland, but David keep Cumberland." Richard ofHexham says, that the dispute between Stephen and David, after 15 days' deliberation, was thus settled:—"Henry, David's son, did homage to Stephen at York. And the king gave to him, with his father's earldom of Huntingdon, Carlisle and Doncaster, with all that appertained to them: and as some say, that testify that they were present at the convention, he promised him that if he should think of giving Northumbria to any one, he would first cause the claim of Henry, the son of the king of Scotia, to be lawfully determined in his own court. King David also restored the four castles" of Work, Alnwick, Norham, and Newcastle, "which he had taken, for the fifth of them, namely, Carlisle, had been given to him" by the treaty. After this the war of the Standard broke out; and a new treaty had to be entered into, which was concluded at Durham, in Ap., 1139, in the following manner:—"Stephen yielded to Henry, the son of David, besides all the lands which he had before, the earldom of Northumberland, except two towns, Newcastle and Bamburgh, which he retained in his own hand: but for these towns he agreed to give him as much as they were worth in the south of England. He also commanded that such of the barons who held of the earldom as chose, should recognise their land as helden of prince Henry, and do homage to him, saving the fealty, which they had sworn to himself." "Also the customs and laws, which king Henry his uncle had established in the earldom of Northumberland, were in all things to be kept inviolable." "This also was to be distinctly observed, that earl Henry should not have any right either upon the land of Saint Cuthbert, or on that of Saint Andrew, in Hexhamshire" (Rice, Hag., 330); which were franchises situated within the limits of his earldom.

**Gen. XII.—I.** He was usually styled Comes; and one of his charters is addressed "to his constable Gilbert Unfravilla," lord of Redesdale and baron of Frudhoe, and the rest of his barons and men, whom he apprises of the lands of the monks of Durham, and all their possessions being "in his own hand, and in his own protection, and in his peace," and therefore commands and charges them as they loved him. "To hold all such lands and possessions in peace, and to preserve them constantly and everywhere from all harm."—(Raine's N. Dur., Ap. 24.) This evidence shows that Gilbert Umfreville was a deputy of earl Henry, under the designation of "Constable," probably under the earldom of Northumberland, and consequently that the church of Durham was then considered as situated within the jurisdiction of that earldom, the southern boundary of which, both before and after that time, was the river Tees.

I have one charter of Henry, as earl of Northumberland, which properly belongs to Dileston; but which, as it relates to him in his official capacity, I give here with the charter of Henry the First of England, to which it refers. Almeric de Ver, one of the witnesses to the king's charter, was great chamberlain, and chief justice of all England; but killed in a riot in London, 1140. Odard, the other witness, occurs as sheriff of Northumberland in 1130.

H. rex Angl. — Ego Dunelmi' t justiciae de Northumbrellanda 't visci 't oilth; Baro' t fidelib; suis Francia 't Anglia. Sal. Sciatis me concedisse 't reddisse Wilto fit Alurijc de Colbrugia terras XII fris sui de Dilestona qui tenuit de me in capite fra' suus die qua fuit uius 't mortuus. Et volo 't felpio ut hi 't in pace. 't honorifice teneat a'd frua suus unga meli' tenuit in vita sua. Et eod serulco. — Albico de Ver 't Odardo vic' de Northumbrellanda. Ap Rotham.

Gaw. XIII.-1. The want of the sheriff's rolls for Northumberland, from Michaelmas, 1184, to the same term in 1187, seems to show that Henry the Second did not recover that county from the king of Scotland till the third year of his reign; and, according to Ridpath (who has a long note on the restitution both of this and the counties of Westmorland and Cumberlánd), the bulk of authors agree in placing this event in that year. Indeed the charge made in the roll of the fourth year of Henry the Second "for restocking the king's demesmes" in the county seems to prove that he had in that year come only recently into the possession of them.—(See III. iii., i., and Ridp. Bord. Hist., p. 90, 91.)

2. In 1177, the sheriff of Northumberland accounted into the exchequer of England for 29t. "for the the- image of the kings of Scotland in England" (III. iii., 27), and on October 4, in the same year, William, king of Scotland, granted to Reginald Prath, of Tindale, his esquire, one-third of Haughton, and four shields within the Huntland, to be holden by an annual payment at Werk, in Tindale; and the same king confirmed to John, the son of Reginald Prath, the third part of the same village of Haughton, by deed, dated Feb. 5, and in the year 1100, as appears by William Malvolione, the king's chancellor, being witness to the deed, for he was appointed to that office on Sept. 8, 1109, and preferred to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1100.—(III. i., 2, 4.)

The countess Ada, mother of the king of Scots, granted all Whitfield to the church of Hexham, except the lands held of her there by Robert, the son of William and Jobel, of Corbridge, and confirmed grants of the same made by the prior and convent of "Coldeham," and others, to Robert, her chaplain, and to Matthew, the son of the said Robert. John, prior of Hexham, also gave to the same Matthew, under the name of Matthew White- felde, son of Robert, chaplain of the countess, half of Whitefeld, all Parmontele, Elmee, Soflais, Dewgrean, Townegrene, and Old-towne, and all Huntershees and Huntershees- park, lying between Harwoodbor and Kingswoodbor, as appears by the following charters, which are preserved at Whitfield Hall, among the muniments of William Ord, esq., M.P.


.... de Mortuo mater. Gualramo filio Radle Tauriâ de baior. Roebi de Belver.—(From a Copy.)


Ada comitissa mater regis Scotiorum sibii sce ecclesiæ fillis. Sciant ñentes. "t posteri me concessisse et hac carta mea conferamme Robto capellano meo et heredibus suis.

.... exceptis Hra Joel et Robti de Dialetona. Tenendum de Hag'tald in seido et hereditate cum bosceto et plano cui praeto et pastura cui motino et cui sibii eind ville de Witfield adjacentibus libere et quiete et honorifice scutara pðcovo 

.... Roebi et hereditibus suis testat et confirmat. Test. Aleixo de scio Marti. Witto Gift d. Walco cicio.—

(From a Copy.)

Ada comitissa maÆ regis Scotiorum sibii amicis et huiusc.
sue citius ut laica salutem. Scient ßentes et posteri me concessisse domum quod prius de Coldeham et convertisse equsdem domum fuerunt Mattho fili Robii captanii mei "ter hereditatis suis fra mea de Whitfeld. Quare volo "s feliciq. quoniam" Mattheus \"ereditat sui \"s undam frum te dant \"s possident bene \"s in pace, Ac. scitum carum et testatur et confirmatur. Salvo etsi licet. Insum et concedo equsdem Mattho et hereditatis suis edificare et hospitari sanitatem tam in bocrum. in plano. in pratis. \"s in pastura. \"s in scaling. \"s in riding in oby locis ina plenaria sicut aliquo tempore. \"s uberrima melius edificata et hospitata fuerat. \"Test. Alex. de sco Martini. Heno de Graham. Walfo cisco de Rok. Wilto cepetl. Gaflro cepetl. Wilto cisco meo.(From a Copy.)

I. pra Hagustald eccles totq conuenit canonicov \"s frum obi ece matis eccles fillis sa. Noto \"s re \"s volun. nos dedisse \"s concessisse \t hoc cartac \n qpluqamisse Mattheo filio Robii capitallae Ade comitisse. \"s hereditatis sui totq Whitfeld \t territ Hugonis \t Robii in fndo \t herediss et plenarie \t q pie tenemm \t Ade comitisse. Scollett cisc boce \t plano \t pto \t pastura \t cisc molendino \t cisc obi velle de Whitfeld adacenticly libse \t qte ab cisco serviculo \t qe quoditute \t ab obi auxilliis \t ab obi geld p cassem diuassa p qua fustia comitissa de Henrico comite ulro seu tenurr \t pto de Wilto rege fillus suo \t se m \n nos tenem. reddendo inde de "t ro Andre de \t canonicius \u0270 marci argit \t Paelea \t in manu nis totq \t sex sors \u0270 unq acm de pto \t pastura \u0270 vaccari retinens". qe pdicit \t Robit capellan \t cori comitissa noq donaut. Volum ab \t concedam \t ut heredes ipse \t Mathi. scit. fili ejj. vi filla fr \t ero sa. nepos ut nepsa be pdicit \t Whitfeld \t mort \t ejj \t unq marci argentius retinent. \t se cisc pdicit. servulo sine occasione de herede in herede. act in de pto in pepitq tenett \t habeant. T. Abrash propra. Godefrido de Bingsfeld \t pagaqo. Roc Bertam. Cospatco Homal \t Walfo Gregorio fillus ejj. Thurkil filio Archilli \t Ad filio ej. Ennebran de Einewie. Biscido clericio. Brian. Aschetello. Jno de Castello. Jnoo famulo peres. Reinaldo Senescale. Horn de Whitfeld. \t alia multis.(Ex Orig. Sig. des.)

I. pra Hagustald eccles totq conuenit canonicov \t frum obi ece matis eccles fillis sa. Sei. \u0270 voli volun. nos dedisse pro ducentis annis Mattheo Whitfelder filio Robii capitallae Ade comitisse \t hereditatis suis dimidit de Whitfeld \t tot Parmoli. Emlee. Softlaw. \u00b2 doro \u0270 grea. Towne greene. \t Ould towne. \t totq hunter sheela \t hunter sheela park lacent inter Harwoodboi \t kingeswoodboi. scit. cum bosco \t \u00b2. reddendo inde vni marcam argitl. T. Abraham pebro. Godfrido de Bingsfeld \t pagaqo. Roc Bertam. Gospetico homal \t Walfo Gregorio fillus ej. Turkil filio archilli \t Ad filio ej. Embrand de Einewie. Biscido clericio. Brian. Aschetello. Jno de Castello. Jnoo famulo peres. Reinaldo Senescale. Horn de Whitfeld \t alia.- (Ex orig. Sig. restat.)

W. rex Scotti \u00b2 omissi. gis holby toci \t fre sue salut. Scient ßentes \t futq me concessisse do \t eccle \t iwiq Adi Hagaltald \t canonicius ibid deo servivitiq; in ppetuq totq Whitfeld cisc boce \t plano \t pto \t pastura cisc molendi- no. \t cisc omissi \u0270 uiule de Whitfeld adacenticly \t illas \u0270 eus \t Rob \t Wilto \t Jno de Corebrig de matre mea tenent i villa illa. Tenend de matre mea \t cisc holby ej \t in seco firma \t in ppetuq libse \t qte ab cisc service \t con- queduqte \t ab obi auxillijs. \t ab obi Geld p cassem diuassa p qua fustia comitissa de Henrico comite utro suo tenurr \t pto de Wilto rege fillus suo \t se m \n nos tenem. reddendo inde de "t ro Andre de \t canonicius \u0270 marci argit \t Paelea \t in manu nis totq \t sex sors \u0270 unq acm de pto \t pastura \u0270 vaccari retinens". qe pdicit \t Robit capellan \t cori comitissa noq donaut. Volum ab \t concedam \t ut heredes ipse \t Mathi. scit. fili ejj. vi filla fr \t ero sa. nepos ut nepsa be pdicit \t Whitfeld \t mort \t ejj \t unq marci argentius retinent. \t se cisc pdicit. servulo sine occasione de herede in herede. act in de pto in pepitq tenett \t habeant. T. Abrash propra. Godefrido de Bingsfeld \t pagaqo. Roc Bertam. Cospatco Homal \t Walfo Gregorio fillus ejj. Thurkil filio Archilli \t Ad filio ej. Ennebran de Einewie. Biscido clericio. Brian. Aschetello. Jno de Castello. Jnoo famulo peres. Reinaldo Senescale. Horn de Whitfeld. \t alia multis.(From the original seal decayed: silk strings.)

* * * This and the preceding charter bear a certificate of having been inrolled, June 21, 1634, before "Thomas Brinton, Auditor," and a translation of this, of the same date, has been sworn before the same officer, and "inrolled May y 26, 1638," under the certificate of "Humphrey Davenportford, Chief Baron; besides bearing the following tests: "Examined 14th Ch. 1638 by me Phile Brintone, Esq. Simon;" and "19 Nov. 1638. Ex'd by record by us Jno. Redby, Ja. Homes, Lam. Hall." And in this translation the words of the original, and of one of the countess Ada's charters, "de duoqv qvist de Henrico coqse \u00b2 meoq" are rendered, "of the lord Count, the earl, my father." I would suggest that "qvist" is an erroneous spelling for "qvist," and that the words at length should be "de dominio vsto de Henrico comite patre meoq, " of the waste demesnes of earl Henry my father:" or, as it is in the countess Ada's charter, "de dominio vsto Henrici comites sponi meq, " of the waste demesnes of earl Henry my husband." How should the words "D. fre meoq Conwall" be read? David fite
ILLUSTRATIONS OF PEDIGREE OF LORDS OF TINDALE.

meo Conwaldi? David my brother the Conwald, or ruler of Cumbria? as Britnell, in the Saxon age, was the title of the head monarch or emperor of the heptarchy.


Gaw. XIV—1. This generation is erroneously numbered XV, in the pedigree, page 7.

Alexander, king of Scotland, July 1, 1226, gave his license to Peter de Insula to strengthen his mill-dam at Chipchase. (Land. MSS., 576, fol. 68.)

In 1231, 15 Hen. III., there is a charter of liberties for Alexander, king of Scotland, in Tindale. (III. ii., 390.)

The patent rolls for 1237 contain an instrument for assigning 200 libras of land to Alexander, king of Scotland, in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; and also, an exemplification of an agreement made between Alexander, king of Scotland, to Friday before Michaelmas, 1237, by which the king of Scotland released to the king, in full fee, all right in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, for which the king gave to him in fee 200 libras of land in Northumberland or Cumberland, with ample liberties. There is also another instrument on the patent rolls for 1242, for the king of Scotland, respecting 200 libras of land in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. (III. ii., 359.)

Gaw. XV—1. Alexander III., king of Scotland, June 4, 1258, confirmed sir Reginald Prat's grant of lands in Haughton and the Huntland to William de Swyneburne. (III. i., 12.)

The following quotation is from a Latin entry, in an ancient manuscript account of the revenues of the kings of Scotland, preserved in the Record Office at Edinburgh, and kindly communicated to the author by Thos. Thompson, esq., keeper of the records for the kingdom of Scotland. It purports to be the compotus of Nicholas de Vipont, who was proprietor of Alston, and Alexander the Third's bailiff in Tindale, and was probably rendered in the year 1263. It is both for receipts and expenses—

"For the domain of Werk, for these two last years, 14t. 13s.; for the bondagers, for two last years, 12t. 6s. 2d.; for the cottagers, for two last years, with the increment, 41l. 15s. 6d.; for the mill of Werk, for the first year, 20l., and for the second year, 27l.; for the pannage of Werk, for these two last years, 4l. 4s. 11d. 6s.; for the ward of Bellingham, &c.; for meadow sold these two last years, two marks; for the livery of the gaol, for the two last years, 6l. 6s.; for the emoluments of the bailiff, 53l. 6d.; for seiges and alienated, for the two last years, 9l. 17s.; for a hostelry, which belonged to Guy de Balliol, in the ville of Werk, 12d.; for the relief of Udard de Rideley, 37s. Expenses—For the food of the keeper of the gaol of Werk, for the two last years, 4l. and for preserving the mill of Werk, by changing the course of Warkburn, 1/2d."
the circumjacent demesnes between Haughton and Nunwick, in free forest, with vert and venison."—(III. i, 19-16.) On the same day and year, he also directed his letters patent to William de Swynburne, his bailiff in Tindale, respecting lands, meadows, and pastures falling into his hands by adjudication of his justices itinerant in Tindale; and to his bailiffs and liege subjects of Tindale, at the instance of his queen, certifying that he had exempted William de Swynburne, for the whole period of his life, from being put on assizes, juries, or recognizances; and from serving as sheriff, coroner, or any other officer of bailiff, without the king's authority.—(III. ii, 22, 23.)

William de Swynburne, Jan. 14, 1272, being prevented by great infirmity from attending personally at court in a healthy term, in that year, according to letters directed to his lord the king of Scotland, respecting a perturbation to be made between the manor of Nicholas de Bolby, of Langley, which was in the county of Northumberland, and his manor of Staworth, which was within the liberty of his lord the king of Scotland, in Tindale, signified his consent to the perturbation being made, on condition that one-half of those who made it resided within the county, and the other half within the liberty of his said lord.

"Excellentissimo principi domino Henrico d.g. Illustri regi Anglie, &c. Willelmus de Swinborne salutem cum gravi infirmitate promptitus ad curiam vestram coram vobis die Sancti Hillarii in xvi. die personaliter accedere non possum ut perturbationem faciendae inter manerium domini Nicholas de Bolby de Langley quod est infra comitatum vestrum Northumbriae t manerium meum de Staworth quod est infra libertatem domini mei regis Scotiae in tindall secundum quod per litteras vestras domino meo regi Scotiae significasti vestre super hunc excellens sanctissimo dieo perturbationem prredictae assensum meum praebeo. ita tamen quod medietas illorum per quos pambulatio fieri debet sit de coehi vestre prredi t alia medietas de libertate dini mei prredi secundum quod continetur in littera patentibus prredi dini mei. In cuyo secundo testimonium has iitas messa vobis mitto patentes assensum meum super premisimis testificantes una cum littera prredi dini mei patentibus super praedicta vobis transmissis. Datum apud halghton in castello vili Hillarii ann. regni regis Alexandri regis Scotiae, 23."

(Collin's Proc. in Bar., 22, 23.)

GEN. XVII.—I. 1289, 17 Edw. I. The king issued a mandate to Anthony Bec, keeper of the king's lands in Tindale, to take into the king's hands all the lands and tenements of which William de Swynburne, deceased, who held of the king in capite, died seized.—(III. ii, 227.)

XVI.—8. In the Originals for 1292, it appears that an inquest having found that the women, after the death of their husbands, who held of the king in dregengage in Tindale, and who used to hold of Alexander, late king of Scotland, were accustomed to pay a fine for license to marry again—a mandate was issued to the escheator north of the Trent, to receive, according to the said custom, a reasonable fine from Mary, the widow of Nicholas of Hagley, for license to marry, and to give her immediate livery of her land, which, for the sake of the said fine, had been taken into the king's hand.—(III. ii, 288.)

By pleadings in parliament, in 1293, it also appears that John de Balliol, king of Scotland, petitioned the king, that as the next heir of Alexander, late king of Scotland, he might be put in possession of lands in Tindale, Penrith, and Sourby, of which his predecessor had died seized in demesne as in fee; on which inquests were held, by which it was proved that Alexander did really die possessed of the lands in Tindale in demesne as in fee, and a mandate was issued that seizure of them should be given him on his doing homage to the king of England for them; but respecting Penrith and Sourby, it was proved by a charter that a convention was made in 1237, between Alexander the First, king of Scotland, and Henry the Third of England, by which Alexander released to Henry all claim in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and to 16,000 marks, which William, king of Scotland, had paid to king John for a convention, which he had not observed, and to all conventions made between king John, and king William of Scotland, respecting the marriage of Henry the Third or his brother Richard, with Margaret or Isabella, sisters of Alexander the First, king of Scotland, and also to all conventions between Henry and Alexander the First, themselves, respecting a marriage between Henry and Margaret, Alexander's sister, for which release Henry gave to the said Alexander 200 librates of land, situated in Northumberland and Cumberland, and in places without castles upon them, to hold by the payment of one soul hawk at Carlisle, by the hand of the constable of the castle there. The result of this inquiry was, that Balliol did homage to Edward as well for Penrith and Sourby, as for the lands of Tindale, and also for his portion of the honour of Huntington, and a mandate was issued Oct. 29th, 1293,
to put him in possession of them. (Abstract of Rot. Par. i, 114 to 116.)

Gzv. XVIII.—4. Edw. II., a. d. 1314, 1315. Homilies of South Tindale. — A n'g saignir le roi & a son conseil prirent les gens de South-Tindale, nommement de ceux villes desuz dites, c'est savoir Kyrkehauf, Knarystale Thirlswale, Walton, Hautwysele, Thornagarth, Eller- ynton, Melkerye, Rydelye, Whytefeld, Ulmstoun, Plemmellor, prient remedy, des come il unt fet fyn a William de Soules a qu il maner de Werk en Tindale est donc done par Roeti de Brus pur vit vint liiers & xv d'argent, aytoles qu'eux n'en facent suite a icy, me qu il n'en ayez en eux seignurie, ne nul autre pît de eux, pris de la Seint Margarete jaques a la Paak precechen a venir, qu plus long jour n'en puis- sant aver si noun a luy venir, au vouldrie la terre. Par quoi il prient au roi, qu'il vouloit comander au counties preceches, c'est savoir Cumberlond, & Westminster, qu' icy peusen entrer, & demorer pur leur donant saus gravance a nuly. D'autre part, Str*, il prient remedi de gentz de dits countees de Cumberlond, & de Westfolland, qu sont venus nuisaudre, & unt pris leur vins, chateaux, & autres blens & amenerent en les dits countees. Par quoi qu'il prient a n'e seignir le roi, qu'il vouloit mauser son bref as viscountes de Cumberlond, & de Westmierland, qu ceux torts n'en feusent fites desor- nemenes, mes que les trespases soient addresses avant fites, si pleistar soit a n'e dit seignir le roi.

Responsio.—Quod primam requisitionem, flant bita vicecom' infrascriptis, juxta petitionem eorum. Dum tamen bene & fidelter se habeant erga regem &c. Quod fedam requisitionem de transgressionibus factis, mandetur vic' quod hujusmodi transgressiones amplius eis non flant, dum tamen &c. ut supra. (Rot. Par. i, 293.)

As this is an important document, I accompany it with a translation, for which I am indebted to a learned friend.

"To our lord the king and his council, pray the people of South Tindale, namely, [the people] of the towns un- mentioned, to wit, Kyrkehauf, Knarystale, Thir- swale, Walton, Hautwysele, Thornagarth, Ellerynton, Melkerye Rydelye Whytselfeld Ulmstoun Plemmellor, pray remedy, whereas they have made fine to William de Soules, to whom the maner of Werk in Tindale is given by Robert de Brus for life [to the amount of] one score and fifteen pounds of silver, to the end that they should not make suit unto him and that he should have no seig- nouri over them, nor any other profit of them, taken from the [coat of] Saint Margaret until Easter next coming [nevertheless] that for a long time they could not have [any other condition] but to come to him [to do service as to their lord] or leave the land. Wherefore they pray the king that he would command the neighbour- ing counties to wit Cumberland and Westmerland that they may enter and make abode for their gift, with- out grievance to any one. On the other hand, Sire, they pray remedy against the people of the said counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, who have come by night and have taken their wines, chattels, and other goods, and carry [the same] away into the said counties: wherefore they pray to our lord the king, that he would command his writ unto the sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmerland, that henceforth these injuries should not be made, but that the trespasses afore made be amended if it be the pleasure of our said lord the king."

Answer.—As to the first request, be writs made to the sheriffs underwritten accordingly to their petition: so long that they well and faithfully behave themselves toward the king, &c.

As to the second request touching transgressions done be it commanded unto the sheriffs, that such transgres- sions be no more done to them, yet so long [that they well and faithfully behave themselves toward the king.]

Gzv. XX.—1. Edmundus dux Ebor comes Cantabrigiae et dixs manerij et libertatis de Werke in Tindale. O'ibus ad quos presentes fere pervenerint salutem. Licitit dediti- mus quantil in nobis est delecto nobis Wifetho de Heles- rig licete* possit feofare possit Johem de Woosterin filii et heredem Rogeri de Woosterion et de castro et de manerio de Halghon. de villa de Homoalgh. quodam places terre in Thornetone in Tindale vocet Steinerofte* et de obicus aliji teri 'tc. que Agnes que fuit uxor Rogeri tenet in dote .... Habend et tenend predici Johanni et heredibus masculis de corpore suo titine procreat 'tc. uia cui reversio predicat. remanent Thome filio Wifetho Helesrig et heredibus masculis de corpore suo titine exeuntibus portantibus arma et cognomina predici Rogeri de Woosterion tenend 'tc. Et si predici Thomas obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreati quod preda casti mane teri 'tc. remanent Rogeri filio Walteri Hero militis et heredibus masculis de corpore suo titine procreati portantibus arma et cognomini predici Rogeri de Woosterion tenend 'tc. Et si Rogerus filius predici Walteri obierit sine herede masculo de corpore suo pro-
The Saxon kingdom of Northumberland extended between the German ocean and the Irish channel, from the Humber and the Mersey to the Firths of Forth and Clyde, having under it, from the reign of Ethelfrith, in 598, the tributary kingdom of Cumbria, inhabited by Cymry or Picts, who were commonly called Wallenses or Welsh. This at one time was the most potent section of the octarchy. Three of its kings, in Bede’s time, had risen to the dignity of Bretwaldas, or emperors of Britain and its isles. Sometimes, however, it was divided between two kings, one of whom reigned at York over Deira, which extended from the Humber to the Tyne; the other at Bamburgh, over Bernicia, from the Tyne to the Firth, or the Scottish sea. Cumbria was separated from the Saxon Northumbrians by the Alpine chain which runs lengthwise through the island, and is in antient authors often called Strath Clyde, from the seat of its government being at Dumbarton, on the valley of the Clyde.

The preceding illustrations show how Scotland gradually extended its power from the “Mare Scoticum” or “Pictish sea” to the Tweed, and over the “Regnum Cumbrense,” or land of the Cymry, from the Clyde southward over Cumberland and part of Westmorland; and render it reasonable to conclude that, in the final settlement of the boundaries between it and England, claims might be made by its kings for property in Cumberland; and we accordingly find

* Probably only over the barony of Westmorland, from Stanmore, and by the northern boundary of the barony of Kendal to the Duddon. But the country from Leeds westward, over great part of Lancashire, was thickly populated in the Saxon times by Cymry, whom old authors call indiscriminately Britons, Picts, Wallenses, and Galwegenses. In 1116, Cumbria was said to lie “inter Angliam et Scotiam,” and is then described as extending over the whole diocese of Glasgow, from “the Irthing, the Eden, and the Solway, on the south, to the Upper Forth, and Loch Lomond, on the north.”—(Chalmer’s Cal. i., 237.)
them in possession of several estates in that county—not only at Alston, in the
franchise of Tindale, but at Penrith, Langwathby,' Sourby, Salkeld, Carlatton,
and Scothy."

Evidence, too, has been advanced to show, that in the times of William the
Conqueror, and Rufus, the kings of Scotland had twelve towns and twelve
marks of gold yearly in England; and that after the reign of Henry the Second
they not only exercised seigneurial power in Tindale, but had a revenue out of
it of £10 a-year, besides an interest in the twelve towns of Kirkhaugh, Knares-
daie, Thirlwall, Wiltown, Haltwhistle, Thorngrafton, Ellerington, Melkridge,
Ridley, Whitfield, Ulmston, Plenmeller, which interest was not alienated till
the time of Robert the First. Their seigneurial power in this district, as well
as their title to the earldoms of Northumberland and Huntingdon, were, we think,
obtained by the marriage of David the First with Maud, daughter of Wultheof;
and the twelve towns and twelve marks a-year, it is probable, came to them by
the alliance of Duncan with the sister of Siward the Great; but that the twelve
towns that Malcolm Canmore possessed were those that Robert Brus alienated,
we see no other ground for conjecture than coincidence of number, and presum-
able unity of possession in the crown of Scotland during the period from the
one monarch to the other.

'The Denton MS. says, that Langwathby is, in the Records at Westminster, called Langwath Tradable, which the author explains by "Villa sive habitatio Waldeof-longi," as if it had been founded by
one Wultheof. But suspecting that Langwathby still preserves its ancient name, and that it means
the town on the Long Wath, or Ford, we dare not hazard a conjecture that it ever belonged to Wultheof,
earl of Northumberland, either the senior or junior.

Burn's Cumb., 396, 397.  
b Adjoining Whitfield, and now called Onston.
ALSTON, though in the county of Cumberland, is the most southerly parish of the deanery of Corbridge, and the franchise of Tindale. The south Tyne traverses it from south to north, and in its course through it has its stream augmented by the Nent and the Ale on the right, and Blackburn and Guiderdale-burn on the left. Its boundaries are very accurately and minutely described in a subjoined note from Nicholson and Burn's History of Cumberland. In

1 In all very old writings this name is written Aldenston, i.e. Alden's-town, probably from one Alden, the first Saxon settler upon it: for, in old times, Alden was not an uncommon name; as Alden dapifer of Coepatrik earl of Dunbar, a witness to a charter both of that earl, and also one of his son earl Waldeve.—(Anderson's Diet., 78, 76.)

"As the boundary of the parish and manor of Alston, or as it is most commonly called Alston Moor, is more accurately and distinctly set out by those natural and unremovable bounder marks of mountain tops and rivulets than most others we have met with, we have thought fit here to give it a place. "Beginning at the foot of Alburn, from thence to the head thereof; from thence to Willeryshaw rig end; from thence to the top of Willeryshaw rig; from thence in a direct line to Long cleugh hill; from thence in a direct line to Long-cross pool, east of Long-cross; from thence to the foot of Mere-eyke, so to the head thereof; from thence in a direct line to Hardrig end; from thence as heaven water deals to Blakelawes cross; from thence as heaven water deals to High-raise; from thence to Welhope head; from thence as heaven water deals to Dodd* End; from thence as heaven water deals to Guddamgill head; from thence as heaven water deals to the foot of the ditch at Ramsgill, otherwise Redgrovves head; from thence along the said ditch to the head thereof; from thence as heaven water deals to Killhope head; from thence along Killhope head as heaven water deals to a place 50 yards east of Killhope Cross, where the said cross formerly stood, it being sometime ago removed as a mark for the convenience of travellers; from thence as heaven water deals to a place 200 yards east of Short's Cross, where the said cross also formerly stood, it being likewise removed as a direction or guide for travellers; from thence as heaven water deals to the Nag's head; from thence as the water divides to the road on Welhope edge; from thence as the water divides to Red stones; from thence as the water divides to Pennymea-hill; from thence up Pennymea leaving the turn a little on the right hand to Burnhope seat; otherwise Scaith head; from thence as the water divides to a part of Scaith head, where the bishop of Durham's, the earl of Darlington's, and the Greenwich hospital lordships join in a point. From thence in a direct line to Crookburn head; from thence down Crookburn to the foot thereof, where it joins Ties water; from thence up Ties to the head thereof; from thence to the summit of Cross fell; from thence as heaven water deals to the north end of Cross fell; from thence as the water divides to Greyhound stone; from thence to a direct line to Cashburn head or well; from thence down Cashburn to the foot of Dirtpot burn, where the said Cashburn alters to the name of Shield water. From thence down the said Shield water to the foot of Swartheck burn, where there stands a fold called Swartheck fold. From thence down the said Shield water to Snittergill burn, where the name alters to Greenscastle water. From thence to Rowgill burn foot. From thence up Rowgill burn to Mereburn foot. From thence up Mereburn to Dick Lee's cabin; from thence up the said burn to the place where the said burn divides; from thence up the westermost burn called Merburne to the half dyke; from thence to Parkin stones on the south of, and near unto Parkin stones fold; from thence to Benty hill currock; from thence as the water divides to Rowgill head; from thence to the height of Hartside; from thence to Coalcleugh head; from thence to Little Daffinside currock; from thence to Great Daffinside currock; from thence to Blackfell currock; from thence to Thiefsike head; from thence as the water divides to the head of Candlesieve syke; from thence in a direct line to Wogill tarn; from thence as the water divides to Tom Smith's stone; at which place the boundaries of the earl of Egremont, Queen's College, in Oxford, and Greenwich Hospital in Cumberland, and of Knarsdale and Kirkbaugh in Northumberland do all meet. From thence to Calfcress head;
few words, it has Westmorland on the south; the parishes of Kirkland, Ousby, Melmerby, and Renwick, in Cumberland, on the west; Kirkhaugh, in Northumberland, on the north; and Whitfield, in the same county, and Stanhope, in Durham, on the south. This is a wild and bold district, begirt on every side but the north with lofty mountains, and having Crossfell, the throne of stormy winds, towering over it on the south. But wild and stormy as its mountain tops are, and high as it lifts its gills and glens into the air, the sides of its largest streams are embroidered with meadows of the brightest green, and every succeeding autumn speckled with broader patches of cultivated ground. Careful husbandry and extensive groves of forest trees are, by a quiet and constant process, softening the natural savageness of this wide expanse of valley and mountain sides. Sheep and cattle, through nine months of the year, graze on its topmost fells; and there is no great extent of acres through the whole district so sterile with rock and stones, or so chilled with peaty marshes, as to be totally destitute of useful pasturage. The roar of the winter torrents and of the whirlwinds that join in their regal revels on the heights of Fiend's Fell may assist in "binding to their native mountains more" the joyous and simple-hearted and fine race of people that live here: but the moors of Alden's-town, enamelled as they are now far away up their water-sides with whitened farm-houses and cottages, set in enclosed lands, have within them a brightness and breadth and cheerfulness enough to make their people patriots, and which to myself, as often as I have looked over, from whatever side, into this vast amphitheatre, have been exceed-

from thence down Woogill burn to Gilderdale burn, and down that burn to the foot thereof, and from thence up Tyne to Aleburn, where it first began."

Cross fell, as they say, had that name from a cross being erected upon it, after the first Christian missionaries had expelled from its heights the fiends that, prior to the use of their potent spells, had inhabited it. The Helm wind that begins to blow from it, and the Alpine chain that runs each way from it, as soon as the arc of congelation in autumn approaches near to its top, and cools the warmer air passing over it from the country below, is described with much philosophical accuracy by the Rev. Wm. Richardson, in Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. i., p. 287. This Helm-wind often raves down the side of the Crossfell range of mountains with great fury, and at a time when superstition animated all nature with demoniacal intelligences of every variety of attribute, its devastating energies might well enough be attributed to the supernatu-
tural agency that was supposed to tenant its top. This phenomenon is not uncommon in high table lands and Alpine ranges. In the curious travels of Evert Ybrand Ides from Moscow to China, in 1692, we find the following description of a wind that prevailed near Xixigar, on the borders of China:—"Generally about noon a high wind riseth, which continues about two hours; but otherwise the sky is very seldom clouded: so that the sun continues to shine very hot almost always, by means of which and the daily wind the earth is so dried and driven upwards, that the subtle white dust is scarcely supportable. I was very particular in my observation of the alteration of the air when I came from betwixt the hills. About five miles from Xixigar I perceived the air to be cloudy as far as the mountain extended, but no further; and particularly where the hill ended the air was clearly and visibly separated by a windy arch from the east to west towards the Albanian mountains."
ingly exhilarating. Formerly the roads through it were bad, and impassable by carriages: now turnpike-roads run from the town of Alston in five directions—
to Barnardcastle, Penrith, Brampton, Hexham, and Stanhope; and the prospect
from a high point in the Barnard-castle road, over the town of Alston, far away
down the valley of the south Tyne, even as I once saw it with all the mountain
tops encoifed in clouds, but a bright sunshine on the picture below, had in it
that combination of loneliness and grandeur which are only to be found where
nature has moulded her works into magnificent forms.

**Manor.**—Henry, prince of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon and Northumber-
land, settled several Anglo-Norman vassals in the parish of Langton, in
Berwickshire, the chief of whom was William de Veteriponte, whose descendants
seem to have spread widely over Scotland and the north of England.¹ William
the Lion gave to Wm. de Veteriponte the manor of Aldeneston, and confirmed

¹ This family derive their name from *Vieux Pont*, a parish in Normandy; they were lords of
Cuverville. The most common way of writing the name in English is *Vipont* or *Vipond*. Many
bearing it, and descendants, no doubt, of the first settlers here, are still inhabitants of this parish.
In England it occurs at an early period. William de Veteriponte, in 1130, compounded by a fine of
I., p. 155.) Henry, prince of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1152, settled several
Anglo-Saxon vassals in the parish of Langton, in Berwickshire, the chief of whom was

---

1. Emma de St. Hilary, Wife of William de Veteriponte, who confirmed to Matilda de St. Andrew,
first wife. the manor of Keis, the church of Langton. second wife.

William de Veteriponte, who confirmed a grant of his father to the monks of Keiso, and acquired under William the Lion
the manors of Boulton, in East Lothian, and Caradon, in West Lothian.

William de Veteriponte, junior, witnessed his brother
William’s confirmation of the church of Langton to Keis.—*Chal. Calcd.*, 1, 559.

What degree of relationship there was between the English and Scotch family of Veteriponte, I have
been unable to learn. In England, the brothers Ivo and Robert were conspicuous characters; and
their names are of very frequent occurrence in the letters of the Close Rolls of king John and Henry
the Third; especially that of Robert. Ivo also occurs in Scotch and Norman records (*Chal. Cal.*, 1,
552; *Archives du Caude*, i., 274; ii., 27, 32): and Ivo of England was a great man with his master,
king John, who made him governor of Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire; but with that monarch’s
death his fortune reversed, and in 1217 he is ranked among the king’s enemies, and seized given of
his lands to his brother Robert.—*Rot. Claus.*, 23, 299, 205, &c.

---

**Pedigree of the de Veteriponte, Vipont, or VIPOND Family, Lords of Alston.**

1. — William de Veteriponte held Mano, sister of Hugh de Morville, one of the assassins of Thomas a Becket, and lord of
lands at Ealington, Aldeneston, and Kircalwis, in Tindall; and also the advowson of Aldeneston,
by the freemen of King John.—*P voc. g. w.*, 197. 197.

- Lord of Appleythorpe, Brough-under-stane-moor, and other estates.
- For Mano, (as on the seal, not Mary, as in the extract,) lady of Curveville, and widow of Robert
de Vieux-Pont, by deed without date confirmed a grant of the demesne of Cowtham, helden of her son
Ivo de Vieux-Pont, the seal to which bears 13 annulets, 0, 0, 0, and 0; and Ivo de Vieux-Pont, lord of
Curveville, in 1274, confirmed a grant under seal bearing 8 annulets, 0, 0, 0, and 1.—*Archives du
Caude*, ii., 27, 32, pl. x. and xii.
it by a grant recited in the record of a pleading at York about the year 1280, in which Ivo's possessions are described as lands "which his father William

\[\text{Issue of William de Veteripont and Maud Morville.}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{iv. de Veteripont, eldest brother of Robert,} & \\
\text{gave lands in Maud's Meburn, in Westmorland, to St. Leonard's hospital, in York. —} & \\
\text{Burn's West., 597; Penn., 2, 4, 4.} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\text{He gives the advowson of the church of Aldenaston to the priory of Hexham} & \\
\text{(Plan de q. m., 193; and had a con} & \\
\text{cession from Eirington, Aldenaston, and Kirkbithgill, in Tindale, from Wm.} & \\
\text{king of Scotland, which grant John} & \\
\text{king of England confirmed, May 17,} & \\
\text{1135.)—Ivo and Alice de Veteripont, in the time of Wm.} & \\
\text{the Lion, had lands at Alston and Little Sartby, in Scott-} & \\
\text{land, from the gilders of Galloway.} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{Robert de Veteripont, son of Ivo, granted the manor of} & \\
\text{Maud's Meburn to John the Franciscan.} & \\
\text{Edward the First} & \\
\text{recovered from him the man-} & \\
\text{or of Aldenaston; but in 1283,} & \\
\text{granted it to his son and} & \\
\text{heir Nicholas and his heirs.} & \\
\text{(Cal. Rot. Orig., 41.)} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{Theodore de Veteripont,} & \\
\text{married to the daughter of} & \\
\text{a surname of Tindale, was} & \\
\text{witness to deeds with his brother} & \\
\text{Lawrence, son-in-law of} & \\
\text{Reginald Pratt about the year 1400} & \\
\text{(III., 5, 6, 7, 8); and in 1393} & \\
\text{and 1504, accounted to Alex.} & \\
\text{Hill, as bailiff of Tindale, for the} & \\
\text{rent due out of his baili-} & \\
\text{wright's ward. He died in 1515,} & \\
\text{possessor of the manor.} & \\
\text{(Cal. Rot. Orig., 218.)} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{Margaret, late wife of} & \\
\text{Robert de Veteripont, was mar-} & \\
\text{ried to John de Morvicey, and} & \\
\text{died about 1287, having inter-} & \\
\text{est in Kasciiff & Dulfot,} & \\
\text{Westmorland; and in Kirk-} & \\
\text{bethgill, Lysterhwaith,} & \\
\text{and Johnby, in Cumberland.} & \\
\text{(Cal. Ing. p. m., 293.)} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{Isabella Fitz-Peter, sister} & \\
\text{to the heir of Richard,} & \\
\text{son of John Fitz-} & \\
\text{geoffrey, son of Geoffrey} & \\
\text{Fitz-Peter, bar-} & \\
\text{ton of Berk-} & \\
\text{hamstead and chief justice of} & \\
\text{England.} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{Isabella de Verte-} & \\
\text{ripont, was married to} & \\
\text{Roger de Clifford, of} & \\
\text{Clifford Castle, Herts.} & \\
\text{He was slain in the late} & \\
\text{Angevin war, in the age of 45,} & \\
\text{probably in 1288, when the} & \\
\text{opposing north of} & \\
\text{Trent was commanded} & \\
\text{to seize into the king's hand all the lands of} & \\
\text{which Roger de Clifford} & \\
\text{died seized; and, in the next} & \\
\text{year, Isabella, his widow, did homage for all such lands as one of the heirs of Robert de Veteripont (Ab. Rot. Orig., 48, 44); and the estates of which he died seized are enumerated in Cal. Ing. p. m., 1, 50.)} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{Eleanor de St. Clare, eldest daughter of} & \\
\text{Thomas de St. Clare, of} & \\
\text{Bexley, in the time of} & \\
\text{Henry II., 1159 V. S.} & \\
\text{Aston, in the county of} & \\
\text{Warwickshire; and her father's} & \\
\text{father was a man of} & \\
\text{the name of St. Clare, and} & \\
\text{was a citizen of} & \\
\text{Bexley, in the time of} & \\
\text{Henry II., 1159 V. S.} & \\
\end{aligned}\]

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{He had children by a daughter of the name of Julian, for whom he built a house in the parish of Winfield, called after her—Julian's Bower.} & \\
\text{under Kirkbithgill.} & \\
\end{aligned}\]
held in Tindale, namely, Alrington, Aldeneston, and Kirkhalgh, with their just appurtenances." King John also, by his charter, dated at Bristol, May 10, gave to the same Ivo a confirmation of William the Lion's grant: but in the pleading it was argued that these confirmations showed no origin for the title; and as Robert de Veteriponte, the defendant against the crown, could not show that the property in question was not antient demesne of the crown, and it was asserted by the king's attorney that one Laurence de Veteriponte, son and right heir of Ivo was still surviving, the jury said that all the right the defendant had acquired in the premises was merely by occupation and intrusion, and therefore judgment was put off to a future day. At the same assizes, there were also pleadings respecting Alexander king of Scotland's right to all liberties which belonged to the crown and dignity of the king in the manor of Aldeneston, for which a title of immemorial usage was pleaded; but no written documents being shown in evidence of its origin, the decision of that case was also postponed. Robert de Veteriponte probably died soon after these trials; for, in 1282, we find Edward the First, by his charter, stating that having recovered from him the manor of Aldeneston, he now, at the instance of Alexander, son of Alexander, king of Scotland, restored it to his son Nicholas, to be holden in

--- Plac. de quo War., 197.

| Issue of Robert Clifford and Manuf de St. Clair. |
| --- | --- |
| VEL. -- Robert de Clifford, 15 years old when his father died; and at the age of 25, being in the insurrection of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 1322, was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, and executed at York. He died unmarried. |
| VEL. -- Robert Clifford, in whose time his father died. He was the son of Henry, lord Percy, whose son Henry married Mary, dau. of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster. |
| VEL. -- Robert de Clifford, in whose time his father died. He was the son of Henry, lord Percy, whose son Henry married Mary, dau. of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster. |

--- | --- |
| Sir Thomas, ancestor of Richard de Clifford, bishop of Worcester, 1401. |
| Sir Thomas, ancestor of Richard de Clifford, bishop of Worcester, 1401. |

--- | --- |
| Sir William Clifford, governor of Berwick, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas lord Boleyn, and died s.p. |
| Sir William Clifford, governor of Berwick, married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas lord Boleyn, and died s.p. |

--- | --- |
| Sir Lewis Clifford, a favourite of William the Lion, but resented his error. See his remarkable will, dated Dec. 5, 1408, in Burm's Westm., p. 280. |
| Sir Lewis Clifford, a favourite of William the Lion, but resented his error. See his remarkable will, dated Dec. 5, 1408, in Burm's Westm., p. 280. |

--- | --- |
| 3. Margaret, wife of John de Melton. | 3. Margaret, wife of John de Melton. |

--- | --- |
| Mand de Clifford was second wife to the garter; slain at the siege of Metz, in France, in 1405, a. Henry lord Percy; Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cambridge; and in the inquest after his death, in that year, "manors and tenements in Alderon, Gersteyl, and Elvringham," were reckoned among the possessions of which he died seized. --- (Cal. Inq. p. m., 57.) |
| Mand de Clifford was second wife to the garter; slain at the siege of Metz, in France, in 1405, a. Henry lord Percy; Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cambridge; and in the inquest after his death, in that year, "manors and tenements in Alderon, Gersteyl, and Elvringham," were reckoned among the possessions of which he died seized. --- (Cal. Inq. p. m., 57.) |
perpetuity of the king of Scotland as of his liberty of Tindale, with the exception of the mine, miners, and liberties of the miners within the manor." Some meddling spirit, however, determined that Nicholas should not sit at ease in these possessions; for, in 1292, a quo waranto summoned him to a new trial at Carlisle, under pretence that the manor of Aldeneston belonged to the crown. The record of the trial is rather lengthy, but the sum of it is briefly this:—The charter of 1288 was exhibited in favour of the defendant's claim; and it appearing on inspection of the rolls of John de Vaux and his associates, justices itinerant, in their last circuit, in Cumberland, that William de Saham and John de Methingham, justices of the same circuit, took with them the sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmorland, and by the oaths of knights and other good men, made a certain perambulation between Aldeneston and Tyndale, and found that the manor, moor, and waste of Aldeneston were totally in Cumberland; and also that Robert de Veteriponte, who then held the same manor, appeared to answer for certain usurpations upon the king within it,—(he the said Nicholas) had thereupon respite, till the king commanded his writ, dated at Newcastle, Jan. 9, 1293, to be issued to his justices, declaring that though he had by process of law recovered from him the manor of Aldeneston, yet having before, by his letters patent, granted it to him to be holden of the late Alexander, king of Scotland, in perpetuity by the accustomed services, it was now his pleasure that the judgment lately given against him should be wholly reversed, and seizin of the premises restored to him; which the sheriff of Cumberland, by writs, also dated at Newcastle, on the 2nd of the same month, was accordingly commanded to do.* In 1315, it was found by an inquest after the death

---

* Rot. Pat., 10 Edw. I., m. 9. Pro Nicholo de Veteriponte de manerio de Aldeneston.—Rex omnibus &c. salutem. Scitis quod cum nos in curia nostra coram nobis per judicium ejusdem curiae nostræ recuperassemus versus Robertum de Veteriponte manerium de Aldeneston cum pertinentiis ut de comitatu nostro Cumbriae. Nos ad instantiam dilecti nepotis nostri Alexandri, filii magnifici principis Alexandri regis Scotiæ illustris predictum manerium cum pertinentiis Nicholao filio et heredi predicti Roberti concessimus habendum et tenendum sibi et hereditibus suis de predicto domino rege Scotiæ et hereditibus suis in perpetuum per servitiam deinde debita et consuetudinem saevis et hereditibus nostris pleonaric retinuemus. Et volumus et concedimus pro nobis et hereditibus nostris, quod manerium predictum de ceterno sit de libertate dicti domini regis de Tindale. Ita tamen quod minarici ejusdem minerae nobis et hereditibus nostris respondeant de minera illa sicut hactenus respondere consuerunt. In cujus &c. Teste rege apud Cestr' iij die Julij.—(Ex Orig. in Tur. Lond.)

* Placita de quo War., 129, 130, where the several charters and writs here referred to are recited.
of Nicholas de Veteriponte, that on the day in which he died he held a capital messuage in “Aldreston,” with 14 acres of arable and 100 acres of meadow ground; “had 33 tenants at Gerrardsgill, who held 33 shielings, and paid 5l. 18s. yearly rent; 18 tenants at Amotes halth, who paid yearly 5l. 8s. 4d.; 22 tenants in Nent and Corbrig-gate, who had 22 shielings, and paid 5l. 2s. rent; also one water corn mill and one fulling mill, and 3,000 acres of pasture in Alderstone moor, all which premises were held of the manor of Werk, and that Robert de Vipont was his son and heir.”

From this Nicholas his Alston estates descended to his son Robert; and from him, it would appear, to his sisters Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Blencowe, and Joan, wife of William Whytlawe, where a link or two of the family pedigree is wanting to connect it with Thomas Whytlawe, who, in 1448, according to Nicholson and Burn, granted the manors of Aldston, Ellerington, and Gerrardgill, to William Stapleton and Margaret his wife, of Edenhall, whose daughter

William de Veteriponte had also a quo warranto to appear at the assizes in Carlisle, to sustain a trial at law for a messuage and three acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Aldeneston; but the final issue of the suit does not seem to have been recorded.—(Id, p. 131.)

*Emmet haugh, in the parish of Falstone, in North Tindale.


Burn says “This Wm. and Margt. had two daughters, co-heirs—Mary, married to sir Wm. Hilton, of Hilton, and afterwards to Richard Musgrave, second son of sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley castle; and Joan, married to Thomas Musgrave, elder son and heir of the said Richard. They were heirs of Edenhall as well as Alston-moor; and, in 9 Edw. IV., there was a partition executed between Richard Musgrave and Mary his wife, of the one part, and Joan, relict of Thomas Musgrave, of the other part, whereby it was agreed that Alston-moor should go to the said sir Richard and Mary his wife, and the heirs of the said Mary; and that Edenhall should go to the said Joan and her heirs.” Mary's heir was a son which she had to her first husband Hilton, for whose descendants to sir Francis Radclyffe, who sold it, and died in 1619, see pedigree of the family in Surtees's Durham, ii., p. 27.

Surtees, as we have before noticed, makes Margaret, wife of William Stapleton, a daughter and heir of ..... Vipont. I do not see how to account for the Vipont estates of Alston being in the hands of their cousin, John lord Clifford, at the time of his death, in 1422, unless in trust for some of their heirs who were minors at the time. The following curious pedigree may assist in future investigations into this subject. It is from a copy at Whitfield Hall, and by the letter that precedes it, seems to have been transmitted to Herald's College:—

Sir, Commendations unto your worship, as unknown but remembered. These are to certify unto you that being requested by the bearer hereof, our friend and kinsman, for the better and more sure passing of this petition of William Whitfield, and after from him as followeth. In the same we have by the examination of one William Vepont, of the house of Adelstone Moor, within the county of Cumberland, gent., and one John Whitfield,
Mary carried Alston by marriage to the Hiltos, of Hilton castle, in the county of Durham, who, about the year 1618, sold it to sir Francis Radclyffe, of Dilton, baronet, after the attainder of whose descendant James Radclyffe, third earl of Derwentwater, in 1716, it was settled by act of parliament on Greenwich Hospital, in which corporation it still continues.

of Skelgill, within the said county, yeoman, and other sentient men, who saith in the end of the pedigree is to be read; and also by the inspection of a copy of a certificate upon examinations and depositions of diverse worshipful persons made at the city of Durham in anno dni 1522: and by these our letters doth certify for truth, knowing that these persons orderly set downe in the pedigree were and are lawfully descended of the house of Whitfield, by no base, but by lawful and lined descendents. The descendents in the said pedigree contained being truly drawn and set downe in such manner as appeareth. And this is to be very truth, whose names underneath shall be always ready to uphold and maintain according to this our certificate subscribed with our hands and sealed with our seals the 25th of January, 1572. Your worshps to command and use,

Nicholas Redley.

To the right worshipful,

Rauppe Whitfield.

Mr. Norrey, R. E. HERALDS for the north part,

Edward Musgrave.

John Whitfield.

give these with diligence.

Henry Gaiten, Clerk.

John Oliver, Clerk.

The report of John Whitfield, of Skelgill, in the county of Northumberland, aged 94 years, of the house of Aldnestone Moore, county of Cumberland, gent. Also of William Vepount, of the age of 70 years, made at Whitfield Hall, the 1st of June, 1574, in the presence of Raup Whitfield, of Whitfield Hall, esq.; John Whitfield, of Randalholme, gent.; Edward Musgrave, of Barrow, gent.; Henry Zalo, vicar of Aldnestone; John Oliver, vicar of Wandas, and divers others, touching the pedigree of William Whitfield and Maud Whetelay, the christian and the surname of the inheritrix of Randalholme, when the aforesaid William married, with the lineal descent from them both; and they do well remember it to have been said by their grandfathers, and others, very aged men.

The said John Whitfield and William Vepond being examined, do say that John Whetlay or Whitley, esq., was sole seized of the manor of Randalholme, and divers other lands within the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Northumberland, which Whetlay or Whitley had issue three daughters and heirs, whereof one was married to one Warroope, gent., having assigned for her part certain lands in Westmorland: another was married to Musgrave, gent., and had to her portion certain lands in Kirkhaugh, in Northumberland: the third daughter, called Maud Whetelay, was married to the aforesaid William Whitfield, gent., who descended out of the house of Whitfield-hall, in Northumberland, which third daughter had to her portion the manor-house of Randalholme, with the lands thereunto belonging, and certain lands in Aldston Moor, within the county of Cumberland; and certain other lands in Kirkhaugh. From which William and Maud descended John Whitfield, who had issue William Whitfield; which William Whitfield had issue one Richard, which Richard had issue one Richard, who had issue one Miles, which dwelt at a place called Nentsbury, in Aldston Moor, and had issue one Robert Whitfield, and other sons, which Robert Whitfield, about 56 years since past dwelt at Wadhurst, in Sussex, as, by secent certificate and testimonial thereof made, it doth appear, which said Robert Whitfield, the said John Whitfield, and William Hixon, the witnesses now living do remember.

By a note added to my transcript of this pedigree it would appear that Robert Whitfield, of Wadhurst, died about the year 1577, and had a son Thomas Whitfield, esq., of Mortlake, in Surrey, who had a grant of arms from Leger and Camden, in 1606. "Arms:—a bend eneter 2 cotises argent and sable; the crest set over the 'Scocheon' a goat's head on a crown, or."

Besides the glistening lights which these documents hold over the history of the Whitlewes and Whitfield families, they become curious illustrators of the general history of the period in which the certificate they refer to was made, at Durham, in 1522. Holinshed, in his Chronicles, under 14 Henry VIII., says that, in the persecutions then raised against French and Scotsmen, attempts were made to accuse many Englishmen, natives of Northumberland, and to fine them as Scots, "of which Englishmen born near Scotland," says a marginal note
The Hiltons, for a considerable time after they obtained the Tindale estates of the Viponts, seem to have preserved them in the same integrity as they received them; for, in 1568, William Hilton is returned as holding the lordship of Alston-more and Loughbie, with certain lands in Donkeyley and Elvington. Prior to 1611 the lands in the manor of Alston were mostly held by tenure of copyhold; but in that year and 1616, Henry Hilton, esq., leased them off to the tenants for 999 years, under annual rents, amounting in the whole to about £63, and by the payment of a 20-penny fine, called a giscome fine, at the end of every 21 years. Mr. Sopwith says, it was in 1629 that "the whole manor, including all the lord's rents and minerals, 120 acres of demesne land, with houses at Lowbyer and Mack Close, and a corn mill at Alston, was sold to sir Edward Radclyffe for £2,500." The lords, however, continued to claim the

attached to these papers, "the said Robert Whitfeld was one." The tenor of the certificate, which is in Latin, is as follows:—To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whose notice these letters shall came.—Hugh Prior of Durham and sir William Hilton desire health in the Lord.—Whereas Robert Whitfeld, late residing at Wadhurst, in Sussex, has of late suffered much annoyance and reproach by charges brought against him of being a Scot, and born in Scotland, and certain powerful men and other ministers, officers of the king in that part of the country, were willing to bail him from the stocks and prison till he could bring evidence of his being born in England—and he the said Robert Whitfeld hath petitioned us to make diligent inquiry by sufficient witnesses concerning his birth, and the place of his nativity. Wherefore, the said Prior and William Hilton, knight, on the oath and diligent examination of John Whitfeld, of Whitfeld, esq., aged 60; Henry Wallez, of ...., in the county of Northumberland, esq., aged 60; Alexander Whitfield, of Alenial, in the liberty of Haxham, gent., aged 60; John Archer, of the parish of Aldneston, yeoman, aged 69; Thomas Hutchinson, of the same parish, aged 73; Richard Bowman, of the same parish, yeoman, aged 60; John Whitfield, of Kirkhaugh, yeoman, aged 60 and more, able and sufficient witnesses severally sworn and examined, do find that Robert Whitfeld was the son of Miles Whitfeld and Maud his wife, who, long before and after the said Robert's birth, resided in the aforesaid parish of Aldneston; that he was baptized in the parish church of Aldneston, by one Robert Jackson, chaplain, then vicar there; that Edmund Lee, Thomas Stephenson, and Isabella Bowman, were his sureties at his baptism; and Andrew Lokson, the witness of his confirmation by the bishop. In witness, &c. Dated at Durham, 14th Aug., 1622.

This certificate was fetched out of Durham by John Edwards, gent., some-in-law of the said Robert Whitfeld, and George Man, of Frenches, in the parish of Burwash, in Sussex, esq., grandson of the said Robert Whitfeld, at the request of the said Robert, and now remaineth in the custody of Henry Whitfeld, of Tenterden, in Kent, esq., grandson of the said Robert, 30 July, 1619.

1 III, 3, lxviii. 2 Burn and Nich., 440; Alston notes, &c.

By the rental for the sale of lord Derwentwater's estates in 1723, it appears that the manor of Aldston-moor yielded £153. 7s. 7d. a-year, of which £10. 6s. was for Gelderdale colliery; £55. 9s. 3d. for antient rents due at Michaelmas, and collected by the bailiffs; £35. for mill and tithes; Time-head farm, £16.; Richard Wallis, £55l. 7s. 6d.; the rest, small rents for houses, &c.: and that there was paid a crown rent yearly for the manor and mines, of £13. 6s. 8d., besides an annual rent paid in 1717 to Richard Dashwood for the manor of "Wyne within Aldston," at which time the mines yielded £650. a-year. In 1605 Greenwich hospital had, in Alstone-moor manor, a rental of £684.
timber grown on the tenants’ lands till a compromise between the two parties introduced a clause into the act of parliament, about 20 years since, for inclosing the common lands of this parish, which settled all right of timber upon the tenant; and thus greatly contributed to the increase of plantations, and consequently to the shelter and beauty of the district. The dignity of the manor is still carefully preserved by holding courts leet and baron within it at Lowbyre.

5s. 24d. produced from 517 acres of ground, which, in 1816, from allotments of common, was increased to 7,170 acres, and produced a rental of £1,463 19s. 1d.—(Ret. to Parl., 1817.)—Housman says that when he made his survey there were 22 freeholders; the rest were leaseholders. The principal freeholders in 1829 were—Robert Hodgson, esq., of Melmerby Hall; George Elstob, of Hexham, esq.; Mr. Joseph Dickenson, of Loveladyshield; and Mr. John Friend, of Annet Walls.—(Parson and White’s Cumberland Directory.)

*MISCELLANEA RESPECTING ALSTON PARISH.*

*Population.*—Nicholson and Burn give it, in 1777, at 4,650, exclusive of miners that come from various parishes, and work four or five days in the week. In 1801, it was 4,746, of whom 1288 belonged to the chapelry of Garrigill; in 1811, 5,097; in 1821, 5,699; and, in 1831, 6,866. The annual value of the parish, in 1816, was rated at £44,598. The money raised on poor’s rate, including Garrigill, in 1816, £1,021; in 1817, £2,043: in 1818, £2,071; in 1819, £2,371; in 1820, £2,394; and, in 1821, £2,193. Of the people, Housman says, “Most of them are miners, and by long continuance in the works they show a simplicity of manners rarely found among other labouring people. They are strong of limb, and when in liquor, a vice too frequent, they are quarrelsome, resolute, and ferocious; but when from home remarkably tractable, and steadfastly attached to their countrymen and fellow-labourers. Mining renders them later in manhood, unhealthy, and the strongest seldom exceed 60 years of age.”—(Hutch. Cumb., i, 215.) Mr. Locker describes them “as industrious and loyal people, moral and intelligent, and of simple habits. The nature of their occupation as miners leads them to enquiries which quicken their understandings, and urge them to seek from books such parts of practical philosophy as are applicable to their profession.”

*Natural History and Curiosities.*—The rubus chamänoerus grows on boggy grounds on the fells. Tutman’s hole, a cavern in Gilderdale-fell, said to have been explored for a mile in length by several persons. In the Newcastle Magazine for September, 1810, a charm in the rock, in the Hudgill-burn mine, is described as extending to the length of 320 yards, and having at its far end “an open space equal to a room of ordinary size, with a beautiful cabin on one side, nearly square, lined with smooth jet-black walls,” of sulphuret of zinc, “very regularly distributed over the walls, neither too thick nor too thin, to give the effect of genuine taste and finish.” Crow coal, obtained from grooves made in the crow or crop of the strata, was much burnt at Alston till the new road down Knaresdale opened the way to the fine coal of the Hartley-burn district. This crow coal was kneaded with clay into round balls, called coals, and after drying formed the principal fuel of the town of Alston. All the way down the right bank of the Tyne, from above Garrigill to the Eals bridge, the line of its cropping is very visible, by heaps of black rubbish lying at the mouths of the grooves out of which it has been worked. When burning, it is very hot, but has no flame, and throws out a strong sulphureous vapour. The spring in a bog on Gilderdale-fell, so frequently mentioned as forming near it a dead or still water, covered with a thick earthy scum used in painting yellow and red, is, we suppose, a common chalybeate, the waters of which deposit yellow oxide of iron, which, by exposure to strong heat, becomes red.

The _Next-Force Level_, a subterraneous canal, was made by the governors of Greenwich hospital, partly as a discovery drift, and partly as a drain to the mines on each side of it. It extends in the direction of the bed of the Next above three miles; but does not seem to have
In very remote times these courts were probably holden on the Hall hill, an earthenwork which has had a moat about it, a little below the bridge over the Tyne, and on which Mr. Sopwith asserts that silver denarii have been found. Some of the court books are signed by the first lord Derwentwater.

The Town of Alston stands on the upper angle formed by the meetings of the South Tyne and the Nent, and if a tenanted spot in the Pictish age, might appropriately enough have been called Aber-Nent. It hangs on a green hill side, fronting the west, and consists of two main streets—one running north and south, parallel to the Tyne,—and from it the other, up the steep brow of the hill, east and west, parallel to the Nent. Its white and slated houses are all of stone, tenanted by a kind and intelligent population, and look gay and cheerful. Hutchinson, in 1779, visited it in bad weather, and describes it as "meantly built, hanging on the declivity of a steep hill, and inhabited by miners." "Two fair days together," he presumes, "were seldom known in this county." "Accurate observation," however, ascertained that, in 1825, Alston enjoyed 250 fair-weather days for 104 of rain and 11 of snow." The market cross formerly answered the expectations of its projector, Smeaton the engineer. In 1833, we found it totally disused; its mouth choking up with mud, and the boats, that a few years since bore in "gallant trim" mirth and music, and troops of youths and maids, along the Echoing Canal, now lying swamped, and water grasses rising over their sides; and the water itself, though cool and clear, mantled with patches of green convolvus that rise from its bottom, like trees of the most delicate gossamer. The cascade in the Nent, at the mouth of the level, pours over a stratum of bright grey limestone, upon a bed of shaley clay, by the easy destruction of which the limestone bed is undermined and frequently falling in mighty masses, and thus lengthening backwards the scars which wall up either side of the river, below the fall, and seem so happy and important in their snug retreat, and their brows bound with ivy, and heads plumed with many sorts of shrubs and forest trees, and the loud voice of the river toiling and dashing itself into foam at their feet. We found geranium lucidum growing on the rocks here, and the trees that hang naturally over them are hawthorn, and hazel, elm and mountain ash, and prunus padus, called in Cumberland, by its Norwegian name hagberry, from the acid of its fruit clogging orpegg, or, as a south country person would say, edging the teeth. Its fruit is eaten in the mountain districts of Cumberland; and much esteemed and made use of in conserves and liqueurs in Norway. There are also interesting water-falls, called Clargill and Keshgill Forces, in this parish, and especially where the Tyne and the Keshgill burn are projected in their courses over the basaltic precipices exposed to view by the great dyke called the Back-bone of the Earth, which is, in fact, a vein of the largest kind, formed almost wholly of siliceous matter much streaked and variegated, abounding with reddish crystals, and containing sulphuret of iron and copper ore, but in quantities too small to be worked to good remunerating profit. By our note books, we find that we have seen in the bed of Rowgill burn, before a limestone cavern, called Hutton's Hall, Fontinalis Antipyretica, incombustible moss, with which the Swedes line the inside of their wooden chimneys to prevent their taking fire. The limestone there contains large shells of the productus boreale, and in places where it lies against the whin, it is white and crystalline, and, projected in powder, upon a hot plate, it phosphoresces. Very black limestone, which polishes by sheep rubbing against it, is found in abundance on the edge of the burn, a little above Keshgill Force.

*Sopwith's Alston, &c., p. 6.*
bore on its front an inscription,\* which some official minister of the lord of the manor ordered to be removed; but a kinder hand preserved from destruction, by placing it in the vestry of the church. Since the improvements of the roads in every direction through it, by act of parliament in 1823, its market has been plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions, especially out of the valley of the Tyne about Hexham, and over Hartside, out of Cumberland. The water which supplies the town is brought from a fine spring on Broad-pot hill, about half a mile off, in leaden pipes, to four parts, which works were done by a public subscription in 1817. Its fairs are on the last Thursday in May, Friday before September 27, and the first Thursday in November. The principal manufactories are—a mill for woollen goods, five stories high, the machinery of which is turned by the waters of the Nent; and a brewery and shot tower on the west side of the Tyne.

The Church, which was new in 1769, is neat and well-built, but without architectural ornament: its pews were appropriated by a commission under the

\* "This Market Cross was erected by the right honourable Sir William Stephenson, knight, born at Crosslands, in this parish, and elected lord mayor of London in 1764." We love the honest pride that sets up some memorial of its prosperity in the world, in the form of a benefaction to the place of its nativity: and the little we know of Sir William Stephenson, we gladly mention here. He was, we apprehend, the son of Henry Stephenson, of Crosslands, who was buried in Alston church, April 30, 1734. He had two daughters, Sarah and Jane, one of whom married John Sawbridge, esq., of Ollantigh, in Kent, a patriotic alderman, and in three successive parliaments a representative of the city of London, as well as brother of Mrs. C. Macauley Graham, author of a History of England, in 9 volumes, quarto. Sir William was elected alderman of Bridge Ward Within in 1754, and died at Ollantigh, the seat of his son-in-law, 24th October, 1774.—(Alston Reg.: Gent. Mag., 1774; Brayley's Beaut. of Kent, 1163.) His sister Dorothy married, at Alston, 17th March, 1750, the rev. H. Muxton, curate of St. Andrew, and usher of the Grammar School, Newcastle, who died Jan. 9, 1755. His widow published a volume of his sermons in 1756.—(Brand's News, i, 195.) Sir Wm. had also a brother, John Stephenson, esq., who was an alderman of Newcastle, and married ......, daughter of Matthew Bell, esq., of Woolsington, by whom he had Henry, of the Middle Temple; Matthew and John; Elizabeth, wife of Aubone Surtees, esq.; Barbara, wife of Ogle Wallis, esq.; and Anne, Frances, Dorothy, Jane, and Deborah.—(John Stephenson's will; and notes by the Rev. A. Hedley.) See also Peerages under Mezborough.

\* It is about 40 feet wide, and including a chancel of 9 feet, about 78 feet long; its tower being 12 feet square in the inside. Here is a monument to Robert Hodgson, of Alston, esq., who died 8th May, 1808, aged 72 years; and to Mary, his wife, who died Nov. 11, 1828, aged 87. Also, to the rev. Thomas Lancaster, many years vicar of this parish, who died December 9, 1789, aged 79; and to Ruth, his wife, who died March 6, 1807, aged 84.
seal of the Consistory Court of Durham, in the same year. It is dedicated to St. Augustine, to whom and his forty followers, when travelling on their missionary labours in these parts, a legendary tradition ascribes the expulsion of the demons of the Storms, from which Fiend's-fell had its antient name, and the erection upon it of a cross, from which it has since been called Cross-fell. The church-yard is environed on three sides with houses, and approached from the main street by a covered way, defended by an iron gate. In Henry the Second's time this church was in the advowson of the king, who presented to it one Galfried, his clerk; but king John enfeoffed in it William de Veterepont, whose son and heir Ivo gave it to Bernard the prior, and the canons of Hexham. Then king John, in the 10th year of his reign, confirmed to God and the church of Hextildesham, and the canons regular serving God and Saint Andrew there, the advowson of the church of Aldeneston, with the chapel of Gerardeville and their appurtenances, which they had by the gift of the said Ivo. They had also a charter to the same effect from Henry the Third, and containing this additional clause: "All these and whatever things else have been justly and reasonably given, and by charter granted to them, we, for ourselves and our heirs, grant to the said canons, and ratify to them for ever."—(Plac. d. q. War.)

* In Pope Nicholas's taxation, in 1291, this rectory is valued at £8. a year, and the portion of the prior of Hexham in it at 6s. 8d.; and, in 1340, it and the prior's portion are rated on the same sums for ninths.—(III. i., 351; III. iii., xxxviii.) In 1335, the prior and convent of Hexham had petitioned the king in parliament to have the revenues of this church appropriated to their own use (Rot. Pal., ii., 77); but it was not till 1376 that any greater portion of them than 6s. 8d. a year was settled canonically upon them. In that year, however, they represented, in a petition to bishop Hatfield, that their priory was situated near the borders of Scotland, and their church, its belfry, bells, adjoining houses, and many of its books and ornaments destroyed by fire in hostile incursions of the Scots, and a great part of their property diminished by the ravages of war, and themselves burdened by the daily influx of the nobility and other guests—and therefore prayed that the parish church of Aldeneston, of which they were patrons, might be appropriated to the relief of their burdens—which was accordingly done, with a reservation out of its revenues of a proper portion for the vicar. But this portion being left undefined in the deed of appropriation, Langley, bishop of Durham, at the instance of sir Robert Hilton, the vicar, in 1420, ordained that he and his successors should have for their residence the houses, buildings, and lands which his predecessors had had, together with seven silver marks a year, with every kind of oblation belonging to the said church of Aldeneston, and all the offerings of wax at the purification of the blessed Mary; for which wax the vicar and his successors should find the bread and wine for mass, and all other sacraments and things pertaining to divine worship. The vicar also to have all the undermentioned small tithes: namely, the pennies called Rome-pennies, the pennies arising for the holy bread, all mortuaries, and tithes of geese, foals, kids, hens, and ale, of the
The old church had belonging to it a chapel or oratory, called Our Lady's Porch.—(Randal.)

whole parish of Aldeneston.—(III. ii., 84.) Sir John Perint, knight, and Thos. Reve, in 3 Edw. VI., obtained a grant of lands in diverse counties in England (Jones' Index, i.); and Nicholson and Burn say, that their patent, dated Dec. 20, 1649, conveyed to them the rectory and church of "Alderston, in Cumberland," with the advowson of the vicarage and all the tithes, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Hexham. Randal, however, says that Edward the Sixth granted the appropriated rights of Hexham in this church to Arthur Lee and Thomas Archer, who admitted sir Thomas Hilton, knight, as partner with them, and allowed him the first presentation in 1555. Probably Perint and Reve, as grantees of the crown, conveyed to Lee and Archer. The record of the inquest concerning the right of patronage on the institution of a vicar, after the death of John Hymmers, in 1558, is given in Part III., vol. ii., p. 85 and 86. At present the patronage is wholly in Greenwich Hospital.

Revenues.—The vicarage, in 1555, was assessed to tenths at £7. 13s., but was afterwards discharged from the payment of them. The View of the ecclesiastical state of the archdeaconry, in 1663, says, that both Alston and Garragill "were always supplied by one and the same person," and that "they both want maintenance, the stipend to them both being but £12. 6s. 8d. per annum, with some small glebe." When Nicholson and Burn wrote, in 1777, it was worth about £80. a year. In the Liber Ecclesiasticus of 1835, its net value is stated at £130. There is an annual pension of 6s. 8d., besides the ordinary procurations to the bishop and archdeacon, payable out of it, and concerning which there was a decree in Chancery in 8th of Elizabeth.—(Martin's Index.) The Parish Registers commence in 1706.

INCUMBENTS OF ALSTON.

Rector.—Culfrid, a clerk of Henry the Second, the king himself being patron.

Vicars.—John Cokenden.

William Lambri, 1422, after the resignation of Cokenden.

Sir Robert Hilton, 1432, after the death of Lambri. In 1499 he petitioned bishop Langley to have his portion out of the revenues of the rectory set out by a special ordination, which was accordingly done.

Robert Jackson. A deed in the possession of lord Wallase, and dated 4th March, 1451, conveyed a waste purpresture, situate between that of Thomas Laton and another of Robert Jackson, vicar of Aldston, in Castlestreet, in Penrith, from John Grome to Hugh Taylor, both of that place; and in the inquest of the prior of Durham and sir William Hilton, respecting the birthplace of Robert Whithfield, it is certified that he was baptized in Aldneston church by Robert Jackson, chaplain, and vicar of that parish.

John Elliot, chaplain, 23 April, 1495, after resignation of Stehynson: prior and convent of Hexham patrons. Sir John Elliot, about this time, was master of Elishaw hospital, in Bedesdale.

Thomas Gray, chaplain, 20 July, 1499, after resignation of Elliot.

Sir ... Stephanezon, chaplain, 1517.

John Hymmers, chaplain, 23 Sept., 1538, after the death of Stephanezon: patrons for this turn, George Ogle and William Hymmers.

Henry Yaites, or Gailes, presbyter, 10 Sept., 1588, after the death of Hymmers: patron, sir Thos. Hilton, knight, for this first turn.


William Teasdale, A.B., 6 Nov., 1578, after resignation of Watson: patron for this third turn, Thos. Archer.

John Nelson, 1618.

Ralph Young, clerk, 23 July, 1624, after the death of Nelson: patrons, William Archer and Nicholas Whithfield.
Randalholme, an antient manor-house, situated on rich ground, near the confluence of the Ale burn with the Tyne, has an heraldic tablet on its front, with the motto—virtute acquiritur honor—and the initials and date G.R.R. 1746. Parts of the building are very old. This, we apprehend, was Raynerholme, of which Robert de Veteriponte died seized in 1570, and whose sister Joan was then married to William Whitlaw. Afterwards, Maud, wife of Wm. Whitfield, in 1828, has £36. a-year out of the Farnhill estate, which was purchased by the parish-officers in 1730 with different benefactions belonging to the poor of this parish, and amounting together to £117. This estate, with some common land allotted to it, lets for about £60. a-year, and the surplus, after paying the school-master, is given to the poor of Alston in the ratio of about two-thirds, and of Garrigill of one-third. Here are also a National School, built in 1811; and two Sunday Schools, supported by the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

Charities.—John Shield, a citizen and cook, London, 5 June, 1617, 40s. a-year to the poor of this parish. Robert Wilkinson, of Old Rode, Cheshire, 24 Feb., 1688, £100, to the village of Garrigill, where his mother was born. John Stephenson, alderman of Newcastle, in 1750, £4. a-year to 16 poor widows in Alston and Garrigill. Charles Langhorn, esq., of Craig Know, in 1802, money that in 1818 raised £777, of three per cent. reduced bank annuities, the interest of which is given on December 24 to the poor residents above Nent hall. The Farnhill estate, as above, under schools. But see more on this head in "A Catalogue of Benefactions," and Report 25, of Commissioners concerning Charities.

Nicholas de Veteriponte, at the time of his death, in 1315, had a "capital messuage at Alston." Was it on the Hall-hill, near the town of Alston? or here, within the precincts of the manor, where an antient edifice remains—indeed the only antient piece of masonry we have observed in the parish?

P. 27. Since the preceding pedigree of the Vipont family was printed, we have met with the following extract of an award made at Penrith, 22 June, 1433, by Henry Fenwick, Robert Claxton, Hugh of Louther, and Thomas Saltkeld, esquires, "onyly arbours betwen Willm Stapleton and Mary at was pe wife of Wm. Stapelton pe "fadyr" who "awardit pat pe said Wm. Stapelton pe son sall hase clerly to himselfe vndepted all the maners of Edenhall & Dolphamby & Braunwa . And pe foresaid Mary to herselfe" [for the] "tyme of hir lyfe bith pe maners of Bochardby & Staynton beseide Carill . & at all other lands of qwhelk pe said Willm pe fadyr was possessit of in Aldstonmore except pe Wodhall and Elryngton in Tyndale pe qwhilk pe said Willm sall hase clerly to him self excepte ii closes in Inglewod & pe demayn landes of Karill pe quylik pe sayd Mary sall hase clerly to her self—sal be evenly dep'tyd betwen pe said Willm pe son & pe foresaid Mary."—Ex. Orig. in
and one of the three daughters of John Whitlawe, who died sole seized of the manor of Randalholme, had for her portion of her father's property, the manor-house of Randalholme, and its contiguous grounds, besides lands in Aldston-moor and Kirkhaugh; and John Whittfeld, of Randalholme, gent., was on the inquest respecting the pedigree of the Whitfields, of Wadhurst, in 1574.—(P. 31.) Surtees (I., 77,) says, sir Bevis Bulmer, who was supposed to be a speculator in lead mines, died at the house of Mr. Whitfield, of Randalholme, in 1616. Near the middle of the last century this place was in the possession of the Ricardsons, of Nunwick Hall, in Cumberland, who sold it to Joseph Salkeld, from whom it and the manorial rights in Whitley and Ale, in the parish of Kirkhaugh, passed by purchase, about 15 years since, to Greenwich hospital, for about £9,500; the commissioners and governors of which corporation, in 1825, gave notice of their intention of riding the boundaries of "Randalholme, Kirkhaugh, Whitlaw, and Alne," on the 21st of June in that year, commencing at the foot of "Alne Burn."

The little valley of the Nent was once a fairy land, and had its flowery meadows, and wild shaws, and bosky breays, and Nentsbury for its capital, till

Thea. D. & D. Dunelm. L. 237.) Here we find the Alston estates of the Viponts in possession of the Stapletons in 1433, at which time William Stapleton, the husband of Mary, was dead, and had left a son and heir, William Stapleton. Now the William Stapleton who, according to Surtees, married a Margaret Vipont, who by him was the mother of Mary and Joan, their two co-heiresses, did not die till August 22, 1468, one year after the death of sir William Hilton, Mary's first husband. I would therefore infer that the Mary Stapleton, to whom a moiety of Alston-more was set off in the award of 1433, was the heiress of the Vipont family, through whom Alston came to her grand-daughter Mary, and by her to the Hildsons; but how she was related to the Viponts I have not been able to discover.

4 William Richardson, esq., M.D., died at Nunwick Hall, January 20, 1769, aged 81; and leaving one only surviving son, Christopher Richardson, of Kirkhaugh, esq., who, October 16, 1758, married a daughter of Matthew Featherstonehaugh, of Queen's Square, Westminster, at the church of Saint Edmund, in Lombard Street, London, and had a son, William Randall Featherstonehaugh, baptized at Great Salkeld, 14 February, 1761, married at Kirkhaugh, 18 June, 1780, Jane, daughter of Adam Wilkinson, of Nentsbury Hall, and died 15 February, 1807, aged 45. His widow was buried at Kirkhaugh, April 16, 1810. She had a sister Mary, who married, 16 January, 1777, John Fisher, esq., of St. Pancras, London, whose daughter Eliza married Joseph Richardson, of Culgaith, living at Nunwick Hall, Cumberland, in 1834, and having a son Randall, and other children.—(M Inscriptions at Kirkhaugh; Newc. Courant, 1758; and Alston and Kirkhaugh Reg.)

4 Nentsbury, from its name, was no doubt an early settlement of some English or Danish tribe; and three centuries and more since was the residence of Miles Whitfield, ancestor of the Whitfields, who were settled in the time of Henry the Eighth at Wadhurst, in Sussex.—(P. 31.) At
the wealth of mining speculations began to improve and enlarge the narrow stripe of enclosed land that fringed the margins of its chrysal stream; and blotch its gemmed and emerald fields with the rubbish of its mines and levels, and gutter its head and sides, and poison its sweet waters, with washing ores and hushing away the soil and diluvial covering of the rocks, in prosecuting the discovery of veins.

Gerard’s Gill, now called Garrigill, probably like Alden’s town, had its prenomen from its founder. Centuries, however, before it assumed its present name, and without any temptation to underground wealth, the fertility of its riverside soil, had tempted a pastoral people to settle permanently here. Descendants of the Sythian Cymry, under the denomination of Picts or Wallises, were speaking their antient language in the fastnesses of the upper parts of the South present, this place has a Methodist chapel, and near it Nent’s Hall, and the extensive lead-works of Robert Hodgson, esq. and Company. But since the enlargement of the mining village of Nenthead, and its conversion into a market-town in 1828, that place has become the emporium of the valley. It has its shambles surmounted with a tower and town-clock. Here also the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel; and a large school, on the Madras system, was founded here, in 1820, by the London Lead Company, who have very extensive lead-mines and smelt-works near the place. Kilhope Law, seen from far, but at little more than a mile distant to the south-east, frowns and weeps over the people here with far more severity than tenderness.

* Westgarth Forster, in describing the effects of one of these artificial cascades in baring the hill sides to the very bone, says,—"I have seen stones of several tons weight, and as big as little huts, carried several hundred yards down a large bush gutter; and the water and stones of all sizes which the torrent carries down, wears at last not only the surface cover, which lies above the rock, but it also wears down, by the friction of the stones, a considerable depth of the superfruits of the rock itself, and in consequence must discover and wash clean all the veins, useful and curious stones, &c., which cross the line of that gutter in any direction, by which means valuable discoveries are often made."—(Treatise, &c., p. 285.)

* A Gyle or Gill, in geographic language, has the same meaning as the words glen, valley, dene, and hope, and in common parlance in these northern parts, we say of the earth or timber, when it is rent or cracked with heat, that it is gealed; and of the hands, when they ache, as if ready to open with cold, that they geal.

* A little to the south-west of this place we observed, in 1807, sycamore trees (defers of storms) growing behind a farm-house in all the luxuriance of the woods that enjoy the genial influence of the west winds in the lower glens and valleys that branch from the rivers of the west of Cumberland. Eeshgill, farther up the Tyne than Garrigill, and on its left bank, might have its name from its being an indigenous nursery of ash-trees; though it is written Egill; in the Presdale boundary. For a curious will of Catharine Emerson, of Eeshgill, dated May 20, 1712, see Newcastle Magazine for July, 1826.
Tyne, if not at the period of the Norman Conquest, only a very short time before it; and after they were subdued by English tribes, amalgamated with them, and took their tongue and manners.

This place formed part of the manor of Alston, granted in fee to William de Veteriponte, by William the Lion, king of Scotland; and king John confirmed Ivo de Veteriponte's grant of "the advowson of the church of Aldeneston, with the chapel of Gerardegile" to the canons of Hexham in 1215. In the inquest

What is meant in the quo waranto pleading respecting this manor in 1292, by "William, the senior, king of Scotland," and "William, king of Scotland, the Second"? Was it a specimen of the historical ignorance of Robert de Veteriponte's attorney? And how came it that Alan of Walkingham, the king's attorney, on the trial, did not correct the mistake, but permitted it to pass into record? We had not observed the "Catalogue of Pictish kings," published by sir Thomas Phillips, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, when we compiled the pedigree of the lords of Tindale.

The ancient chapel and village of Gerrard's Gill were seated on flat land, on the west or left bank of the Tyne; but now the village has suburbs to it on the east bank, and connected with it by a bridge. It is a considerable cluster of stone-houses on a fair spot, with smiling meadows, and some cultivated lands about it: but quantities of neglected mining machinery lying confusedly in its streets, want of repairs in the buildings and trimness around them, seemed in our visit here in September, 1836, symptoms of former prosperity having departed from the place. The present chapel stands in a large and ancient cemetery, and only a few yards to the north of the site of the old one, the lines of the foundations of which are distinctly visible. Besides the grave-yard, it has a glebe of about two acres near it. It was built about 60 years since, and has walls of random masonry, rough-cast, and like most of the buildings of this district, a cover of thick sandstone slate. It measures in the inside 48 feet by 26, and has a gallery of three rows of benches at its west end. A monument, erected to the memory of John Little, esq., of Raise-house, in this parish, who died June 9, 1821, aged 47, graces its interior; but, with the exception of the bowl of an font lying in the church-yard, we saw nothing either old or curious about it. The chapel-yard, indeed, contains many inscribed stones to the memory of persons who died more than a century since, and of most of whom all other memorial is lost; and here still, every year, broken-hearted parents and pious children are marking the graves of their dead with some "frail memorial" of their affection; for people who live in the glens of mountains, as these of Gerrard's Gill do, "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," feel far more bitterly for the departure of relations from their earthly home, than Avarice or Luxury will permit the sean-hearted inhabitants of cities to experience. Besides this and the burial ground at the Independent chapel here, the Independents and Quakers have each a cemetery at Alston.

There is a decree in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, made by master H. de Stanbr., on the part of the bishop of Durham, and addressed to Sir H., chaplain of "Aldeniston," in a cause between the parishioners of "Gerrardsigyle" on the one part, and the said Sir H., as proctor of the church of "Aldeniston," on the other, in which the parishioners complained of certain duties
after the death of Nicholas de Veteriponte, in 1315, Gerrardsgill is described as having in it 33 tenants, who held 33 shieldings, and paid to him a yearly rent of £5. 18s.

"Hundebridge, in Gerrard's Gill," is the name of an estate which Hugh de Appleby, clerk, granted to Laurence de Veteriponte and his heirs, who had a confirmation of it from Nicholas de Veteriponte. On 19th September, 1588, John, son of William de Veteriponte, held it of Robert, son of Nicholas, by their chapel of "Gerrardsgyle" having been neglected, which the former chaplains of "Aldemiston," at the charge of the rectors of that place had performed, and which were now ordered to be done as formerly; but the abstract I made of this document is without date, and I have not been able to find at what period master H. de Stanbr. was acting his part upon the earth.

The parish priest of Alston, even when he was rector, could have only a small pittance for himself and a chaplain to live upon; but when the monks of Hexham became sharers with him in his income, it required more than ordinary self-denial to find means to pay a chaplain to assist him in the duties of his holy office in this wide and wild district. The spiritual wants of the miners about Alston and Allendale have been often and very grievously neglected. There has been want both of chapels and preachers. Under the year 1682, bishop Kemet observes, that besides the prime nobility there were many of the chief gentry, who were ready to favour and support the non-confirming ministers. Mr. Burnard, a noted preacher in the county of Cumberland, till the Bartholomew act silenced him, retired to the desert places in Austin Moor, and there took a farm. At length, Providence favouring sir William Blackett in his lead mines, he fixed him there to preach to his miners, with an allowance of £30 a-year. He had great success among these ignorant creatures, and did much good. — (Hist. Reg., 891; Ath. Ox., ii., 168.)

The following is a list of all the chaplains or curates of Gerrard's Gill, whose names we have been able to meet with:

Sir H., chaplain of Aldeneston, noticed above.
John Hodgson, curate in 1578.
John Stephenson, curate from 1579 to 1585.
Herkewold Seperd, curate in 1604.
John Letratus, 1661.
H. T. C. Hine, curate, 1835.

For a long time there was no resident curate here, and duty, "only on every third Sunday morning." No wonder that religious minds sought consolation in congregations which assembled more frequently for worship and instruction, and thus forgot the way to the chapel, and no longer considered themselves in communion with the church. Through the liberality of the present bishop of Durham, a resident minister, however, is now stationed here; with the hope that the rising generation, by his endeavours, may be drawn into union with the Holy Apostolic Church established in this land.

I could come at no accurate account when the Independent chapel of Garrigill was built, but was told that it was founded for Presbyterians, in union with the church of Scotland, and that it had a
homage; and Richard Vipont, probably a descendant of Laurence, the grantee under Nicholas, on August 30, 1566, conveyed it to Edward Musgrave, who transferred it to Layton.¹

Presdale² is a high, mountainous district, bordering on the south with Tynehead and the top of Crossfell. It was comprized in the grant of William the Lion, king of Scotland, of the manor of Aldeneaston, to William de Vetriponte, and by that grantee’s son, Ivo de Vetriponte, given to the priory of Hexham, to be holden in free alms, of him and his successors as of the demesne of that manor. Alexander the Second of Scotland and Henry the Third of England confirmed Ivo’s grant; and a quo warranto pleading on the validity of the convent of Hexham’s title, at Carlisle, and heard again at York, makes the estate consist of four score and twelve acres of meadow and 2,000 acres of moor and pasture.¹ The Black Book of Hexham contains an account of all the possessions of that house prior to the Dissolution of religious houses, and under the title of “The liberty of Tindale with Presdale and Aldeneastonmore:” has a Latin description of the boundary of this estate, of which the following is an old translation. “They hold also Presdale: and it is a seve-
several at every time of the year; and if any shall depasture with any beasts at any time within the divided pasture of Presdale he ought to be attached at the court of the prior and to be justified.” And it is contained within these

¹ burial-ground, and was endowed with three small fields, and some pasture ground adjoining it. It stands solitarily on a bare spot, near a lead mine, on the left bank of the river, and about a quarter of a mile below Garrigill. The chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists stands on the east side of the river, between the mill and the bridge; and the Primitive Methodists have a humble house to meet in, in a lane a little to the south of the main village. Here also is a commodious school-house, the master of which is entitled, from Mr. Robert Wilkinson’s benefaction of £100. to this village, to a pension of 22s. a-year, besides 40s. a-year for teaching six poor children till they can read the Bible. The principal is invested in a rent charge of £5. a-year out of lands in Bowes, 10s. a-year of which is to be paid for an annual sermon at the chapel here on the first of February; 10s. to be divided amongst the poor after the sermon; and the remaining 20s. amongst the four trustees and their successors.—(Arch. T. Sharp’s Visitation Book.)

² From the information of Mr. Bainbridge, of the Loaning, near Alston, to whom and to Mr. Dickson, of the same place, the author is obliged for much kind attention to himself and his enquiries.

³ Now corruptly called: Prior’s-dale, from some notion that Prior’s-dale was a corruption of Priestdale, or Priorisdale: but it was Presdale before it belonged to a prior, and a priest was never lord of it.

¹ Ill. ii., 166; Plac. de q. w., 131, 229, 230.
divisions."—Beginning under Esquilhead sae heaven water divideth unto Edestone, and from thence to Burnhopehead by Hard Road as the water divideth unto Burnpot Lane, and from thence to Crokit burne head, and from the same Crokit burne unto the water of Tese, and sae from the entrance of Crokit burne into Tese ascending unto the top of Fiend's Fell, and from thence directly unto Wakestaneghe, and from thence unto the fountaine of Kekburne wane, from thence to Crossgill head and from thence over thwart unto the east unto Nunstanes, and then unto Cokeley Fell, and from thence descending by Ellerburne even unto the water of Tine and see by Tine unto Esquil foot, and from thence ascending by Esquil unto Esquil head first named." All the names in this description are still well known excepting Cokeley Fell.

The Dissolution of their house was resisted by the prior and convent of Hexham with more pertinacity and courage, than prudence; and they seem even to have influenced the earl of Bedford and one Downing to obtain a grant of Presdale from the crown in trust for themselves, with the hope that the old order of things would be restored. Prior to that period they had leased this estate to George Lawson, esq., who, in Elizabeth's reign, obtained a grant of it in fee; and whose son, Thomas Lawson, esq., in Michaelmas term, 1588, conveyed by deeds and fine, four of the six ancient messuages of which it consisted, to Arthur Jackson, Anthony Walton, Nicholas Walton, and Henry Renwick and their heirs, each to have one messuage. The other two messuages were conveyed to John Whitfield; and, at present, Walton's share, called the Hole Liberty, and containing 1,500 acres, belongs in moieties to Greenwich hospital and James Burnett, esq., of Ovingham; Jackson and Renwick's shares, comprising Eshgill, and containing 1,500 acres, to the London Lead Company; and John Whitfield's two shares, called the Hill Liberty, is the property of Messrs.

---

Has divisas—these boundaries. A several was land or an estate which belonged to one person or corporation. None but the prior and convent of Hexham had right in this estate.

Quere, Bake-stan-eghe, that is, the edge on which baking-stones or girdles were got before ironplates were used for baking thaff or unleavened cakes upon.

Mr. Burnett's moiety was obtained by his father's marriage with the sister of Nicholas Hopper, of Black Hedley, esq., to whom it had belonged. In 1777, there were "six mines leased under Mr. Emerson, of Temple Sowerby, the late Mrs. Railton, and Mr. Wilkinson, in Prior's Dale; and twelve under the Hospital, Mr. Hopper, and Mr. Gill, of Guernsey, at Tynehead.—(Nicholson and Burn's Cumb., 440.)
ALSTON PARISH—MINES.

Fydell and Tuffnell, and contains 2,500 acres. Its boundaries, in 1664, were perambulated without let or hindrance.

MINES.—I have heard of no positive, though there is much probable evidence, that mines of lead were worked in this district in the Roman age: for the Roman highway, called the Maiden Way, runs from the station at Whitley castle\(^p\) across part of this parish, into Westmorland; spars, mixed with galena, have been found among the ruins of that station; and it seems almost improbable that the great metallic veins which here cross the bed of the Tyne, and the numerous streams that fall into it, could escape the notice of a people who colonized this country for the sake of its wealth. From all, however, that we have been able to learn on the subject, we cannot trace the history of these mines much further back than the latter end of the reign of Henry the First. In 1131, the burgesses of Carlisle rendered an account into the exchequer of 100s. for the old rent of the Silver Mine; and, in the same year, William son of Hildert, the sheriff of Carlisle, also accounted to the exchequer for £40 for rent of the Silver Mine for “this past year.” In 1226, the Northumberland Pipe Roll contains a charge of £2,154 for “the rent of the mine of Carlisle,” which is carried forward annually through the whole of that reign; and as a record of 1356 identifies the mine of Aldeneston with the mines of Carlisle, and another of 1414 says that the mine of Aldeneston runs under the name of the mine of Carlisle in the king’s exchequer, it seems reasonable to conclude not only that the silver mine, in which the burgesses and the son of the sheriff of that city were concerned in 1131, was the mine of Aldeneston; and that all the grooves or mines then working within this manor were included in the several charges already

\(^p\) See account of Kirkhaugh parish.

\(^4\) Hunter’s Mag. Rot. Scac. 31 Hen. I. p. 142. The intended publication of more of the early Pipe Rolls, by the Record Commission, will, we hope, throw much new light on the history of Cumberland, and especially on the early importance of these mines.

\(^*\) This was against one Erkenbald, who, from the debt against him continuing so many years in charge, had probably taken the mine at a rent which he had been unable to pay. Speculations in mines is no new propensity of the human mind. Was this Erkenbald the person whose name occurs 46 years before in the Northumberland Pipe Roll, and some unfortunate German speculator? The name has a German sound: and we know that persons from that country, from their great experience in machinery and mining, were frequently employed in the mines of this country. There can be little doubt that Tilman of Cologne, who, in 1359, had from Edward the Third a protection for himself and his men working at the silver, copper, and lead mines of Aldeston-more, was a German.—(III. iii., 17, 19, 140; Rym. Food. III. i. 422 ed. 1826.)
quoted for the rent of one mine; but also, from the expression, the "old rent" in the first charge for 1131, that it was then considered to be an old mine. Till the reign of William the Third all mines in England, which produced gold or silver, were considered to be royal mines.  

The value of these mines to the crown not only procured them several charters of royal protection, but had given the persons that worked them certain peculiar immunities and privileges. Henry the Third, by his letters patent, in 1234, warned all his bailiffs and faithful people that he had taken under his protection and defence all his miners of Aldeneston, their men, lands, goods, rents, and all their possessions; and, therefore, commanded them to maintain, protect, and defend them, neither giving or suffering them to receive from others, hindrance, injury, loss, or trouble; and, if they had suffered by forfeiture, forthwith to make them amends. The same charter also secured to them all the liberties which they had enjoyed in the times of the king's predecessors.  

In 1235, a royal mandate signified to all the miners in Cumberland, that on repairing to work at the king's mines of Aldeneston, they should not only go there safely and securely, but enjoy all the liberties and free customs, which the miners there had been accustomed to have in times past; and also directed the sheriff of Cumberland that he should cause all the miners in his bailiwick "to go and dig and mine there, in his bailiwick, as they had done in times past;"

---

The king, from his prerogative of coining, was entitled to all mines of gold and silver, which on that account were called royal mines; and he was entitled to this privilege, though these metals were found in mines of base metal, especially "if the quantity of gold or silver was of greater value than the quantity of base metal."—(Black. Com. Bk. i. cap. 8, § xii, and authorities cited there.) In 1167, we find the sheriff of Northumberland paying £13. 14s. 1d. for the freight of the king's lead from Newcastle to Caen; in 1170, William de Vescy also rendered an account of 65 marks for king's lead; and beside many other entries of the kind in the Northumberland Pipe Rolls, there is a charge of £8. in 1079, for procuring ships to carry from Newcastle to Rochelle the lead which the king had given to the church of Clarendon.—(III. iii., 10, 16, 30.)

---

and also the merchants to repair "to the said mine" with victuals for the miners. From the words of this charter it seems reasonable to infer that the king had no other mine in Cumberland but that of Alston. Then, again in the following year, the patent rolls contain a charter, much in the same words as in the letters patent of 1294, but with the prohibition for any one to disturb them unjustly under the heavy penalty of ten pounds."

What were the liberties which the Alston miners at this time enjoyed, besides those which belonged to them as inhabitants of the franchise of Tindale, up to the period to which this enquiry has been now conducted, does not distinctly appear; but, by their own showing, in a record of the year 1290, the privileges they claimed in their neighbours' woods seem to have been excessive; and from the use they made of the king's name, and the consequence they assumed from their own immunities, they seem to have domineered over the king of Scotland's good men of Tindale with no measured licence."


"As we have been favoured by Mr. Petrie, esq., H. M. keeper of the records in the Tower of London, with copies of this, and the two preceding, and four succeeding records, none of which have been hitherto published, we do not hesitate to insert them here, unpopular as their Latin garb may be.


"Coke, in his Second Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England, has preserved a curious record respecting "the liberties of the silver mines of Aldeneston," by which it appears that in Michaelmas term, 1290, Patrick Of-the-Gile and 26 other miners at Aldeneston were embeled by Henry de Whitby and Joan his wife, for cutting down their trees at Aldeneston by force and arms, and carrying them away, to the value of £40. On which the miners said that they held the mine of Aldeneston to farm of our lord the king, and that this is a privilege of their mine, that the miners of it can cut wood,
The charter of protection and confirmation of liberties of Feb. 7, 1257, having been burnt by the Scotch, the king, on Oct. 28, 1334, exemplified it; and again, on Oct. 5, in the following year; and it appearing that the sheriff of Cumberland had been regularly charged, from the 12th year of Henry the Third, with an annual rent of ten marks, for the mines of Carlisle; and that Edward the First, on recovery of the manor of Aldeneaston from Robert de Veteriponte, as of his county of Cumberland, had granted it to his son Nicholas, to be holden of the kings of Scotland, as of their liberty of Tindale, saving to the king the mines, and the liberties of the mines and miners, and also that the miners should answer to him and his heirs for the mines: and it also appearing, to whomsoever it may belong, nearest and most convenient to the silver vein of the mine, which they may happen to find, and take as much of such wood as they please, to roast and smelt the ore of such mine; and it is lawful for them to take that wood for building, burning, and hedging; and also to give it to the agents of the mine as wages, and for the rich people of the mine to give to the poor, for their support, as much of that wood as they please; and they say that because the said wood was nearest and most useful to a vein which they had found, they cut it down to roast and smelt the ore of the said mine, and to build and hedge with, and to give to the poor, and to the agents of the mine as wages. They say also that the lords of the woods have no right after they, the miners, have begun the work of cutting the wood down for the mines, to sell or give any of it excepting for reasonable estovers: and also that they and their predecessors, in the king's name, have had such liberty in the woods adjoining the mine, to whomsoever it belonged, and from time beyond which there is no memory:—hence they submit that they have cut down the said wood on the ground of the said liberty, and not against the peace, &c. And Henry and Joan readily acknowledge that it is allowable for the miners to take from the nearest and most useful wood to roast and smelt the ore of the king; but they say that the miners have cut down, sold, and carried away by force and arms, their wood to the value of £40, more than was necessary and sufficient to roast and smelt the said ore, and by which no profit or furtherance came to the king's mine. And that such is the case they beg to have it enquired into: for if that, and other woods in these parts be destroyed for any other purpose than roasting and smelting the king's ore, it will be to the king's damage, &c. Dr. Burn, in his abstract of this record, observes, "it doth not appear what was the event of the cause, nor is it now very material to enquire, for two reasons: first, "for, by act of parliament, no mine shall be deemed a royal mine, notwithstanding any gold and silver may be found in it; only, the king, if he pleases, may have the ore, paying for it a stated price: secondly, here is now, as may be supposed, scarce a tree to be seen in the whole country."

x The instrument, Pat. 7 Edw. III., p. 2., m. 3., Rex confirmavit Reptio filio "t heredi Nicholai de Veteri Ponte &c. is a recitation and confirmation of 10 Edw. I., m. 9, dated at Dunstable, 22 Jan., 1334, and is printed above at p. 29. And Pat. 8 Edw. III., p. 2., m. 21, is a recitation of 21 Hen. III., m. 10, with the following addition: "Et quia litterae illae per Scotos inimicos "t rebelles nostros nuper combustae fuerunt, ut acceptimus, litteras illas ad requisitionem dictorum ministrorum tenore presentium duximus exemplificandas. In cujus &c. . Teste regis apud Eborum xxiiij. die Octobr." Pat 24 Edw. III., p. 2., m. 6, is also a recitation and confirmation of 21 Hen. III., m. 10, dated at Westminster, 5th October, 1380.
on the part of the miners that they had been destrained for various contributions alleged to be due from them in common with the rest of the inhabitants of the liberty of Tindale—Edward the Third, on May 16, 1356, issued his mandate to Alan del Strothre, the bailiff of queen Philippa for that liberty, forbidding him on any account to cause those miners to appear beyond the limits of the county of Cumberland to answer for the payment of any contribution charged upon them for their mines, by which they might be made less able to pay their aforesaid antient rent of ten marks a-year.\\n
In this year also, the king being desirous of knowing what the liberties, customs, and immunities which the miners of Aldeneston and their predecessors had enjoyed, commissioned Thomas de Seton and John de Moubray to inquire into the premises, who thereupon, on August 4, 1350, empanelled a jury at Penrith, consisting of twelve gentlemen, whose names occur below in the copy of the record, and who say that the miners at Aldeneston formerly dwelt together in their "shelis," and when they did so, and were exercising their calling of mining, they used and had these liberties, customs, and immunities, namely:—of choosing there among each other and from themselves one coroner and one bailiff called king's serjeant, which coroner for the time being had cognizance of all pleas as well concerning felonies as trespasses, debts contracted, and all other matters among themselves there arising concerning themselves, and likewise the power of hearing and determining all such matters: and they say that the king's bailiff made all executions among them respecting themselves and servants injoined upon him in the form aforesaid: and further, that the present miners, while thus dwelling together, and exercising their calling of miners by following their mining, wherever it may be, and by dwelling together in their shelis, ought to use and peaceably to enjoy all the aforesaid liberties and customs: but if they be dispersed in different places—one or two in one place, and others elsewhere in another place, then, thus separated from one another, they ought not to use or enjoy the liberties aforesaid. And they say that while thus dwelling together and following their mining occupations, they and their predecessors have enjoyed these privileges from time beyond all memory, rendering thence annually to the king at the exchequer at Carlisle ten marks.\\n
\* Rymer's Facs. III. i., 331. Ed. 1825.

\* Pat. 30 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 22, 1356. Pro mineatobibus de Aldeneston in comitatu Cumbrie.—Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Scilis quod cum nos super certiorari volentes quae et ejusmodi libertates consuetudines
et immunitates minora nostri de Aldenaston in comitatu Cumbria habent, & quibus ipsi & antecessores sui minora ibidem ante hoc tempora uti & gaudere consueverunt, per litteras nostras patentes assignavimus dilectis & fideles nostros Thomam de Seton & Johanne de Moubray ad inquirendum per sacramentum proribum et legatum hominum de comitatu predicto per quos rei vertitas maximi scrib posset super praemissa plenius veritate. Ac idem Thomas et Johanne quando inquisitionem per ipsos virtutte litterarum nostrarum predictarum de premissa captam, nobis in cancellaria nostra restitueratis, cujus quidem inquisitionem tenor sequitur in hoc verba: — Inquisiti capta coram Thoma de Seton et Johanne de Moubray assignatis ad inquirendum quas et cujusmodi libertates, immunitates minora regis de Aldenaston in comitatu Cumbria habent & quibus ipsi & antecessores sui minora ibidem ante hoc tempora uti & gaudere consueverunt, quod titulo, qualiter et quo modo, apud Fenereth die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Laurencii anno regis regni Edwardi Tertii post consuetum Anglorum tricesimo, per sacramentum Gilberti de Hathway, Normanni de Redmane, Williami de Stapylton, Williami de Hote-John, Johannis de Esselington, Johannis de Denton, Hubonis de Querton, Clementis de Crofton, Ade de Aleybny, Johannis de Leysangby, Williami de Laton et Willielmi de Wilton. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod minora apud Aldenaston quondam fuerant simul morantes in Shelis a seuis quia dum sic fecerant et efflicitum minores exercebat, usi fuerant et habuerunt tales libertates, consistudines, et

- Hovels or cabins of this kind were made with sod sides, and covered with peats and turf, or Moor rushes; and formerly were much in use in those pastures on the moors which were called summareings, from their being occupied only in the summer months. In Westmorland, poor dwellings of this kind, along the fell sides, were called seats; a word both in meaning and derivation exactly the same as Shelf; for in that county they still call the shelf of an egg, a shelf; and in generic meaning, only in pronunciation, there is plainly no original difference between seats, as applied to the covering of a salmon or crocodile, and shelf, to those of a lobster or a tortoise. The seats, or hovens used in weaving, were formerly made of shelves; but places, of which shelf forms part of the name, will usually be found to have hovels or hies, i.e. springs or wells in them, and the s in the word is then a mere unmeaning addition, as in seat and seas, both which words mean water without it. The shielks of old time were, in Latin, called scutina; and now, in English, shielks, as the now bowrages on either side of the mouth of the Tyne. The shield of the warrior and the verb to shiel very obviously have the same origin; and if from the shells of reptiles, birds, and fishes, and the shields of shepherds, hunters, and fishermens, we begin to go into contemplation on the origin and contents of the word man, shall we be led by some analogical and phonetical process to the sublime and profound conclusion which a late modern philosopher arrived at, when he put the motto under the shield of his coat armor—O MIRRE E CONCHE!!
mines, and not to permit them to suffer injury or molestation of any kind; and if they had been wrongfully dealt with to make them immediate amends.

By letters patent for William de Stapleton, esquire, dated 18 Nov., 1414, it appears that he and his tenants-at-will in this manor, and their predecessors, from time beyond all memory, bad annually paid at the king's exchequer in Carlisle, ten marks for the mines of Aldeneston, which in the exchequer run by the name of the mine of Carlisle, though for 50 years and more before that time the mine itself had ceased and been profitless to them, to their great and manifest injury: the king, therefore, granted them the aforesaid mines, with all the commodities, profits, emoluments, liberties, franchises, and immunities whatsoever thereunto belonging, to be holden for ever by the annual payment of the said antient sum of ten marks.

The Stapletons, while they continued lords of this manor, seem to have been actively alive to their interests within it; for on December 4, 1416, they not only procured letters patent, reciting and confirming the grant of November 12, 1414, but also for 40s., an inspeximus of an inquest holden at Penrith on June 6, 1415, into the liberties of the miners, and a confirmation to themselves, their heirs, and their tenants-at-will, of all the advantages, profits, emoluments, liberties, franchises, and immunities specified in that inquest. The Originalia also

doce vel percipiendo in ipsorum depauperationem et dispensatum manifesta. Nos premiisse considerantes de gratia nostra speciali concessimus præfato Willielmo et dictis tenentibus suis ad voluntatem mineram predictam cum omnibus commoditatisibus, proficulis, emolumentis, libertatisibus, franchises, et immunitatisibus quibuscumque ad eandem mineram pertinentibus, que mineatares dicte mineae habuerunt vel habere debuerunt, et quibus ipsi usi fuerunt vel uti debuerunt temporibus quibus ipsi laborantes et dictum officium minerae exercientes fuerunt, habendam et tenendum eidem Willielmo et heredibus suis et eorum tenentibus ad voluntatem imperpetuum. Redendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim dictam antiquam summam decem marcarum predictarum in cujus &c. Teste spud Westmonasterium xilij die Novembris per ipsum regem.

* Inquest taken at Penrith, June 6, 4 Henry VI., before Robert Karll, Hugh Salkeld, and Robert Lowther, escheator in Cumberland, assigned to enquire which and what sort of liberties the miners of our lord the king's mine of Aldeneston, which in the king's exchequer runs by the name of the mine
contain a grant, in 1417, of the mine of Aldeneston to William Stapleton, esq., at the annual rent of ten pounds. But Edward the Fourth, by letters patent, 20th December, 1468, granted to Richard, earl of Warwick, and John, earl of Northumberland, and others, all his mines of gold and silver, and other metals of Carlisle, have had, and ought to have, and into other matters and circumstances any way touching the premises, to obtain the truth more fully, on the oath of Thomas Laton, &c., who being sworn, say that the miners of the said mine in the time in which it was in the hand of king Edward, the great-grandfather of our lord the king, and of his progenitors, and from time beyond all memory, have had and ought to have these liberties, &c., namely, of choosing from among themselves and the resients within the moor of Alston one coroner and one bailiff called the king's sergeant. They have also had by reason of this mine, cognizance of all pleas holden and determined by the said coroner, as well respecting felonies, &c. as concerning debts, and all other contracts and personal actions, as well done, perpetrated, or arising amongst themselves the miners and their servants, as amongst all others within the said moor of Alston. Also had power of enquiring and determining before the said coroner concerning all such matters, as well by bill and suit of party, as by indictment at the suit of the king. Also the said coroners have had the power of hearing and determining all complaints on debts, money contracts, and personal actions. Also the said miners have always made all attachments, summonses, and arrests, by their bailiff called the king's sergeant: also the return of the king's writs for exchequer summonses, and all their other writs. Also they have made such return by the said bailiff without the interference of any sheriff or bailiff of the king, within the said moor, except by default of themselves or their bailiff. They have also had all fines and amercements of all miners and resients, and all issues of the same adjudged and forfeited before the said coroner, and all waif and stray found within the moor, and all the chattels of felons condemned or outlawed by the said coroner, and the chattels of all fugitives within the said moor.

* Pat 4 Hen. V., m. 8, 1416.—This is a recitation and confirmation of 2 Hen. V., p. 2, m. 13, with the following addition: —Inespeximus etiam quandam inquisitionem coram Roberto Karrell et Hugone Salkeld ac Roberto de Lowether super escaetore nostro in comitatu Cumbrie pretextu cujusdam commissionis nostrae eis directe captam et in cancellaria nostra returnam in hae verba. Inquisito capta apud Penreth die Jovis sexto die Junii anno regis regis Henrici quinti post conquestum tertia coram Roberto Karrell Hugone Salkeld et Robert de Lowether escatore domini regis in comitatu Cumbrie assignatis ad inquisitionem quas et cujusmodi libertates francheas custumas emolumenta proficis commoditates et immunitates qua mineatores domini regis minerse de Aldeston sequi scaccario domini regis per nomen minerse de Kardoill currir habuerunt et habere debuerunt et quibus idem mineatores usi fuerunt et uti debuerunt. Ac de aliis articulis et circumanstaculis præmissa qualitercumque concernentibus plenius veritatem per sacramentum Thomae de Laton &c. Quic dicit super sacramentum suum quod mineatores minerse de Aldeston quae currir in scaccario domini regis per nomen minerse Karliol tempore quo minera predicta fuit in manu domini Edwardi super regis Anglie proavi domini regis nunc et progenitorum suorum quondam regum Anglie et ratione minerse predictae habuerunt et habere debuerunt et ipsi et omnes alii mineatores minerse predictae a tempore quo non extat memoria semper habuerunt et habere consuerunt tales liberties francheas custumas emolumenta proficis commoditates et immunitates minerse predictae pertinentias et eis usi fuerunt pacifici et quieti a tota tempore predicto et temporibus quibus ipsi laborantes et officium minerse
ALSTON PARISH—MINES.

containing gold and silver: and again, on March 23, 1475, to his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, Henry earl of Northumberland, and others, the mine of Shildon, at Blanchland; of Fletchers, at Alston-moor; and the copper mines, near Richmond, in Yorkshire.* The old mine of "Fletchers" is situated 1½ mile north-east of the village of Garrigill; and is mentioned by Mr. Westgarth Forster, in his list of 69 mines which were and had been worked in the manor of Alston, when his work was published, in 1821, as having one horse level, producing lead with fluor and quartz spar.

* Petus Fod. Reg. Lond. 1670,

predictae excercetis fuerunt videlicet eligendis de seipso et resistentibus infra moram de Aldeston unum coronatorum et unum ballivum vocatum kinges sargents. Habuerunt etiam dicti mineastres ratione minere predictae a toto tempore predicto cognitione omnium placitorum tam de felonia transgressionibus injuris mesprisionibus et omnibus aliis delictis et malefactis quam de debitis detentionibus compotis et omnibus aliis contractibus et actionibus personalibus tam per predictos mineastres et servientes suis quam per quaecumque alios infra moram predictam de Aldeston factis perpetratris seu emergentibus tenendorum et terminandorum coram dicto coronatore pro tempore existente infra moram predictam. Dictum etiam quod dicti mineastres coram coronatore suo sic electo ac omnibus coronatoribus suis sic electis semper a tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominem non existat habuerunt potestatem inquirendi de omnimodi felonii transgressionibus injuris mesprisionibus et omnibus aliis delictis et malefactis supradictis et easdem felonias transgressiones injurias mesprisiones delicta et malefacta tam per billias ad sectam partis quam per indicamenta ad sectam domini regis audiendi et terminandi. Et etiam quod dicti coronares habuerunt potestatem audiendi et terminandi infra moram predictam omnimodas querelas de debitis compotis detentionibus et omnibus aliis contractibus et actionibus personalibus supradictis. Item dictum quod dicti mineastres pro tempore existentes a toto tempore predicto fecerunt et facere consueverunt per predictum ballivum suum vocatum kinges sargents sic electum omnia attacchamenti summominationes et arrestationes predictae indicamenta placita et querellas tangencis ac omnimodas executiones erourundam. Habuerunt etiam et a toto tempore predicto habere consueverunt retorum brevium domini regis de summominationibus scacrai et omnium aliorum brevium suorum infra moram predictam. Et idem retorum per predictum ballivum suum fecerunt. Ita quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus seu minister domini regis seu allicus alterius libertatis moram predictam ingredie flect debuit aut consuevit ad distritctiones summominationes arrestationes attacchamenta seu alia aliqua infra moram predictam facienda nisi pro defectu minestorum predictorum aut balivi sui predicti. Item dicunt super sacramentum suum quod mineastres predicti habuerunt et habere debuerunt et a toto tempore predicto habere consueverunt omnes fines et amerciametum minestorum et residentium predictorum ac omnes exitus eorumdem coram dicto coronatore adjudicatos et furis factos ac omnimoda cattala vocata woister et woisters in mora predicta inventa tanquam minere predictae pertinentia neon cattala felonum coram dicto coronatore dampassorum et uilagatorum et cattala felonum infra dictam moram fugitivorum. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillas predictorum juratorem unum sigillium predictorum Roberti Karllill Lugonis Salteld ac Roberti de Lowther sunt appensa. Data apud Penreth die et anno predicto. Nos jam ad supplicationem predicti Willielmel de Stallton de gratia nostra speciall concessus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Willielmel de Stallton ac tenentibus suis ad voluntatem de manierio predicto omnimoda commoditates proficua emolumenta libertates frauschas et immunitates inquisitione predicta specificata habenda et tenenda eidem Willielmel de Stallton et heredibus suis ac tenentibus suis ad voluntatem de eodem manierio imperpetuum sub forma qua in inquisitione predicta containetur et specificatur. In cujus &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium xii die Decembris per ipsum regem et pro quadraginta solidis solutas in Hanaperio.
In the preceding account of these mines, and their immunities, one important fact has been omitted. The inquests at Penrith, in 1356 and 1415, show that the juridical affairs of this franchise were administered by a coroner as judge, and a king's-surgeon as sheriff or head bailiff. But at the trial, in quo waranto, at Carlisle, in 1292, the miners of Aldeneston were summoned to answer to the king by what warrant they claimed that the justices of the king, in their iter through Cumberland, should go to Arnes-howe, in Aldeneston, to hold pleas of the crown touching the said mine, without the licence and will of the king: to which the miners came and said that ever since the judges commenced their iter in these parts, they and all their predecessors, miners of the same mine, had enjoyed the same privilege without any interruption of time; and this they begged to be inquired into by a jury of the neighbourhood: but the court seems to have judged that there were no jura regalia here, the defendants having lost their liberty of holding pleas of the crown.* It has before been noticed that the

* Plac. de q. m. 117. The inquisitions of 2 Edw. I., on the Hundred Rolls, on which the pleadings in quo waranto were instituted, were unfortunately lost or missing for Cumberland, when those for the other counties were published in 1812; consequently all the information they contained on the curious subject of the judges in their annual circuit in Cumberland coming to hold pleas of the crown at Arnes-howe, in Aldeneston, has shared the same fate. Where was this Arnes-howe situated? There is a place in this parish called Gallow-gill or Gilligill; and several Gallow-hills or Gallow-laws, where unfortunate criminals were executed in such franchises of Northumberland as had the power of the farca or gallows, have not yet lost their names: for we have Gallow-hill, in Bolam parish; Gallow-hill, in Hartburn; Gallow-law, in Eladon and Ellingham; Gallow-moor, in Eglingham; Gallow-shaw, in Netherwitton; and Gallowside, in Haltwhistle.

The Calendar of the Patent Rolls entitles the record of 8 Edw. III., part 2, membrane 21, "Liber-
ties for the Moneyers of Aldeneston." Connecting with the curiosity which this label excited the notices we had met with respecting the silver mines of this manor, we had, before the arrival of Mr. Petrie's copies of the records, indulged in various speculations respecting the mint of Aldeneston, which we reluctantly relinquished on finding that an errata to the Calendar should have directed us to read minatoribus, miners, instead of monetariis, coineres.—(See III. ii., 368.)

It does not belong to this department of our work to enter into any detailed account of the strata, veins, mines, and mineral productions of this very instructive and inter-
esting geological district; but the reader who wishes for information on these subjects will find them scientifically treated upon or elucidated in the following works:—


boundaries between the parishes of Alston and Kirkhaugh were perambulated about the year 1236 before the king's judges and the sheriffs of Cumberland and


3. "A Plan of the Mining District of Alston Moor, with Part of the Dales of Tyne, Wear, and Tees, and the several New Roads recently made within these Districts. By T. Sopwith. Price Is. 6d."


Forster observes, that the Veins on the east of the Great Burtree-ford Dyke produce mostly calcareous and flour spar, and are generally of a softer nature than those on the west side of it, which produce a great deal of hard iron and sulphuret of zinc, as well as sulphate of barytes. And again, in describing the vein of the Cross-fell mine, he says, that "the same veins which are there filled with flour and galena are on the west side of the Cross-fell range of mountains filled with sulphate of barytes and galena."

The height of Cross-fell above the mountains on each side of it—the abruptness of its western escarpment—the great depression on the same side of the stratified rocks which should have corresponded with that escarpment—the series of low hills and conical pikes of granite and slate rock, which lie in the line of throw between these elevated and depressed sides of the stratified rocks—the confusion of the white rocks to the south of this mountain—and the hardness of the great sulphur-vein, or Backbone-of-the-Earth, that flanks it on the north—the copper produced in that vein, and the richness in the lead ores found near it—all these appearances seem to show that this throne of storms stands near the centre of the spot when nature, in exerting some of her highest energies, left it, as it is, a monument of her power. Were many of the metallic ores, which fill the veins, sublimed upwards by subterraneous fire employed in this mighty work? or came they into their present positions by some law of chemical affinity? or are they portions of the adjoining strata decomposed by water, and fixed on the walls of the veins in concentric layers or masses of beautiful crystals, by the slow but constant infiltration of a long series of ages?

The valley of the South Tyne, from Lamley upwards, does not seem to contain the detritus of any other kind of rock than such as are still found in situ within it. No

wave from the west has transported hither on its waters as has been done on Stanemoor, the granite and gravel of the Shap Fells; or brought the porphries and red sandstone of Cumberland, as they have been carried past the end of Tindale-fell, into Hartley-burn and the valley of the Tyne, about Haltwhistle. Cross-fell and the mountain tops on each side of it for a great way stood above water, when the ocean filled the head of the valley of the Eden, and flowed eastward into the country of the Tees, over the waste of Stanemoor, and swept with a free wave over the strata depressed by the Stuble-dyke from the Irish channel down the Tyne into the German ocean. This dike that depresses the strata at the north end of Tindale-fell, and the line of granite pikes and slate and trap hills which rise up in the rest of the strata along the Black-fell sides from Melmerby to Brough, as well as the transition mountains and the lakes on the west of Westmorland and Cumberland were perhaps all formed at the same epoch.

Gold has not been found here in sufficient quantity to pay for the expense of separating it from the sulphuret of iron, with which Mr. Pattison, in his interesting experiments as assay-master here, found it united. The great quartzose vein, called The Back Bone, near which copper is found, and the lead is most productive of silver, may, perhaps, on nice examination, and penetrating deeply into them, be found to contain small portions of gold, and such other metals as belong to rocks that have been highly terraced.

Silver. There is perhaps none of the lead ore in the Alston district so poor as to be entirely void of silver. We have been lately informed that there was a mine in Garrigill, which produced 109 ounces of pure silver, for every fother, or 21 cwt. of ore. The ores of Hudgill-burn mine, in 1831, produced on the average about 13 ounces of silver per fother, which amounted during that year to upwards of 39,000 ounces, worth, at 5s. 6d. per ounce, £8,400.† The same mine, in September, 1835, was yielding, at Langley Mills, 1,600 ounces of silver once in every three weeks, or about 40,000 ounces annually, besides the lead from which it was extracted. Mr. Pattison, the very obliging and ingenious assay-master of Alston, told me, in 1836, that a mine of sulphuret of lead,
Westmorland, and fixed by a jury of knights \textquotedblleft et aliorum proborum.	extquotedblright \ There can, we think, be no doubt, from the dignity of the officers employed on this

near the Back-bone-of-the-Earth, at Tyne-head, was producing 96 ounces in every ton of ore; and Forster says, that Clarigg mine, in Tynehead Fell, is rich in silver. Mr. Sopwith also says,—\textquotedblleft From assays made at various times, from 30 to 50 years ago, the silver produce of the principal mines is stated as follows:—Throttergill vein, 21 oz. 6 dwt.; Nentaberry Hags, 20 oz. 18 dwt.; Windybrow, 17 oz. 12 dwt.; Rampgill, 9 oz. 6 dwt.; Browney north vein, 8 oz. 1 dwt.; Blaggell, 7 oz. 7 dwt.; and Carrs vein, 4 oz. 13 dwt. Ores rich in silver, are generally bright and shining, while poor ores produce more iron.\textquotedblright


copper. Sulphur, is found in St. John's vein, at Stow Crag; also, in the vein called the Back-bone-of-the-Earth, in Croswigill-burn, in inconsiderable quantities, and more abundantly in Nunstones. The Keshburn mine has produced some. Copper has also been worked in a mine in St. John's vein, at Lee-house west, a few years since, which Mr. Sopwith calls \textquotedblleft the most splendid specimen of a copper vein that was ever known in this manor.\textquotedblright \ It was found in driving a level for trial of a vein, and \textquotedblleft extended over the top and sides of the level for above three feet in width, as well as over the forehead.\textquotedblright \ Iron shot copper ore is found in the Corn-rigg mine, 2½ miles south-west of Garriggill.

Zinc, or Blende, is abundant here in the form of sulphur or black jack. One of the largest smelters or zinc works in England was established a little before 1821, for smelting the Alston ores, at Langley, by Whaley, Mulcaster, and Co.—(Forster, 280.) Goodamgill-moss mine, Old Rampgill, Scaleburn, and other mines in Nentdale, produce it abundantly. The Alston mines also produce calamine, or carbonatis of zinc.

Lead is of the most abundantly in this district in the form of a sulphur. Prior to 1821, Hudgillburn mine had been producing 9,000 bings of ore, each bing 8 swt. Old Rampgill mine, on the Nent, was also formerly exceedingly productive in lead ore.

Carbonate of lead, of which a great quantity has been found in the form of fine white crystals in Greengill mine, in the valley of the Nent. It has also been found in Boyle-hill mine, and in Fair-hill and Flow-edge mines, near Alston, and Hudgill-burn; in the former massive—\textquotedblleft at the opening of the latter, crystallized, in the form called dog-toothed ore.

Oxide of lead, or earthy ore, has been found in Green-gill, Flow-edge, and Hudgill-burn mines. By the moor-master's books, it appeared that there were raised within this manor, in 1766, 16,600 bings of ore; in 1767, 24,600 bings; and, in 1768, 18,720 bings, each bing, on an average, being worth 50s., at which time there were 121 mines leased within the parish—103 of the hospital alone, and 17 of the different proprietors of Freesdale.

Flower spar is most commonly of a bluish or violet colour; sometimes clear, white, red, yellow, and brown. The finely formed specimens of green flour in the collections of dealers in spar, are from a mine in Weardale; where, and in the Allenheads and Coal-clough mines, flour is more abundant in the lead veins than in Alston.

Barites, sulphate, called here cowtell, is of different colours, some crystallized, generally amorphous. Under a long-continued heat in a steel furnace, I found the mouth of a crucible filled with powdered sulphate of barites from the great vein at Lancaster, bristled over with long and elastic hairs, transparent, but of a dullish green.

Carbonate of barites is found in Stote mine, 1¼ miles east of Alston.

Calcaceous spar, though frequently found in transparent chrysalids, is often tinged with iron and earthy impurities. Amongst the varieties here are double refracting spar, found in St. John's vein, 2½ miles south-east of Garriggill.

Satin spar is found in a bed two fathoms below the Scar-limestone, on the east side of the Tyne, 1¼ mile south of Alston: and stalactitic carbonate of lime, enmeshed on the walls, and in pendulous tubes from the roofs of caverns is common in this district.

Quartz, the hardest and most transparent of all the spars, and most difficult to separate from the ore of the veins in which it is found; but the brightest and likeliest to diamonds of all the mineral productions of Alston.

Asbestos, crystallized in the great limestone in Old Carr's pit, near Nenthead. Mr. Straker, in 1809, and then of Felling, but now of Cramlington, gave me specimens of hay or straw, converted into asbestos, in a working in Felling Colliery, which had been used as a stable, but shut up from air for a few years: the hay or straw had assumed the form of pipes or reeds, wattled
occasion, that the business they came to transact was considered of considerable state importance; and, most probably so, from the revenue which the crown derived from the mines of this manor.

together. When one of these pipes was put into the fire till white-hot, and in that state beaten against a hard substance, it divided into long and fine silken fibres, of a clear white colour, with a slight carnation tint, and on which fire seemed to have no effect.

SMELTING AND RIFINING.—We decline entering into any account of these curious and interesting processes. Forster says, refining was introduced into this country in the time of William and Mary. After that time, and within the last 50 years, great improvements had been made in the art; so much so, that only half the time was required; but within the last three years, Mr. Hugh Lee Pattison, late assay-master at Alston, has taken out a patent for extracting silver from lead, by a process which is come into general use, and by which a great saving of time and expense is effected. All this district, and indeed the country far down the South Tyne, abounds with heaps of the scoria of lead furnaces. Slaggling-ford, in Knaredale, probably had its name from some early bloomyar that was there. Heaps of scoria are found in the woods just south of Featherstone Castle; and Collonwood, now Coonwood, probably had its name from the use that was formerly made of it in converting its produce into charcoal for the lead mines. The pleadings, in 1290, at p. 47, shows not only that there were at that time extensive woods in the manor of Alston; but that the ore of the silver wine within it was roasted and smelted by fuel taken from them. It is probable that this trial caused some inquiries to be made into the general liberties of the Alston miners; for among the petitions to parliament for 1290, there is a memorandum of an inquisition made by Thomas de Normanville how the miners of Aldeneston are enfeoffed—what liberties they have enjoyed, and respecting the mode of seisinment, which was referred to the consideration of the same. (Rot. Par., t. 4d.)

ALSTON CHURCH, p. 36.—While Edward the First was languishing in his long sojourn and last sickness at Lanercost Abbey, in the autumn of 1308, he restored to the prior and canons of Hexham, the advowson of the church of Aldenyston, which he had recovered from them under a quo warranto pleading at Carlisle, in 1292.

Char. 34 Edw. I., No. 13, in Tur. Lom l.—Pro priore

PART II, VOL. III, de Hextildes-ham.—Rex archiepiscopis &c. Salutem aetiis quod cum nos nuper in curia nostra corum Hugone de Cressingham & socilis suis justiciaris nostri ultimo tinenterantibus in comitatu Cumbricen per considerationem ejusdem curiae recuperassamus versus priorem de Hextildesham advocationem ecclesiae de Aldeneston Dunelmensis diecensis ut jus nostrum.—Nos ad honorem Dei sancti Andreae ac ob devotionem quam erga eumdem sanctum Andream, in cujus honore ecclesia dicti prioratis dedicatur, gerimus t habemus, volentes prefato priori t conventui ejusdem loci gratiam in hac parte speciali, dedimus t concessimus eisdem priori t conventui pro nobis t heredibus nostri advocationem predictam t eam eis reddidimus habendam t tenendam sibi t successoribus suis in perpetuum sine occasione vel impeditamento nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut ministrorum nostriorum quorumcunque. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis t heredibus nostri quod predicti prior t conventus t successores sui habeant t tenent advocationem predictam impreuntu sine occasione vel impeditamento nostri vel heredum nostrorum seu ministrorum quorumcunque sicut predictum est. Hic testibus venerabili patre W. Coventiz t Lycefeld episcopo Henrico de Lacy comite Lincoli, Adonario de Valentinia, Hugone le Despenser, Roberto filio Rogeri tiz. Data per manum nostram apud Lanercost viij die Octobris.—Per breve de privato sigillo.

There is a field of 4 acres in the Tynehead farm, in this parish, called the Chesters. Is there about it any appearance of Roman remains?

"Anno. 1093. In this year king William with a mickle army marched north to Carlisle, and that burgh re-built, and there reared a castle. He also drave out Dolfin, who before was that lands wald or ruler, "and the castle garrisoned with his own men, and returning thence went south, and mickle many English folks with their wives and stock thither sent, there to reside and till the land." This is from the Saxon Chronicle: but the word rendered English here is in the original Ecglesiuca, which Gibson, as translator of that authority, reads England: but, as editor of Camden's Britannia, Geography, or husbandmen. Earl David was Comerud. See p. 10.
KIRKHAUGH has its name from its church being situated on a *haugh,* or piece of flat river-formed land. Its *boundaries* seem to be commensurate to those of the *manor* of Kirkhaugh, which are thus described in a fine made before the king of Scotland’s justices, at their assizes at Nunwick, in North Tindale, in 1258. “From the Tyne by the rivulet of Somerhope towards the east to the marches of Whitfield, and from the marches of Whitfield towards the south to the marches of Ulveston, and thus descending towards the west to the water of Aine, and by the water of Aine, to the Tyne: And from the Tyne ascending to the west by the burn of Gilderdale up to Wulfgill; and from Wulfgill ascending to the west up to the marches of Cumberland; and by them to the head of Thornhope, and so by the burn of Thornhope to the Tyne.”

---

1. This word is of perpetual occurrence in names of places by the sides of rivers, and is synonymous to the word *sole* in other parts of this county; and to *hole,* in Westmorland and Cumberland. In old writings it is spelled *halph*—and at present pronounced *half.* Does it not mean the same as *half* in Saxon, *hole* in German, an *hole* in English? Rivers in narrow valleys of stratified rock take a serpentine or zig-zag course, by first jutting against a steep bank on this and then on that side, and thus leaving half of the flat land they form alternately on their right and left banks; or, where the valley is broad, they sweep more through the middle of it, *hauling* it as they go. A *hole* is an island in a river or a lake, or flat land, taking a sort of insular form by a river winding about it. And all the sole on the two Tyne, and the streams that flow into them, are river-side grounds that may at one time have had the appearance of *sole,* from the main stream taking a new channel under one bank, and its old bed being left as a dead or backwater on the other, which very commonly happens.

2. See authorities below, note 1. Martin’s Index to the Records in the Court of Exchequer refers to boundaries of Kirkhaugh against Alston-moor settled by a decree after a trial at law in 1741. Book of Decrees, fol. 433.

The population of this parish, in 1801, was 275; in 1811, 389; in 1831, 286; and, in 1831, 309 persons; and consisted of about 54 families, each dwelling in a distinct house. It comprises only one district for the maintenance of its poor and highways, and is only one constabulary, though it is divided by the Tyne into nearly two equal parts, which have no communication with each other by a bridge, though that river is, as Froisart long ago observed of it, “exceedingly rough and stony;” as well as liable to be very suddenly swoln; consequently its fords are dangerous, and the stepping-stones across it often swept away. The average amount of its poor rates from 1816 to 1821, was £382 4s. The annual value of its lands and buildings, in 1831, £1,392. “Cultivation here is confined to the borders of the river, from which the mountains on each side rise with a rapid, but irregular ascent.”

By the returns under the Defence and Security Act in 1805, it contained 44 men between the ages of 16 and 60, 1 incapable of active service, 7 willing to serve on horseback, and 36 between the age of 16 and 60; 36 armed with firelocks, and 47 incapable of removing themselves in case of danger. In *Like Stock*—2 oxen, 176 cows, 36 young cattle, 195 calves, 6,345 sheep, 65 swine and pigs, 3 riding horses, 53 draught horses, 3 young horses. *Dead Stock*—14 carts for one horse, 30 thrashes of unthresher oats, and 12 tons of hay. *Corn growing.*—Wheat 24, oats 71, barley 264, beans and peas 1, potatoes 94, meadow 639 acres.

*Draining* is still much wanted in the inclosed pasture and meadow ground on the west side of the river: and the old mode of making quick-set fences here with salt-pen-tandra, sweet-scented, or bay-leaved willow should be resorted to. With care it soon makes a strong and profitable fence; its stocks soon growing thick and close, and yielding once in every four years first, an abundant crop of poles for stakes and other purposes; and the next year,
Kirkhaugh was included with Alston and Elrington in William the Lion's grant of these manors to William de Veteriponte, and in king John's confirmation of that grant on May 10, 1209. How it passed out of the Vepont name does not appear; but by the fine made at Nunwick in 1258, between Nicholas de Veteriponte (Ivo's grandson) and William de Kirkhaugh, it was recognized by the latter to be the proper right and inheritance of the former: and for this recognition the said Nicholas granted it to the said William by the boundaries already described, to be holden of him and his heirs by the annual payment of one mark; and for this grant William released to Nicholas "all the place called Gilderdale Tounge and the chase, which the same William and his ancestors had enjoyed at any time, whether justly or unjustly, in the manor of Aldeston;" saving, however, to him free chase within the foresaid boundaries, and certain conditions relative to the escape of cattle: and for release of all suit at Nicholas' court at Aldeston, William granted him the advowson of the church of Kirk- halgh as an appurtenance to his manor of Aldeston.¹

of excellent oxers, for almost every kind of basket-work.
It has been much made use of in this way in the inges or moist meadows in the adjoining parish of Knarwell, as well as in many parts of Westmorland. There is, indeed, still a great want of improvement in knowledge, industry, and sobriety in both these parishes; of old modes of husbandry vigorously acted upon; and of new modes applicable to the climate introduced. It is very true what an old Roman has observed, that the earth never returns to yield increase, but by the slothfulness of man: and we may not say that sloth and ignorance of husbandry have long reigned here, when we have seen a dunghill in this parish, of which we shall again have occasion to speak, but which had lain for fourteen hundred years; and though, on trial, it was found fresh, and fattening on grass land; yet the greater part still remains unused.

¹ Ceste endentre feste entr Monr Robert de Veutz pount chiualer dune pt; "t Monr William de Tyndale chiualer "t Thomas son fils dauitr pt. tesmoigne qe come

debates par aquesnes luces demandes des dites Mons William "t Thomas de leur manoir de Kirkhaugh a faire au dit monr Robert cesta savoir hommage "t relief "t les luces de tresse southz guatr deffs laesques hommage "t relief le dites mons W. "t T. contrediconiont a foire p force de la copie dune fine monstre fesit' entr Nichol de Veutz-pount auncet le dit mons Robert dune pt. "t William de Kirkhaugh auncet les dites mons William "t Thomas dautre pt en tiels poules:-Hec est final concordia fia in cui dilt regis apd Nunwicke die Jovis in cristi-no clausi pasch anno regni rei Albi fit regi rei Albi octauo coram Johe de Elyngton , Rico de Bykerton justizia-c interstitiis "t allis dni regis fideliue nunc ibidem foetibus inf? Nichum de Veetzponte petent "t Wilt de Kirkhaugh deforciante de mafllo de Kirkhaugh cum pliis "t vi pilitum fuit inf? eos in eadem cui videhit qd sufus Wiltis recognouit totum mafllo de Kirkhaugh cum pliis esse jus "t hereditatem fidi Nichi. Et p hac recognoscise fine "t concordia idm Nichus dedit "t dito Wilt "t heredibus suis dom mafllo cum pliis p diuissae ibjectas videlicet de Tyna ascendendo p riulii de Somerboz vers oriente usq ad diuissae de Whyfield "t de diuissae de Whyfield vers austrum iusq ad diuissae de Wulston "t ita descendendo vers occidendi usq ad aquam de Alne "t sic descendendo p aquam de Alne ; iusq in Tynam. Et de Tyna ascendendo p occidendi p riuliium de Gilderdale iusq Wulfgill. Et de Wulfgill
Then, by deed, dated at Aldeneston in 1269, William, son of John de Kirkhaugh, entailed upon his son Hugh, and the heirs of his body, certain lands and half a sheep-cote in Kirkhaugh, and failing them upon his younger daughter Christian: and also, by another deed, we find William, the son of John, granting to William Wankeline, in free marriage with his daughter Anabilla, all his lands in Berehalgh. This Anabilla afterwards became, as I suppose, the wife of Thomas de Tyndale, lord of Dilston: for William, the son of Thomas de Tyndale, by deed without date, entailed upon his sons John, Thomas, Robert, and William successively, certain lands in Berehalgh, and a messuage and lands in The Rawe, in Kirkehaugh, which were holden of Anabilla his mother, who held them for her life as of his inheritance, and which, at her death, ought to
revert to him as heir; and by another deed, also, without date, the same William entailed the manor of Kirkhaugh, also holden by his mother Anabilla, for life, with the exception of the lands in Berehalgh and the Rawe, contained in the preceding entail, upon his son Thomas, with remainder to his other sons Robert, William, and John successively, and with remainder in both cases to himself and his heirs. I hazard the conjecture, with considerable difficulty, that Anabilla, the daughter of Wm., son of John, who was married to Wm. Wankeline, was the same person who was afterwards wife of Thomas de Tindale, and mother of William de Tindale, the maker of these entails; for an old French memorandum, with the Kirkhaugh muniments in the treasury of the dean and

1 Sciant quod ego Wilhis filius Thome de Tyndale concessit quod omnis de ius terram in Berehalgh in Kirkhaugh sit usque usque ad unam mesuage cum quattuor vasos, ceteris cotagis cum, ad adiacentia in le Rawe in Kirkhaugh que Ale di Phenues tenet ad unum mesuage in Anabilla mea, quae vidia tenet ad unum mesuage in deedita mea, et quod post decessum ejusdem Anabille ad me tendunt hedere debeat, et post decessum ejusdem Anabille integram remanantem Willhis filio meo. Hinc videre Thome filio meo, tendit tempore veste sua, etc. (W. 266.)

This William de Tindale, in 11 Edw. II., 1311-2, had a grant of free warren in Divelston, Corbridge, and Kirkhaugh. — (III. 64, 296.)

2 Mons William Heron sicut Mons Roger Heroune usuuit in se, quod in domino Christiano de Conwartone, de Christiano vintis, de Christiano de Conwartone in se, etc. (Orig. L. 23.)

Sciant quod ego Wilhis filius Thome de Tyndale concessit quod omnis de ius terram in Berehalgh in Kirkhaugh sit usque usque ad unam mesuage cum quattuor vasos, ceteris cotagis cum, ad adiacentia in le Rawe in Kirkhaugh que Ale di Phenues tenet ad unum mesuage in Anabilla mea, quae vidia tenet ad unum mesuage in deedita mea, et quod post decessum ejusdem Anabille ad me tendunt hedere debeat, et post decessum ejusdem Anabille integram remanantem Willhis filio meo. Hinc videre Thome filio meo, tendit tempore veste sua, etc. (W. 266.)

This William de Tindale, in 11 Edw. II., 1311-2, had a grant of free warren in Divelston, Corbridge, and Kirkhaugh. — (III. 64, 296.)

The following abstract of a deed at Durham, tested by the same witnesses as the two preceding, shows that William de Tindale entailed lands in this parish, also in possession of his mother Anabilla, upon his youngest son William, for life, with remainder to his eldest, and second and third sons:

PART II. VOL. III.,
chapter of Durham, not only makes her the mother of Wm. de Tindale, but a daughter of John de Gunwarton, whose mother was Christian, sister of William Heron, from whom descended, in the fifth degree, Lucy de Reymes, wife of this Anabilla's son Wm. de Tindale. But be this as it may, Constance,* the widow of Anabilla's grandson Thomas, and William de Tindale, son of Constance and Thomas, in 1349, granted to William de Whitelawe a lease of the manor of Kirkhalgh, with all the houses of The South Bank and the demesnes, Wetwed and "les deny closes mitier du Kirkseid," at four marks a-year.

The same William de Tindale, lord of Divelleston, also, in 1375, granted to sir William de Claxton, knight, great grandson of Dionysia, daughter of the aforesaid Anabilla de Tindale, by her first husband Roger Heriz, lord of Claxton, an annual rent of £20 issuing out of the manor of Kirkhalgh:* and, in the following year, Walter de Tyndal, lord of Devilleston, brother of the last-named William, not only gave to John de Claxton the manor of Kirkhalgh itself: but also enfeoffed him in lands and other property in Corbyrgye.¹ The Claxton family, however, were not permitted to sit in quiet possession of these additions to their estates; for Thomas de Claxton, of the Old Park, who died in 1402, in


* Accorde est p entr Constance £ fust la femme Thomi de Tyndall 't mons William Tyndall dune pt 't William de Whitelaw de altr pt. Cet est assaouir q le dit Constance 't Willia de Tyndall cunt les a f'me a Willia de Whitlaw le eyt de maneir de Kirkhalgh 't toutes les mesonues audit app'tences de South le bank 't aux ille out lose a f'me a huy touq les demelgnes forse Wetwed ad dit eyt uasge les deny closes mitier du Kirkseid. A auer a Willia de Whitlaw a f'me de xv anenes cela seint Martynie Lan de Nost Seignor. mcccxlxme. Rendant as dita Constauncie 'Willia q'trx m'es p an.—(In Thea. D. & D. Dunelm. L. 27.)


= C'est endente fait peni Walf Tyndall d'as de Deul- leston duni p'te 't Johen de Claxton dasti p'te termelgne 't port recorde qu comme le dit Walf ad ensefle le dit Johen de touq les tres 't tefib rent; 't buçius en la ville de Cor- byrg et en le maññi de Kirkhealgh &c. Done a Deul- leston Lan du g'tce 1376.—(Ex. orig. in Thea. D. et D. Dun., & L. 31.)
a petition to Edmund Plantagenet, duke of York and lord of the franchise of Tindale, represented that Walter de Tindale, being seized of the manor of Kyrkehalgh, in the seigniory of Tindale, enfeoffed in it John de Claxton, who, a long time since, gave it to the said Thomas de Claxton for life; but that John de Fenwick, bailiff of the said duke in Tyndale, by virtue of an office taken before him, in which it was found that Thos. de Tyndale, the father of Walter, was seized of this manor, which was holden under 'Aldestanemore,' and of which, Emma, the daughter of the said Walter, was the next heir, had seized the said manor into the hands of the said Emma, and ousted the said Thomas of his right within it; he therefore prayed that justices might be assigned to enquire into and determine the case; whereupon the duke issued his mandate to Alexander de Merton, prior of Hexham, to appoint proper and indifferent justices to hold a sessions to settle the affair: but we have seen no account how it was determined. In 1441, however, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, released to Robert Claxton, esq., the manors of Dilston and Kirkhalgh, which had been lately granted to him by John de Tyndale, called otherwise John-about-the-Pan, and probably some scion of the Tindale family, and this is the last notice we have met with of either that or the Claxton family in connexion with this manor.

From the time of Ivo de Veteriponte we suspect that this property had been descending through some unperceived channel, in his own blood; and it is curious, after a lapse of above four centuries, to find it appearing among the possessions of the Hiltons, acknowledged descendants of the Veponts by the female line: for sir William Hilton, knight, in an entail of his estates in 1526, includes his manors of Aldstone, Kirkhaughe, Erlington, and Woodhall; but the Feodary's book of 1568 does not enumerate this with the Erlington property of the Hiltons: and as the manors of Kirkhaugh and Ale were included in the purchase of Randalholme from Mr. Salkeld by Greenwich hospital, it seems probable that they had all been derived by the Richardsons from the Whitlawes, through the Whitfields, by inheritance or assignment.

* See III. ii., 263.
1 From parchments in the treasury of the dean and chapter of Durham: but our abstracts of them and the preceding Kirkhaugh evidences having been made by a very young clerk, and never collated by the originals, we refrain from printing more of them here.

* Surtees' Dur., i., 35, where pedigrees of the Tindale, Claxton, and Radcliffe families may be found.
* I. ii., 31.
* III., iii., lrvii.

* Randalholme, with the manors of Ale and Kirkhaugh, went by will from the Richardsons to Elisha Fisher, who sold them to Joseph Salkeld, esq., before the year 1807.
KIRKHAUGH CHURCH

Stands on a plot of flat land, called Underbank, on the east or right side of the Tyne, and has the rector's house and garden, and all the glebe land, excepting an acre in Kirkhaugh town field, contiguous to it. William de Kirkhaugh, for release of suit at the court of Aldeston, granted the advowson of this church to Nicholas de Vetricpont, as an appurtenance to that manor, in which state it descended to the Hiltons: and from them passed to the Ricardoins, "lords of Randalholme and Kirkhaugh," in whose heirs it still continues. The nave is 41 feet by 15 feet, and the chancel 9 1/2 feet long; and all common modern masonry,

See above, p. 39. There were eleven proprietors, the libert tenentes under the lords of the manor, assessed to county rate in this parish in 1803, and their joint rents amounted to £79 10s. See III. i. 319, for their names and rentals.

Revenues and Rectors of Kirkhaugh.—In pope Nicholas' taxation, in 1291, the annual value is £4 16s. 10d.; and in 1346, it was assessed for ninths on the same sum. In 1534, it was valued at £4 7s. 8d. In 1719, the bishop's commissioners valued it at £23 16s. 8d. In 1731 and 1763, it let for £36; and, in the Liber Ecclesiasticus of 1834, it is returned at £70 a-year, and in the patronage of Mrs. Richardson, of Nutwick Hall, near Great Salkeld, Cumberland. It is a discharged living. Episcopal procurations, 1s. 8d.; archdeacon's, 3s. 4d.

Thomas Steindrop,

John Cooper, rector of the church of Kirkhaugh, one of a party to a deed with Alex. Fetherstonhale, 18 Aug., 7 Hen. IV.—(Lanerc. MS. 326, 79 b.)

William Denton, 1432.

Richard Walker, resigned in 1496.
KIRKHAUGH PARISH—CHURCH, RECTORS, &c.

except parts of the chancel. Here are a few monuments; and formerly, in the church-yard, there was a Roman altar brought from Whitley Castle, inscribed to Minerva and Hercules, and a stone coffin; but both long since lost or demolished. The carved head nearly opposite the door, in the inside of the church, is perhaps Roman. The benefactions to this parish are enumerated in a note.

The shaft of the church-yard cross is now used as a post to the entrance gate.

Sir Thomas Craps, instituted Nov. 5, 1406: patron, sir Wm. Hilton, knight.—(Fev's Register.)
John Forrest, 1501.
George Cuthbert, presbyter. Sir Thomas Hilton, lord of Hilton, knight, the true and undoubted patron of Kirkhaugh, July 12, 1552, gave the advowson of this church to Cuthbert Hilton, gent., and William Cuthbert, of Great Wathorpe, who presented to it Geo. Cuthbert, presbyter.—(Tytford's Rep.)
James Beke, instituted 7 March, 1558, after the death of Cuthbert: patron sir Thomas Hilton, knight, baron of Hilton.—(Id.)
Hugh Walles, clerk, 23 Aug., 1577, after resignation of Beke: collated by the bishop jure devoluto.
John Stevenson, 1558. He left the interest of £30 to a schoolmaster here, which, in Dr. Thomas Sharpe's time, was paid by Mr. Henry Wallis.
Francis Hilton, A.B., Jan. 9, 1637: patron Henry Hilton, esq. "Francis Hill" was expelled from Kirkhaugh during the Commonwealth (Walker's Schff, 272); and again occurs among the proprietors of Kirkhaugh in the county rate in 1663.—(III. 4, 519.) He is called Francis Hall in the inquest of 1650.—(III. 44, 60.)
John Lumley, clerk, 26 July, 1670.
John Brookhall, 1697: patron Robert Tomlinson.
George Todd, 1712.
Francis Grindall, 1729.
Thomas Mason, clerk, 1742.
Thomas Kirby, clerk.
Benjamin Jackson, clerk, after the death of Kirby: died Sept. 16, 1834.
Edward Bingfield, after the death of Jackson: patron Mrs. Richardson, of Nunwick-hall, Great Salkeld, Cumberland.

Presentments—Mch. 24, 1820. The parsonage-house is ruined by default of Mr. Francis Hill, the predecessor to our present incumbent, John Lumley, and to his great prejudice, for he is forced to farm a house. Alex Wallis, Rob. Teasdale, churchwardens: John Lumley, rector.

14 May, '82. There wants a convenient pew for the minister to read service in. As also a pot or flagon for the communion. We have a legacy of £20 left by the benevolence of sir John Stephenson. See charities below.


On a brass plate, and on the north wall of the chancel:—"Hic jacet Christopherus R. Richardson armiger dominus de Randal Holme et Kirkhaugh, patronus hujus ecclesie in com. Northumbri. obit 4 Martii 1750, etat. 67, sepult. 7 Mar."

On marble, on the east wall of the chancel:—"In memory of William Randal Fetherstonhaugh Richardson Randal, late of Nunwick-hall and Randalholme-hall, Cumberland, esq., and patron of this church of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, who departed this life the 18th day of Feb., 1807, in the 66th year of his age. This monument was erected by order of his disconsolate and affectionate widow." Arms.—Argent on a fess sable three bucks heads argent.

"In memory of Albany Featherstonhaugh, esq., of Barhaugh, in this parish, who died Feb. 24, 1813, aged 76 years. Also of Frances his wife, who died Jan. 23, 1781, aged 47 years. Also of John his brother, who died Sept. 11, 1812, aged 64 years. This monument was erected as a memorial of respect by their grandson Albany Crawford."

Charities.——I. Archdeacon Thomas Sharpe says that "Mr. Stephenson, formerly rector here, left £20 towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and the interest thereof is now yearly given to a schoolmaster by Mr. Henry Wallis." This seems to be part of the charity concerning
On the right, the distant prospect dies away over the hills beyond Knaresdale. On the left are houses at Whitley, and the finely-featured hill called, now, the Great-Heap-Law, but formerly, I have no doubt, the Whitelaw.

Kirkaugh, as a place, has already been of frequent occurrence in the preceding evidences respecting this parish: and besides the members of the family already noticed, to whom it gave name, we find John the son of Alan; and soon after his time, Richard of Kirkaugh was in the train of Adam de Tindale at the siege of Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1300. Places called The Rawe, "South le bank," Wetwed, and Kirkside, occur in old writings about this place: and the last of these is the name of the high woody corner overlooking the Tyne downwards from the point where the Aln or Ale water joins it: and a bold and beautiful point it forms in the view from Randalholme, which was the seat of the families that for many centuries were lords of the lands in Ale and Kirkaugh, as well as of those immediately around its antient tower and venerable additions. The Richardson of Kirkaugh Far-town occur in the registers of this parish, and William Richardson is assessed for property in this parish in 1668.

The manor, as it is now called, of Ale, lies along the right bank of the stream of the same name, and contains 384 acres of inclosed, and 1,716 of uninclosed lands. Its scattered hamlet of white houses and luxuriant slope of green

which the late Commission found in the hands of the churchwardens a bond of May 7, 1781, from John and Nicholas Teasdale, to Albany Featherstonhaugh and Jonathan Tinswood, for securing £20, with interest, on penalty of £100. Frances, daur. of Nicholas Teasdale, married William Bartley, by whom the commissioners recommend this £20 should be paid in, or a new bond should be given for the amount.

2. John Stephenson, of Newcastle, by will, dated May 29, 1759, left £10 a-piece to 8 poor widows; or, for want of poor widows, to as many poor men as to make up the number of 8 in all, and all having legal settlement in this parish. By Indenture, dated July, 1761, and enrolled in Chancery, a rent charge of £10 a-year out of a messuage in Westgate-street, Newcastle, is assigned in trust for this and other purposes of Mr. Stephenson's will. See under Knaresdale, and above, p. 35.

3. By the abstract of the returns to parliament in 1786, it appears that Joseph Viepood, in 1749, left £20 to the poor of this parish; and Robert Armstrong, in 1771, £5; the former of which, in 1780, was vested in Thos. Jones, and the latter in Matthew Armstrong, "but nothing is known now of these charities."—(Rep. on Char., No. 23.)

4. The churchwardens had £18 in their hands, but none can tell when, or by whom it was left; they pay the yearly interest to a schoolmaster.—(Cat. of Benefs., p. 63.)

b Above, p. 61, Ward Robe Acc., 290. Mr. Sopwith describes Randalholme as "an antient Peel-house, now white-washed, with an armorial escutcheon of stone on the north front." "The substitution of a slated roof and gables in place of the old flat lead roof and battlements, and its occupation as a farm-house, have materially lessened the antiquity of its appearance, which well comported with its massive walls, some of which are upwards of 7 feet thick."

meadows hang gaily in front of the mid-day sun, and overlook the old mansion of the Whitfields, of Clargill, 4 in the parish of Alston.

**BERELHALL,** now called **Barhaugh.** Sometime in the reign of Henry the Third, William, the son of John, gave to William Wankeline, in free marriage with his daughter Anabell, all his land of **Berehalve,** by the following boundaries:—"From Swaynehop burn as it falls into the Tyne going up into Dunesley clough, and from Dunesley clough ascending by the new hedge to the east of the house of Patric Above; and so from the house of Patric going upwards by the old fence to Scallebery-lid-gate, and descending by the old fence on the north part from Bonokeholm into the Tyne, and by the Tyne to Swaynehop burn." This grant also included meadow in Dunesley, and three adjoining acres measured by the perch of 20 feet, and was made to the grantees and their heirs, being issue of the said Anabell. By another deed made in the latter end

4 In driving a level in the great limestone near Whiteles, in Aleburn, and nearly opposite Clargill, for the discovery of lead, about 60 years since, by the London Company, a cavern of great extent was discovered. In 1817 there was a linskin on the mouth of the level: but no adit to it is now open; and the cavern itself is minutely described in Sopwith's "Descriptive Sketches of Alston and its neighbourhood."

The Whitfields, of Whitfield, were commonly styled earls, and after their coronet of courtesy became void by the death of the last of them, it fell for a short time upon the head of the chief of the house of Clargill; and Anne, the daughter of the last of that branch, who married Dr. Thomas Graham, at Alston, December 16, 1777, and was buried there April 25, 1796, was commonly styled countess of Clargill. This Clargill branch, we have been told, had Whitfield offered to them for £8,400, before it was sold to the Ord family; and though they had £1,800 in hand to pay for it, they neglected to ransom the inheritance of their forefathers.

* Bere is the Saxon name for barley; and the rich and sunny haughs of this place are still well adapted to the growth of that grain. "Ordeum hath sometime in the yeere six orders & rules of graines. This corn we call winter beare, and so both barley & beare be called ordeum." Among corn beare is first sowen, and among many nations right-good and noble bread is made of beare or of barley." (Boatman, fol. 306, b.) This estate, we were told, contains 1,200 acres of inclosed land, and 3,000 uninclosed, and that its title deeds were destroyed in 1681, at the Crag-head, or house, which stood in the field called the Inch (Is this a Pictish name?}, and which pays to the lord of Barhaugh in labour one boos day in mowing, another in reaping corn, and a third, called a casti-day, that is, to go from the lord's house with a horse-load of his goods, after sun-rise, and return before sun-set, but during that time not beyond a reasonable distance.

The following is an abstract of the "boundary and limits of the lordship of Barhaugh, as ridd and perambulated, with notice given to the neighbouring lords," on Nov. 18, 1713, in the presence of Philip Areskine, rector of Knaresdale, and other subscribing witnesses:—"The said boundary and limits begin at Stokell-burn, ascending up the hill to Broadshaw-hill, and from thence along to Whitfield Pike, and so unto the law as heaven water deals, and from the law to the Brown-hill, and so descends to the Foul Sike, from Foul Sike straight along to Cowbery" [or Whitfield] "law, and soe turns downward to Horse-man-ford, and from thence ascends to How-low-Curack, still ascending to Wain-shaw pike, where heaven water deals, and from Wain-shaw pike downwards to Kiplaw, and from thence downwards to that part of the front dyke over against the Cross-dyke, which servers and divides the fields of Barhaugh from the fields of Raw." There is a place in the New Ing, in the forest of Barhaugh, called Todcastle, the walls of which were partly standing in 1817.—(R. F.)
of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth century, Robert, son and heir of William Vepunt, released to Thomas, son and heir of Wm. de Tyndale, and to Anabell his wife, all the lands which his father William and his mother Emma had had in Berehalgh, and the Clouth in Kirkhalgh, in Tindale; and William, son of Thomas of Tindale, entailed all his lands in Berehalgh, with possessions in the Rawe, in Kirkhaugh, on his son William. At present, Barhaugh is an estate of John Crawhall, of Craig-house, near Allenheads, esq., who obtained it by marriage with Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Albany Featherstonehalgh, whose ancestors had been seated here for several generations. William and Albany Featherstonehalgh were freeholders in this parish in 1663.—(III. i., 319.)


At the assizes at Carlisle, in 1292, the king, under a pleading in quo warranto, recovered from William de Vetripont a messuage and three acres of land in Aldenoston.—(Plac. de q. w., 131.)

2 William, the son of John, of Kirkhalgh, by his decease, in 1299, covenanted that if he proved unable to warrant to his son Hugh, certain lands, a toft and croft, and a sheep cote and meadow adjoining, in Kirkhaugh, he would give him an equivalent in the territory called the Rawe, in houses and lands then possessed by William of Berehalgh.

3 The following is all the information we have been able to glean respecting the family of Featherstonehalgh, of Barhaugh. The dates were made from the Kirkhaugh Registers, by the rev. A. Hedley:

1. Mr. Albany Featherstonhaugh, of Barhaugh, by his wife Anne, had issue:—

Mr. Albany F., of Barhaugh, bap. Aug. 17, 1734.

2. Mr. Alex. Featherstonhaugh, in 1734, is described as of Williamston; and after that, of Barhaugh.
   He married, firstly, Dorothy, dau. of .... Gill of Williamston, and by her had issue:—
   2. Elizabeth F., bap. March 16, 1743.
   4. Alex. F., bap. at Kirkhaugh, June 29, 1752.
   5. John F., died Sept. 11, 1812, aged 64.—(M. I. Kirkhaugh.)

Secondly, Hannah, widow of Richard Wallis, of Whitley, married July 1, 1755, and by her had issue:—
6. Alexander F., bap. Sept. 28, 1756, and by settlement of his father had the estate of Windy Hall, in this parish.
11. Richard, born at Windy Hall, and bap. Nov. 10, 1770; living in 1817: married Mary Stephenson, widow of William Peart, of Coalsleigh, and by her had a son, Alex. Stephenson Featherstonhaugh, owner of Windy Hall, and now, in 1836, resident at Worcester.

3. Albany Featherstonhaugh, lord of Barhaugh, born as above, Feb. 28, 1749, and died Feb. 24, 1813. See monumental inscription above, under Kirkhaugh church. He married Frances Wallis, who died January 23, 1781, aged 47; and by her had issue:—
COWLEY, in Kirkhalgh, in 1833, was demised with Williamston by William de Swinburne, to John, son of William of Hautwesil.

Whitelaw, or Whitley, is a hamlet, the antient enclosed grounds of which are situated in the angle formed by the left banks of Gildurdale burn and the Tyne; and to this place, in 1222, the sheriff of Northumberland, by a royal mandate, was directed to take with him the bishop of Durham, or his bailiff, with the three barons, Hugh de Bolbeck, Richard de Umframville, and Roger de Merlay, and other discreet and loyal knights of his county, and by their view and advice to fix the marches there between the kings of England and Scotland, as they had been in the time of king John, and his predecessors, kings of England, because Robt. de Ros and the prior of Kirkham had lodged a complaint of encroachment having been committed there upon the king’s land. The inclosed lands in Whitley consist of 568 acres; the common, or out lands, of 2,650. Concerning the family which took their name from this place, I am able to add little to what has been already said: as the birthplace of Wallis,

2. Mary F., wife of John Moffitt; and, in 1817, had issue three children.
4. Dorothy Featherstonehaugh, eld. daur. of Albany F., married March 9, 1793, John Crawhall, esq.; and died Jan. 3, 1806, having had issue:
1. Frances, born Dec. 18, 1794, wife of Wm. Little, of Alston.
3. Anne, born June 23, 1799; died Aug. 19, 1832.
4. Thomas, born March 30, 1801; died March 29, 1832.
5. John, born May 1, 1803; living.
6. Dorothy, born Jan. 11, 1806; living.

John, the father, died Sept. 14, 1839.

* Mrs. Anne, wife of Philip Featherstonehaugh, of Barhaugh, buried Aug. 27, 1833.

Gildurdale Towns and a chase in the manor of Aldestone were, by the fine at Nunwick, in 1258, and already recited, released by Wm. de Kirkhalgh to Nicholas de Vipont, lord of Aldestone. About a mile above the bridge over the Gidur, that stream runs over the whinstone sill for several furlongs. It has sandstone and soft clay beds above it; and, farther down, a fine section of the great limestone appears on its left bank, and assumes the polish and colour of dove marble by the motion of the water running over it. This stratum is very full of small radiaries, which stand the action of water and weather better than the calcareous matter in which they are imbedded. — (U. 248.) Mr. Albany Featherstonehaugh, of Barhaugh, in 1810, told me that he had seen two or three wild red deer together at a time, on the fells in this parish, bordering upon Cumberland, when he was young. A gill is a small valley: durn. water.

2 Rot. Lit. Claus., 6 Hen. III., p. 496. The importance of the mines in these parts probably led more to disputes about the boundaries between Kirkhaugh and Alston than the value of the land. See Addenda below.

3 Above, pp. 27, 30, 31, 38. Adam de Tindale, baron of Langley, gave the homage of Adam de Whitlegh to Hexham priory. — (III. ii., 168.) Adam de Wythlaw witnessed the release of Berehaugh from Robert, son of Wm. de Vepunt, to Thomas de Tindale and Anabell his wife: and William de Whitlewes not only tested the several entail of that estate and the manor of Kirkhaugh on the descendants of the same Anabell, but had, in 1349, a lease of the manor of Kirkhalgh, and places within it, from Constance, the dowager lady of sir Thomas de Tindale, and their son William.
the historian of Northumberland, and containing within it the remains of a Roman station it is entitled to much consideration.

*Memoir of the Rev. John Wallis, A.M.*—The editors of the History of Cumberland, published under the name of William Hutchinson, F.A.S., author of the History of Durham, have assigned to the neighbourhood of Ireby, in Cumberland, the honour of having within it the birth-place of the author, who first published a distinct work on the History of Northumberland. Their error probably arose from the following notice in the Gentleman’s Magazine, the substance of which they have ingenuously adopted as their own:—

Aug. 23, 1738.—At Norton, near Stockton, in his 79th year, the Rev. John Wallis, M.A., formerly of Queen’s College, Oxford. This venerable man, though possessed of good natural ability, and no small share of acquired knowledge, lived and died in an obscure station. His situation in life, perhaps, should not be much lamented, as his disposition was so mild, and his sense of duty so proper, that he acquiesced without a murmur or a sigh in his humble fortune. At an early period of life he married a lady near Portsmouth, where he at that time resided on a curacy. For 66 years they enjoyed all the happiness of their matrimonial connexion, an happiness so visible that it became almost proverbial in their neighbourhood, and his widow now remains to lament his loss, and look forward to their re-union in a future world. Mr. W. was a native of Cumberland; and, after spending a few years in the south of England, he became curate of Stowburn, in Northumberland. Here he began to cultivate with effect his botanic genius, and filled his little garden with curious plants. The study of botany brought with it a fondness for natural history in general. This was succeeded by his writing the *History of Northumberland,* which was published in two vols., 4to., 1789; the first of which, containing an account of plants, minerals, fossils, &c., indigenous to the country, is reckoned the most valuable. His fortune, however, did not improve with his fame, and a dispute with his rector occasioned him to leave his happy retreat. But, alas! he had no other to fly to; and he and his wife were received into the family of a humane and benevolent clergyman, who had formerly been his friend at College. Soon after this he became curate pro tempore at Haughton, near Darlington, in 1776; and immediately after removed to the curacy of Billingham, near Stockton, where he continued till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign at Midsummer last. He then removed to the neighbouring village of Norton, where, in a short time, with all the consciousness of a well-spent life, without a pain, he expired. About two years before his death, a very small estate fell to him, by the death of a brother; and it should be related, to the honour of the present bishop of Durham, that when the circumstances and situation of Mr. W. were represented to him, he agreed to allow him an annual pension after he had resigned his curacy. This unexpected offer made such an impression of gratitude upon Mr. W., that almost the last act of his life was to pack up an ancient statue of Apollo, found at Carvoran, a Roman station, near Glenwelt, in the parish of Haltwhistle, which he intended as a present to the hon. Daines Barrington, brother to the late bishop. In the early part of his life, he published a volume of Letters to a Pupil on entering into Holy Orders; and he has left behind him a small, but valuable collection of books, chiefly on subjects of Natural History.*

Our author, however, gives a different account of the place of his nativity, in the preface to his History of Northumberland; and speaks of himself, his pursuits, and his work, in a tone of enthusiasm and confidence, which indeed betray no feelings of guilty ambition, but have in them none of that indifference to public opinion, which can neither be grateful for reward, nor insensible of neglect.

Northumberland,” says he, “being Roman ground, and receiving my first breath in Allone, or Whitley Castle, one of their castra, I was led by a sort of enthusiasm to an enquiry and search after their towns, their cities and temples, their baths, their altars, their tumuli, their military ways, and other remains of splendour and magnificence, which will admit of a thousand views and reviews, and still give pleasure to such as have a gust for any thing Roman.” “Many of those things which have already come under notice, I have set in a new light: and such as have not, appear in their order under all the advantages they are entitled to.”

*For this note, see page 73.*
The family of Wallis, or Wallace, for they wrote their names in both these ways, is very antient both in this and in the parish of Knaresdale. But whether they had it from being descended from a Pictish tribe of Waliness, which is the common origin of the name, or from some other source, it may be hard to determine. For the former conjecture, many reasons might be adduced: for the latter, I can at present see only the following —

One Hugh de Walys, about the latter end of the 13th century, tested three of the evidences given in the notes to the preceding account of the manor of Kirkhaugh, and his name is of frequent occurrence in records of that period; but whether this is a barbarous spelling for de Wallis, of the dykes or walls, or for de Vallibus, of the gills or valleys, and in French de Vaux, or otherwise, we cannot decide. Had the Wallises here their name from being de Wallis Romanorum — of the dykes and walls of the Romans left at Whitley castle? What our author says of Peter de Walles, who married the widow lady Emma de Aydon, having his name from Walles, between Eerie and Giaora, in France (Hist. Numb., ii., 158), is a fund conceit, for that Peter was certainly of the de Vaux or de Vallibus family of Gilsland and Beaufort.

That the families of Wallace, of Kirkhaugh and Knaresdale, were from the same stock, there can, I think, be no doubt; for Richard Wallis, of Kirkhaugh, in his will of April 3, 1668, mentions not only Anness his wife and his five children, but John Wallas, of Merrynow, and his son George; William Wallas, of Knaresdale, and Edward his son; and Edward Wallas, lord of Knaresdale (Raines's Text., 890); but this subject we shall have occasion to resume in our account of that parish. We shall only, therefore, mention here, that Ralph Wallis, of Williamston, and John, and another Ralph, were proprietors in Kirkhaugh in 1663 (III. i., 319); and that among several entries of this family in the Kirkhaugh registers, we find, "John, son of John Wallace, of Castle-nook, baptized Dec. 3rd, 1714." This was the future historian, who, on Sept. 23, 1793, died at Norton, at the age of 79 — unfitted by blindness and infirmity for performing the functions of his holy office; but still capable of exercising gratitude to that munificent patron of letters, and benevolent friend of affliction and embarrassment, who, in 1791, came too late to preside over the diocese of Durham, to confer upon our author the honour and rewards which three preceding prelates had not been recommended to bestow; but early enough to befriend him in his need, and to give him cause to console himself with the reflection, that though age had removed him from the altar without any settled provision for his remaining days, it was only, for unmerited neglect, to suffuse over his "evening hours" the sunshine of thankfulness and joy. See Addenda to this parish.

The house, called the Castle-nook, in which Mr. Wallis was born, stood "just at the south entry of the station," when Horsley was there about the year 1728; and had in it the fragment of an inscribed tablet, numbered 112 in that author's engravings of Northumberland sculptures and inscriptions. He also mentions another inscription "in the custody of Mr. Henry Wallace, of Whitley, the proprietor of the ground in which the station has been." This Henry Wallace had several children contemporaries with John, the historian, and amongst them John, baptized Nov. 24, 1718; but the Castle-nook mentioned in the register of John, the son of John, and by Horsley, and his own assertion that he received his first breath in this station, sufficiently identify both his parentage and the precise place of his birth.

Mr. Wallis had an elder (?) brother Richard, also of Queen's College, Oxford, who graduated M.A. in June, 1746; became vicar of Carham, in Northumberland, in 1748, where he built the glebe-house, and married Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. William Rotherham, master of the Grammar School of Haydon-bridge, by whom he had three children —

1. The Rev. Richard Wallis, rector of Seaham, and perpetual curate of Blanchland and South Shields; and author of a poem on Blanchland, entitled "The Happy Village!" 4to. South Shields: 1802. He married Jane, only daughter of the rev. John Robinson, M.A., rector of Seaham, in the county of Durham, who purchased the advowson of that living of his predecessor, Ireland, for £1,500. This Mr. Wallis supplied Mr. Surtees with the materials for the Memoir on his uncle, by his mother's side, the rev. John Rotherham, rector of Houghton-le-Spring.

2. Agnes, wife of the rev. Christopher Robinson.

3. Elizabeth, wife of William Wood, esq., of Preston, and of the family of Wood, of Beadnell, by whom she had two children, William and Esther, both of whom died unmarried.—(Surf. Durt., i., 177.)

Where either John, the subject of this memoir, or his brother Richard, received the rudiments of their education, I have seen no account. John, in the preface to his History of Northumberland, says, he spent seven years of his earliest days "in that august and venerable, and
truly charming and delightful seat of learning, the University of Oxford," where he graduated M.A. in 1740.

I have before me a volume, bearing the following title-page:—"The Occasional Miscellany, in prose and verse, consisting of a variety of Letters, written originally to a young gentleman, who designed to go into Holy Orders, with a specimen of Sacred Poetry and Sermons. Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci. Hor. vol. I. By John Wallis, A.M., late of Queen's College, Oxford. Newcastle upon Tyne: printed by John Gooding, on the Side, 1748." It is dedicated to her grace the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox; has a preface of xx pages, list of subscribers on xviii, and in its body contains 368 pages. According to Mr. Brocklet's catalogue, there is a second volume of this work, which I have not seen. The first, though it be rather a common-place performance, and cannot be quoted as the production of either a profound or splendid mind, nevertheless abounds with good thought and benevolent observation. He seems indeed to speak of the condition of "the poor scholar and servitor in a tattered gown," on his first going to the University, as if he had himself experienced not only "the great disadvantage," but the reproach which "the scholars that wait on table" have to labour under and endure; and though he had observed how "the inferior clergy" were marks of ridicule and contempt, and had reason to complain of more grievances than their superiors could boast of immunities; yet we believe him to have been one of those constant clergymen of whom he speaks, who were "rich, though not worth a groat," and who were "despised by the world for their poverty, but, pitted the world for its weakness:" for "the soul," says he, "that is great in itself can be happy, or content with a very little:" and "take away vanity and ambition, and there is no solid and natural contentment, but may be had with the smallest income or preferment."

When he became curate of Simonburn, I have hitherto seen no account. Mr. Wastall, under whom he officiated, and who was inducted into the rectory there in 1719, and died in 1721, was a gentleman of a quiet and generous disposition, and from infirmity, in the latter part of his life, left the duties of the parish almost entirely to Mr. Wallis; and it was during his residence here that he wrote and published his history of his native county. It appeared in 1769, and under the following title:—"The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland, and of so much of the county of Durham as lies between the Rivers Tyne and Tweed, commonly called North Bishoprick, in two volumes. By John Wallis, A.M. London: printed for the author, by W. and W. Strahan; and sold by S. Bladon, in Paternoster-Hill." The work was very naturally, but in too fulsome language, dedicated to the duke of Northumberland; and further patronised by 294 subscribers, of whom 46 put down their names for large paper copies. The first volume, besides a preface, and an introduction of xxvii pages, contains 436 pages in xiii chapters, of which 19 are on natural history, and the thirteenth on eminent men, natives of the county. The eight, which is on Trees and Plants, is the largest, and has been much esteemed and quoted by botanists. In his botanical researches, he says, he met with some curious plants, which the indefatigable and accurate Dillenius acknowledged he had never seen in England. The second volume is on the Antiquities of the County, and contains 562 pages, besides an Appendix of Instruments in 22 more. This occupied the labour of 20 years; and, considering the scantiness of the printed information on the subject when the author published, is certainly not only a copious, but a very correct account of the antiquities of the county. In the history of estates and families, in particular, its value is great; and, in confirmation of this assertion, I would refer the reader to the article Belesw, at page 539. Indeed, on this department of his work, he speaks with the confidence of one that was conscious of its value and authenticity: "I have," says he, "illustrated the baronial honours, tenures, and feudal property, not from vague and uncertain testimony, but from authors of the highest pre-eminence in the kingdom; from the Rotuli Annales returned into the Exchequer by the Sheriffs, and that grand record the Testa de Nevill; from Eymer's Feode- ra, from the acts of the legislature, and from the decisions of the most eminent antiquaries and civilians; from royal charters, family records, and monumental inscriptions."

Warburton, the Somerset herald, made large collections for this county, which fell into the hands of the duke of Northumberland; and of which, Wallis "by his Grace's favour had the perusal." The Lawson manuscript, in the Library of the Literary and Philosophical Society in Newcastle, which contains a copy of the Testa de Nevill, and of the Feodary's Book of 10 Eliz., which Wallis quotes as "Escheats" of that year, are in the hand-writing of Robert Harrison, a learned master of the Trinity-house School in Newcastle; and were, I apprehend, copied expressly for Wallis's use, from transcripts by Warburton. Mr. Harrison certainly had access for historical purposes, to records in the possession of the
Northumberland family. How Mr. W. had obtained information from the Petulli Annales, excepting from Dodsworth’s Transcripts of them in the Bodleian Library, or what use he has made of them, I cannot discover; one that was a servitor at College, never rose higher in his profession than a stipendiary curate, and stood in need of eleemosynary aid before he died, cannot be supposed to have lavished much money in fees for transcripts of records; nor do I see in his work any evidence of such indiscretion. The Pipe Roll may have assisted him with the names of the sheriffs.

On Mr. Wastall’s death, in 1771, James Scott, B.D., a polished courtier, a polite man of the world, and a bold and eloquent preacher, succeeded to the rectory of Simonburn, which was conferred upon him by Lord North as a reward for his political services. Wallis, who had for a long time administered nearly the whole of the duties of the parish, now found himself under the command of a proud and overbearing superior, who had more regard for his own clothes than his parsonage. These favours attended their master to the church; and, on one occasion, when they attempted to accompany him to the pulpit, Wallis, who occupied the reading-desk, was ordered to put them out, but refused, an act of disobedience for which he was driven from Simonburn. "What," said Dr. Scott to me, in an interview I had with him in 1810, "what occasion is there for any more histories of Northumberland? My curate, Wallis, wrote a very large one. He was an old wise man, fond of what he called the beauties and retirement of the glebe on the south side of the church;" and then he laughed at his own sagacity and sneer.

Dr. Scott had a keen insight into human nature; but if I esteem only such men as I can make the willing panderers of my ambition or my pleasure, over how many of the wise and the good must I look with contempt and scorn? Wallis was too artless and innocent to become the tool of a haughty and insolent churchman; and while he had the authority of the Highest in antiquity for meditation in the olive grove and the garden, the dene of the church of Simonburn might well be counted sacred with him. But he was banished from these favourite haunts "to seek for shelter" where he could find it; and if his soul afterwards continued armour-proof against "the stings and arrows" of human neglect, it was only because its trust was not on man for support and consolation.

Whitlaw Castle. The Notitia Imperii, a sort of Roman Court Directory, compiled about the year 425, stations the Tribune of the Third Cohort of the Nervii at Allo, or Almonis. The words, in Latin, are—"Tribunus Cohortis tertiae Nerviorum Alonie." Then, that puzzle of Antiquaries, the tenth Iter of Antonine, calls the third station on its route, Allo, or Almonis; and Horsley, finding an inscription by the Third Cohort of the Nervii left at Whitlaw Castle, and wishing to make the Allo of Notitia and the Allo of the tenth Iter, names of the same place, fix them both at this station—an opinion which, in 1610, I find I have said has been refuted by recent discoveries; but for what reason I do not now remember. In placing Galonum, however, at Old Town, in Allendale, he certainly fixes it where I think, after examining the ground about the place, the Romans never had a station; and Vindolanda, or Little Chesters, has produced an inscription of the Third Cohort of the Nervii as well as Whitlaw Castle.

Gordon had done a good deal to prove that the Notitia names of the stations, Per Lineam Vallis, stood in that authority in their natural consecutive order from east to west; and Horsley did much to strengthen his position. From Wallside to Burdowal, twelve stations, the correctness of the Notitia is proved by inscriptions. Time, too, may bring evidence to light to show that the military stations from York to the Wall preserve some regular order in their progress northward; and that the Glannions, Allo, and Bremetennacum of the Notitia, are the Glandoventa, Allo, and Bremetacum of the older authority, the tenth Iter, and succeed each other southward from the west end of the Wall. This opinion, I long ago ventured to give; and made the tenth Iter to proceed from Old Carlisle, by way of Keswick, Ambleside, and Kendal, to Overborough, in Lancashire. But perhaps a better line may be found for it from Elrenborough, at the west end of the Wall, along the coast of Cumberland, by Galonum, at the head of the lake Windermere, to Bremetacum, at Overborough. The route from the end of the Wall, by way of Old Carlisle, Brougham Castle, Brins

* The circumstance of a Roman inscription, mentioning the Cohors tertia Nerviorum being found here, "is a strong proof that Alone is rightly placed at Whitley Castle, which is also favoured by its being situated on South Tyne, the antient name of which was probably the Alon," "and the antient name of the South Tyne seems to be retained in Ashburn, not far from Whitley Castle." "I also am inclined to think that distis, which stands on this river, has had its name from Alon, and been originally called Almaston, or Alon’s town."—Brit. Rom., 466.)
near Shap, Castlehowes in Borrowdale on the Lune, and thence either down the Lune, or by Water-Crook on the Kent, to Overborough, does not seem to have been investigated. Many coins have been lately found near the Brinas,* in improving the line of the road from Shap to Penrith.

I am indebted to Mr. Sopwith for this plan and the following description of Whitley Castle. It "is lozenge-shaped. The angles included by the sides, are 65° and 120°, and the length of the sides on the summit of the station is 150 yards by 128 yards, but the total area, including the escarpments and the ditch, amount to nine acres. On the north are four, and on the west, seven ditches, in remarkably good preservation; the former extending in breadth, from the summit of the station, about 40 yards, and the latter 90." I counted ten of these breastworks on the west, on my first visit here, in 1810, and noticed that they presented a perpendicular face to an enemy attacking the station, but sloped inwards. They "have partly extended to the north and south, and two of them girded the whole area of the station, from which the ground slopes on every side but the west, and on the east rather rapidly."—(Beaut. of Eng. and Wales, vii., 108.) The outermost barrier on the north is the strongest. The burn which runs past it on that side is called the Lottburn; and the station itself is overlooked by the two eminences called the Great and Little Heap-law, and has Gilderdale-burn at half-a-mile to the south, Thornhope-burn at a mile to the north, the Maiden-way (c) running past it at about 50 yards to the south; and a few furlongs further down on that side the rugged bed and rapid stream of the South Tyne.

The remains of a bath, (a) with a very perfect hypocaustum attached to it, were opened a short time before my visit here in 1810; and the pillars then exposed were black with soot, and, as usual, supporting thin freestone flags, covered, layer after layer, with coarse mortar, made of lime and lead mine spar, and lastly, with a cement formed of fine gravel and quick-lime, pounded limestone, earthenware, and bick. The mortar, too, in the wall, was much mixed with small mineral coal; and, in turning up the soil here, I twice met with calcareous and fluorspar, mixed with portions of sulphuret of lead. This bath is situated on the north side of the station, and adjoining the north-east corner, on the outside of the outermost earthen rampart, and has a copious and perennial spring (d) nearly close to it; (d) is the present turnpike road.

The area of the station is, on all sides but the west, elevated above the common level of the ground around it, and is very irregular with the remains of buildings. Its corners are circular, and have apparently been defended with round towers. The site of the south entrance, and lines of the house in which Wallis was born, are still visible; but I could see no trace of the walls of the station, either on the line where parts of their foundations might be expected to remain, or in hewn stones in any of the houses or field walls of the neighbourhood. Surely the place has never had much masonry about it, or more remains of ashlar work would be met with.

* Birrans, or Barrans, both in Scotland, and in Westmorland and Lancashire, is a common name for the site of a station; and Brinas seems to be only a contraction of Birrans.
KIRKHAUGH PARISH—WHITLAW CASTLE.

The inscriptions and sculptures discovered here are the following. The figures and parallels show the number and beginnings of the lines:

1. IMP. CÆS. LV. — BIC. A
   DIA. — MAX. FIL. DV. ANTONI.
   SARM. NEP. DV. ANTONI. P. ANTONI.
   DIA. — BIV. TRAIA.
   TARE. M. AVG.
   ANTONIO PTO. FEL. AVG. — TR.
   POT. X. IMP. COS. III. P. P. — PRO. PIE.
   TATE. AED. — VOTO. COMMUNI. CV.
   RANTE. LEG. AVG. — COH. III. NERVIO.
   X. V. G. R. P. — POS.

Camden says, "that the inscription was imperfect, and
    compendiously written with the letters linked one in
    another," yet he gave it only in plain Roman capitals:
    but Horsey, by the help of the stone at Appleby, and
    copied from the original, brought it in his engraving nearer
to its true form, and has given the following reading of it at
    length, and as that to which he aimed the most probable.

Imperatoris Cæsaris Lulii Severi Arabici Adiabentici
Parthico maxiimi filio divi Antonini p[i]i Sarmatici nepoti
divi Antonini P[i]i proprinati divi Hadriani adnepoti divi
Traiani Parthici et divi Nervae adnepoti Marco Aurelio
Antonino pio fulc[i]i Augusto Germanico Post[i]ifi maximo
tribunitiae potestatis decimum... imperato... consult
quartum patri partium pro piétate sedem ex votis communi
curante legato augustali cohors tertia Nerviorum Genio
Romanum positui.

"The inscription is manifestly to Caracalla, and the
titles given to his predecessors are agreeable to Roman
history;" and if it has been placed in the front of a temple
erected by him, "it has been dedicated to him as the
Genius of Rome, or of the Roman people, a flattering
compliment paid by the Roman people too oft to their
emperors." "The inscription was erected in the year
213, when Caracalla was the fourth time Consul." See
Orellius, 323, 406, 923, 3657, 3730. There is an inscription
belonging to Rochester, in Redesdale, and dedicated to
the same Emperor, in the same year. The letters G-E, I, have no doubt, stood for some honorary title of
the third Cohort of the Nervi, as we find an ala styled
Augusta, and Augusta Gordiana, and that expressly on
account of its valour (Brit. Rom., index, chaps. 5); and in
the following, and many other inscriptions, the 20th
legion is called Valens Victor,—valiant and victorious.

2.— VEX. LEG. 10. XX. V. V. 9. REFEC.
Vexillatio legioss vicesima valentis victoris recedit.—A
vexillation of the twentieth legion, called the valiant and
victorious re-built this. This stone Horsey found in
possession of Mr. Henry Wallace, of Whitley, the
proprietor of the ground occupied by the station. It was, he
says, of the kind usually inserted in the face of the walls,
or other works, which the soldiers built or re-built. It is
not known when the twentieth legion left Britain. The
boars on the curious sculpture found by Gordon at the
foot of the Roman Wall, at a small village west of Great
Cherries, shows that it was put up as a memorial of
some work done by this legion; and Mr. Hedley found a
stone at Little Cherries, with the inscription—LEG.
XXX. VV., and a boar under it. The cock and stork
appear on inscriptions of the Cohors quarta Gallorum
both at Little Cherries and Blagholm. See No. 7.

3.—This is only the fragment of an inscription, the top,
right-hand side, and bottom of the stone containing it
being wanting when Horsey copied it. — MAX. GER.
TIFF. MAX. TRIB. P. — CÆS. III. PP. — PP.
MILIT. — CÆS. — . . . . . . (s.e.) F... Maximo
Germanico pontifici maximo tribunitiae potestas decimum
novum consule quantum patri partium pro piétate posuerunt
milites Cohorsi tertiae Nerviorum... This has plainly,
from the form of the engraving in Horsey, been cut on
such tablets as were usually put up in the fronts of the
dedices, the building of which they were intended to
commemorate. It is also dedicated to Caracalla, of the
same date as the first inscription, and probably differed from it
only in mentioning the different purposes for which it
was erected.

4.— DEAE MI... ERVAE... ET... HER.
CVLI... VICTOR...—i.e. Deo Minerva et Herculi
Victori—to the Goddess Minerva, and to Hercules the
Conqueror.

This was on an altar, and first published by Warburton,
in his Map of Northumberland. Horsey saw it
in the church-yard at Kirkhaugh; and Wallis, on his
authority, mentions it, but does not say that he ever saw
it. Mr. Albany Featherstonehaugh, of Barhaugh, remem-
bered it being there; but it was destroyed or lost in
1810.

5.— DEO... HERCVLI... CVITELLIVS
ATTICIANVS... C. LEG.-VI... V.P.
Deo Herculi Calus Vitellius Atticianus centurio Legionis
Sextae Victoris; vote fecit—Calus Vitellius Atticianus, a
centurion of the sixth legion, called the Victorious, according to a vow, set up this altar to the god Hercules.

This I copied from the original in 1810. It was found fixed in a square stone, like the pedestal of a cross, on the side of the Maiden-way, a little to the south-east of the baths, and the north-east corner of the station; and near it were also found a head, hand, and the feet of a large statue, probably of Hercules, and part of the signs of that Delty, which the centurion had vowed to erect. The ground where it stood, according to my notes, in 1817, was swampy; and, for what reason I cannot tell, called 'The Burial ground'; and Mr. Kirby, the rector, I was told, had curios stones taken from it in his possession. This is an interesting altar. On one side it bears a carving in relief, representing the infant Hercules strangling the two serpents sent by Jove to devour him: and, on the other, he appears in his second labour, attacking the Lernian Hydra, which, in the pagan theology, typified the entry of the sun into the sign Virgo in the zodiac, when the constellation Hydra sets: and, in a spiritual sense, as applied to the minds of aspirants and the initiated, it signified the conquest of the soul over the impurities of sin. The head of the statue still remains at the farm-house by the side of the high-road, and now called the Castle Nook; but the altar was sold several years since to a gentleman in London, according to Mr. Sopwith, for £7; to a memorandum I have for £16, and re-sold for £90.

6.—Over the stable door, at Castle Nook, we found, in 1810, an altar, built into the wall, and having a patera and a pitcher carved upon it.

7.—We have also a sketch of a stone of the centurial kind made here in 1828, and bearing a rude carving of the Pegaeus, which, with the sea-goat, were the symbols of the second legion, as may be seen in the numbers 9 and 9 a, 60 and 60 of Horaeley's Northumberland inscriptions; and probably bestowed upon them for their success in some sea-fight, or being trained as marines. See No. 2.

The following extracts from my note-books, with occasional remarks on them, may be considered curious by some:

June, 1817. No traces of suburbs excepting the bath have been found, nor indeed are apparent, a proof that the adjoining country was thinly inhabited while this was a Roman garrison. I think it had been only occasionally garrisoned: perhaps formed in the time of Caracalla, and repaired in a late period of the empire, by the twentieth legion, according to the inscription number two. The ditches and mounds on the west and north are sharp, and in high preservation.

Sept. 5, 1828. Just west of the bath, the proprietor of Whitley Castle has found a large dung-hill, resembling a peat bog, and which he uses in manuring his ground. It abounds with old shoes, all made right and left—those of men, cinder-built—those of ladies, without nails, but having ears for lace-holes, and under each hole a fringe of leather thongs, cut from scallop-shaped vandykes between each ear. Also, abundance of fragments of earthenware, green glass, armillae of jet or fine cannon coal. The floors of the adjoining bath, made on pillars, first with a coating of mineral spar and lime, and then with layers of lime, brick, broken pottery, &c.—the spar such as is usually found where lead ore has been separated from the minerals with which it was found intermixed in the veins.

19 May, 1829. Dog in the Roman middling at Whitley Castle, and found several pieces of the soles of shoes made by nailing different folds of leather together with round-headed nails, upon an iron last: the leather of a boot leg, 9 inches broad and about 20 long, of a light brown colour: the nails in rows, and with round-heads, formed by a hollow die or punch, while hot. The shoes of Julianus, the Sythymian, famous in Josephus for his exploits in the temple of Jerusalem after taking the tower of Antonia, had nails in them, which caused him to slip and fall on the marble floor. Many shoes of this kind were found by Mr. Christopher Hodgson, while digging the foundations of the gaol of Carlisle; and some, both of these and them, deposited in the museum of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, and described and drawn in the second volume of the Archaeologia Eccl., those of Carlisle by my brother, and those of Whitley Castle by my late and most excellent friend the rev. A. Hedley, who accompanied me in one of my visits to this station. Here, as usual about Roman stations, are found abundance of fragments of earthenware, some of a red colour, very thin and light, and bearing a fine polish; others black, and also highly polished, and all ornamented with figures in relief, symbolizing various portions of the pagan divinity. The proprietor of the station has a curious collection of articles found here—one especially of sweet shape, and formed of rock crystal, playfully brilliant with opal-coloured light. Much hazel-wood was in the heap, and stakes that had been pointed with an ax, still standing upright. Also moss, of the species called hypnum squarrosum, and the straw of
some species of grain, both used as the bedding of horses.

On one piece of earthenware I observed the letters SAMO or SAMIO, I do not recollect whether; but Pliny says—

\[\text{samia (\textit{fictilia}) etiam num in esculentia (\textit{vasis}) caudantur;}\]

the Samian earthenware, even yet, is in much esteem

\[\text{in dishes for holding food.}\]

C. Crawford, of Raisie-house, near Alston, 24th April, 1822, represented to the Society of Antiquaries, in London, that subterraneous excavations to a considerable extent existed under this station, but had not been opened from superstitious notions; if the society would, therefore, allow him funds, he would set miners to work to explore the antiquit under-ground works and other antiquities, as many had from time to time been found here, especially a "stern figure of Hercules, which had sold for fifteen guineas!" but the society's answer was, "that its funds did not admit of such expenditure." The reporter mistook a figure of Hercules for an altar to that god.

The green and conspicuous knoll seen from the station, at about a mile north from it, and on the east side of the tumblike road, is called Lintley-hill, and is a swarded wen of limestone, and before it was incised by quarrying in its front, has apparently had an oblong right-angled fort upon it, the Vallum of which was formed of earth and loose stones. The Castle-hill in the Featherstone ground is in sight of it. It has its name from the adjoining hamlet of Lintley, so called from lint having been formerly grown upon its land. The Parton, where the Richardsons lived, stands between Lintley and Whitley Castle, and the Rawe of the old deeds was a line of houses on the Fell-side between Barhaugh and Kirkhaugh.

The Richardsons, of Randalholme, in September, 1764, advertised several veins of lead ore within the manor of Kirkhaugh to let, some of which had been wrought by the London Lead Company.—(New Courant.)

ADDENDA respecting Whitelaw, and Mr. Wallis.

White-law means a roundish head, such as this station stands upon: Whitley, blanc or white land, i. e. dry, open, pasture ground, in opposition to wood land and moor land growing heath: Whitley, on the Ale, in this parish, must, therefore, be carefully distinguished from Whistlelaw—which I take to be the proper name of the hamlet from which Camden and Horsley gave to the Roman station within it, the name of Whitley Castle. Probably this is the ville or place to which the following authorities refer—the first of which is a translation of an abstract from a charter, copied by Dodsworth from the muniments of Sir John Fenwick, bart., at Hexham, in 1836, and the second from the Black Book of the Priory there, which bears the date of Whitsuntide, 1474—1. Know all men that J. Adam de Tindale have given to the church of St. Andrew, at Hexham, all [the land of] Whitelaw, which I bought, with its appurtenances by these boundaries, &c.; and with free communion with the whole fee of Fetherstonhaile, with wood for building, and burning. Witnesses—William of Ranenost (or Lanercost), Hugh of Grendon, Adam of Thorngrafton, Ranulf his son, Matthew of Whitefield, Hudal of Williwmthwile, &c.

2. William of Whitlelaw holds Whitelaw by homage and fealty, and does suit at the court of the prior at Aynwyke annually, and pays yearly 16s. 8d.; of which 3s. 4d. belongs to the office of Sacrist, and 13s. 4d. to the office of Celerar of the Kitchen—officio celebri coquinii.

De marchis tenendi inv. &c. REX vici Northumbii salut.  

\[\text{wn' t Reg. Scot. p'cipim' v q' asociatis v' vefabilis fere R. Dunoled ejo cancellarii sico ai ad hoc vacare possit vt battuo suq ad hoc mittet loco suo. t'fidelibus stiris Huqg of Bolebec. Rie de Umframvit. t' Roqo de M'lay quibus mandavim' q' ad dii 't locu eis significabis [ad te accedunt] et aliae discretionis t' legalitibus militibus de co\text{\text{-}}nh suo quos ad hoc vidies esse neciosos. accedas in sp\text{\text{-}}na tua ad marchias fere ire 't fre reg. Scot aed Whiteslaw. t' p' visum 't consiliu ipsoe marchias illas stare facias 't teifi acut esse solabat tepe dui l. regis fui 't alyo pacesseus aroq regu Angri. quia fidei fr Rob de Ros 't Por de Kirkham querunt' q' prestra fia est ibi suq fram faram. T. H. x ed. Westin. x die Mai 'tsec.—(Rot. Lit. Cluni. 6 Hen. III., p. 496.)\]

The indenture of fine, note it, p. 59, makes the Alne and the Gildur boundaries between Alston and Kirkhaugh; but plainly enough betrays that there had been disputes about "Gilderdale Tongue" and a cause in the manor of Alston prior to the time of its date. See note k, p. 60. Rent for Gilderdale Colliery was paid to the Derwentwater family after the attainder of their estates in 1716.

John Wallis was admitted a member of Queen's College, Jan. 27, 1733; matriculated Feb. 3; and is described in the College books as then 18 years old, and the son of John Wallis, of Croglin, in Cumberland. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. March 22, 1737, and to that of M.A. June 26, 1740. At the time he became a member of the University it would, therefore, appear that his parents had removed from Whitelaw to Croglin. For this information I am indebted, through the rev. John Collins, rector of Gateshead, to Dr. Fox, the present provost of Queen's College.
KNARESDALE, like Kirkhaugh parish, has the South Tyne running through the middle of it from south to north, and its name from the Knar, a rough mountain torrent, which intersects the western portion of it from west to east. The chapelry of Lamley and the parish of Haltwhistle bound it on the north, Whitfield on the east, Kirkhaugh on the south, and Cumberland on the west. It comprises 2,044 acres of enclosed ground, 100 of woodland, and several thousand of moor. From the Thornhope to the Thinhope-burn the valley is much wider than anywhere above; and the winter torrents of the Knar, from age to age, have contributed much to fertilize the ground on each side of its lower part, before its junction with the Tyne, and to throw it into beautiful forms. Indeed, all the way upwards, from the haughs of the Eels to the southern boundary of the parish, the river-side scenery is exceedingly sweet, and especially about Knaresdale, Williamston, and Slaggyford; and though the valley lies open to the keen severity of the north wind, the noon-day sun beams full upon it through all the year.\(^1\)

---

\(^1\) *Statistical and Miscellaneous Notices*—Tramsheds.—Knaredale, on April 19, 1840, sent sixteen men able with horse and harness, and fourteen able with neither, to the musters for Tindale ward.

*Border Watchers* in 1652.—Between Parkenford and Snawdene foot to be watched nightly with two men at every ford, between the said places, with the inhabitants of the township of Eylls: setters and searchers of the same, John Colthyrd and Rowland Bell; overseers of the same, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles.\(^2\)

\(^2\) The rest of the lordship of Knaresdon on the outside of Tyne to be watched nightly with two men about their own houses—setters and searchers of the same watch, John Walles and Nicholas Walles; overseers of the same, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles.\(^3\)

---

*The Population* in 1801 was 481 persons; in 1811, 526; in 1821, 664; and, in 1831, 666. The rental for poor rate in 1800 was £1,991; for property tax, in 1816, £1,991; and, for county rate, in 1831, £2,086.

This parish forms two constabularies, called the High and Low Quarters; but they maintain their poor conjointly, the cost of which was, in 1816, £207 14s.; in 1817, £206 12s.; in 1818, £284 4s.; in 1819, £285 13s.; in 1820, £300; in 1821, £233; in 1822, £223 12s. 2d.; and, in 1827, £280 12s.

In 1801, it offered to the public service, 3 cavalry volunteers, 15 cart drivers, 66 cattle drivers, 10 guides: 15 persons were returned by age incapable of being removed, 1 not willing to act in any capacity, 127 women capable of retiring, and 21 incapable in case of invasion, besides 174 children.

In 1802, it returned 50 men between 18 and 45, 47 liable to militia, 1 not, 8 poor and infirm, and 8 exempt.

On 21 July, 1803, this parish, under the Defence and Security Acts, returned the total number of men between 16 and 60, 71: 6 of whom were infirm, 18 willing to serve on horseback, and 5 on foot; but all the arms they offered to take with them was, 1 pichifork. Two of the 71 would serve as pioneers, and bring 2 felling-axes and 1 spade; 4 would act as guides: 31 persons, from age, infancy, or infirmity, could not be removed in case of danger. The live stock was 211 cows, 144 young cattle, 93 calves, 7,316 sheep, 71 draught horses, 42 young horses; the dead stock, 36 one-horse carts, 1 ton of old hay, 10 acres of turnips, an acre of wheat, 113 acres of oats, 55\(\frac{1}{2}\) of
KNARESDALE PARISH—CHURCH.

Of the history of the church of Knarsdale, while the kings of Scotland were lords here, little is known. An exception of lands belonging to it is made in the fine that conveyed Williamston and lands in Slaggyford from the Prath to the Swinburne family in 1257. Its rectors, up to the time of Hugh de Swinburne, were probably instituted on the presentation of the Scottish kings. Its site is on a dry knoll, and the prospect from its large church-yard is wide, and to me always, O how still and lovely! Of the form and extent of the church in old times no mention is left; but great quantities of squared stones in the fences, garden walls, and other buildings all round it, seem to indicate that it had once been much larger than the wretched edifice we found here in 1810, and of which we give a sketch:

It was of the commonest masonry, and covered with thick sandstone slate. At the east end there were two old tombstones, each with a cross on it; and one, having on one side of the cross, a sword, and on the other an arrow; and over the door-way of the porch, as a lintel, another gravestone, with a sword and crosier, neatly designed, but sadly mutilated. The ground in and near the church-yard seemed irregular with old ruins; but the church not beyond the date of the latter end of the 17th century. Indeed there was an injunction in 1680 for repairing it and its bell. The old fabric, however, under the proper

barley, 8½ of peas, 31½ of potatoes, 487 of meadow, and 11 ovens.

The property here is much sub-divided. In the rental for county rate in 1683, only six proprietors were assessed, of whom James Wallis, of Cowpland, was the principal, at £290; three other persons of the name of Wallis, altogether at £17; Richard Whitfield, for Hole-house, at £9 10s.; and lord Howard, for Softley, at £12 a year. Williamston was erroneously assessed in Kirkhaugh. (III. i, 319, 320.) But, in 1832, 69 persons were registered as qualified to vote for this parish; in 1835, the number was 71. Till the road was made to the colliery at Hartley-burn, this sweet solitude was difficult of access; and its population with few opportunities of acquiring the amenities and mental enjoyments of better informed districts; and hence a cunning and vindictive spirit lingered long within its limits. Its people lived far from law and justice; and with them, to drive the best bargain they could, and
authorities, in 1833, disappeared, and an entirely new one sprang up in its
room, as an inscription over its door, bearing the names of Thomas Bewsher,
rector, and William Parker and Joseph Richardson, churchwardens, is left to
testify. It cost £500, to which the bishop of Durham contributed one-half. Its
outside measure is 55 by 28½ feet: the elevation bald; but the inside neatly and
comfortably fitted up. The present incumbent has also built a neat and entire
new rectory-house and offices, with the assistance of the £600 obtained by his
predecessor from Queen Anne’s bounty: and his skill and care have sheltered
and decorated his sequestered residence with tasteful gardens, groves, and
shrubberies.1

drink deep of the cup of revenge, were amongst their
soul’s best enjoyments.2 Education in morals and reli-
gion, as well as in the commonest school learning, had
been much neglected; but the rising generation are being
regularly instructed, and though we cannot hope to see
Nature assuming much loveliness in the high mountains
that crown over the sides of the valley, we hope to hear
of the fields at their feet, year after year, increasing in
harvests and beauty; and the youths and maidens that
dwell amongst them, blessed with that open-heartedness
and social delight which a careful education in religion
and morals seldom fails to produce: and I would to God
that here, as well as in other places, a system of wisdom,
pure, exalted, and ideal, emanating from a conscious-
ness of our intimate connection with the Great Creator,
might be made to suffice over the truths of Revelation
such a light as would enamour all with their charms; and
withdraw us alike from seeking happiness in works seas-
ioned only to excite the passions, and from the more
substantial, but still cold and unensing, doctrines of
the school of Utility. Usefulness is above all praise; but
it requires a very well-tutored and correct judgment to
know in what usefulness really consists.

The only manufactory in the parish for articles
not specially intended for its use, is at the house in the Town

Green, called Meriel-hall, where nails are made by Mr.
Thomas Green for the Alston lead mines.

1 In a field, on the north-west side of the church, we
saw dwarf elder, embavae ebulus, growing plentifully, on
the side of the fence adjoining the road.

RECTORS.—Hugh de Swineburne, to whom, as rector of
Knaresdale, bishop Kellowe, 21 Sept., 1313, granted li-
cense to go to the Schools for one whole year. "Memo-
rand quod xxij die Sept. anno dni m·cc·cc·xxij concessit
dominus [episcopus] licentiam Hugoni de Swynburne
rectori ecclesiae de Knaresdale ad eundem scalus a festo s. i
Michis g·x sequentus usq. in annui revoluta."—(Sp. Kel-
lowe’s Reg., fol. 133.) He was a son of Alex. de Swineburne,
lord of Capheaton; and chaplain of the chantry of West
Swineburne in 1339; and mentioned in deeds of his rela-
tives in 1346 and 1349.—(See II. 1. 214, 4 a, b, and c,
and p. 281, gen. in.)

John de Beverley occurs as chaplain of Knaresdale in
1313.

David Wollere, rector, 1330.

Tho. de Cave, 1361; after the resignation of Wollere.

Nic. Warden, 1369; after the resignation of Cave.

Joh. de Elcester, 1375; after the death of Warden.

Joh. Deken, 1408.

Tho. de Norham, 1413; after the resignation of Deken.

2 We hide the following disgraceful doggerel on a tombstone, near the
church door of Knaresdale, in the smallest type our printer’s office
affords:—

"In memory of Robert Baxter, of Far-house, who died Oct. 6, 1706,
aged 30. Also of, &c.

All you who pass these lines to read,
It will cause a tender heart to bleed;
I murdered was upon the fell,
And by the man I know full well;
By bread and butter which he laid,
I, being harmless, was betrayed.
I hope he will remember be,
That laid that poison there for me."
MANOR.—William the Lion, king of Scotland, in 1177, confirmed to Reginald Prath, his esquire, one-third of the whole ville of Halvton, which Ranulph, the son of Huctred, had granted to him in free marriage with his daughter: and the same monarch, in 1199 or 1200, renewed the confirmation to his son John. Then, about the year 1256, another Reginald Prath conveyed to William de

The Doctis, 1433; after the death of Norham.
John Croyerth, 1441; after the resignation of Doctis.
John Hoton.
Sir John Welys, or Wales, chaplain, 20 June, 1496; after the death of Hoton: patron, king Henry VII—(M. 211.)
Rob. Patasono (? Patterson), chaplain, 1619.
Chas. Wall, chaplain, 28 May, 1536; after the death of Patasono: patron, king Henry VIII—(M. 171.)
Robert Tisdal, clerk, 1 May, 1647; after the resignation of Wall: patrons, Philip and Mary.
Hugo Wales, 1668: after the death of Tisdal.
The Commonwealth Survey, in 1650, says, formerly the king, now the state, has the donation of this patronage, which is worth £30 a-year, which is received by the state, there being no preaching minister to officiate.—(III. viii., ix.)
Patria Drummond, A.M.; after the death of Hastil; collated 17 July, 1661, by Nelle, bishop of Durham, according to that prelate’s register.
Thomas Watton, clerk, 1679; after the death of Drummond.
Philip Areskine, a Scotchman, 1694.
John Dalton, 1724; after the death of Areskine.
James Dittry, 1737; died at York, 7 July (7 years). Upwards of 30 years rector of St. Mary’s, Castle Gate, and St. Michael’s, Spurrey-Gate, in York: prebend also of Grindal, in the Cathedral there, and chaplain to the castle.
Joseph Reillill, clerk, 1742; after the resignation of Dittry. He resigned Hexham School for this preferment.—(Nov. Cour., 23d Jan., 1742.)
... Tisdal. Found frozen to death in a turnip-field, near Williamaston, in 1822.—(P. 473.)
Thomas Bucher, clerk, ...; voted at the election in February, 1826; a magistratus for Northumberland.
We do not find one of the rector’s of Knaresdale preferred from it to another incumbency in this archdeaconry.

REVENUES.—To pope Nicholas’s taxation in 1291, and to ninths, in 1346, it was rated on £10 a-year. In 1534, to tenths on £4 18s. 8d. In the survey of 1650, it stands at £30 a-year. In 1710, the bishop’s commissioners found it on oath worth £47 12s. 8d. a-year; and Mr. Sharpe was told by rector Areskine that he made £34 of it. In 1758, Dr. John Sharpe found it worth £120; but the tithe of lamb and wool then worth £30 a-year, in 1763, were below that sum—the glebe worth about £30; a modus for corn and hay, £20; and small tithe, £14; in all about £80. Mr. Tisdal, late rector, got it augmented, on what pretence we know not, with the interest of £600, by the governors of Queen Anne’s bounty. In the New Liber Ecclesiasticus it stands at £136 a-year.

CHARITIES.—“There were left to this parish many years ago, 40s. for the use of the poor;” but since Mr. Ritchell wrote, Mr. Wallis, of Knaresdale-hall, about 12 years since, called in this sum, and converted it to another use, so that the poor are deprived of the benefit of this charity.”

Lately, Mr. Nicholas Hornby left £20 to the poor of Knaresdale, the interest of which is distributed on Christmas-day. He also left £10, the interest thereof to be applied to the education of children. The principal of both which sums is in the hand of Mr. Wallis, of Stonehall.—(Archdeacon J. Sharpe.)

James Wallis, of Merryknow, in 1735, left £10, the interest to be distributed to the poor of Knaresdale, on Christmas-day.—(Archd. John Sharpe.)

Of the charities of Hornby and Wallis, the commissioners, in 1829, found mention in the parish books; but of them, and £5 left by Robert Armstrong, and mentioned in the return of 1786, and £3 left by one Walton, nothing had been received for upwards of 30 years.

John Stephenson, of Newcastle, by will of May 29, 1759, left this parish, as well as to Kirkhaugh, 6s. each, to 8 poor widows belonging to this parish, and for want of widows to the number of eight, the deficiency to be supplied by poor men of the parish—the sum, 40s., to be distributed in each parish by the minister and churchwardens on Christmas-day. This is regularly paid.
Swinburne all his land in Halvton and the Huntland, to be holden of him and his heirs of Knaresdale; and, in the following year, by indenture of fine, added to these the manor of Williamston, in the fee of Knaresdale, with lands at Slagingford, by tenure of rendering yearly to him, his heirs and assigns, for Knaresdale, two pair of gilt spurs, or two shillings; and to the king of Scotland, for Halvton and the Huntland, one sparrow-hawk. Then we find Bartholomew, the grandson of Reginald Prat, releasing to William Swinburne all right in Williamston, and within the Hays or inclosures of Slagingford; and, last of all, John Prat, who had married a daughter of Alexander de Swinburne, forfeiting, for rebellion, the manor of Knaresdale, with its appurtenances within the liberty of Tindale; and Edward the Second, on May 3, 1315, conferring it upon Robert de Swinburne, for his good service done in Scotland.\[2\]

This Robert de Swinburne was eldest of the five sons of John de East Swinburne, and great uncle to Margaret, the wife of John Prat; and in the year in which he obtained the grant of this manor, had a license of free warren upon it from the English king. He was a man of considerable possessions; for, at the time of his death, he held not only Knaresdale and Gunnerton, but other extensive estates both in this and the counties of Gloucester, Westmorland, and Cumberland. At present I am not supplied with sufficient materials to give a clear account of his descendants; but intend to resume their history under Gunnerton. They, however, settled in Essex, and became eminent in arms, and for their possessions: but concerning their connection with this county, and

\[2\] The instruments for these conveyances, and the king of Scotland’s confirmation of them, are given at length in Part III., vol. i., pp. 5—21. Where the Prats came from, when they first got possessions in Knaresdale, and whether or not they ever resided on this manor, I find no distinct account. Probably they were of Norman origin, and enfeoffed here by Henry, earl of Huntingdon, or his son William the Lion, about the time the Viponts got possessions in Tindale. That the first Reginald lived somewhere within the limits of Northumberland seems plain, from his being fined, in 1184, in the heavy sum of 40 marks, and paying it into the exchequer of Henry the Second, through the sheriff of the county (III. ii., 37, 38); but whether his residence was within or without the franchise of Tindale is not mentioned. In Henry the Third’s time, I find one Reginald Prat, of Chilperley, not only in possession of land in that place, which was holden of the honour of Huntingdon under John de Balliol and his heirs; but also filling the office of bailiff of the town of Cambridge.—(Rpt. Hund., i., 49, 61, 54; ii., 408.) After the forfeiture of Knaresdale, by attainder, in 1313, John Pratt was a witness to a deed, dated at Thorngraffton, March 3, 1320 (Dods. MSS., rot. fol. 107; X. 249); but, after this time, all connected trace of the family seems to cease. It is, however, probable that descendants of them, as of the Viponts, still linger in this neighbourhood, and other parts of the north of England; for Thor and Robert Pratt, of the parish of Haltwhistle, voted at the election for Northumberland in 1748; and William Pratt, esq., of the Lowlin, in the chapelry of Kyloe, for the county of Durham, in 1790. There were several of the name about Heworth and Urpeth, in the county of Durham. But on this subject, see more under Softley, in this parish, and Haughton, in Simonburn.
when it ceased, little is known after the latter end of the fourteenth, and nothing, as far as I have seen, has appeared in a public shape, during the fifteenth century. In the seventeenth and eighteenth, Knaresdale belonged to the family of Wallis, who also obtained Copeland, and inheriting the estates of

Thomas Swinburne, esq., brother of Robert, great grandson of Robert the First, in 1321 or 1323, gave to John Clifford, chaplain, all the estate he had in the manor of Knaresdale; but for what, or to whose use the conveyance was made, I cannot discover. In 1329, this Thomas was bailiff of Tindale, under Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, and two years after, under the name and description of Thomas de Comarh, knight, brother of Robert de Swinburne, released to sequestrate the manor of Gunnington, for the purpose, it should seem, by other releases of 1421 and 1426, of empowering them to convey it to John de Fenwick; and in June, the same year, he gave a power of attorney to sir William Swynburne, knight, Symkin Proctor, and William Tisdale, of Knaresdale, jointly and severally to receive all debts due to him in Northumberland and Tindale.—(Rob. Swinb. Chart. i., 31.)

* PEDIGREE or WALLIS, or KNARESDALE. ARMS.—"Walkes, of Knaresdale. Gules, a fess ermine." (Hans. MS., 1555.) The Creswell tables have for "Walkes—Argent, a chevron sable, 4 quarterfolia gules pierced." Besides which I find—Wallace, azure, a bend embattled argent—to the will of William Wallis, of Newcastle, in 1664.—(Raine's Test., 904.)

Sir William Wallays, of Elterwater, the celebrated Champion of Scotland, was, according to Chalmers, the son of Malcolm Wallays, who was a son of sir Adam Wallays, knight, who was probably a son of Henry Waller, and he probably a younger brother of the first Richard Walenses; and sir James Dalrymple states that Elmarus Gallowelin was the progenitor of the Walenses of Ayrshire. The Great Walaces styled himself "William Walays, kn., keeper of the kingdom of Scotland, and general of its army." Chalmers also tell us that the Strathclyde Britons continued long in their own country, the peninsula of Galloway, a people distinct-babes from the foreign settlers among them, and under the appropriate name of Walenses. Another spelling of the name, especially in Latin, is Galwensius, and David the First, and some of his successors, not only addressed their charters to their subjects as Franci, Angli, Scoti, and Galwensius, but in one the Galwegians are called Walenses et Galwegians. It does, therefore, appear to me very plain that the term Walenses, or Wallays, or Walays, meant a Galloway man, who spoke the language or was a descendant of the old Pictish people of that country; just as Scot meant a Scotchman, one who spoke Gaelic; or English, one whose language was English. Among the people of different tongues who came to the Battle of the Standard in the time of king Stephen, the "Pict qui seipse Galwegelins dicaver" were one.—(Tuppl. s. Scrip. 316.) It is very remarkable that the kings of Scotland, neither in memory of the achievements of their Great Captains, nor in gratitude for the throne which Wallace won for them, never ennobled one of his name. A family that bore this honourable cognomen, however, became proprietors of Knaresdale—when or how I cannot certainly tell; but I will give my endeavour to throw into chronological order all the information I have been able to collect, both with regard to their origin and their connection with this place. If evidence should ever be adduced to prove them descendants of either Hugh or Robert de Walys, then the preceding observations on the origin of the name are inapplicable to them—it would be a local, not a national name.

Hugh de Wallis has been already noticed. By the position he holds among other witnesses to charters, he seems to have lived in some part of North Tindale, or in the western part of Tindale ward, probably at Wall; for I find his name to a deed about lands in Eapleywood and Ravensburn, in North Tindale; to another about Hetherington; and to a third about Humshaugh (II. ii., 250; Swinb. MSS., i., 100; Land. MS., 326, 156, b.); and in the list of Northumberland knights and men-at-arms returned into Chancery in 1324, Hugh de Wales stands between Thomas Fetherstonhough and Robert de Beteland.—(Cat. MS. Claud. C. ii., 2 fol. 87.)

Robert de Wallys had an unjust charge of half-a-mark made upon him by the sheriff of the county before the year 1274.—(II. i., 112.) Robert de Wallis, in 1276, with William Swynburne, Ric. of Rucester, and William Ruthclive, occurs as a surety for some Northumberland gentleman who had 20 librates of land, not holden of the king, but whose name is obliterated in the record by damp.—(Pal. Par. Writs, i., 218.) Joan, the daughter of Adam of Tykel, gave to Robert Walays and his heirs all her land in Chipchase; and Peter de Insula, then lord of the fee, was one of the witnesses to the grant. Robert de Wales quit claimed to Robert de Insula certain portions of ground in his park in Chipchase; and Robert de Walays, with other knights, was witness to a charter of Robert de Insula, of Chipchase, knight, in 1346.—(Land. MS. 326, f. 44, 45, 53.)
the Ogles, of Cawsey Park, took their name: but previous to their doing so, had burdened their own lands with such heavy mortgages, that they were obliged to

RALPH WALLIS. — In a schedule of deeds left in the hands of James Fryer, merchant, August 1, 1707, upon a mortgage to him and William Ramsay, esq, by Ralph Wallis, I find the following entries:— 22 Feb., 12 Ric. II., 1399, John Armstrong and Chris. Roddow to Ralph Wallis.—28 July, and again 5 Aug., 4 Hen. IV., 1404, Alexander Heron to Ralph Wallis.—26 Sept., 30 Eliz., 1688, William Wallis to Alex. Fetherstone.—10 Sept., 12 Jac. I., 1614, Wm. Wallis to Thomas Swinburne and Robert Collingwood. As the last of these entries clearly refers to the deed of settlement made in 1614, by William Wallis, who married Eleanor Swinburne, and Copeland did not then belong to this family, and consequently could not be in the settlement, I would infer that the bundle of deeds to which the schedule referred, belonged to Knarëdale; and therefore that the Ralph Wallis noticed in the three first entries, was the acquirer of this estate, and the progenitor of the family that succeeded him in it.

ROBERT WALLIS, esquire, in 1437, witnessed a deed respecting Williamstone, in this parish, with Thomas Blenkinson, Nicholas Ridley, Richard Fetherstanhalgh, and Rowland Thirlwall.

HENRY WALLIS. This was probably the Henry Wallis who was examined respecting the pedigree of the Whitfields, of Bandalholme, in 1595.—(Above, p. 32.) At the muster of the Tindale millitia, on April 19, 1540, among 16 men who were able with horse and harness, and 14 with neither, for Knarëdale, and probably Kirkhaugh too, were Henry, Ralph, Henry, and Matthew Wallis, able with horse and harness; and John, Nicholas, and Richard Wallis, footmen, able with neither.—(MS. in Nov. A.S. Lib.) In 1550, Henry Wallis occurs among the gentlemen of South Tindale in a list of the principal proprietors in the Middle Marches; and he and Albany Fetherstohalgh, in 1610, were overseers of the border watches on the South Tyne, from Knarëdale to Bellister, as well as of those about Blenkinston and Thirlwall.—(Above, p. 78.)

WILLIAM WALLIS, in 1568, was proprietor of Knarëdale, Snowhope, Elysde-house, Burnes, Hangingshaw, Knarëhouses, Lushley, Slagingford, and Thornehope.—(III. ii. Lesvi.) He is mentioned in the will of Nicholas Wallis, of Merryknow, in Knarëdale, who was buried 25 April, 1675.—(Raine’s Test., 892.) His wife was

ANNE, daughter of Nicholas Ridley, of Willymoteswick, who died in 1537.—(II. ii., 323.)

EDW. WALLIS, son of William Wallis, of Knarëdale, 3 April, 1586.—(Raine’s Test., 981.)

EDWARD WALLIS, lord of Knarëdale, mentioned in the will of Richard Wallis, of the parish of Kirkhaugh, 3 April, 1586.—(Raine’s Test., 981.)

WILLIAM WALLIS, of Knarëdale, esq., married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John Swinburne, of Eldingham and Nafferton, by Anne, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eldingham, knight; and on Sept. 10, 1614, this William, on the one part, and Thomas Swinburne, of the city of Durham, and Robert Collingwood, of Hetton-in-the-Hole, on the other, settled Knarëdale on himself and his wife Eleanor, sister to the said Thomas Swinburne, and on their heirs male. According to the schedule referred to above, under Ralph Wallis, there was, on Oct. 10, 1614, an “exemplification of a fine, Wm. Wallis to Swinburne and Collingwood.”

HENRY WALLIS, of Knarëdale, in 1642, Copeland had no fortes or barmais within it, and belonging to the Greys, of Chillingham.—(III. ii., 106.) In 1653, Gilbert Wallis, of Akeld, yeoman, acquired property in Copeland of Sir John Forster, warden of the marches; and James Wallis, of Copeland, purchased of Thomas Forster, of Edderston, lands in the same place in 1667. Raine’s MS. Testamento notices no wills of the Wallises, of Copeland, or the neighbourhood, prior to 1688. Wallis, the historian, says that George Wallis re-built Copeland Castle in 1810, as appeared by the date of the year and the initial letters of his own and his wife’s names on one of the chimney-pieces in it.”

In 1642, James Wallis, of Copeland, conjoined with Henry Orde, of Wetewod, Henry Wallis, of Knarëdale, and Richard Wallis, of Humbleton, to levy a fine of Copeland for settling it in tail male on his own issue, and failing them, on those of the said Richard Wallis, George Wallis, of Learsmouth, and James Wallis, of Wooler.—(Gland. Ward, 84.)

JAMES WALLIS, of Copeland, in 1668, was assessed to county rate on a rent of £200 for Knarëdale, and £12 for the demesne there; and there is a further charge afterwards made for Copeland of £200 a-year, which estate he purchased, in 1609, of Richard Wallis, of Humbleton, as appears by a fine of that year.—(Gland. Ward, 84.)
part with them: for, on August 20, 1730, Ralph Wallis, esq., for £2,600, conveyed all his estate in Knaresdale to John Stephenson, esq., of Newcastle.

JAMES WALLIS, son and heir apparent of his father, in 1670, sold Lud's Close, and other property in Knaresdale; and 2 April, 1679, James Wallis, and James Wallis, his son, executed a deed to their customary tenants.—(E. 2, 180; Glend. W. 85, b.) In 1684, Thos. Bell, a customary tenant of the manor of Knaresdale, sold to James Wallis, of Copeland, lord of the manor of Knaresdale, the Boghouse, in that manor.—(E. 2, 193.) His wife's name seems to have been MARGERY. Soon after executing a deed to John Runney, in 1691, he died, leaving a son.

JAMES WALLIS, a minor, under the guardianship of Vaughan Phillips, esq., who, as much, made a transfer of Humbleton, Askeld, Knaresdale, and Copeland, in 1693, to Ordo, by way of trust or mortgage, but whether, the abstract before me does not mention.

RALPH WALLIS, of Knaresdale Hall, esq., at which place he had resided up to the year 1720, as appears by his children having been baptized there. In 1708, he received £30 of the county towards building Eelsbridge. (Z. 316.) The indenture of 20 August, 1730, by which he conveyed away his property here, was between Ralph Wallis, alias Wallace, of Knaresdale Hall, and now of Penrith; Wm. Runney, late of Penrith, now of Cockermouth, apothecary; and Wm. Richardson, late of Randolh, but now of Harrington, of the first part; and John Stephenson, esq., of Newcastle, of the second part: the consideration was £2,800, and the property thus alienated—Knaresdale Hall, manor, and demesne lands, £15 6s. 3d. quit rents, the waste corn mill of Knaresdale, all his right in the advowson of the rectory of Knaresdale, with the farmholds called Woodfarm, Craighead, Bogshiel or the Forest of Knaresdale, Snoup, &c. Copeland, he sold to Sir Chaloner Ogle, in 1713. Before his time both estates were heavily burdened with mortgages, and these ugly demons, together with the host of cares and wants that often hovered round the head of a large family, together, as it should seem, with considerable pecuniary indigensation of his own, finally expelled him from his patrimonial estates. Wallis, the historian, says, he became storekeeper to the garrison at Berwick. His wife was ELIZABETH, daughter of William Ogle, of Cawsey Park, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Strother, of Cowferry Tower; and besides their issue, as given in a preceding volume, in the pedigree of the Ogles, of Cawsey Park, they had a dau., Dorothea, baptized at Knaresdale, Feb. 16, 1729; and another, "Mrs. Jane Wallis," mentioned in the will of Robert Strother, of Cowferry, esq., May 29, 1729.—(Raine's Test. 736.)

PEDIGREE OF STEPHENSONS, LORDS OF KNARESDALE.

1. Henry Stephenson, of Croslands, in the parish of Alston, where he was buried April 20, 1734. He had issue three sons, viz.:

2. Thomas Stephenson, of Croslands, near Alston, whose widow, Mrs. Margaret Stephenson, died in Newcastle, July 29, 1759. (New. Courant.)

3. John Stephenson, a merchant in Newcastle, and sheriff of that town in 1728, purchased Knaresdale in 1730; alderman of Newcastle in 1747; was owner of Hunwick and Roperly, in co. Durham, and had an interest in Coxbridge Colliery. (II. ii. 310.) Will dated 29 May, 1759. He died April 7, 1761, leaving by his wife, who was a dau. of Matthew Bell, esq., of Woolston, and died Jan. 26, 1789, the following issue:

1. Henry, his successor.

2. Matthew, sheriff of Newcastle in 1759.


4. Margaret, eldest dau., married, in 1718, to Cuthbert Swinburne, of Longwitton, esq., had issue, and died 19 August, 1760. (II. ii. 310.)

5. Elizabeth, wife of Aubone Surtees, esq., of Newcastle, merchant, banker, and mayor in 1770. They had issue:

1. William, owner of Hedley and Pigdon, in this county; a wine merchant in Newcastle; and receiver of taxes for Northumberland and Durham. He married Ellis-Cath., dau. of Lewis, dean of Ossory, and by her had issue:—1. Aubone, now owner of Hedley and Pigdon, wine merchant in Newcastle, and late alderman, and mayor of that town: married Frances-Ellisabeth, dau. of Sir John Honeywood, bart., and by her has a numerous issue.—2. William, a commissioner of bankrupts, and secretary to lord Eldon—dead.—3. John, in holy orders, rector of Edmondshope, Leicester, &c.; is married, and has issue.—4. Edward, married Anne-Catherine, dau. of ... Ferrand, esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire, and is dead, leaving issue.—5. Matthew, born 1785, died 1790.—6. Charlotte, wife of sir I. C. Hawkins, married Aug. 11, 1804: for issue see Baronetage.—7. Maria, wife of the right rev. Henry Philpot, D.D.,
upon Tyne, who, as has been already noticed, was a native of the parish of Alston, and probably purchased this place from early attachment to its neighbouhood; but his son Henry, who resided in New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, London, on February 3, 1769, for £5,000, sold the manors of Knaresdale and Thornhope, with their appurtenances, and various lands and tenements in the parish and neighbourhood, to James Wallace, esquire, barrister-at-law, and then of Lincoln's Inn; but whose ancestors, for many generations, had been proprietors of the adjoining manor of Asholme, and other estates in the parish of Haltwhistle. Mr. Wallace's high professional talents had now allowed him to indulge in adding largely to his patrimonial lands; and, in 1780, raised him to the distinguished office of his Majesty's Attorney-General, in the enjoyment of which honour he died on November 16, 1783, leaving this and his other estates to his eldest son, Thomas Wallace, esq., who, in 1828, for long and valuable services to his country, was elevated to the dignity of Baron WALLACE of KNARESDALE.

KNARESDALE HALL is a gentleman's place of the seventeenth century, now, and for a long time since, occupied by the farmer of the adjoining grounds, and consequently despoiled of many appendages to the dignity it was wont to assume while it was the seat of the lord of the fee of Knaresdale, and its contiguous demesnes. The garden walls have lost their trimness, the malt-kiln and the

1. ERECTED THE MARKET CROSS AT ALSTON. He died at Ollantigh, the seat of his son-in-law, John Sawbridge, esq., 24 October, 1774, leaving issue:


3. ALICE, married in London, in May, 1782, to her cousin Henry, as below.

4. MARY STEPHENSON, eldest son of John Stephenson, succeeded his father in Knaresdale, which, in 1769, he sold to James Wallace, esq., on May 3, 1759. (Necro. Commt.) He married his cousin Alice, dau. of Sir Wm. S., as above, and by her, who died at their seat at East Burgham, Bucks, Sept. 1, 1805, he had issue one only daughter and sole child.

5. ELIZABETH STEPHENSON, who, on Sept. 30, 1783, was married at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, to John Saville, second earl of Mexborough. See Peerages. The author is indebted to Mr. Thos. Bell, land-surveyor, Newcastle, for several additions to this pedigree.
brev-house are gone, and little now remains but the usual extensive suite of stables, which, in gone-by times, were at once the joy and ruin of the old race of country squires. Its site, however, is still the same, on a proud, natural knoll, between the Milburn and the Tyne, and defended on every side, but on the line of approach, by steep banks; and overlooking, upwards and downwards, the green haughs and woody braes of the Tyne. Behind it, at a short distance, the Thinhope, or, as they call it here, the Millburn, rushes over its stony bed, through a park interspersed and sheltered with a wood of venerable oaks, and other indigenous forest trees. Vaughan Philips, who was tutor and guardian of James Wallis, the infant owner of this estate in 1693, resided here in 1696.

Williamston, dulce decus! smiles sweetly on the right margin of a turn in the Tyne, and is screened from the north by a ridge of high land that ends at the river, where, in 1810, it was beautifully clothed with wood still far from its prime, but from the high rate young timber sold at to the Alston mines, soon after that time stooped to the axe, though it is now again beginning to admire its own habiliments reflected from the great mirror on its border.  

* Sors diversa etiam arboribus contingit—ab Euro Frangitur hec, aut eruatur radicibus: illa Ceditur in varias artes, aut pabula fiamme: Quaedam fulmine in proceps detruditur ictu.  

Reginald Prath, knight, in the court of the king of Scotland, holden at Nunwick in 1257, by indenture of fine, conceded to William de Swinburne one-third of Halvton, with all his Huntlands, in the parish of Simonburne, and the whole manor of Williamston, with its appurtenances, in the fee of Knaresdale, by these boundaries:—As the Stocilburn falls into the Tyne, and by the Stockilburne to the High Wardlawe beyond Wytheneschawe; and so from the Wardlaw to the head of Hathericlow, and so from Hethericlow-head towards the east in a line to the Mere (or lake), and so from the Mere to Kerne-kellock, and so from Kerne Kellock to Swinerhope-burn, and so descending by Swinehope-burn unto the Tyne, and so descending by the Tyne to Stockilburne; besides all the land which John Hoke and Robert Daribald held of the said Reginald within the inclosures of Slatingford, on the west side of Tyne, in the said fee of Knaresdale,—to hold by the said William, his heirs, and assigns, with the exception of the lands belonging to the church of Knaresdale, by the annual payment to the said Reginald, his heirs, and assigns, of two pair of gilt spurs, or two shillings, and to the king of Scotland, of one soar hawk, for the lands of Halvton and Huntland. For this grant Swinburne gave to Prat 11 silver marks, and for confirmation of it, to the king of Scotland 20 marks, which confirmation was dated at Stirling, on June 4, in the same year, and renewed at Jeddeworth on the 1st day of May, 1267.  

William de Tyndale, who lived in the time of Edward the First, gave to William de Swynburne free escape for cattle, for himself and men, in Williamston and Slaggingford, through the whole fee of Kinkalv and Berhalv, as appears by the Latin evidence at the bottom of the next page, Oibus, &c.
SLAGGINGSFORD, or as it was sometimes antiently, and is always now, written Slaggyford, was once, according to a tradition of its own, a market town, and had a fair, privileges which vanished in disuetude after Alston obtained its

In 1280, Bartholomew Prat released to William de Swinburne all claim to Williamstone and in the Hays of Slaginford, in the see of Knaresdale, to be holden, as mentioned before, by the annual payment of two pair of gilt spurs, or two shillings, if demaged.

William Swinburne, in 1283, had from Alexander the Third of Scotland, license of free warren in his demesne lands in Williamston and Slagynford, as well as in Caples-haugh and Staworth, and Halton and Halton Strother, in the liberty of Tyndale.—(Cart. Dat. 28 Sept. A. R. Alex. r. Sco., 34; Landd. MSS., 326, fol. 133.)

In 1335, this place, together with Slaggyford and Cowley, in Kirkhaugh, having been granted to John de Hautwisil and Catharine his wife, and the heirs of her body, with a bond for waranty, her husband released to her uncle Nicholas de Swinburne, all claim to that security (III. i., 21); and, in 1353, William de Swinburne, after conferring these places and lands on John, the son of William of Hautwesill for life, entailed them on his sons William and Alan, and their heirs male successively. —(Id., 22.)

In the time of Henry the Fourth, William, son and heir of William de Synburne, and John de Strother, his uncle, and next of kin, empowered Thomas de Swnborne, the elder, to deliver to dame Mary, the widow of the said William, the father, possession of the manor of Williamston, in Tyndale, with lands in Stannerton and Heugh.—(III. i., 24.)

On September 30, 1437, Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilsland, by indenture between the parties, covenanted to deliver up to William de Swinburne certain charters of feoffment and seizin in Williamston formerly given to him, on condition of his receiving instead of them, any day after the date of the deed, the sum of ten marks.—(III. i., 25.)

From this time all trace of the proprietors of Williamston* has escaped research, till 1663, when Ralph Wallis was assessed for it on a rental of £9 10s. a year.—(III. i., 319) In 1768, it belonged to Mr. Henry Gill, who, in that year, married Tamar Walton, of Merryknow, in this parish; from whom it descended to their son Henry, who, on Nov. 21, 1835, in returning from Alston market, and attempting to cross the Tyne, near his own house, in a high flood and dark night, unfortunately lost his life, in his sixtieth year.

O'nus Witts de Tyndale salis. In D'no. Ne'data me dedisse Wllis de Swynburne escapagium de Williamston & de Slaggingford. InaEq ipse 't hedes sui vel assignati 't homines eoey manentes in W. & S. heanti liberalum escapagium cum omninodiis animalibus suis per totum foedae de Kirkhalv 't de Berhalv. InaEq 't non agitantur ibi de nocte, nec teneantur infra pasturam per eoey pastorem. Et si dicta animalia vel avaria aliquo modo intraverunt, sine paragion seu grava mine, aut aliqua molestia rechaciantur. Et p ista donacio concessio 't perpetue firmatias confirmationis &c. W. dedit mihi centum solidos argentii &c. InaEq 't ipse 't hedes sui reddent mihi 't hebei; meus ad fm nativi sii Johi Baptiste unum dix p. in servit. in mundo. Et ego 't hedes mei acut &c. dix est &c. W. &c. warantia. &c. In cujus &c. sigillius mei apponit.—(Dodson. MSS., cxx., f. 119, X. 202.)

* In 1628, the sheriff of Northumberland had a writ of outlawry against Nicholas Crane, of Crawhall, and Oswald Armstrong and Humphry Musgrave, of Williamston, at the suit of Nicholas Whitfield.—(Sueb. Mss., iii., 1671.)
charter. It is, however, still the largest village, as well as the emporium of the parish; and, on the second Sunday in July, the traditionary day of its fair, the parish feast and hopping are holden at it. Its history, and that of its old hays or inclosures, during the time that it and they belonged to the family of Swinburne, is interwoven with that of sweet Williamston, its twin sister in beauty of situation, on the other side of the water of Tyne.

Softley is situated between the lands of Knaresdale and Glendale burn, on the west side of the Tyne, and seems to have passed from the Prat to the de Vaux family, and from them to its present noble proprietor, the earl of Carlisle.

* Probably it had its name from some smelt works having been here in antient times. I omitted to enquire if any trace of slag heaps remained about the place; but, in 1817, was told by Mr. Richard Featherstonehaugh, of Alston, and then proprietor of Windy-hall, in Kirkhaugh, that copper had been got in two distinct veins in the dale of the Knar—one at a place called Green Castle, and the other in the hope of a little brook, called the Gelt, which runs into the Knar. Also, that there is much black slag on the fell sides, along the east bank of the Tyne, both in this parish and Kirkhaugh. A little below the Falls, in a wood belonging to lord Wallis, I have myself seen considerable heaps of slag.

The estate of Thornhope, in the manor of Knaresdale, belonged to the Whitfields, of Clargill, and from them passed by their heiress, Anne, commonly called countess of Clargill, to Dr. Thomas Graham, who left it to Teasdale Mowbray, esq., of Bishopwearmouth, predecessor of its present proprietor, Thomas Mowbray, esq., of Grangewood-house, near Overside, in the county of Leicester, who has property also at the Banks, in this parish, and at Slaggyford. William Teasdale, of Knaresdale, was one of the proctors of sir Thomas Swinburne for his Northumberland and Tindale estates in 1372; and a deed of 1693, respecting Lusley, in this parish, was between Henry Liddell and Mary his wife, of that place, on the one part, and Richard Mowbray, of Allenheads, of the other.—(Z. 1.)

* John de Swayneburne, at the assizes at Newcastle, under a quo waranto, showed that Edward the First, in 1277, granted him free warren in all his demesne lands in Swinburne, Colwell, and Halton, Humshalf, Softley, and Ingo, and by the payment of half a mark had his right confirmed.—(III. i., 147.) John Prat, by deed without date, gave to Rowland de Vaux, in free marriage with his daughter Margery, all his lands of Softley by these boundaries, namely—from the water of Tyne upwards by Fefnehope to the water of the mill, and so by that water upwards by Sleggileche as far as Maydengate, and by Meidengate towards the north as far as Glendew, and by Glendew descending to the Tyne upwards as far as the gullet of Fefnehope, to hold by them and their heirs, the issue of the said Margery, in fee and inheritance, with all accustomed easements on the grantors lands in Knaresdale, and with his men abiding upon the premises, but saving to him and his heirs the site of the mill of Softley, with the stalk and watercourse.* Probably it passed, by this marriage, from the de Vaux to the Dacre family; for, in

* Sciant adsentes t'futuri q ego Johes Prat dedi Rollido de Vact in liberam maritagium c o Margeria filia mea toti terræ de Softly p istas diuas: Selicet ab aqua de Tyne suræ p Fefnehope usq; ad aquam molendini 't sic p aquam
1568, it belonged to lord Daacre.† By a deed exhibited to the Commonwealth commissioners, it however appears that lord William Howard purchased Softley, in Knaresdale; Little Croglin, in Cumberland; Wamerside, in Gillisland, and other estates of Albany Featherstonehaugh, esq., Edward Ferrars and Francis Philips, John, Matthew, and Thomas Forster, and Thomas Waugh, and entailed them upon his four sons, Charles, sir Francis, sir William, and Thomas, and their heirs male successively; and by virtue of this deed it has descended lineally from him to its present noble possessor.‡

The Priory of Hexham had possessions on the north side of this parish, the boundaries of which are described in the rental of that house in 1479, as beginning at the march of the lords of Gillisland, and so proceeding thence to Lanerdaet as heaven’s water divides between Favenhope and Glendue, and so from the Landfoot descending to the Maiden-gate, and thence northward to Glendue burn, and so ascending by that burn to the march of Gillisland.—(From a bad copy.)

Kells is a small hamlet, on a sheltered spot, on the right bank of the Tyne. Its gardens, stocked with old plum trees, remain as evidence of its descent through a race of yeomen who tilled their own paternal farms; but the beautiful haugh below, all divided, in many directions, into variegated stripes of land, after the old town-field fashion, speaks little for any increase of knowledge or exertion which have found their way hither. Fine ash trees grow about it. Its bridge is of two arches, with "Joseph Ralston, 1766," cut on its battlements. A great flood in the Tyne, in October, 1829, broke through the fine haugh opposite the village, worked a new bed for the river, and did great and irreparable damage to the land, leaving part belonging to this place on the west of the river. Here is a small Methodist chapel, which is also used as a school-house.

† III. xii. In the rental of 1663, III. i., 330, lord Howard is assessed for this place at £12 a-year.

‡ From a copy examined 6 July, 1829, by the original deed, by Will’m Wilkinson, Anthony Lawson, and Hugh Ramsay, but wanting the commencement of its premises. See also II. ii., 361, gen. xviii. Among other memoranda, in a book of benefactions to the cathedral of Durham, is recorded, under the year 1831, the death of “John Duckett, of Softley, called the old man, for his age was 127 years, with the exception of the days between Feb. 2 and August 24.”—(Raine's St. Cuthbert, 96.)

Knaresdale Forest was formerly full of red deer; and Walls tells us that he had seen within it "about five or six" of these fine animals "in company, never more!" but that they were so wild as to "fly like lightning to some secure and experienced retreat" at the sight of man.—(I. 408.) Leland says, "there is great plenty of red deer and roe-bucks" in the forest of Cheviot. "Snake," or Snowhope "well," on the western slope of a mountain, near Knaresdale Hall, is a sulphur spring. It is of a fetid taste, and so cold, in the hottest day in summer, that to the touch it seems like ice. It is much used for chronic disorders and the scurvy. It is a plentiful spring; by it is a stone bath."—(Id. 20.)

Owing to the badness of the roads and the steepness of the far greater part of the ground in this parish, sledges were much in use in it, instead of carts, some thirty years since, which, with the smallness of the tenements into which the lands were divided, and the great intermixture of saw-masts, rigs, butts, and doles of land, which one neighbour had with another, gave a very primitive appearance to the whole; and, indeed, evidence and occular proof of very early colonization.
LAMBLEY PARISH—LAMBLEY, ASHOLME, PEDIGREE OF WALLACE.

LAMBLEY is a small parish, claiming extra-parochial privileges, and situated partly on both sides of the Tyne, between the parishes of Haltwhistle and Shifhead, at the base of which the Stubble dyke forms an irresistible barrier of basalt, and forces the river off to seek a narrow passage through it further to the west. The point of the hill around which the river finds its way, is called the Castle-hill, from having been formed, I believe, by the Romans, into a signal station, in conjunction with the post on Lintley-hill, between Whitlaw Castle and Caervoran, to which two points it has a full prospect; and indeed all the way from Caervoran, along the Roman wall, to Housesteads. The area of this little fortress is rectangular, but only 35 yards by 24. On three sides it is defended by steep escarpments: on the east, and partly on the south, it is cut off from the main land by a ditch 60 feet wide by 25 feet deep. Defended by this great projecting head-land from the north winds, and from the east and west by the river banks, stood Asholme, the seat of an ancient line of gentry, of the name of WALLACE, whose talents grew too great to find employment on their patrimonial lands, and whose honourable career and success in life have enabled them to enshrine this jewel of their inheritance in broad surrounding mans and demesnes.

PEDIGREE OF WALLACE, OF ASHOLME, KNAERSDALE, AND FEATHERSTONE CASTLE.

From papers at Featherstone Castle, and information and a pedigree of the family furnished to the editor by Albany Wallace, esq., of Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London.

ARMS.—From an old seal of the family—A lion rampant within a border compass. CREST—An ostrich with an horsehoe in its bill. MOTTO—Sperandum Ext.

It is a tradition in the family, and mentioned in Hutchinson’s Cumbeland, that the Wallaces of Asholme sprang from a younger son of Wallace, of Craige, in Scotland; and a pedigree of that house states, that Alexander, second son of John Wallace, of Craige, who came to the estate about the year 1500, married the heiress of Bemley, in Yorkshire, and that many of his surnames still remain on the eastern borders of England.

I.—Thomas Wallace, 13 December, 1687, purchased lands in Asholme, of John Corbet, of Orchard-house, ... an heiress said to have been in sir Timothy Featherstonehaugh’s troop of horse, in the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, of the Blankinopo family.


III.—Albany Wallace, of Asholme. Will dated Nov. 17, 1677, “Eliza, dau. of ... Graham, of Braikenhead Castle, near Airthuret, Carlisle; living in 1677.”
Knaresdale. It had a small convent of nuns in it, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Patric, of rather obscure origin, but to which Adam de Tindale, who died before 1190, and Helwise, his wife, gave pannage and common of pasture on both sides the Tyne, besides the chapel of Sandburne-sele, four acres of land there, and all the tithes and obventions of their fee. Helyas, the nephew of the same Adam de Tindale, also made them grants in Benerigs and Sandi-
burne-sele, and they had a gift of ground from his mother, as appears by a
confirmation to them of all these concessions by king John, dated at Hexham,
February 16, 1201, by the hand of the archdeacon of Wells." They also
held under the barons of Tyndale a fifth part of the ville of Wyden by
the soccage service of 16d. a-year." The only other public record respecting
the house of these holy sistern," which I have seen noticed in the printed
calendars, is a charter of exemplification by Edward the Third, in 1346,
but of which I have neglected to apply for a copy till it is too late to
insert it here. Time, however, has spared a few other notices and evidences
respecting their possessions and affairs. The prioress and convent gave an
acknowledgment to the prior and canons of Hexham, that the easement, which
they had sometimes had of pasture within the boundaries of Byres, had been
enjoyed by mere grace and good-will, and that they claimed no right to it:‡ and on St. Martin's-day, in 1239, it was covenanted between the two
houses, that the prior should grant to the nuns common of pasture, in grazing,
not in bousing, for them and their tenants, for their own cattle, within the
following boundaries of Byres:—From the Maydengate by the Blackburn as far
as to Morleyburne; and so ascending by Morleyburne to Morleyburne head;
and thence on the outside of the wood directly across the moor towards the
south into Glendewie by the stone landmarks set up near Glendew; and
descending by Glendew to Maydengate and so by Maydengate northwards to

* Johannes Dei gratia &c. Scisitas nos concessisse Deo
*t Sanctae Marie, et sancto Patricio, et sanctimonialibus
de Lambeley, locum abbatis de Lambeleya super Tinam
liberum, &c. *t pannagium liberum, *t communem pastu-
ram ex utraque parte Tine in toto feodo Adae de Tindale
*t Helewise uxor ejus. Et capellam de Sandiburnesele,
cum quatuor acris terrae in eodem loco. *t unum decimas
*t obvensiones totius vasti ipseum Adae *t Helewise de
feodo suo. Confirmamus etiam eis rationabiles donationes
quas Helyas nepos Ippius Adae eis fecit de Beneriga *t de
Sandiburnesele & donationem quam mater Ippius Helye
eis fecit de terra sua. Quare volumus et firmiter precipi-
mus quod praelieae sanctionales habeant *t tenant
omnia predicta bene *t in pace, &c. sicut carta predicto-
rum Adae *t Helewise rationabiles testatur. Testibus
Williamino de Stutevill, Hugone Bardulphe, Roberto de
Nos. Dat per manum S. Wellensis archidiaconi apud
Hexohdenham xv Fehbarij, r. n. a.* 24.

PART II. VOL. III.
Blackburn, by rendering to the prior and convent one decent towel annually. Also, by a deed, dated in 1285, the nuns here granted leave to the priory of Hexham to repair a wall as often as it should, by whatever cause, become ruinous, and for that obtained the privilege of escape for their own cattle between Morleyburne and the same wall.

By the unanimous consent of the prioress and the whole chapter, this secluded sisterhood, about the year 1264, by solemn deed, given under their conventual seal, and tested by five of the most influential burgesses of Newcastle, covenanted to receive into their house, Alice, the daughter of Thomas of Carlisle, also a burgess, and in that year mayor of Newcastle, and to find her in reasonable estovers in meat and drink all her life, as any other nun of their house, and honourably, as was befitting them. Wallace, after the battle of Stirling, in 1297, was two days in November at Hexham; and his army, on their return

---

\[ Anno gē MCCCC'xxxv\] die Sēl Petri ad Vincula sēminiales feminæ priorissæ et conventus de Lambeley dimiser p se et successōri suis quod prior et conventus de Hextildesham murum suum constructum quociens nec esse fuerit quocumque dirutum reedificaret &c. Incipiēt &c. Et p hac concesser pūli prior 't conventus de Hextildesham quod si aūa jedic sēminiales pescāri ultra rivulæ de Morleyburne usq ad murum quem super eund rivulæ &c. Test, Thoma de Fetherstanthalc, Wilto de Kellawe, Rocto de Boteland, Gillio capeto. Vinctred tunc serviente de Lambeley. Henrí del Syde tunc serviente de Byres. —(Id.)

into Scotland "consumed," as Knighton says, "the house of the holy nuns of Lambley, and all the country round in horrible fire." In the wardrobe account for 1322, there are different entries for gratuities from the king to this house; and one of 14s. 8d. for such of them, and of Halistan, as were then sojourning in Newcastle, whither no doubt they had been driven by the fearful hands of War and Famine, which in that year ravaged Northumberland. One William Porter, in 1361, granted to John de Chambers, a burgess of Newcastle, a house at the end of Pilgrim-street, on condition of his paying to the prioress and convent of Lambley a yearly rent of 18s.

Such are the annals of the priory of Lambley, the yearly revenues of which, at the Dissolution, were valued only at £5 15s. 8d. It was situated in a most charming seclusion, on a haugh, on the left bank of the Tyne, where all sorts of trees, especially oak and ash, thrive luxuriantly. In Camden's time, it was "for the most part undermined by the floodings of the river and fallen down." For a century, or more, not one stone of it has been left upon another. The large farm-house here was formerly a favourite seat of the Allgood family: and lady Allgood, who died in Bath about 50 years since, left £400 to this parish. The possessions of this priory, with other estates, were granted by Edward the Sixth, under letters patent of March 2, 1553, in consideration of the manor and castle of Tunbridge, and other possessions in Kent, to John Dudley, earl of Northumberland, who, on the 1st of April, in the same year, conveyed all the property which his patent gave him here, to Albany Fetherstonehaugh, of Featherstonehaugh, esq. How long they continued in that family I am unable to show: but

\[b\] Twydr., 2497. \[c\] Brand's Newc., i., 215. \[d\] Burn's Newc., 88.

* An ash tree here, of ten trunks, all sprung from one old stock, was pointed out to us in 1810, on account of the great height each of its ten members had attained, and the beauty and exquisite lightness of its foliage; and we have frequently since been delighted to see this admiration of the country still reprieved from an old sentence to the woodman's axe. It has a very stately oak near it.

The letters patent to the earl of Northumberland conveyed to him the whole site of the priory of Lambley, a mill for grinding grain, and lands called The Haugh, Rodhaugh, Towsebank, Bramel Law, Brademow, The Prat, and The Hirdle, one tenement in Glendewe, three tenements in Whitwham, then or late in the tenure of David Bell, John Jackson, and Thos. Bowman: also the rectory and church of Lamley—the site of the priory then demised to Richard Carnaby, the advowson of the vicarage and church, with three tenements in Lamley, four tenements in the parish of Haltwhistle, a messuage and tenement in Newcastle, one in Maldegence in tenure of William Madsehawe, another in Carlisle, a messuage and tenement in Renwicke in Cumberland, and a rent of 6s. 8d. out of the mill of Henry Walles, in the parish of Lamley; and by authority of these letters the duke conveyed the whole of
for a century or more they have belonged to the ancestors of their present proprietor, Robert Lancelot Allgood, of Nunwick, esq.

THE CHURCH* OF LAMBLEY

Is a donative, and supposed to derive its peculiar privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, from concessions antiently bestowed upon the prioress of Lambley, who could collate a clerk to it without institution from the bishop, or induction by his command. I, however, find the name of John Douglas, a Scotchman, and curate here, regularly inserted in the minutes of the visitations from 1577 to 1583. It stands at the south end of the village of Harpertown, and about a quarter of a mile from the site of the priory.

these premises to Featherstonhaugh, all which appears by an inspeccimus of 4 Eliz., respecting an arrear of £34 7s. 4d. which be owed to the queen for eight years rent, at £10 10s. 11d. a-year, for the priory of "Lamellie."—(Land. Rev. Rec., vol. i., p. 276.)

* The church itself is indeed a very humble edifice, all of common walling, and the inside measures only 37 feet by 18, the ceiling about 9 feet high, the pews and benches of oak, and the rudest carpentry, the altar table without railing around it; but a rude high screen of oak divides the whole building into a chancel and nave. Let it, however, be said of this lowly daughter of our religion, that a Sabbath-school is duly taught in it; and that its officiating minister is a magistrate of the county, under the rev. Robert Greenwood, of Blythe, its incumbent, who is registered as qualified by "tithe of Asholm and Lambley, and also church and church-yard," to vote at elections. Harpertown, in which the church is situated, overlooks the river and much of the adjacent country, and the house of Mr. Thomas Whitfield, the principal proprietor of the place, has a charming prospect over the Tyne and the extensive woods of Featherstone. This, like many other villages in Northumberland, has decreased in size since the country became more thickly studded with single farm-houses and cottages.
WHITFIELD parish has Kirkhaugh and Haltwhistle on the west, Haltwhistle also on the north, Warden and Allendale on the east, and Allendale on the south. At Hardrig Currach, near the head of Alnburn, this parish, Allendale, Alston, and Kirkhaugh, all meet at a point about half-a-mile to the north-west of the highway between the 4th and 5th mile stone from Alston to Haydon Bridge. The West Allen, from its junction with the east, at the Cupola banks, to its meetings with Whitewalls-burn, in the Owston estate, forms the eastern boundary of this parish, and the whole of its inclosed lands lie along the side of this sylvan stream, and are hemmed on the west and south with extensive sheep-walks, and on the north with the woody dell called King's-wood. The whole of it formed a part of the ancient franchise of Tindale, and, as such, was an inheritance of the kings of Scotland by the marriage of David the First with Maud, the heiress of earl Waltheof, heir of Waltheof, senior, who was earl of Northumberland in 969. It contains 12,157 acres, of which 6,397 are moor, 460 wood, and 5,300 arable, meadow, and pasture. In 1749, as appears by a survey of that year, there were only 3,231 acres of enclosed ground. The church, by a trigonometrical survey made, in 1831, by Mr. H. B. James, at the request of the rev. T. H. Scot, was found to be 809 feet above the level of the sea, and Whitfield Hall 691 feet.  

WHITFIELD MANOR.—The countess Ada, widow of Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and mother of Malcolm IV. and William, kings of Scotland, gave to Robert, her chaplain, Wittefield, in fee, by the annual payment of one soar hawk; and, with the exception of the lands which belonged to Jobel and Robert of Dilston, which persons, in other charters, are called Robert the son of William and

STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Population.—In 1801, 303; 1811, 350; in 1821, inhabited houses 47, persons 289; in 1831, 388. Forty-seven families live within a mile and a half of the parish church.

Annual Value.—To county rate in 1863, £659 14s.; soil rate, in 1809, £4,700 10s.; property tax, in 1815, £4,789; to county rate, in 1831, £4,073.

Poor's Rate, &c.—In 1815, £316; and, on an average for 6 years, from 1816 to 1821, £356 18s. 6d. a-year; but this includes poor, church, county, and mole cess, besides salaries to constable and assistant overseer.

Returns under Defence and Security Act, 21 July, 1803.—Men between 15 and 60, 75; willing to serve on horseback 14, on foot 6; the footmen could find two firelocks and one pitchfork; 2 would act as guides; 35 persons, in case of danger, might be incapable of removing themselves. Live stock—67 oxen, 236 cows, 241 young cattle, 122 calves, 5,355 sheep, 1 goat, 66 pigs: horses, 14 riding, 57 draught, 74 young. Dead stock—2 carts for three horses, 19 for two horses, and 25 for one horse. Corn threshed out—8 quarters of wheat and 5 of barley. Corn not threshed out—70 threses of wheat, 226 of oats, 127 of barley; 34 tons of hay, 60 threses of straw, 63½ acres of turnips. Corn growing—16½ acres of wheat, 192½ acres of oats, 43 acres of barley, 2 acres of rye, 8½ acres of potatoes, 465 acres of meadow; ovens, 2.

Registered Electors.—1833, 22; 1834, 39; 1835, 39.
Johel of Corbryge, the last of whom occurs on the Pipe Rolls as contributing in different ways to the revenue between the years 1158 and 1171. Wm., king of Scotland, and his mother, the countess Ada, also each by his and her own separate deed, granted all Whitfield to the church of Hexham, with the exception of the lands which the before-mentioned Robert, the son of William and Johel, of Corebrige, held of her in Whitfield—to be holden by the said church in firm and perpetual fee, free from all services, customs, aids and taxes, by the same marches by which she held it of her husband, the earl Henry, and after of her son Wm., king of Scotland; and as that which the same Robert and herself tilled and inhabited in the waste demesne of earl Henry, her husband, by the payment to her and her heirs of one pound of pepper. After this, William, king of Scotland, at Haddington, in the presence of the countess his mother, his brother David, and other noblemen, granted the ground of Whitfield to Robert, the chaplain, to be holden by him and his heirs of the canons of Hexham in fee, and inheritance, according to the tenure of a charter they had given to him: and by a confirmation of the same countess, it would appear that the prior and convent of Coldingham were empowered to confer this estate on Matthew, the son of Robert, the chaplain, with authority to build and live upon it; and, among other privileges, to have shields and make riddings or assarts in any place within it, as it had been built upon and tenanted before the time of the war. Then John, prior of Hexham, and the whole convent of canons and friars there, gave all Whitfield to the same Matthew, son of Robert the chaplain (except the lands of Hugh and Robert), in fee and inheritance, and by the same privileges and boundaries by which they held it of the countess Ada, paying to them one mark a-year: but they retained in their own hand a toft, six acres of land, one acre of meadow and pasture for 30 cows, which Robert the chaplain, in the presence of the countess Ada, had given them: this grant included inheritance after Matthew's death to his son or daughter, brother or sister, nephew or niece, and settled the relief of new heirs at one mark: but by another instrument of the same date as the last, the same prior and convent granted to Matt. Whitfield, son of Robert, chaplain of the countess, half of Whitfield, with all Parmontley,

---

1 The evidence to this account of the manor of Whitfield will be found above, at p. 17-19. William's confirmation to Hexham is tested, as has been before noticed, by his brother David, the Cossfeld. The Saxon Chronicle says, that Dolphin, who was eldest son of Gospatric, earl of Northumberland, was wald of Cumberland, but driven from that office in 1092. See above, at p. 67.

1 The war here referred to was, I apprehend, the inroad of William the Lion into Northumberland in the year 1174, and in which he was captured.
WHITFIELD PARISH—MANOR, COURTS.

Elmley, Softlaws, Dewsgreen, Towngreen, and Old town, and all Huntershields, and Huntershields park, lying between Harwood-burn and King’s-wood-burn, for 200 years, by the annual payment of one mark a-year. William the Lion’s confirmation of the grant of the prior of Hexham to Matthew Whitfield was dated at “Carell,” and tested by his mother. This bright regal dawning of the history of Whitfield at a far distant period in antiquity, we have endeavoured to sketch with some detail: the light that glimmers over it in after ages is reserved to heighten the pedigree of the Whitfield family.

It appears by evidences at Whitfield, that the lands which had thus been conveyed by the church of Hexham to Matthew de Whitfield, for 200 years, were, in 1634, discovered to have been concealed, from the Dissolution to that time, when they were conveyed by the crown to Sir John Heydon, knight, and others, who sold them to Geo. Braban and William Hedworth for the use of Frances Whitfield; but, in 1655, Hedworth released them to Oliver the Protector, who conveyed them in fee simple to Sir Matthew Whitfield.

By the evidences, to the succeeding pedigree of the Whitfield family, it seems that Elmley, Milheath, Taylorfield, Cockefield, Vineyell-hill, Newfield, and Parmontly, were considered to be within the liberty of Tindale, and consequently held of it as from the kings of Scotland, by the Whitfields; but that the places called Aldeton, Hirmete, Meggeteste, Hawdenfield, and Watchfield, were holden of the manor of Hexham.

The places called Eads Hall, Haininghead, Wimnells Raw, Doddbank head, High Kirkstyle, &c. were customary tenements and estates which, from time to time, were purchased by the lords of the manor.—(U. 250.)

Mr. Ord is in possession of a series of Court Rolls belonging to this manor, commencing in 1568, and ending in 1744, which, though broken at intervals, and no longer of use since the fee simple of all the lands within the parish became vested in his ancestors, are nevertheless very curious, as illustrating the customs, manners, temper, and local jurisprudence of the place during the 16th, 17th, and a considerable part of the 18th century. The present inhabitants of Whitfield parish, if they saw the heavy catalogue of exacts formerly raised upon their predecessors for petty offences, and the perpetual system of espionage to which they were subject, would indeed bless the times they live in, and the mild, merciful, and fatherly hand which now presides over them. I did not make extracts from the original rolls when they were entrusted to my inspection, knowing that I had many years since copied from the 31st volume of the Mitchell Mss., a table of fines for nuisances, trespasses, and other offences cognizable in these courts, from which the following are extracts:

**Nuisances.**—For keeping hemp or flax in running waters, or where horses drink, 3s. 4d. For suffering scabbed cattle, or other scabbed or infectious cattle to go and depasture upon the common, 10s. For not keeping the due aelze of bread and ale, or other weights or measures, 6s. 8d. for the second offence, 13s. 4d. for the third, 20s. For stopping up the common-way to the church, or elsewhere, 3s. 4d. or 6s. For rescues of goods distrained, or of men taken and lawfully arrested or attained, 3s. 4d. For keeping inmates, 10s. a month. For erecting cottages, 10s. and 40s. a month continuing. For shooting in guns or cross-bows, not being qualified, 10s. per shot. For not erecting the stocks, 13s. 4d. Cucking stool,... For not ringing of swine, 6d.

**PARENTMENTS** made at former courts held within the manor of Whitfield, by the jurors there. For trespasses, besides fines for riding in another man’s grounds, or going through them with draughts or cattle, breaking down gates and hedges, and suffering hedges to lie unrepaired, we find, among other offences, scolding, chiding, brawling, slandering, singing scandalous songs, assaults, bloodshed, being a common scold, suing in any other court, refusing to obey the lord’s order, not attending the lord of the manor when riding his boundaries, not grinding at his mill, encroaching upon his waste, letting lands without his license, building on his waste; brewing, baking, or keeping hot or strong waters without his license; rescuing out of the bailiff’s hand, pound breaking, and negligence in repairing the pound, and other trespasses each having its separate fine attached to it.
PEDIGREE OF WHITFIELD, OF WHITFIELD.

ARMS.—Argent, a bend plain between two cotises engrailed sable. The Whitfield, of Tenderton, in Kent, and Mortlake, in Surrey, had the same bearing. The shield of Nicholas Whitfield, in the Great Roll in the Chapter-house, Westminster, is or. CREST out of a palisaded crown, or, a stag's head, or.—(Edm.) These arms are given also in the Harl. MS., 1449. "Theradius crown, according to J. Yorks, was placed over the arms of the kings of England till the time of Edward III., and it is still used on the arms of private families; those for example borne by the name Whifield, are ornamented with it."—(Encyclopaedia Brittanica—Art. Heraldry.)

In this pedigree (A) refers to the registers of Whitfield, (B) to those of Wellingham, in the county of Durham, and (C) to deeds and papers at Whitfield. The other evidences, (a, b, c, &c.), are derived from manuscript chartularies, or original manuscripts once belonging to, or collected by the family of Whitfield, of Whitfield Hall, and now in the possession of William Ord, esq., the proprietor of the estate, by whose liberal permission I made extracts from them so far as, in my own opinion, they really related to this family, or could be traced into connection with it: but many of the charters in the collections appeared to me to have belonged to families of the same name in the south of England, but unconnected with it by any traceable kindred: for instance, "A. 10 Ed. III. Rex.—Licentiam decim' Will' de Whifield qu'd ip'e mansu' maneri sol de Wyrthford in com' Dera. muru de petra et oculo firmare et Kercesare possit. Teste regis a poso Berewin' ali' die Octobris." Another deed shows that sir John de Wythfeld, knight, in 1387, granted his manors of Wyresford, and other property, to sir Guy de Bricre, knight, and two clerks. And it may well be suspected that all bearing this name are not descended from one stock, when it is considered that besides the parishes of Whitfield, in Kent and Northamptonshire, there are many manors and places of the same name in other parts of the kingdom from which families in old times might derive their surnames.

Robert, the chaplain of the countess Ada, widow of Henry, earl of Huntington, and also chaplain of her son, William the Lion, king of Scotland, had from the same countess, a "grant of Whitfield in fee, with the exception of certain lands, to be held of the prior and convent of Hexham."—(Abbe, p. 17, 19.)

Matthew of Whitfield, son of Robert, chaplain of the countess Ada, had a grant from the prior and convent of Hexham, of all Whitfield, with certain exceptions; and, by another deed, different places in the parish, for 200 years, which grants were confirmed by William the Lion.—(Abbe, p. 18 and 19.)

Matthew de Whitfield, in 1294, was witness with John de Clay, prior of Hexham, William de St. Clair, and others, to a convention "super pluribus injuria" between John de Swynburne and Wm. de Swynburne.—(Laud. Mss. 335, fol. 146.)

Robert de Whitfield occurs with Randolph, of Bienkanopp, as witness to a deed without date respecting—(Featherstonehagh.—(Laud. Mss. 335.)

Matthew de Whitfield, Mary de Whitfield was 69 years old.—John Tureby Robert de Whitfield, dead in 1291.—(a.)

Nicholas de Whitfield was 69 years old; and living in 1291, and adjudged to be elder of the full blood, and heir of her brother Nicholas (a); but, in the Rolls of Parliament, vol. 1, p. 310, it is stated that Nicholas de Whitfield bought Huntsund, in Tendal, of Hugh de Grenson, and that at his death it fell to his sister Mary, and after her death descended to her son Nicholas de Biddey, who was in possession of it in 1306.

Robert of Whitfield, John Pratte, Nicholas Ridley, and others, witnesses to a deed about Thorngrafton in 1280; and, on Nov. 6, 1289, he gave a messuage and 8 acres of land in Whitfield to Thomas de Whistfield, parson of the church of Whistfield in pure aims, for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine services there, for the good of his own soul and the souls of his ancestors.—(See below, under Whitfield Church and Rectory.)

Matthew de Whitfield, senior, had an assurance from John de Haltehorpe, that he would not collate or present a clerk to some benefice contrary to the will of John de Kirbye, bishop of Carlisle, who held that see from 1288 to 1302.—(b.)

Matthew Whitfield, lord of Whitfield, in Jan., 1271, granted his manor of Whitfield and the advowson of the church there, excepting a messuage and 8 acres, called Kingslda, to two chaplains, who, in the same year, called them, with other exceptions, on himself, for life, with remission to his eldest and other sons, and their heirs male successively.—(c. and d.)
WHITFIELD PARISH—WHITFIELD PEDIGREE.

Matthew Whitfield, knight, proprietor of Whitfield Tower about the year 1416; high-sheriff of the county in 1429; and mentioned in a list of the gentlemen of the county in the same year. (Petty's Worthies, 310.)

He was a commissary with Sir William Swinburne and Sir Robert Whitfield for seeing a treaty with Scotland duly fulfilled in May, 1436. (Roll, Scz. of Ent. 1436.)

John de Whitfield, in 1586, married Alice, the dau. of John de Mitford, on whom and their heirs his father, to Emsley, and the other lands entailed on them by his father in 1586. (g.)

Robert Whitfield, who released to his brother John and Alice his wife, all claim to lands at Westfield, with the reversion of the same. (g.)

Thomas Whitfield also released to his brother John and his wife, Emsley, &c. (k.)

Nicholas, Richard, & Christopher, five younger brothers successively. (c. & f.)

Nicholas, Richard, & Christopher, five younger brothers successively. (c. & f.)

John de Whitfield was all mentioned in the indent of 1671. (c. & d.)

John de Whitfield, esq., 40 years old at the time of his death, in 1674, consequently born in 1634. (j.)

He died July 5, 1682, on the 25th of May, in the life of his son. (s.)

Robert Whitfield, son and heir of John, was 55 years old when he married Margareta de d'Alun, the sister and heir of John d'Alun, of Westfield, Lancaster, and inherited the manor of that place. (Test. Puts. 20, 41.)

He died in 1682. (a.)

Matthew Whitfield, esq., in 1659, dau. of Christopher Whitfield, of Whitfield, and dau. of Alexander Flanders, of Hartley, and dau. of John Murgraves, his brother, sold the manor of Hartley to his brother, Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Whitfield, is the son and heir of Richard Whitfield, and his brother, Richard Wh
CORBRIDGE DEANEY.—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE—TINDALE WARD, W.D.

11 July, 1790; bapt. April 9, 1791. —(B.)

2. Margaret Whitfield, bapt. 11 July, 1790; bapt. April 9, 1791. —(B.)


6. Anna W., bapt. June 21, 1706; buried 18 April, 1760. —(B.)

7. Whitfield W., bapt. 20 Nov., 1706; buried July 15, 1709. —(B.)


9. Matthew Whitfield, bapt. March 1, 1708. —(B.)

10. Walter Whitfield, born May 30, 1710; buried March 6, 1711. —(B.)

11. Anna Whitfield, born Aug. 19, 1711. —(B.)


Whitefield Hall, a son by this marriage, was living, and keeping a toll-gate near Chapel in Wearsale (B.), in 1689, when he told the late Rev. A. Hesley, of Wolsingham, that he was born a little time before the death of his great grandfather, Matthew Whitfield, in 1671, who, on being asked by what name he would like to have him called, said Whitefield, that there might still be a Whitefield Hall in the family. —I am indebted to the rev. W. Wilson, rector of Wolsingham, for all the information in this pedigree, under the reference (B.).

EVIDENCES TO THE PEDIGREE OF WHIT- FIELD, OF WHITFIELD.


(b.)—Cest indenture fait entre Mathew de Whitfield seignor du part et Meist John de Holltherpe moyter le fitz Thomas de Halttherpe dautre part, teemoinage, que le dit Mr John ad grant de sa franc volonte du dit Mathew qe ne fris jammes contra honourable en Dieu John de Kyreby p le grace de Dieu evesg de Cardedel ne de ses clerq qS soient avant s a sa collation ou presentation &c. &c.


(d.)—Hec carta indemnata testatur quod Thomas de Sunderland & Rogerios de Garton capellans concesset Mathaeo de Whitefield patri tota maneria de Whitfield infra libram de Tindall qui advovaco eccles ejusdem. Exceptus uno teusto vocato Adlton in maistradu, uno teusto vocato Hisrenten qd Roatus Atkinsen tenet apud Hunter- schales in eodem maistro, uno teusto vocato Magestedde apud Huntershales, uno teusto vocato Haudensfield et uno teusto vocato Wraschefeld intra e extra in eodem maistro. Et qd odia maistri qui advovaco eccles ejusdem idem Thomas qd Rogerus hueq ex donei dic Mathel. Habend dico Mathel ad totam vitam suam.—rein Matheo Sille
WHITFIELD PARISH—EVIDENCES TO THE WHITFIELD PEDIGREE.

103

di Mathel et hered mascula—rei John fili dii Mathel—

(4.)—Cest entlenture fait a peur mons Mathew de Whitfield, chival dune pt., et John de Mitford autr, et aunsque le dit monsieur Mathew de la ne de le seyn Mathew qui est pour aile Alice fille du dit John de Mitford. A Carbridge le Ieuday devant le seyn Mathew, en de reigne le roy Ric. li. dismes.


(i.)—This indenture made betwixt Mawe of Whitfield kn. of the one pty and Alexander felderstanealbgh of Stanhope in Wardane, kn. on the tother pty, bears witness that it is accorded betwixt the said Mawe and Alexander that Thomas the sonne and heir of the said Alexander by the grace of God sal halfe to his wife Allison the daughter of the said Mawe, for the wh. said marriage the said Alexander sal enfoex the said Thomas and Allison &c. In the witness of which things the said Mawe and Alexander euyther to other have haden up there handes, & for more suretie hafe synderle set there seales. Giffen at the feast of the Assumption of Our Lady St. Mary the Virgin, 12 Hen. 6.


(l.)—Inq. cap. apud Morpeth . Feb. 4 Ed. 6. coram Joho Swineburne arm. escaer. p. m. Matheu Whitfield de Whitfield p. sacrum Aleii Heron de Meldon, Rogeris Thornton de Witton, Richi Rotherford de Rochester, Ludovic Ogle de Bothal, Gawin Swineburne de Brenchley, Thome Crawster de Morpeth, Johs Widdrington de Mitford, Thome Errington de Bingley, Georgi Stanlows de West Harley, Georgi Dophany de Pidgeon, Gerard Heron de Riplington, Thome Robson de Alnwick, &c. Johes Hedder de Morpeth, Qui dicunt qd Matheus Whitfield obiit seisit de et in quibusdam terris &c. in Fordantley 8 lib. tent. de Warke in Tindale. terr. in Whitfield tent. de rege. viat. Aldeton, Hirmete, Megetstede, Wauvensfield, Watchfield &c. tent. de manerio de Hexham. Also that the said Matthew made his will 4 March, 1446, and died 29 Sept. 1 Edw. VI.; and that Ralph Whitfield, son of the said Matthew, was his nearest heir, and 17 years old.

(m.)—Indent. 20 Feb. 17 Eliis. between Ralph Whitfield, of Whitfield, esq., on one part, and Nich. Ridley, of Williamswickes, esq., Thos. Whitfield, of ......., in Sussex, gent, John Featherstonehouse of Stanhope, Matt. Whet of Readheugh, George Lunnley, of Asperbeallis, Cuthbert Baimbridge of Vallant Lounde, Durham, gent., and John Whitfield, of Randolholme, gent, on the other part—witnesseth that the said Ralph W., for the natural affection which he hath towards Nicholas, Francis, and John Whitfield, his sons, and Cuthbert Whitfield, his brother, and also for establishing of his inheritance to continue in his name and blood, hath with said N. Ridley, &c. granted the manor of Whitfield to the use, first, of himself, and then of his sons and brother successively.

(n.)—Ind. Stite 1 March, 1 James L. betw. Thos. Whitfield, of Mortlake, in Surrey, gent., 1 part, Ralph
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE—TINDALE WARD, W. D.

Whitfield, of Hexham, esq. and George Whitf. a. & h. app of said R. W. 2 part, and John Wood, of the Middle Temple, esq., Thomas Selwyn, of Fristan, and Edw. Selwin, of Eastborn, Sussex, of 3 part, witnesses, that it is agreed by said parties that the said Thomas W. might sue forth out of the Court of Chancery a writ of entry against the said Ralph, of the manor of Whitfield and the advowson of the church.

PEDIGREE OF WHITFIELD, OF RANDAL-HOLME.

This sketch is chiefly taken from Raine's Testaments. See above at pp. 80—86, 89. There are arms and genealogical notices of the Whitfields, of Sussex, in the Harleian Ms., 6164, fol. 2, 15, 21, 30, 41, which were taken at a visitation of that county in 1634. It may be unnecessary to mention to the reader, that neither Randal Holme, the author of the "Academie of Armoury," nor his two relatives of the same name, whose works exist in Ms. in the Harleian Library, are known to have any connection with Randalholme, in the parish of Alston, excepting in coincidence of name.

John Whitfield, of Randalholme, gent. Party to an indenture respecting Whitfield, 20 Feb. 1679. Thomasina, widow of John 1575; and, in 1576, mentioned in the will of Henry Walus, of Willmisterwick; also, in the will of Whitfield, late of Randalholme, of his son Reynolds, 18 Aug., 1577. Administration to his goods by his widow, Jan Aug., 1604. 1604.

1. Ralph Whitfield, of Randalholme, gent., 3d. mentioned in the will of his brother Reynolds, and administration to his father's effects, will dated 20 Jan., 1613.

2. Reynolds Whitfield, of Randalholme. Will dated Aug. 16, 1597, mentions his brother Jane Willimot, and her 3 children, wife, Catharina; brother, John; and his 4 children, Margaret, Grace, Thomasina, and Anne.

3. Whitfield, of Randalholme, mentioned in his brother Reynolds' will.

4. Jane, wife of Willimot, 2d. daughter Jane Willimot, and her 3 children, and 2 dairies, with the seat of Tillotson, which he bought of Thomasine, wife of Reynolds, Whitfield.

5. Agnes, wife of ....... Vipond, by whom she had a daur., Mary.

6. Grace, wife of ....... Tindale, had 2 dairies, Mary and Catharine.

7, 8, 9, 10. Margaret, Frances, Jane, and Mary, all mentioned in their father's will.

Dodsworth obtained a copy of two deeds, which, in 1639, were in the custody of sir Ralph Whitfield, the king's sergeant-at-law: one relating to property at Kellow, in the township of Fetherstainbrough; the other a lease from the Murgreave family to John Whitfield, of Whitfield, esq., of East Collingwood (new Coarsehead), in the adjoining parish of Haltwhistle; and, among the deeds at Whitfield, is an indenture of demesne, 26 Oct., 1631, between Matthew Whitfield, esq., of the one part, and sir Ralph Whitfield, knight, John Spelman, esq., and Robert Roworth, of the other. According to the Life of sir Henry Spelman, prefixed to his English works, he died at London, Oct. 24, 1641, "at the house of sir Ralph Whitfield, his son-in-law." And sir John Spelman, I suppose the same person who was one of a party to the indenture of 1631, died in 1643. A daughter of sir Henry Spelman married a Heydon; and, as the late rev. Anth. Hedley once observed to me, it is not unlikely that sir Henry assisted his friends in the dispute respecting this estate between Francis Whitfield and his nephew sir Matthew, as king Charles the First, in 1636, when it was discovered that the lands of Whitfield, which had belonged to the church of Hexham, were concealed, granted them to sir John Heydon, knight, lieutenant of the ordinances, who granted them to George Iraban and Wm. Hedworth, for the use of Francis Whitfield; though eventually they again fell into the hands of the chief of the family.—(See the Whitfield pedigree, above, p. 101.)

The charge of building a large house, and maintaining a large family in a provincial town, together with the extravagance of his eldest son, and consequent heavy incumbrances upon a neglected estate, compelled the last chief of the house of Whitfield to sell the emerald that for six centuries had been the pride of their armorial crown. Matthew Whitfield and Robert his son, March 1, 1744, gave a bond to William Wharton, esq., for securing £5,500, with interest, as a dead pledge on this estate, which, with certain parcels of land at Wolsingham, in 1748, and again in 1750, were publicly offered for sale in the Newcastle Courant; and, in the latter year, Whitfield became the property of Wm. Ord, esq., of Fenham. At this time, the roads through the parish were mere
track-ways, and the principal employment of the people was the conveyance of lead ore to the neighbouring smelt-mills, in sacks, on the backs of ponies. There was not a cart in the country. The farms were very small—seldom above £20 a-year, and the dwelling-houses and farm-offices upon them of the most wretched description. Of these the present owner pulled down between 78 and 80; and has replaced them with large and substantial farm-houses and commodious offices; besides building numerous cottages, workshops, and mills for grinding corn, and sawing timber. The turnpike road through the parish was first made under authority of an act of parliament passed in 1778; but since 1824, under the provisions of another act, its line has been very greatly improved, and at present its fine order allows a stage-coach and daily post to pass along it for above seven miles through the estate. The highways of the parish have also been very much improved of late years, both in line and surface; extensive inclosures, and plantations formed; much general improvement made in the land, especially in draining; and, indeed, the whole face of the country, the habits, manners, clothing, and food of the inhabitants entirely changed within the last half century.

In the advertisements for the sale of the estate in 1748 and 1750, Whitfield Hall is described as a large "modern building" and "seat-house." It was, in fact, a large, square, stone building, of no great antiquity, probably of additions, chiefly in the 17th century, to the fortalice, which Sir Matthew Whitfield inhabited in the time of Henry the Sixth. The present house was built by William Ord, of Fenham, esq., in 1785, from plans by Newton, of Newcastle, and has been enlarged by his son, the present proprietor, who made it his principal residence, and has expended large sums upon it, and in the general improvement of the estate. The house overlooks a fine park, interspersed with

1 The principal pictures here, are—In the Drawing-room: The Death of Joseph, by Carlo Maratta; A Landscape and Figures, by Teniers; Three Views in Venice, by Canaletti; A Copy of the School of Athens, by Raphael; A Copy of the Transfiguration, by the same; A Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself. In the Dining-room: The Cup found in Benjamin's Sack, a large and fine picture, by a Spanish artist, but the author's name doubtful; it has been attributed to Vandyke: Two Landscapes, by Wotton; A Portrait of Mr. Ord's Grandfather, in a Spanish dress, by Wilson; A Portrait of his wife, Anne Dillingham, by Angelica Kauffman; A Portrait of Mrs. Creevey, another of Mr. Ord (when a boy), and one of Mrs. Ord, all by Hoppner. In this house are preserved, a nest of several camp kettles, of very thin copper, which fit with great exactness one within another, and were all found together in a peat-moss, north of Whitfield Hall. Some of them have been mended. From

PART II. VOL. III.
luxuriant groups of forest trees; and has before it the Monk-wood, full of hollies, and growing on a bold and rocky declivity, at the foot of which, between shady banks, the West Allen, in winter, rushing over foaming lins and a stony bed, raises her voice to the roar of the storms; or, hushed in summer, tunes her song to the breathings of genial winds, and the notes of the woodland choir. Its site is on a dry ridge or knoll, between the Allen and the Oxclose burn, and the view from the terrace, down the two united streams, through groves and hedge-rows, and over the Bear's-bridge, the Inn, and far below, is charmingly sweet and cheerful. Indeed, at every turn about the house and park, and by the sides of "the bonny burns," Nature and Art have kindly accorded in forming endless combinations for the admirers of rural beauty to wander among and adore.

their lightness they are admirably adapted, at a light expense of carriage, to cook provisions for a great many persons. With them was found a brass strainer, with a handle of the same sort of metal, capable of holding about a quart, and having the holes in its bottom made exceedingly fine, and in very regular lines and figures.—(Y., 189.)

"The names of the principal burns in this parish are—1. Whitewalls burn, on its southern boundary, rising in Long Cross and Willyshaw Moss, and falling into the West Allen at Blackpool bridge. 2. Car's burn, or Parmently burn, which divides the demesne grounds of Whitfield from Parmently, rises in Whitfield Law Moss, Quonistee Moss, and Oakwood Moss, on the marches of Barhaugh, and falls into the West Allen, just below the Waterfall, and under the Monkwood. Bleaberry burn comes out of the larger of two nameless loughs on the top of Whitfield fell, and, as it passes the Hall, to join the West Allen, is called the Oxclose burn. Bear's burn rises in a moos, near the place called Dews Green in the prior of Hexham’s lease of it and other lands to Matthew, the son of Robert the Chaplain: it has a sulphurous spring near the head of it. Church burn rises on Ridley Moss, near Cat-Currrack, and the Blind and Whitehurst burns are branches which fall into it west of Wild Anthon, now destroyed. Todd’s burn also rises near Wild Anthon, and falls into the Church burn, near the remains of Eade’s Hall, which is here supposed to have had its name from the countess Ada having resided in it. South of the Church burn is Sleek burn; and on the boundary, between Whitfield and Plennellor. King’swood burn, into which the Dargue burn, rising near the Fell-house, falls below the Loaning. Dargue, Mr. Scott supposes to be the modern name of Horwood burn, which the lease of the prior of Hexham to Matthew Whitfield, son of Robert the Chaplain, describes as running on one side of Hunter-shields and Hunter-shields park, while King’swood burn ran on the other. Long Cross, Willyshaw, Whitfield Law, Pike Rig, The Large and Small Lough, Pedder Tott, and Shivenshaile Pike, all lie on the south and south-west marches of the parish.

A beautiful map of the whole estate, made in 1753, describes it as bounded thus:—"On the S. and S.S.E. by part of West Alendale; on the E.S.E. by ditto and the East Allen; on the E. by the Stawart land; on the N. by King’swood and Plennellor; on the N.W. by Plennellor and Coanwood Forest; on the W. and S.W. by Asholme, Knaresdale, Barrough, Mr. Richardson’s land, and part of Cumberland."
THE ADVOWSON OF WHITFIELD CHURCH WAS INCLUDED IN THE COUNTLESS ADA'S GRANT OF THE MANOR TO HER CHAPLAIN ROBERT, WHOSE SON MATTHEW TOOK THE SURNAME OF WHITFIELD. ROBERT WHITFIELD, IN 1832, OBTAINED A LICENSE FROM JOHN DARYC LE COUSIN, LORD OF THE LIBERTY OF WARK, IN TINDALE, WHICH QUEEN PHILIPPA AND EDWARD THE THIRD CONFIRMED, TO GIVE TO THOMAS WHITFIELD, RECTOR, AND HIS
successors, a messuage and 31 acres of ground in Whitfield, for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine services every day in this church for his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors, and of all the faithful departed to the mercy of God. The old church was a humble edifice, consisting of a nave, 46 feet by 17, and lighted with three square-headed windows in the south; and a chancel, 27 feet by 17, and having only two small pointed windows in the south wall. It had two bells in a small turret in the west gable. The present

![Church of Whitfield](image)

Is of strong and sound masonry, has a tower about 10 feet square, inside measure; and a nave, 54 feet by 22: the chancel is 18 feet by 14, and kept in repair at the joint expense of the patron and rector: the whole allows accommodation for about 230 persons. It was built in 1782 or 1783, at the expense of the father of the present patron, whose grandfather re-built the parsonage-house, about 70 years since. The dwelling apartments of the old house were, on the second floor, approached from the outside by stairs, and had accommodation for cattle below them. On the wall, at the entrance to the church-yard, is about half of a very old tombstone, bearing on the outer margin the conclusion of an inscription, apparently in these words: .... EVS · ESTO · PIVS · AMEN · and below, part of a sword, and three rows of carved ornament, like scallop-shells, in mail work. A strong brook, called the Church-burn,
WHITFIELD PARISH—RECTORS.

RECTORS.—Robert de Quisfeld, nephew to Robert, the chaplain to the countess Ada, was instituted by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, who came to that see in 1154, and died in 1194. Seldon, on Tithe, says, the first beginning of institutions to benefices was in a national Synod, held at Westminster in 1129; for patrons did originally fill churches by collation and livery till this power was taken from them by the canons. The following charter of institution is printed in Spelman’s Glossary, p. 457, and in Cowell’s Law Dictionary, under Parsons:—


(=Hutch. Dev. Soc., iv., p. 279.)

Adam of West Sibwurnes, in 1264. In 1274, he purchased Caphston of the Fenwick family; and afterwards conveyed it to his brother, sir William de Sibwurne, the direct lineal ancestor of sir J. E. Sibwurne, bart., of that place. (=See II., i., 212—213; III., ii., 2—6.)

Thomas de Whitfeld, in 1338, as appears by the following imprexis of a license from John Darcy le Cousin, late lord of the liberty of Wark, in Tindale, to Robert de Whitfeld to give to Thomas de Whitfeld, parson of the church of Whitfeld, and to his successors, a message and 3 acres of land in this parish, to maintain a chaplain to do divine service every day, for his soul, and for the souls of his ancestors, in the church here:—”Rex obis salm. Imprexis litteras confirmatis Philippe regi Angl consorts nee carissem in hec verba—Pha Dei gis regina obis ad quos essebunt bremenit salm. Cartam Johis Darcy

PART II. VOL. III.
The Town Green and Old town, so often occurring in the old papers respecting this estate, were parts of the antient village of Whitfield, large "mentions" of which still remain for a quarter-of-a-mile, or more, east of the church. How the Ving-Vell-Hill got its name corrupted into Ding-Bell-Hill, I am unable to account, if its contiguity to the church, and the line "Ding, dong bell," in the old nursery dirge on the Drowned Cat, will not assist in clearing up the mystery. From a cottage, a about a mile below the church, the scenery through

Durham, to stay a suit commenced by George Louthian, M.A., rector of Whitfield, for tithes in Elmley pasture, against William Vickers. (Whit. papers.)

Teagen Morgan, 1699.

Eutricus Louthian, 1703.


Thomas Hudson, clerk, 23 Oct., 1764, p. m. Verty. Patron, Wm. Ord, esq., of Fenham. He was curate of Blanchland in 1758, where he resided during his incumbency of Whitfield, and probably died about the year 1781.

James Ord, after the death of Hudson.

Robert Clarke, read in as rector 24 Dec., 1809; buried at Whitfield, 24 Sept., 1821.

Thomas Hobbes Scott, M.A., instituted 22 February, 1822, son of the rev. James Scott, of Itchin Ferry, Hants, and brother of Jane, late countess of Oxford, Mrs. Ord, of Whitfield, and Mrs. Thos. H. Bigge. Mr. Scott, in January, 1819, was appointed Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of New South Wales, with a dormant commission to carry on the inquiry in case of accident to John Thomas Bigge, esq., the sole commissioner. They sailed to New South Wales in April, 1819, and returned to England in July, 1821; after which time the Report of the State of the Colony was published. Soon after entering into Holy Orders, Mr. Scott was instituted into this rectory; and, in April, 1824, appointed archdeacon of New South Wales; but resigned that office in Oct. 1829, and reached England again in 1831, when he resumed the duties of this parish, which, during his absence, had, by him, been intrusted to the care of the late rev. A. Hedley, a gentleman of unwearied dill- gence in his holy office; and to whose taste and judgment the rectory-house and gardens of Whitfield owe the greatest part of the shelter and beauty with which they are now surrounded. Under Chesterboulne, the fairy spot of his own creation, it is my intention to give a memoir of his life, which to me was precious as light, while his death has been a dark and cold shadow cast over the warm sunshine of genuine friendship. To Mr. Scott, I am indebted for much accurate and cheerfully-contributed information respecting this parish.

The Parish Registers—Those of baptism begin 10 March, 1611; of marriages, 8 Aug., 1606; of burials, 3 July, 1611. There is a wide gap in them between 1636 and 1700.

Revenue.—In pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, and for ninths, in 1340, it is valued at £3 6s. 8d. In the Valor of Henry the 8th, it stands at £2, and is discharged. In 1680, its yearly value is stated at £20, which was then "received for the use of the state, there being no preaching minister to officiate in the cure." (III. i., 350; III. iii., 37, 45, 55.) In 1718, the bishop's commissioners found it worth £52 1s. 4d.; and archdeacon Thomas Sharpe says, that Mr. Louthian, in 1723, let it for £55 a-year. In the Liber Ecclesiasticus of 1835, its net value is stated at £308. Variations to this church, in 1723, 1763, and 1768, are registered in the parish books.

Charities.—Archdeacon Thomas Sharpe says, that Nicholas Wilkinson, of Potter-house, left £20 to the poor of this parish, in which he was born; and Thos. Martin left £10, by will, to the same purpose; and Mr. Ord still pays 30s. a-year for these sums, which interest, besides £5 a-year, was settled as an incumbrance upon this estate, when his ancestors purchased it of the Whitfields. Thos. Martin was probably a relation of Matthew Martin, who resided in this parish, and was ancestor of Jonathan, the unfortunate burner of York Cathedral, and of John, the celebrated painter and engraver, besides William, and other brothers.
WHITFIELD PARISH—PARMONTLEY.

this estate, along the banks of the Allen, over the bold promontory which has still the custody of the remains of Staward Peel (supercilio clivosi tramitis), and as far as to its northern boundary at King'swood burn, resembles in miniature some of the grandest parts of the Tyrol.

Parmontley lies on the south side of the burn which gets its name from it, and is otherwise called Car's burn. It formed part of the moiety of the Whitfield estate, which was held by the Whitfield family under lease from the prior and convent of Hexham: and, in the time of Charles the First, discovered to be among the concealed lands, concerning which the minutes below were copied from papers at Whitfield.

London Lead Company, but have been long disused: indeed, nothing now remains of them, excepting some portions of their walls, with traces of scorias about them. Wallis says, that in his time, a handsome road led from them to Whitfield Hall, about which, William Ord, esq., the purchaser of the estate, had "made great improvements by buildings, enclosures, and planting:"—that the Monkwood opposite to the house was "remarkable for its beautiful hollies:"—the "Waterfall, from a limestone rock, about a mile south of the house" over "a precipice of prodigious height, nearly perpendicular:"—that a lead mine was formerly worked in the manor, at a place called the Limestone Cross:—and that on Whitfield Fell there is a calybeato spring, called Red Mires. Juniper grows abundantly in the Monkwood.

Ralph Spearman, in his MS. notes, says, "The old owners of Whitfield were usually styled yearls;" and that after this line of the family ceased, the title it was conferred upon that of Clargill whose heiress, who married Dr. Thomas Graham, was styled 'Countess of Clargill.' He also has a tale about Whitfield, of Whitfield, killing the last of the wild deer with which the country formerly abounded. He says, it was killed just before the old hall at South Dinsington, where the event was recorded in a picture over the parlour chimney-piece, in which the dogs, deer, and hunters were not the only group; but the family of Delavals were represented issuing from the house, in great form, to salute the sons of Nimrod. But see above, p. 90.

15 March, 1634—A grant inrolled in Chancery, from Wm. Scriver 't Philip Eden, esquires, by the appointment and direction of s' John Heydon, kt., lieut. of the ordinances, to Geo. Brubon & Wm. Reidworth, of the half of Whitfield, and all Parmontley, Elmley, Softlaws, Deesgreen, Town Green, and Old town, and all Hunter Shielis and Hunter Shielis Park, lying between Harwoodburn and King'swoodburn, under the annual rent of one mark.


The premises should have come in charge to the use of the crown upon the dissolution of the late monastery of
Ouston was antiently written Ulveston and Ullleston, and probably was so called from its situation on the river side, elv and ulle, in old language, signifying a river, lake, pool, or isle. It lies towards the southern boundary of the parish, and was antiently, and for many generations, the manor and seat of a family of its

Hagustald. But the same were put in charge, as soon as above is expressed, in the 20th year of the late king Chas., and not before, having been till that time concealed; and were then charged upon the enrollment of the grant above-named before the auditors. The charge should have been made from the time of the dissolution of the monastery of Hexham; but the arrears, to the first of king James, were pardoned by act of parliament in that behalf. When the term of 200 years did expire doth not appear, because the grant is without date; and there is no estate in the heirs of Matthew Witefeld for any thing that doth appear to me since the determination of the lease 200 years above mentioned. July 19, 1683.

NICHOLAS SPACHMAN, auditor.

2 Oct., 1655.—A bond from Cuth. Oliver, Matt. Whitfield, and Christopher Johnson, to William Hedworth, reciting that Hedworth had surrendered, at their request, half of Whitfield, &c., to his Highness Oliver Lord Protector, and conditioned that the purchasers should pay their antient rents to Hedworth, for the use of Francis Whitfield, if his antient title should hold good in law, or deliver back the surrender.

Above, p. 59. See also II. i., 26, 87, 96, 374, &c. II. ii., 174. Concerning this estate and family, all I know at present is contained in the following minutes from papers at Whitfield. A clergyman of the name was, during the last years of Kirkharle.


On Nov. 2, 1520, Alex. Ouston and his son John made a feoffment of Ouston to George Fenwick, and others, for the use of his son, Thomas Ouston, and his heirs male, and in failure thereof, to his, the said Alexander's brother, Hugh, and his heirs.


On Oct. 29, 1615, Thomas Ouston, of Owston Hall, otherwise Ulston, gent., by indenture between himself and Wm. Wetewang, of Dunstan Hall, Tristram Fenwick, of Kenton, Richard Parker, of Hexham, and Wm. French, of Wallington, for £200, paid by Geo. Fenwick, of East Heddon, sold to Wetewang, Fenwick, Parker, and French, the manor and capital messuage called Owston Hall, and the tenements called Crasgfield, Potters-house, Graystones, &c., to hold to the use of the said Thomas Owston during his life; and, after his death, to the use of the said George Fenwick, and his heirs, for ever. Owston also further covenanted, that he and Mabel his wife would give a further conveyance of the premises to George Fenwick, which was accordingly done by a fine between the parties in the following year.

On Oct. 4, 1621, Hugh Ouston, gentleman, brother of Thomas Ouston, then lately deceased, for a certain pecuniary consideration, granted the manor of Ouston to Wm. Fenwick, of East Heddon; and on Nov. 2, in the same year, the same Hugh and William confirmed the same manor to William French, by a deed, with livery of the
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—BOUNDARIES, STATISTICS.

own name; but, about the middle of the 17th century, merged into the estate of the Whitfields. It was within the precincts of the liberty of Tindale, and answered to the courts at Wark after the kings of Scotland were deprived of that franchise.

HALTWHISTLE", on the maps, measures, from its junction with Cumberland and Simonburn parish, on the north, to its boundary with Whitfield on the south, 15 miles; and by the Carlisle road, from its march with Warden, on the east, to Temon bridge, that divides it from Cumberland on the west, about 12 miles. The South Tyne runs through it from Lambley to its junction

premises on Ap. 10, 1622, indorsed before many witnesses on its back.

Marriage settlement 11th April, 1667, of the manor of Oswalton, from Reginald Whitfield to Roger Bainbridge and George Simpson, sometime after Reginald's marriage with Mary, daughter of Ralph Simpson.

A fine, in 1714, between Matthew Whitfield, plaintiff, and his son Ralph and Margaret his wife, Thomas Lee and Margaret his wife, Simon Armstrong and Margaret his wife, deorcineants, of the manor of Oswalton, Greystanes, Langleough, Conneystrother, Hareshaws, Hawkupley Green, and Boughtree Post Moss, in the parish of Whitfield.

By "the Order of the Watches upon the Middle Marches in 1682, the watch at the Raw Yate was to be kept by two men of Hunter shiles: setters and searchers, Peter Richardson and Clement Reed. The watch at Houpehouse by two men of Permantley, Uleston, and White-welles: setters and searchers, Wyllyam Richardson and Mathew Richardson: overseers of the watches, the lord of Whitfield and the lord of Oustone."—(Es. Orig. in Adv. Libr., Edenb. ; Border Laws, 345.)

* STATISTICS.*

The Population, in 1801, 2,930 persons; 1811, 3,354; in 1821, 5,583 persons, consisting of 721 families, and occupying 649 dwelling-houses; in 1831, 4,119.

The Annual Value, as assessed to county rate, in 1813, was £9,008 19s. 4d.; to courts and goul at Newcastle, in 1806, £19,020; in 1815, for property tax, £23,709; for county rate, in 1831, £34,683 10s.

The Poor's Rate, on an average of the seven years, from 1816 to 1821 inclusive, amounted to £1,664 13s.

"The Highways are in general wretchedly bad. Two

Tinkers roads traverse the parish from east to west—the first, called the Military-way, leading from Newcastle, by Chollerford-bridge, and first made under authority of an act of parliament passed in 1760; the second, called the Mail-road, which leaves the military-way at Heddon-on-the-Wall, and passing through Corbridge, Hexham, and Haltwhistle, joins it again at Glenwhelt. But the Genius of the Carlisle Railway has no doubt long ago begun to indulge itself in delightful anticipations of seeing these works of antiquated and inferior times deserted by the coaches and travellers that passed along them up the valley of the Tyne, and by the long trains of single-horse cars that went weekly backwards and forwards by Chollerford-bridge.

Returns under Defence and Security Act, July 21, 1803:—Men between 15 and 60, 636; infirm, 29; serving in volunteer corps, 13; willing to serve on horseback, 115; 66 armed with swords and 43 with pistols; on foot, 113, 54 armed with firelocks, and 29 with pitchforks; number willing to act as pioneers and labourers, 132, who could bring 37 felling-axes, 69 pick-axes, 109 spades, 43 shovels, 7 hooks, and 39 saws; guides, 17; quakers, 3; persons from age, infancy, or infirmity, incapable of being removed, 476. Live stock—Oxen, 218; cows, 1,811; young cattle, 1,683; calves, 1,326; sheep, 12,246; goats, 130; swine, 718; horses, for riding, 84; draught, 483; young, 162. Dead stock—One waggon for 4 horses, 10 carts for 3 horses, 144 for 2 horses, 351 for 1 horse. Five quarters of flour and meal, 564 sacks of corn. Corn threshed out—294 quarters of wheat, 934 quarters of oates, 50 quarters of barley, 6 quarters of beans and pea, 12 quarters of malt, 44 sacks of potatoes—of which 44 were in Melbridge township. Corn not threshed out—480
with the Allen at Ridley Hall; and in its course receives several streams, the principal of which are the Hartley-burn and the Tipalt, the former of which enters the Tyne opposite Featherston, the latter in front of Belester Castle. By the sides of the main streams the valleys in this parish are very fertile, and abound with beautiful spots, which would be sweet paradises, couldst thou, O Agápe, and

"Te Spes, et albo rara Fides ......"
"Velata panno,"—(Hor.)

succeed in teaching all their children true wisdom, and winning them into useful, elegant, and holy habits. The native enthusiast, as he here wanders by his oak and hazel and birchen shaws, will, however, often have occasion to exclaim against the unsteadiness of the climate, in the words of Shakespear:

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen
"Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
"Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
"Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemiy,
"Anon permit the basest clouds to ride,
"With ugly rack on his celestial face,
"And from the forlorn world, his visage hide,
"Stealing unseen to west."

Tindale Fell often throws his clouds and showers much too copiously over the fair valleys below him; and in this parish, to the north of the Roman wall, there is a large tract of very wild and bleak moors, in which improvement has been hitherto very slow in its progress, rather, we apprehend, on account of their broad and deep morasses, and want of shelter, than of their height, which in few places rises more than about 700 feet above the level of the sea, and in many less. Indeed, the Carlisle railway, which has its summit level in this parish, at 450 feet, traverses the whole breadth of it, through highly-cultivated ground; and to what extent that great work may benefit all this neighbourhood—fertilize and beautify its better parts—and soften the austerities of its worst,—the most

thrives of wheat, 3,009 of oats, 216 of barley, 23 of beans and peas, 695 of rye, 567 of hay, 1,309 of straw, 305 of turnips. Corn growing—350 of wheat, 1,053 of oats, 520 of barley, 26 of rye, 26 of beans and peas, 448 of potatoes—of which 296 acres were in Melkridge township, 336 of meadow, of which 61 of were in Henshaw; mills, 30; ovens, 32.
The Registered Electors in 1832 were 314; in 1854, 366; and in 1856, 307. In 1774, they amounted only to about 103.
sanguine hope may fall far short of what is destined to be done in a few years. Man seems only just now falling upon regular plans of fulfilling the oldest of all the commandments, "to replenish the earth" with his own species, and "to subdue" it. It is true that in a very remote, and in a very polished and prosperous period of the world, mighty efforts of human skill were performed here: their success was not destined to be either permanent or progressive. From the first to the fifth century, in a period of nearly four centuries, imperial Rome had her almost constant limit in the north, in this parish. The famous pretenturæ attributed to Julius Agricola, Hadrian, and Severus, ran for twelve miles across it, and the most perfect existing parts of these barriers are still to be found here. The Great Wall, in many places, remains several feet high, and Haltwhistle still can boast of having within it the custody of the ruins of Borcovicus, Vindolana, Æsica, and Magna—stations, the antient importance of which is still testified by their extent, and the inscribed altars, gravestones, and architectural tablets, which they have produced. Magna, I apprehend, was the capital city of a tribe called the Dumnonii, during the Roman era of Britain; and the franchise of Tindale, at the time of the Saxon Invasion, the territory of some hereditary toparch, with its own laws and customs, and which, in this independent state, descended to the earls of Northumberland, and from them to the kings of Scotland, from whom it passed, as an escheat, to the crown of England; and from it, gradually, but greatly shorn of its power, to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the present lord of this antient seigneurie.

The manor of Haltwhistle seems to have been given by the kings of Scotland to some member of the family of Roos, of Hamlake and Wark, and from them to have passed to the Musgraves, of Hartley castle and Edenhall, who were in

---

(a) Burn's Cumberland, 946.

(b) Not. Par., I., 923.
possession of it in the time of queen Elizabeth. In 1668, it belonged to Mr. William Pearson; and at present it is the property of Miss Elizabeth Cuthbertson, grand-daughter of the late George Cuthbertson, esq., town-clerk of Newcastle upon Tyne, by his wife Mary, daughter of Thos. Burrell, of Broompark, esq.

his manor of Hautwisell, in Tindale (c); and, in 1343, Wm. de Roos, of Hamlake, died possessed of Yolton (d). How William, the son of Alexander de Roos was related to the Hamlake family, I am unable to tell. He probably resided at Yolton only as tenant. Nicholson and Burn suppose him to have been the same Sir William de Roos, who was owner of Kendal castle; and these authors inform us that his daughter Margaret married Sir Thomas Musgrave, son and heir of Sir Thomas Musgrave, of Hartley castle, by Isabella de Berkeley, widow of Robert lord Clifford, of Appleby castle (e); and that he gave in marriage with her the manors of Hautwisell and Collanwode (f); and accordingly, about the middle of the fourteenth century, evidence begins to rise, of these manors being in the hands of the Musgraves; for by the following abstract of an original deed, communicated to me by the late James Ellis, of Otterbourne castle, esq., it appears that William Heron, lord of Ford, released to Sir Thomas de Musgrave, knight, all the right he had in a moiety of them which he had obtained by the demise of Thomas, son and heir of John de Ellerker.

Sciunt sæcentes et futuri quod ego Williæ Heron diæ del' Ford remis diœ Thome de Musgrave militi totæ jux tab habui in mediatæ maneriæ de Hautwisell et Collanwode quam habui ex demiscione Thome filii 't heredis Johis de Ellerker. Hæc testibus Roberto de Ogle; Richo de Thirlwall; Alexandro de Fethstanalgh; Riõo de Ridley 't alios. Dat' apud Hautwisell quarto die mens Augusti a r. r. Edw. Rili p. c. tricesimo primo.

Sir Thos. de Musgrave, husband of Margaret de Roos, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of John de Vaux, and widow of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. He, however, died in his father's lifetime, in 1372 (g), leaving a son, Thos. Musgrave, who in that year married Mary, dau. of Alan del Strother, on which occasion his grandfather, by deed, dated at Hautwisell, settled on him and his wife, two parts of the manor of Hautwisell and Collanwode, with their appurtenances within the liberty of Tindale, with two shillings and part of a shilling called Sunday-burn and Rampshaw, and Little Lampard, with the reversions of the third of the foresaid manors which John de Whitfield and Elizabeth his wife held as her dower (h). Prior to this marriage, however, the old knight of Hartley castle had made a bond from Alan del' Strother for 400 marks, for half of which he gave a receipt, dated at Hartley castle, on Nov. 18, 1372; and a release for the other half, at Haughton, on the 10th of January following (i).

By another deed, also in the hands of the late Mr. Ellis, Sir Thomas de Musgrave, knight, entitled on his son Richard and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs male, all his ville of Hautwisell, with its appurtenances, and the services of the free tenants, and the mill there. This instrument was dated at Hartley castle on the Thursday before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in 1407, and witnessed by William of Threlkeld, Robert of Lowther, John of Lancaster, William Sandforth, and Robert La-bourn, five west country knights, besides Thomas of Blencansop and Thomas Warcoopp.

By indenture of Jan. 1, "Mr. Edward Musgrave, of Hartley, esq., and John Musgrave, his brother, gentleman," let to farm to John Whitfield, of Quirfield, esq., "East Collingwood with the forest, infiel and outfiel," for 21 years, "paying therefore yearly within the kirks of Hautwisell 26s. 8d.," the lesser "to have sufficient wood of West Collingwood to bigge with at the delivery of the bayliffe." (j)

In 1668, Sir Simon Musgrave was possessed of East and West "Cuwingwood," and certain lands in Haltwhistle (k); and, in 1675, he and his wife Julian, by fine, conveyed East and West Cowanwood to Richard Lowther, esq. (l). These are the last notices I have found of the Musgraves, of Hartley castle and Edenhall, in connection with Haltwhistle and Cowanwood. Wallis, however, quotes an

(c) III. ii. 304. (d) Cal. Inq. p. m., ii, 112.
(e) See above, p. 98. (f) Hist. Westm., 503.
(g) Cal. Inq. p. m., ii, 318.
(h) 131. ii, 28.
(i) Landed. MS. 285, fol. 143; and 11. i, 306.
(j) Landed. MS., 285, fol. 79—91.
(k) III. iii, Pref. 69. (l) Landed. MS. 286. 79—91.
Castle Hill, Haltwhistle.

Pallister Castle.
The Town of Haltwhistle stands in a commanding situation on the left bank of the South Tyne, and somewhat less than 400 feet above the level of the river at Newcastle bridge. The most conspicuous feature in it is the Castle Hill, a natural diluvial bank cut off from the ground to the north-east by the glen of Haltwhistle burn, and having apparently had its west end made steep by human labour, and certainly a breast-work or dyke of gravelly earth, about three or four feet high, added round its margin on the east, north, and west. Its summit is a plain of about 190 feet from east to west, and 74 feet from north to south, on which last side its escarpment seems to have been terraced, probably for authority for their possessing "the manor of Willimontwick, Ridley, Ridley Hall, Melridge, with divers messages and lands there, as well as the rectory of Haltwesel, in the time of Charles the First."

In 1663, Mr. William Pearson was assessed for Haltwhistle, a coal pit, corn tithe, and two mills there, on a rent of £160 a-year. After this time, this manor became the property of the family of whose pedigree the following is a slight sketch—

1. George Cuthbertson, gent., sheriff of Newcastle in 1697.
2. George Cuthbertson, gent., elected town-clerk of Newcastle on the 4th of October, 1742; married Mary, dau. of Thomas Burrell, of Broom-park, esq., and by her had issue—
   1. George.
   3. Jane, who with her brother and elder sister are mentioned in the will of their grandfather, Thos. Burrell, 20th June, 1750 (n).
   4. Anne, who married Ralph Heron, esq., attorney-at-law, Newcastle, of the old family of Heron's Lands, Corbridge, an ancient junior branch of the Herons of Chippchase. They had issue—
      1. George, an officer in the army; died in India in 1790.
      2. Ralph, killed in the ascent of Lunardi's balloon, at Newcastle, in 1786.
      3. Anne, died in Ridley Place, Newcastle, 26 May, 1824.
      4. Walter, attorney-at-law, and under-sheriff of Newcastle, &c., &c.; died in 1811.
      5. Charles, blown up on board the Caldonian East Indianman, 29th July, 1813.

(4) III. i. 318. (5) Raines's Test., 731.

6. Frances, and
7. Charlotte, both living in 1886.

LXX. George Cuthbertson, gent., mentioned in the will of his aunt, Frances Burrell, of Broom-park, 9th Oct., 1731; elected town-clerk of Newcastle on the resignation of his father, 17th Dec., 1750, which office he held till the time of his death in 1766, when his father was again a candidate for it, but unsuccessfully: he married ..., dau. of ... Bower, esq., of Scorton, and by her had issue—

1. George Cuthbertson, born in 1733; a student in Cambridge, and a freeholder in Haltwhistle in 1774; died unmarried, when this manor and houses at Benwell descended to his sister
2. Elizabeth, the present lady of the manor of Haltwhistle.

I was, many years since, informed that the late Mr. Barnes, the colliery-viewer, found the fine seam of coal at Paisley-burn, in this manor; and also the high-main coal, on the east side of the Race-course at Newcastle, each, in one part, so much charred as to be incombustible. Also that, in some parts of Fifeshire, as the coal beds approach the slate and trap rocks, they pass not only into coke, but coarse black lead, and even take a basaltic appearance.

In all old authorities this name is commonly written Hautwysel, Hautwisel, or Hautwysill. It is of difficult derivation. Is it Saxon, from Haus and Twysel; or Norman, from Haus, high—are, watch, and hill? My late friend, Mr. Hedley, of Chesterholme, bid me not "venture to doubt" its Norman origin, as referring most unquestionably to the earth-work to the south-east of the village, where the inhabitants had kept watch and ward, and on the top of which there are still evident remains of an entrenched enclosure for the safeguard of themselves and their cattle on any sudden inroad of their northern enemy.
cultivation. Like the mound on which Bellister stands, and Tomnahurich, on the plain at Inverness, it is a natural mass of diluvium of the age of the higher banks on each side, and left by the currents that swept away the intervening deposit: and, like the Moat Hill at Elsdon, I have no doubt that it was

1 The mode of forming hill sides into "ramp" or terraces, for garden and agricultural purposes, belongs to very early periods of the world, and a state of society.

"When all good of land maintained its man."

GOLDSMITH.

It has prevailed much about Haltwhistle, and near the Roman Wall, in this parish. If the Castle hill ever had a breastwork on the south, it has fallen with some land-ship on that side, on which there are springs about halfway down. The old grove of Scotch fir which formerly covered its sides has been nearly all cut down. The large oblong mound north of the town, and called the Shill hill, might have its name from some shiel, or peasant's hut, which stood on or near it. Though a shilling-hill, as a place to dect or winnow the grains of oats from the husks that had been shelled off them before machinery was invented for the purpose, was not an uncommon apppendage to a mill. Whickeshaw, an old encampment half-a-mile east of Haltwhistle, is naturally fortified on three sides by rugged glens.

In 1843, orders were issued that two watchmen be kept nightly in every town on the borders of the Middle Marches, to give warning if they should see any outridy or cause of fray in the country, and the stations for them in this parish, to keep nightly, on pain of 6s. 6d. for every default, were at Gallygate rig, in Thirlwall; the Wall Cragg, near the Tiptap; on the Wall near Dowlauma yate, on the Wall between Wall-town and Tyndale Eah, between Tindale Eah and Hautwyse-burn-Head, upon Caw-cragg in Hautwyse field, between the Caw-gap and Caw-burn-head—"as well as one watchman in the day and two in the night to stand upon the Black Poyll Rig" (a).

The following is an abstract of a correct copy of the watches ordered in this parish in 1842, carefully collated with the original in the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh, by W. C. Trevelyan, esq., of Wallington. It is a long article, but too curious to be omitted here. The Scotch were often tempted to harry Haltwhistle and the fertile valley of the South Tyne.—

"The ford of Bellister and the Mylnarpeth to be watched nightly with two men at either watch of the inhabitants of Bellister: setters and searchers, Thomas Blankenscope and John Orbyte: overseers of the same, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles. Between the foot of Cowenwood-borne and Lamleye with two men nightly at every watch by the inhabitants of Fetherston and Cowenwood: setters and searchers, Christopher Bowman, Nycol Blayloke: overseers, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles. From Blankenscope castle to Thirlwall castle nightly by two men of the inhabitants dwelling between the said two castles. From Blankenscope castle to the Redpath nightly by two men dwelling within the same. The Redpath and Wyden with two men nightly of Redpath and Wyden: settlers and searchers, John Noble and Arche Storpe: overseers, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles. The borne stone and Kellow to be watched nightly with two men about their own houses: setters and searchers of the same, Arnold Hawryson and Jenken Borne: overseers of the same, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Henry Walles."

DAY WATCH.—The day watch of the Lordship of Blankenscope to be kept with one man every day at Douglasgate Yate: setters and searchers, John Noble and Arche Storpe: overseers, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles. Of Blake-Poulis-Rig with one man of Redpath and Wyden-Yales every day: setters and searchers, Alexander Cowan and Nycolas Whyte: overseers, Albany Fetherstonhalf and Harry Walles. The watch of Thirlwall nightly with three men, one on the inside of the Myre, and one on the outside. One man dayly upon Gatewaydery. These watches to be kept by the inhabitants of Thirlwall: Robert Thirwall and Robert Carroks, setters, searchers, and observers of this watch. The watch at Lamley ford with two men nightly of Lamley and Cowenwood on the inside: setters and searchers, Lionel Swanwell and Hector Swadon. The watch of Smallholme ford with two men nightly of Lamley and Byrperke: setters and searchers, John Bell and Christopher Pattenson. The watch at Leydyate to be kept with two men nightly of Byrperke: setters an
shaped into its present form prior to the commencement of the Roman era of Britain, and after that time used for holding public meetings and courts upon for South Tyndale, as the Moatham at Wark was for North Tyndale. Overlooked by this remarkable hill, the town of Haltwhistle sweeps past it from the east, up a very inconvenient declivity, and, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, terminates at the west on a plain, from which the fertile valley of the Tyne is seen to a considerable extent upwards and downwards. By the returns to parliament it contains about 140 houses and 700 inhabitants, consisting chiefly of tradesmen and artisans, who gain employment from the neighbouring country, and the traffic between Newcastle and Carlisle. Of the antiquity of this town little is known. Its records and annals have been too unimportant to be preserved. The Tower of Hautwysill is, however, mentioned in a list of

searchers, Wylliam Twedell and Edmund Craw: overseers, Albany Fetherstall and Harry Wallis: The ferds of Ridley Hall with two men of Ridley-hall; John Eecheton and Rowland Waughs setters and searchers: The Millhouse ferd and Spencinges rake with two men of Beltghinburnes house: John Short and Mathew Wigham setters and searchers: The Bynedes ferd with two men of Myrde Whemy and Alemgreen: Wylliam Atkinson and John Myll setters and searchers: The Sewmarres ferd and Paton rake with two men of Faroschelles, Blake-cloghue, Howden, and Sewmarres: Nicholas Ridley and Myghell Ridley setters and searchers: The Linthaughfe ferd with Holeberne, with two men "of Plenmell": Clement Haught, Oswald Byldye to be setters and searchers: The ferd of Hawnysyll with two men of Plenmeller: Stephna Huchyson and John Rydeley setters and searchers: At Michell-yate a watch nightly with two men of Hawnysyll, and also two men at the town's end of Haustwysill: "The bailiff of Hawnysyll to see this watch kept: John Thompson and These. Stokoe to set and search the same."—Bellister ferd with two men of Bromhouses, Belseyter Park, and Lynnhell: Thomas Blenkyse, John Hornsby, setters and searchers: The 'Mylhouse to be kept with one watch in the night and by two men about the town: Lancelet Mars and Clement "Malaper" to be setters and searchers. "Thorngrafton" in the night by two men about the town: "Nycholas Malaper, Robert Lows," to be searchers. The Henshaugh to keep one watch on the night with two men about the town: John Thompson and Thomas Pelg to be searchers: The Melcargie to keep one watch on the night with two men about the town: Hugh Patteson and Harry Chassman to be searchers: The "Wawg-towne" to be kept on the night with two men about the town: John Ridley to search that watch.

DAY WATCH.—The township of "Thorngrafton and the Mylhouse to keep the watch of the Beayns of Breydle with two men on the day.—The township of Henshaugh & Melcarg to keep the watch of Hairnagie with two men on the day: These two watches to keep all from the King's-hill to Caw-cragge. The township of Hawnysyll to keep a watch of the Crow-crag with two men on the day: setters and searchers of the night and day watch of Hawnysyll, John Byldye and the bailiff of Hawnysyll: overseers, Nicholas Byldye, Houghke Crafam, and Nicholas Blenkyse, bailiff of Hawnysyll. See also Border Laws, p. 326—341; and another list of the Fords at p. 296. The parts under quotations differ from the printed copy.

A conveyancer of the name of William de Haustwysill and his son John were people of some eminence here in the latter end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries. Their names occur in connection with the Swinburne family in the preceding account of Williamston; and again rise on the stream of time in the following documents, the first of which was copied from an original deed in the possession of the late James Ellis, esq., and the second from one at Capheston:—

1. Omnium Nichus de Feltum. Novitia me concessisse Wilto de Hautwysill clericco et Assabille uxri sue omia messuagia fras et tenementa cum piscissha que habet in villa de Hautwysill. His testibus Thoma de Fetherstan-
castles and towers that existed in Northumberland about the year 1416, and was
probably the same as is described in 1542 as the inheritance of Sir William
Musgrave, and in measurably good reparations. According to Wallis, George
Blenkinsop, of Bellister, also had a tower here in 1568; and there are still
remaining in the Market-place two houses of this description, both partly
modernized, and now occupied as inns. Other houses in the place were also
partly fortified; and one of this kind, now fast falling into decay, has a
loop- holed projection, built on corbules over its door, and these initials and date
in its front R W N 1607. It probably belonged to one of the Ridley clan,
which was formerly very numerous and powerful here.

halgh. Roberto del Walle. Ricio de Thirwell. Thoma fit
Nichi de Hautwells. Thoma fit Ranul de esodem. Johanne fit Nichi et allia.

2. Patest quod ego Jobes fit Willi de Hautwysd . dedi
Wilco de Swynbury militii quendam annui redditum sex
marcart annus paupendav de omnibus vilis & tei meis in
Hautewysd. Henesahalgh. t Aldenyard in le Hunte-
land de Tyndale &c. Da fi apud Hautewysd die Veffa
pia ante fest sibi Petri in Cathedral (22 Feb.) a. 1663.

* III. l. 29; III. ii. 217.

† Wallis ii. 16. But see III. iii. lxvij., where instead of
"cum turris," as in Wallis, it is "cum terris," which is
probably the right reading, for what occasion had George
Blenkinsop for a castle at Belester and a tower in Halt-
whistle: and "cum terris in Haltwisele" also occurs in
the enumerations in that authority of the possessions not
only of Geo. Blenkinsop, but also of A. Fetherstanhaugh,
Nicholas Ridley, Wm. Blenkinsop, and Sir Simon Mus-
grave.

* The following anecdotes from the Memoirs of Carey,
earl of Monmouth, show the necessity the good people of
Haltwhistle had in former times to fortify their dwellings
from the attacks of banditti, and also afford good examples of
the courage of the Ridley clan:—Soon after he was
appointed to the government of the Middle Marches, he
received great annoyance from the outlaws of Liddesdale.
He says, "they kept him a great while in cumber."
"The first thing they did was the taking of Haltwells
and carrying away of prisoners, and all their goods." I
sent," says he, "to seek justice for so great a wrong.
The opposite officer sent me word, it was not in his
power, for that they were all fugitives, and not answer-
able to the king's laws. I acquiesced the king of Scots
with his answer. He signified to me that it was true,
and that if I could take my own revenge without hurting
his honest subjects, he would be glad of it. I took no
long time to resolve what to do, but sent some 200 horse
to the place, where the principal outlaws (?) outlaws lived;
and took and brought away all the goods they had.
The outlaws themselves were in strong holds, and could no way
be got hold of. But one of the chief of them being of more
courage than the rest, got to horse and came pricking
after them, crying out and saying 'What he was that
durst avow that mighty work.' One of the company
came to him with a spear, and ran him through the body,
leaving his spear broken in him, of which wound he died.
The goods were divided to poor men, from whom they
were taken before. This act so irritated the outlaws that
they vowed cruel revenge, and that before next winter
was ended, they would leave the whole country waste.
His name was Sim of the Cathill (an Armstrong) that
was killed, and it was a Ridley of Haltwells that killed
him. They presently took a resolution to be revenged of
that town. Thither they came and set many houses of
the town on fire, and took away all their goods; and as
they were running up and down the streets with lights
in their hands, to set more houses on fire, there was one
other of the Ridleys, that was in a strong stone house,
that made a shot out at them, and it was his good hap to
kill an Armstrong, one of the sons of the chiefest outlaw.
The death of this young man wrought so deep an impres-
sion amongst them, as many vows were made, that before
the end of next winter they would lay the border waste.
This [murder] was done about the end of May," 1689.
town was styled a borough, and governed by a bailiff.' Edward the First was at Bradley, in this parish, on the 6th and 7th of September, 1306; here, on the 11th; and at Thirlwall, on the 20th of the same month. His movements were slow on account of his bad state of health. It is probable that it was during his sojourn here that he gave to William de Roos, of Yolton, the privilege of a market and fair at Hautewysill. Its situation near the borders of Scotland, and within a franchise in which the king of England's writs could not enter, gave to its inhabitants a love for independence not always perhaps very favourable to the security of their neighbours: and if it was beyond the southern verge of the lands of the English and Scotch thieves of Bewcastle, North Tindale, and Liddisdale, it was only so far so as to render its situation more perilous—to expose it to leagues and quarrels with banditti on one side, and to the sword of justice on the other. Sir Simon Musgrave, knight, who was lord of Haltwhistle, Thomas Musgrave, deputy-warden of Bewcastle, and the poor widow and the inhabitants of the town of Temen, in the time of queen Elizabeth, filed bills in the Wardens Courts against Elliotts and Crosiers and Scots and the lairds of Mangerton and Whitmough and their complices not only for carrying off kine and oxen, guite and sheep, spoil of houses, writings, money, and

The vigilant warden, however, prevented a third visit of fire and sword on the town of Haltwhistle, by capturing some of the principal leaders of the banditti, and bringing the whole of them into subjection.

7 See the deeds, 60 and 61, part ii., vol. ii., p. 364, by the first of which, John, son and heir of John Smith, in 1668, conveyed to Joan, widow of Nicholas de Ridley, a burgage in Hattswesill, called the Stanehouse, with a garden, and situated between a tenement of Nicholas, the son of the same Nicholas and Joan, on the west, and a tenement of Richard Thirlwall's on the east; and, by the second, Thomas Knage, in 1481, gave to Nicholas de Ridley, of "Wylemondswyke," esquire, the burgages he had in Hattwsyle, one of which was situated between the burgage of "Nicholas" of Federstanhaug on the east, and that of Richard Symson on the east, and the other between two burgages of Nicholas de Ridley. From the late Mr. Ellis's papers, I also copied an admittance at the Lord's Court here, of Thomas Knage, to a burgage called the Croft, and situated between a burgage of Nich. Riddle on the south, and another of the same person on the east. This document is dated 3 July, 1473, and is tested by Robert Stephenson, parish priest and seneschall of the court, and others. Also, Hugh Ridley, in 1507, was admitted to a tenement called the "Covewma Croft," between property of Lancelot Thirlwall on the west, and of Thomas Hylton on the east.

8 Rymer, ii., 1025. The king, 11 Sept., 1306, tested documents here respecting the suspension of the archbishop of Canterbury, the revenues of that see, and in favour of his physician (p).

9 Its MARKET is still in existence, and holden on the Thursdays; its FAIRS, on the 14th of May, for cattle, and chiefly for milk cows; and, on Nov. 22, for both fat and lean stock of all kinds. Persons here also voluntarily expose themselves to servitude at hireings, on May 12 and Nov. 11. These meetings are called "HOOPING," in Northumberland, and still, here, as in many other parts of the northern counties, continue the scenes of much old-fashioned sort of fun and merriment, of which the dancing among the young people (from which they have their name), forms not the least important part; but of which the "oscula, quae roesis figneant pressa labelillis," is a feature which refinement and decency would not suspect to exist on the face of any class of society in these times.

(p) Id. 1., part ii., p. 999.
insight to great amount, but for murder of some, and carrying away of many.*
Of the kind of visits this town was subject to from "gallant companies" of
"the Elliots and the Armstrongs," we have given, in a note above (*), some
anecdotes from the memoirs of Carey, earl of Monmouth. Of its seneschalls
and bailiffs, nobody has taken the trouble to form a list. That its manorial and
municipal jurisprudence were, however, presided over by such officers, is a
matter of fact. Robert Stephenson, the presbyter of the parish, filled the
former office in 1473; and Nicholas Blenkinsop, the latter, in 1552; and John
Ridley, bailiff of "Haltwisell," in his will, dated in December, 1616, after
disposing of his other effects among his wife, children, and grand-children, left
his best ox for his "herryat" to the right hon. lord William Howard, a knight,
whose good-will it was wise to conciliate, but whose courage and perseverance
in attempts to civilize the people around him made him feared and hated by the
worthless, but through the country, and to this day, procured him the title of
"The Bold." Without any remaining semblance of a corporate body, this
place has, however, within the last hundred years, begun to exhibit symptoms
of improvement. Wallis spoke cheerily of a manufactory in it, of coarse baize,
established by two quakers in 1762, which for many years after was carried on
by Messrs. Bell, now belongs to Mr. Thomas Bell, but is rented by Mr. William
Madgean, who has his weaving establishment in the town, but his carding,
dressing, and fulling mills on Haltwhistle burn; and, above these works, a
spinning-mill, which was formerly a dyeing-mill belonging to a different firm.
The town itself consists of one long, narrow street, running east and west, and
having a cluster of houses at each end, and the Market-place at the west.
Many new houses have been built in it of late years; and its western suburbs
begin to glisten with villa architecture and parterres: but when the railway shall
take every other kind of carriage out of its streets, as it has already done his
Majesty's merry mail-coach, we fear that many more houses in the middle and
eastern part of the town will soon show timber through their roofs, than do at
present.

*Mackenzie calls it a "custom, which in more populous parts would be justly considered a gross violation of com-
mon decency; but which attracts no notice here." According to the charter to William de Roos, the fair should
be holden on the eve, day, and morrow of the Holy Cross, as quoted from Cole in note 5, in next page.

(*) P. 120.
THE CHURCH OF HALTWISTLE

Is dedicated to St. Aidan; and, according to a tradition of the place, formerly stood on the haugh by the river side, where Wallis says, "there is a piece of ground, now part of the vicarage glebe, called the church-yard, where it is supposed the church antiently stood; gravestones and bones being frequently digged up." The present edifice, which is of the style of the thirteenth century, stands on the brow of the rising ground on which the town is situated, and has the Market-place behind. It certainly seems to have been all built at one time, as the nave and the chancel are precisely of the same kind of architecture, which is elegantly plain, but has been sadly disfigured by modern alterations in the roof. The chancel is 46 feet by 19; and has its three lancet lights overcanopied with graceful mouldings and tracery, and bordered with

1 "Holy Cross.—St. Aidan, as I judge. A" 25 Edw. I grant to William de Ross of a Thursday market and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the Holy Cross at Hautwizel, viz. May 3rd (q). The feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross is on May 3; of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross or Holy Rood day, Sept. 14. O. S.

2 Mr. Simon Masgrave (no doubt a descendant of the old lords of Haltwhistle) and another venerable and very old man, told me that when they were boys, and were often trying to "harry" Sand-martin's nests in the "breay" of the Tyne, where the old "kirk-yard" was, they often stood on coffins and large figured stones for that purpose. The coffins were cut out of solid trunks of oak trees; and one of them, which was brought into the market-place of Haltwhistle, and laid long there as a curiosity, had the bottom of one end narrowed into the form of the keel of a boat, and a hole through it there, apparently to fasten a trace to for drawing it like a sledge.

single light columns. The south wall of the presbytery still contains its piscinas and three stone stalls for the officiating priests. The nave is 63 feet by 46, has three aisles, and in each side four pointed arches, supported by four well-proportioned columns, and the end walls, and having three clerestory windows above. The font has on it on one side 16+36, and different devices on the other.

The patronage of this church probably passed as an escheat with the franchise of Tindale from the crown of Scotland to the kings of England, with whom it continued till the second year of Richard the Second, when he granted it to the prior and convent of Tinmouth, as appears by an extract from the Hunter Manuscripts in a subjoined note.

Prior to that time I have met with no

* Significat S. V. devotus filius vester Ricardus Rex Anglie et Francie, quod cum prioratus conventualis de Tynemouth, ordinis S. Benedicti Dunelii dioecet (qui est cella 't dependens a monasterio S. Albanii sede apostolice immediato subjecto dicti ordinis Lincolnii dioecet) situs est in marchia Scotiae. Ad quem prioratum adversarij et inimici regni nostri Anglie possint accedere sico pede, possessiones q dicti prioratus ac redditus et proventus eorumdem propter Scotorum invasiones et guerrarum discrimina "* in illis partibus ingruitia a multis annis retractis sunt primum diminuti quod dicti prior et conventus Deo servientes infra dictum prioratum et eorum familia ad eorum servientes, et munitionem muros et turrim circumdantium dictum prioratum ex una parte, et muros circumvallantes ipsum prioratum ad modum castri et magni fortalitij ex altera, deputatur. Super quos litoris maris prope adjacentis fluit et-refuunt die et nocte mirabiliter maris fluxus. Quo occasione castrum turres et muri dicti prioratus debilitantur nimium circumquas; ad quem prioratum et castrum populare cum eorum bonis tempore guerre de patria receptantur, non possunt presummas occasione commodo sustentari nec ad onera premissa ac hospitalitatem, et ecleominas supportandarum, in dicto prioratu fieri connecta, eorum suppetunt facultates nist aliunde de alicujus subvencionis remedio succurratur, presented cum prope vias publicas sit dictus prioratus situs, et ex receptione hospitium, ad ipsum indies confusium multiplicantur oneratur. — Nosigitur considerantes diminutionem possessionem ad edem prioratus pertinentium jus patronatus sive advertisementum ecclesiae parochialis de Hauteysel predictis prior 't conventui de Tynemouth dedimus in usus eorum proprios perpetuo possidendum. Quare vestri sanctitati corditius supplecamus quatenus premisors occasione &c. ecclesiam parochiale de Hauteysel predictam cujus fructus ac redditus quadraginta librarium sterlerorum valorum annuum ut dictur non excedunt, dictis priori et conventui et eorum prioratus ac successoribus eorumdem dignemini appropriare, annectere, et unire in eorum usus proprios in perpetuum concedere possidandum. Salva portione vicarij dicte ecclesie, qui est in presenti et pro tempore fuerit, qui de redditiis dicte ecclesiis esse sufficient locupletandum sic quod cedente vel dececende rectore, qui est, vel pro tempore fuerit, seu eam quomodolibet demittente, seu dicta ecclesie in presenti, seu post unionem hujusmodi rectore seu curato carente, liceat dictis priori et conventui corporales possessionem dicte ecclesie ac jurium et pertinentium ejusdem per ipsoos, alias quos alios auctoritate eorum prpriae ingredi, apprehendere et ipsum ecclesiam in perpetuum retinere : fructus, redditus item in eorum utilitate et prioratus predicti supportationem onerum prioratum convertere, &c.

Revenues—In 1691, the rectory was assessed to tenths on £81 6s. 8d., and the vicarage on £21 1s.; but, in 1617, both were without revenue, being destroyed by the Scots (r). In 1546, their joint revenue, as in 1691, was £82 7s. 8d., and the ninths on that sum committed to William Crawhall, John son of William, Peter Fetherstonhalgh, Wm. Miller, and the whole parish, to account for to the king. In the grant of its patronage from the crown to the priory of Tinmouth, in 1379, the annual value of the rectory is stated at £40. In the Valor of 1636 the vicarage is assessed for tenths on £24 3s. 3d. Cromwell's Survey says, "That the parish of Haltwhistle is a vicarage of the yearly value of £50; that the donation thereof (r) 111. 1, 201—256.
account of the rectory having been annexed to any monastical institution: but in July, 1885, the bishop of Durham, at the instance of the king and several of the

was formerly in the late bishop of Durham, and is now in the state. The last incumbent was Mr. Humphrey Dacres, lately discharged from the said cure by the Commissioners for the Ministry in the said county: and further the jury do find that the rectory of the said parish of Haltwhistle is of the yearly value of £130, and the profits thereof received by Edward Fenwick, of Stanton, esq., for the use of the state, and Francis Nevell, of Chester: That there is belonging to the said parish of Haltwhistle, the chapel of Bellingham, situated four miles from the said church, which is now almost quite ruinate: at which chapel those who formerly had the Rectory of Haltwhistle did maintain a reading minister." (a) The "View," in 1683, says, it hath been always supplied: Mr. Nevill, of Chester, impriovor, and the impropriation valued at £200: the vicarage then let at £70 a-year. Archdeacon Thomas Sharpe found it worth £150, according to the incumbent: but the former then said it was worth only £190. The late incumbent, the rev. N. J. Hollingsworth, after protracted proceedings in Chancery, obtained a decree for "the tithe of all hay throughout the whole parish (excepting the townships of Melkridge and Henshaw), together with the tithe of the agistment of all barren cattle, as well as the tithe of turnip and potatoes." In the Liber Ecclesiasticus of 1685, its net value is returned at £263. The impropriation of the rectory is in the hands of Sir Edward Blackett, baronet.

Vicars.—Thomas de Topshill, perpetual vicar of the church of Haltwashill, had a grant of land in Wyden from Alexander Fetherstonhaugh, 26 June, 1306. (t)

David Harsett, mentioned in a deed respecting Williamson, in Knarreladale, in 1336. (u)

Thomas Fox, 1332.
John de Ledecombe, 1381, p. m. Fox.
Richard de Barton, 1370, p. m. Ledecombe.
Thomas Byrdale, 1392.
John Burne, 1432.
Robert Fabiano, vicar of Haltwesall, August 4, 1467, witness to a deed. (v)

Robert Stevenson, presbyter of the parish, and seneschal of Haltwesall, witness to an admittance to a burgage in that town, 3 July, 1473.
John Ramesey, 1501.
Joseph Ridley.

Nicholas Lawes, 11 Aug., 1635, p. m. Ridley. He resigned the prebend of Tyrchys, in the church of Auckland, in 1553.

Nicholas Crawshawe, or Crawally, clerk, 9 April, 1544, after the deprivation of Lawes.

Thomas Marshall, presbyter, 16 Dec., 1644, after the deprivation of Crawall.


Robert Pearson, 1588.
John Wilkinson, March 1613.

Robert Dixon, A.M., 23 March, 1616, p. m. Wilkinson.

Thomas Astell, A.B., 10 Feb., 1623, p. m. Dixon. Had a license to preach in the whole diocese of Durham, 24 April, 1625.

Humphrey Dacres, A.M., 1633. In the Survey of 1650, the revenue is returned as in the state, and Humphrey Dacres, the last incumbent, as discharged from the cure by the commissioners for the ministry. (w)

Robert Priestman, 1670.

Tho. Page, clerk, 1687. He "built the School-house at his own charge in 1722." (x)

Martin Nixon, A.M., 3 April, 1720.

Edward Wilson, B.A., 1736, p. m. Nixon, whose youngest daughter he married on Sept. 6, 1768: on August 18, 1768, he was collated to Washington, in the county of Durham.

Thomas Rotherham, M.A., 11 Oct., 1768, after the resignation of Wilson. He was eldest son of the rev. Wm. Rotherham, master of Haydon-bridge School; born in 1718; educated by his father, and at Queen's College, Oxford; M.A., 1744, and in that year professor of the Wm. Codrington’s College, Barbadoes, in which office he continued till 1758, when ill health compelled him to return to England, and he took the curacy of Great Stainton, in the county of Durham, till he was collated to this church. After he left Oxford, his brother John

Part II. VOL. III.
noblility, and in accordance with the grant of patronage, appropriated its rectorial possessions to Tinmouth: reserving to the vicar his antient settled portion out of it, and to himself the right of collation to the vicarage.—(III. ii., 95, 96.)

entered of Queen’s College, where he supported him liberally out of the income of his professorship; and thus assisted in rearing the superstructure of an education which raised him to eminence as a divine; and procured for him, from bishop Trevor, the distinguished situation of rector of Houghton-le-Spring. The venerable simplicity of Mr. Rotherham’s character and manners rendered him here, and wherever he was known, an object of universal esteem and respect. It was during a visit to his revered brother, at Houghton-le-Spring, that he breathed his last, in April, 1782. The shock was severe to John’s constitution, already considerably impaired by residence as a tutor in Barbadoes; but he lingered in life till July 16, 1789, when he was stricken with the dead palsy at Bamborough castle, and died there on the following day. (7)

Hugh Nanney, after the death of Rotherham, in 1782. He married Barbara, only daughter of Thos. Middleton, of River Green, in this county, esq., brother of sir John Lambert Middleton, of Belasy castle, baronet, by whom he left issue—Lewis Nanney, esq., now resident in Haltwhistle, and a magistrate of this county.

Nathaniel John Hollingsworth, M.A., in 1809, after the death of Nanney: collated to Boldon, in the county of Durham, in 1829. Mr. Hollingsworth was a Fellow of St. John’s College, Oxford, and married Lucy-Compton, dau. of Timothy Neve, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, Fellow of Corpus, and chaplain of Merton, Oxford. He is the author, among other works, of “A few plain Practical Sermons,” Stockton, 1801: “A Defence of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy against a Pamphlet, by William Burdon, esq., of Hartford,” Newcastle, 1812: “Fleurs, a Poem, in Four Books,” Newcastle, 1821, &c. &c. The author of this work is indebted to Mr. H. for copious extracts from the Haltwhistle registers respecting the Ridley family, besides several notices connected with the history of this parish.

William Ives, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, on the resignation of Hollingsworth: collated May, 1829. Mr. Ives is a nephew of the late Dr. Van Mildert, bishop of Durham, and on Sept. 26, 1832, married Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Henry Richmond, esq., of Humshaugh. My acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Ives for much kind attention to my enquiries respecting the history of this interesting parish.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—(1.) In the chancel, against the north wall, by which the inscription is now partly hid, a tombstone, with three rude armorial shields at its head—one towered and embattled—the second bearing a chevron between three birds—the third a unicorn statant. The inscription on it (for a copy of which I am indebted to J. R. Hughes, M.A., and Fellow of New College, Oxford, and now residing at Unthank, in this parish,) seems to be as follows:

Iben Redel that sum tim did be
Then lard of the Wal Ton
Gom is he out of the val of there
His bana lies under this steen
We must beleve be Goda mercy
Into this world gave hes son
Then for to redeem al Chrystens
So Christ hae hes soul ween
Al faithfel peple may be faren
When dashe comes that men can see
The bode kept the soul in peen
Through Christ is set at libert
Among blessed compane to remain
To step in Christ nowe is he gom
Yet stel believes to have again
Through Crist a joyful resurrection
All frendes may be glad to haer
When his soul from peen did go
Out of this world as deste aper
In the year of our Lord
A 1563.

There is also a copy of this inscription in Bell’s Northern Bards, printed at Newcastle, in 1812. John Ridley, of Walsown, to whom this monument was erected, was a brother-in-law to bishop Ridley, in whose Farewell Letter he is mentioned.—(See II. ii., 324.)

(2.) Also, against the north wall, and within the altar rails, on a stone ornamented with an embattled border, a mutilated recumbent figure, identified as one of the Blenkinsope, by his shield bearing a fess between three bars 3 and 1.—(3.) On the south side, on the floor, within the altar rails, a gravestone, bearing an elegant flowered troster, with a sword and the Blenkinsop arms on the dexter, and a staff, and a scrip bearing one garb, on the sinister side—symbols, according to a letter, in 1809, from
The Mansion of the Vicarage adjoins the church-yard, and enjoys a sunny and cheerful prospect over the valley of the Tyne. It received considerable improvements during the incumbency of Mr. Hollingsworth.

the rev. Mark Noble to John Adamson, esq., intimating that the person buried under the stone bearing them, had passed honourably from a military to a religious life. One side of the hilt of the sword is shorter than the other—to show that it had been well worn in battle, and given honour to his arms. The staff and the scrip show that after he left the military life he had made a pilgrimage: the single girdle on the scrip being part of his arms, intimated that he had been once a soldier.—(b.) Also, on the floor, at the south-east corner of the chancel, is an inscription, hid in the walls at its top and right side, but legible, as follows, the parts within crotches being supplied—

JANE BLINKINSOOP [VIDUA] JOHANNIS BLINKINSOOP [DE] DAVTBURNHAUGH ARMIGERI QUIE OBIT DIE [DECIMO] QUINTO JULII ANNO DOMINI 1710.—[5.] On white marble, against the wall, an inscription in memory of "Anne Neve, relict of Timothy Neve, D.D., who died Aug. 22, 1823, aged 84. Also, of Anne, her daughter, who died unmarried April 3, 1825, aged 69." See account of vicars.—(6.) On white marble, on the north wall: "In the chancel of this church are deposited, the remains of Hannah, relict of the rev. Edward Dawkins, of Portman Square, London, who departed this life Nov. 8th, 1832, aged 56." See Coulson Pedigree below.—(7.) On the south side of the chancel, a monument in memory of William Gibson, esq., who died July 4, 1785, aged 64; and of Hannah, his wife, who died Oct. 15, 1796, aged 69.

The Parish Registers commence in 1656. On glancing into one of them, we found the record of the burial, on Dec. 5, 1721, of Margaret Routledge, of Haltwhistle Town, aged 112 years. They abound with the names of Ridley, Blinkinsop, Thrilwall, Coulson, &c., and contain some Pritts and Musgravcs.

Charities.—1. "Mr. John Lowes, of Whitshields, left by will, dated October 26, 1700, £15, to the poor of Ridley lordship, with a provision in favour of Bellingham chapel."(a)

2. Nicholas Ridley, a native of Hardriding, and a merchant and alderman in Newcastle, by will of December 7, 1710, left 40s. a-year out of Woughtall Hall farm, in this parish, to be distributed by the vicar, twenty-four, and churchwardens, eight days before Christmas-day, among such aged and decrepit persons of the parish as should be the greatest objects of charity. (a)

3. The lady Dowager Capel, in 1721 (7 1719), left by will £30 6s. a-year, charged on an estate called Penny Court, in Kent, to be received at Kew Chapel on May 23, after divine service every year, which has always been paid when the forms for receiving it have been observed, not otherwise. (b) The particulars of this bequest are given in the Second Report of the Commissioners concerning Charities. Lady Capel was Dorothy, daughter of Richard Bennett, esq., of Kew, brother of sir Richard Bennett, of Babraham, in Cambridgeshire, and married Henry Capel, brother of Arthur Earl of Essex, which Henry was created baron Capel of Tewksbury, 11 April, 1692, and made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the same year, in which office he died June 6, 1721, without issue. Her bequest to Haltwhistle

School is said to have been made "at the request of one of her domestics," of the name of Featherstonhaugh. The share of it now annually due to this parish amounts to about £31, and is still received as formerly at Kew Green on May 23. As we have before observed, on the authority of Archd.

T. Sharpe, the school-house was built by vicar Pate, at his own charge, in 1722. In 1825, according to an account given by Mr. Hollingsworth, this school had a fund of £35 a-year; and, about 80 years since, £200 was raised by subscription for its use, but lost by being put into insecure hands. At that time (1825) there were from 80 to 100 children taught in it; and in the nine Day Schools in the parish, 411 receiving instruction; and 210 at the Sunday Schools of Thrilwall, Henshaw, and the Meeting-house.(c) In 1811, Mr. Hollingsworth conveyed to the trustees of lady Capel's charity, a piece of ground 74 feet in length, along the east fence, upon which the School-house, in that year, was rebuilt at the charge of about £130—about 40 of which was raised by sale of the materials of the old school, £40 from the Diocesan School Society, and £48, a gift from lady Blackett. For the use of the school and lady Capel's charity, the master teaches all children, both

(b) Arch. D. J. Sharpe. (c) Mack. ii, 305.
Township of Blenkinsop.—Camden says, from Thirlwall "I saw Blenkinsop, situate in a pleasant tract to the south, and which gives name and residence to a famous family, and was formerly a part of the barony of Nicholas de Bolty." The old family residence stood on the right bank of the hope or valley of Glenwhelt, and, prior to the Conquest, had probably belonged to one Blencan, from whom the place and whole ville or township derived its name: for in the oldest writings which mention it, it is called Blencan or Blenkins's hope. The Tipalt, rising in the distant moors on the borders of Simonburn parish, enters the valley of Glenwhelt, near Thirlwall castle, and from thence passes through luxuriant meadows, walled-in on each side with green and bosky banks of great beauty, till it mingles its waters with the South Tyne opposite to Bellister castle. The boundaries of the township and manor are commensurate, as described in a subjoined note, and include about .... acres. Till the year 1818, the turnpike road from Haltwhistle took a very hilly route to join the military way, about a quarter of a mile east of Glenwhelt; but in that year was carried the whole way, in a new and level line, along the right bank of the Tipalt; and at present the Carlisle railway is forming parallel to it.

Blenkinsop Castle. Camden spoke with great accuracy when he said the residence of the Blenkinsop's stood "in a pleasant tract." The ruins of this

boys and girls, of poor persons in the parish sent to him, at 1s. a quarter. (d)

The Presbyterian Meeting-house of Haltwhistle was built in 1758, and enlarged only eight years after: annexed to it is a house and garden. William Appleby, in 1799, left £40 to increase the salary of its minister, which office is now filled by the Rev. James Stephenson. (e)

f It was reckoned within Nicholas de Bolty's barony of Tindale in the time of Henry the Third, and then held by him by Ranulph de Blenkinshope by the socage tenure of the annual payment of half a mark. (f) Afterwards, the heiress of the Bolty's married Thomas de Malton, Lord of Egerton, of whom, and his successors the Lucys, it was held by the same tenure, and under the description of the manor or fee of Blenkinsop. (g)

The old native inhabitants still call this stream the Tipalt, or Tipaid, and this is the way it is written in the following boundary.

(d) Report of Charities in 1829, p. 477.
(e) Northumb. Directory, 1827.
(f) LII. 1, 305, 320, 322. (g) id., 96, 93.

h Boundary of Blenkinsop, as ridden in 1641, and since very frequently:—"Beginning at the Hole-house and the Clough up to the way that leads to Branton; then to the runner up to the way that leads to Featherston-bridge; and so over the Black Poole Ridge end to the butment on the other side; so straight to the Clatterford, the runner up to the Black Pool; so over the Ridge straight to the Waterfall; so straight to the Edelstone; from thence westward along [the] old hedge; then to the Wry-crag; from thence to the Standing stone on the Ridge side; so to the limestone quarry to the Toad Hodies; (h) so straight through the Moss to the Clegghhead; from thence to the Old Hedge; so along to Past-Charnell-foot and so to the Tippald, up Hall's Jurdon; from thence up to the east side of the Old Shield Field; and so to the fall of the Moss north of the Walltown Craggs; and down the Wall Wood end; and still down the runner to Painsdale head; and so down Painsdale to the hedge of the low side of the Crook-hill, and so [by] the hedge along to Tippalt." (h) Now called Tidholes, i. e. Foxholes.
castle still form a venerable pile of grey and massive walls, which date their origin from the year 1839, when "Thomas de Blenkinsopp" had a license to fortify his mansion on the borders of Scotland. 1 It occurs as the residence of John de Blenkinsope in the list of Border Castles about the year 1416; and, in 1488, its proprietor of the same name and his son Gerrard committed the custody of it to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who at that time was warden of the West and Middle Marches, and no doubt thought this a desirable situation for a garrison on the Borders. 2

1. III. ii., 371.
2. The skeleton of this pedigree, from John Blenkinsop, in 1463, to 1615, is from the visitation of Richard St. George, esq., Norroy King of Arms, in the latter year; and from the Hari. MS., 1446, fol. 56. The Coulsdon pedigrees, principally from papers at Blenkinsop, and Mr. Anderson's, at Jedmond.

For pedigrees of the Blenkinsops, of Hallebeck Hall, in Westmorland, see Nicholson and Bury's Westmorland, 265—267; and of Birtley, in Durham, Surtees, ii., 189.

Munala de Blenkinshope held the ville of Blenkinshope of the barony of Nicholas de Bolteby, of Tindale, about the year 1240, and very frequently occurs as a witness to charters respecting Softley, Fetherstonehaugh, Lambley, Wyden Eals, and other neighbouring places, about that period. (j) Alice, wife of Thomas de Carleton, and Elizabeth Blenkinsopp, daughters of Mary, wife of John Kardolde, and daughter of Thomas de Recke, are mentioned in a deed without date, and now in the possession of lord Wallace. (k)

Thomas de Blenkinshope, next after Ralph de Blenkinshope, was witness to a dateless deed about Wyden; (l) and, in 1278, was destrayed to take the degree of knighthood, for the due performance of which Roger Barret, of Throcklaw, Richard de Roucestre, and Richard de Sancto Petro, were his sureties. (m)

Thomas de Blenkinsopp had a license to kernallate or fortify his manor-house of Blenkinsopp, on the borders of Scotland, in 1340. (n)

Thomas de Blenkinsop, in 1365 and 1368, occurs in escheats as holding the ville or manor of Blenkinsop of the manor of Langley. (o) Between the years 1369 and 1383, he appears in the Scottish Rolls in commissions of array for Cumberland and Westmorland; in a mandamus

1. III. i., 295, 290, 292; Landad. MS., 326, 79—91 passim.
2. See Coll. Top. ii., 287.
3. Landad. MS., 326, inter fol. 70 and 91.
5. III. ii., 371.
the inheritance of John Blenkinsope, decayed in the roof and not in good reparations. When it was finally deserted as a residence, by its owners, I have
to himself; Sir Ralph Eure, and Sir Aymer de Valence, to repay Sir Hen. Percy, earl of Northumberland, out of the goods of delinquents, a sum which he had advanced as compensation for breach of truce; and as having the custody of the castle of Roxburgh committed to his charge. In a deposition in favour of Sir Richard Scorpe, in the great controversy between that baron and Sir Robert Grosvenor, between the years 1386 and 1389, he said he was then 50 years old, and had borne arms 30 years. (p) By the first of the following documents he appears to have married, about the year 1389, Margaret, widow of Alan del Struther, and in it is expressly designated as "of Tyndale," probably to distinguish him from his cousin, Thomas de Blenkinsope, of Hellebeck-hall, in Westmorland; by the second, it appears that he was dead at the time of its date, in 1389. The originals of both are preserved among the muniments at Capheaton.


(Scorpe and Grosvenor, Roll, 1, 201.)

Escr a Nawarde en le fest seynt Andrewe l'an du regne le Roi Richarde scot puis le conquest tresnege.

John de Blenkinsope was, in 1380, a commissioner respecting violators of the truces between England and Scotland (q); and, in 1382, occurs as a witness to a deed respecting Knaresdale. (r) John de Blenkinsope was also proprietor of the castle of Blenkinsope in the time of Henry the Fifth. (s)

Thomas de Blenkinsope witnessed a deed about Fetherstanhalg and Williamston in 1431 (t); and is mentioned in Fuller's Worthies, in a list of the gentry of Northumberland returned by the commissioners, in 1433. On April 3, 1470, Elizabeth Blynkynesoppe, of Blynkynesoppe, widow of Thomas Blynkynesoppe, of Blynkynesoppe, of the parish of Hawtywisail, had a general pardon for all transgressions, of which the following is a very brief abstract of the original, with the great seal appended, and still in the possession of Colonel Coulson, at Blenkinsop.


seen no account: probably they left it when they let it to the lord warden Percy, and then took up their residence at Bellister, from which to this castle there is

Thomas Blenkinsop, of Blenkinsop, as above. He was dead before 1670. Margret, widow of Thomas Blenkinsop, in 1670.

John Blenkinsop and his son Gerard granted to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, in 3 Hen. 7. Blenkinsop, in 1695, the office of constable of the castle of Blenkinsop (above, p. 169); and, in the following year, John de Blenkinsop, esq., son and heir of Thomas Blenkinsop, gave to Thomas Blenkinsop, son of Gerard Blenkinsop and Agnes his wife, daughter of Richard de Denton, all his land in Denton and the water-mill there, and falling them, and issue of their bodies, to his son Gerard, and the heirs of his body. (A)

Gerard Blenkinsop, between whom and his cousin John, son of Robert Blenkinsop, an award was made 7th Hen. 7, 1667, "at the instance of Ralph lord Neville and sir John Otwaye, knight of the garter," for the castle and manor of Blenkinsop, and other lands in Cumberland, which award was in the custody of George Blenkinsop, of Bellister, in 1615.—Hast. MS. 144, fol. 56.

1. Thomas Blenkinsop (one of the same name, — Agnes, dau. in 1552, was sister and coheir of the watch order of Richard Blenkinsop, a brother of the above). (A)

2. Nicholas Blenkinsop, heir of his brother Thomas. He and George Blenkinsop (his son) mentioned in a list of the gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1560. — (III. ii. 217.)

George Blenkinsop, of Bellister, divers tenant therein. (A)

1. Julian, dau. of Thomas Blenkinsop, proprietor of "Oxenford, Belister, Barnhouses, Parke, Lytshelle, and Deadwater, with lands in Haltwhistle." (— III. ii. 217.)

2. Nicholas Blenkinsop, of Haltwhistle and Brackenburn. Married a dau. of ... Ridley, of Wilmotstowike, but died e. 1661.

3. Thomas Blenkinsop, married Donor, daughter of Albany Featherston, of Featherstonhaugh.

4. William Blenkinsop, of Bies — Mary, dau. of Robert B. Blenkinsop. Married to — Brian Blenkinsop, Glenduith, Darlaston, Hillhouse, Dulceston, Dryburnhaugh, and Wyrley, with lands in Haltwhistle and the Gnest. (— III. ii. 217.) His will, dated 6 April, 1651, mentions his three sons and two daughters, and Mr. Nicholas Ridley, of Wilmotteuses, guardian. — (Beres's Test. Edin.)

John Blenkinsop, of Barrow, dau. of George Blenkinsop, of Barrow, and in junior at the seisin in 1589. — (Arch. Edin., xxx., 175.)

1. Francis, dau. of John, and in junior at the seisin in 1589. — (Arch. Edin., xxx., 175.)

2. Anne, dau. of John, and with same tenure. (A)

John Blenkinsop, of Barrow, eldest child.

William Blenkinsop was 12 years old in 1615. He married, etc. and his father settled Bellister on his brother George, whose grandson Robert sold it to the Bacon family in 1766.

WILLIAM COULSON, of Newcastle, upon Tyne, in 1568, purchased the High-hall, and contiguous estate, at Jesmond, of the loyal Sir Francis Ancrope. His will was proved 6 Feb., 1769. (b) His father's name was John.


3. Eleanor, born 2 Sept., 1569; died Jan., 1570.


5. Margaret, born 23 Dec., 1569; died Jan., 1570.


John Blenkinsop, esq., "of Dryburnhaugh," assized at Tynemouth, 15 July, 1710, where he was by his son John, and ... at the seisin in 1559, in the following year, was party to the indenture of marriage between Thomas Wallace, of Ashlom, etc. and Margaret Ridin. (A)

Thomas Blenkinsop, of Bies — Frances, dau. of Robert Blenkinsop, castl. esq., had a salary and co-heir of £1000 a year for Blenkinsop in 1653; and in that year paid £3000 for the coast of Durham, and other lands of Blenkinsop, the owners of which had always taken the time corn in kind of their several tenants.

a clear view up the valley of the Tipalt. Wallis, prior to 1769, found "the west and north-west side of it protected by a very high cespititious wall and a deep foss—a vault going through it, north and south, 38" [it is 58] "feet in length, and in breadth 18½ feet: two lesser ones on the north side. The facing on the western wall has been down beyond the memory of any person now living." Hutchinson says, it has been "surrounded by an owtward wall at the distance only of four paces, of equal height with the interior of the building," and adds, that "the out wall towards the west has been removed of late years, and lays the tower open on that side." Part of it continued to be tenanted by labouring people till a new dwelling-house, in the castellated style, was attached to its south front seven years since, and which is now used as the residence for the agent of the adjoining cowry.

---


---

1. John, born 8 May, 1779; married June 22, 1798; a lieut.-col. of the Northumberland militia, and a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the same county. Sold manor-house & lands at Jenomb to John Anderson, esq., in Feb., 1809.

1. Juliana-Elizabeth; only; 2. John, born May 8, 1779; married June 22, 1798; a lieut.-col. of the Northumberland militia, and a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the same county. Sold manor-house & lands at Jenomb to John Anderson, esq., in Feb., 1809.

---

(a) Surtees' hist. Durham, 1, 48, 49. (b) Jenom Title Deeds.

---

(a)Surtees' Hist. Durham, i., 48, 49. (b)Jenom Title Deeds.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—GLENWELT.

BLENKENSOP-HALL, then called Dryburnhaugh, was the residence of John Blenkinsop, esq., in 1663, and of Thomas Blenkinsop, esq., in 1712; and had probably been so of his progenitors for some generations before. It was a border fortalice; and, in latter years, has had large additions made to it by Colonel Coulson, its present proprietor. Seated on rich ground, at the opening of a woody glen, while it seems to be saying "in nemus ire juvet," it smiles sweetly on the eye of day, and stretches out its towered walls and long-extent of front, to the noon-tide sun. The entrance-hall and dining-room occupy the ground floor of the centre of the front; and the library of its west, and the drawing-room of its east tower, the latter of which was built in 1835, and measures 36½ feet by 21.1

GLENWELT is an antient village, situated on each side of the Tipalt; but

(b) 7 June, 1663, by deed poll from Francis Neville, esq., lord of the manor of Willimontwick, after reciting that the owners of the demesne and manor of Blenkinsop had immemorially paid to the lords of Willimontwick an annual quit-rent of 20s. for the tithe of corn of the said demesne and lordship of Blenkinsop, and that the owners of the same demesne and manor had always taken corn in kind of their several tenants, and that the said quit-rent was then in arrear, and that John Blenkinsop, esq., of Dryburnhaugh, the present owner of the lordship of Blenkinsop, had agreed to pay the said arrears and growing payments of the said quit-rent—the said Francis Neville confirms the said antient custom to said J. B. and his heirs.

According to the custom of this manor a 20-penny fine is due from every tenant in the manor to the next succeeding lord, to be paid immediately, if the new lord be twenty-one, otherwise not till he is at age. On the death of a tenant a 20-penny fine and a Herriot is due from the next heir or succeeding tenant to the lord, which, with all fines, rents, and services due, must be paid before the heir or new tenant can be admitted. Should such payments not be paid, and the heir or next succeeding tenant neglect to procure his admittance after a day fixed by the lord, and being called at three court days, then the estate becomes an escheat to the lord, and must be found so by the jury.

(i) The principal pictures here are—In the Entrance-hall, which is 30 feet by 16, two, Aristotle, and Diogenes with his lamp, by Guillo Romano; and a life-size half-length Portrait of a Lady looking out at a window, a very clever picture of the Flemish school.

In the Dining-room, which measures 32 feet by 16, among other family portraits, those of William Coulson and his wife, the heiress of Blenkinsop; a large Fruit Piece with Dead Game, by Snyder; and Scenes in a Dutch Tavern, by the elder Teniers, brought from Holland by Col. Coulson.

In the Library, which is 34 feet by 24, Pan and Syrinx, by Rubens; The Battle of Novi, by Bourguomanni, an Austrian general in the engagement; the Assumption of Venus from the Sea, by Albano; the Trumpeter, a fine piece, by Terburgh; a large Landscape, with Cattle, by Cowper; a highly-finished Miniature of an Old Lady Reading her Bible, the Good Samaritan, by Rembrandt; a Sea-Piece, by Backhuysen; Landscape, with Banditti and a Waggon, by Molya; a beautiful Calm, by Vander- velde, &c.

Besides portfolios of fine engravings, and many museum curiosities collected by Col. Coulson and his sons, from different foreign countries, we observed a fine axe of greenish stone, found 6 feet below the surface, in making a drain in the meadow to the west of the house, an instrument which probably belonged to the same age as the Wyden-Elas coffins, and certainly to a time before the Roman era of Britain. There are also here several immense horns of deer, found in excavating the ruins of Caervoran.

(m) Glenwelt, and Tipalt, seem to be Cynric, or British names. Is the first from Glyn-gwell, the valley
now only retaining its name on the left bank of that mountain stream, the hamlet on the right bank having of late years assumed the name of Greenhead, the principal object in which is its

NEW CHAPEL,

For the ease and convenience of which the inhabitants of the townships of Blenkinsop and Thirlwall are mainly indebted to the zeal and exertions of the rev. N. J. Hollingsworth, during his incumbency of Haltwhistle church. It was built, in 1827, on ground given by Colonel Coulson, from designs by Mr. Dobson, and at the expense of about £800; £200 of which was contributed by Mr. Hollingsworth himself, £210 by the Society for Building New Churches,

of straw or reeds? The Tipalt, from Thirlwall castle to the Tyne, is very slow, and liable, without much care in embanking it, to overflow, and thus add the ground on each side to the growth of tall marsh plants. Allt, in Welch, means high, or a hill; and aud, in Gaelic, a brook; but if Tippal, as Camden and Speed write the name, be the true orthography of this ale-coloured stream, then it may have some common origin with the Irish tippal and the Latin tipula, a water spider. Harrison has it Rippal: but this is probably a misprint. In the copy of the boundary ridden by Thomas Blenkinsop, his son John, tenants, and others, in 1704, and signed by Thomas Pate, vicar of Haltwhistle, Robt. Costesford, of Unthank, John Rodham, of Unthank, and others, the part of it after the "Old Hedge" (above, at p. 128) is thus: "and so along to Poo-chermal foot and so to Tippald up to Helles Jurdon and so to Tippald up the east side &c." "and so to the hedge along to Tippald.

(n) Parts of the population of these townships lie seven or eight miles from Greenhead chapel, and at such greater distances from the parish church. Great Lamsperde, situated on the left bank of the Irthing, formerly
£100 by the Trustees of Lord Crewe's charity, and £50 each by the earl of Carlisle, Col. Coulson, and Drs. Barrington and Van Mildert, bishops of Durham, besides several smaller subscriptions. It is 54 feet by 25, with a tower 8 feet square within, and is lighted by 3 lancet-shaped windows, between buttresses on the east, decorated with the arms of the see of Durham, the earl of Carlisle, and Colonel Coulson, besides other devices "beautifully delineated in stained glass by Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle." The north and south sides have each four lancet-shaped windows, also between buttresses.

Within this manor and township lie interred the remains of the antient Roman station of Caervorran; and scattered round it in every direction in hamlets, farm-houses, and fences, unburied portions of its suburbs, walls, and interior buildings. Leland speaks of "the great ruins of Caervorein the which be nere Thyrwall:" and Camden visited them in company with his friend sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library; and says this station stood "on the slope of a hill, a little within the wall, where are to be seen the foundations of a square Roman camp, each side of which is 140 paces long. The foundations of buildings, and tracks of streets still appear here very evident

belonged to the Cumins, of Badenach, lords of Tarset; and Little Lampard, with its contiguous shielings of Sunday-burn and Ramahaws, to the Musgraves, lords of Haltwhistle. (t) Afterwards, the Lamperts became the property of the Blenkinsops. Their boundaries, with those of Sunday-burn, were ridden on April 24, 1800; and the certificate of this perambulation is witnessed by several tenants then residing in the manor, and by "Joseph Willis, of Gateshead, and John Jobling, of Hamsterley, in the county of Durham." Coal abounds on the Lamperts. Colonel Coulson sold them to the late rev. Francis Reed. They are freeholds, but still attached to the manor and township of Blenkinsop; as are also the High and Low Old-Bheels, situated just north of the Wall-town Crag, and the property of the rev. H. Wastell. The customary tenements within this manor are Caervorran, belonging to Mr. John Carrick; one tenement in Glenwhelt, to Mr. William Armstrong, and another to Thomas Errington; Hole-house, Dillances, and High Onsett, to Mrs. Elizabeth Blenkinsop; Low Onsett, to Mr. John Dixon; Woodhead, to Mr. William Thirwall; and Wry-tree, to Major Leithard.

Both coal and lime of excellent quality abound in the lordship of Blenkinsop, and are expected to form articles of very extensive traffic on the newly-finished line of railway between Glenwhelt and Carlisle. The Coal is 3 feet 10 inches thick, and dips to the ten o'clock sun: the Limestone now worked on the farm called Angerton, dips under the coal, and consists of several beds of different quality interstratified with thin beds of shale, altogether measuring 42 feet, of which 37 are available for burning into good lime.

The Spital, a farm in Haltwhistle township, opposite the entrance to Blenkinsop-hall, and forming part of the Blenkinsop estate, had probably, in old times, at the site of its farm-house, an endowed hospital or inn upon it, for the convenience of way-faring people. It stood on the road-side from Redpath to Haltwhistle, and the main-road to Glenwhelt from Cumberland into Northumberland, when this institution was founded, probably led past it as it does now. In 1274, Nicholas de Tindale was charged with having, in the time of Henry the Third, alienated land at Ratum-row, in the barony of Tindale, to Geoffrey de Hoaphale. (u)
to the view. The warden men say, there was a military way composed of flints and stone over the high grounds to Maiden Castle, in Stanemore from hence. Certain it is that it leads straight to Kirkbythore," in Westmorland. "An old woman, who lived in a cottage just by, showed us a small antient votive altar thus inscribed to the local deity Vitirineus:—'DEO || VITI || RINE . . LIMEO || ROV || P.L.M.—The present name of the place is Caer-vorran. What its antient name was, is past my skill to say; nine of the

* The tribune of the Second Cohort of the Dalmatians, according to the Notitia, commanded at Magna, the 11th station on the line of the Wall, which, by taking Little Chesters into that number, answers to Caer-vorran: and though no inscription has been found to prove that the Second Cohort of the Dalmatians was in garrison here, yet there is abundant evidence that Ambogiana, the station next to the west of Magna, and Æsica, that next east to it, were occupied by the cohorts which the Notitia assigns to them. That a Second Cohort of Dalmatians belonged to Britain is very probable, from a first of the same people having left inscriptions at Old Carlisle. (p) Recent discovery has, however, proved that in the time of Hadrian this was the station of the Hamian archers; and an altar found here before Camden's time, and inscribed about the year 166, also mentions the First Cohort of the Hammil. (p) Brand, I should also mention, saw at Glenwhelt a stone, found near Caer-vorran, inscribed CIVITAS DVMNI; and Mr. John Thompson communicated to me, in 1828, this inscription—CIVITAS DVMMONI, then recently taken out of a house at Greenhead, but which was known to have been brought from the Roman Wall, a little to the east of Thirray Castle, where great quantities of that barrier were raised for building houses at Greenhead. They both, I apprehend, relate to one and the same people. Brand supposed his might mean "the City on the Hill—as the Roman city here stood on very high ground." Ptolomy has a people whom he calls Damnii in one place, and Damnomi in another, and whom Horsey places in Clydesdale; and Davies, in his Celtic Researches, speaks of the Damnii of Ireland, Scotland, and Devonshire, "as well as about the Roman Wall." Where their country was, and whether the Civitas Dumniorum was the British, and Magna the Roman name of this station, I see no data to determine. The modern

name of the place may be from the Welsh Caer-caerwyn, The Maiden Castle; (q) and thus be connected with some supposed origin of the Maiden-gate, which led from it up South Tindale, and is mentioned in the old boundaries of Softley and Lambley. (r) Some suppose that the Maiden-gate ran through Caer-vorran, to the Roman station of Becwater, on the north; and the Borderers' told Camden that it went over rough ground to the south to the Maiden Castle, on Stanemoor. There is a Maiden Castle, an old earthen fortress, near Durham; Castra Puellarum was a name of Edinburgh; and, to omit the Parthenon at Athens, though dedicated to Minerva, and the cities Parthenium, in Arcadia and Mysia, Pliny mentions two towns, called Parthenopolis, which name has also been given to Magdeburg, or Maidensburgh, in Saxony.

The estate, upon which Caer-vorran is situated, has for many generations belonged to a respectable family of the name of Carrick, who, in draining and improving their ground, and especially in bringing the site of the station and its suburbs into a profitable state of bearing, have discovered and very laudably preserved a great variety of curious and valuable antiquities, many of which have from time to time been built up in the walls of their dwelling-house and farm premises; many more remain upon the garden and other walls about the place; but the most valuable have been given to Colonel Coulson, under whom the estate is held in customary tenure. Hutchinson, in 1776, found Mr. Carrick raising the foundations of the Pretorium. Of late the rubbish of numerous rooms, the walls of which remain to about an average height of three feet, has been cleared out quite to their floors. The largest building that has been opened is just within the south wall, and near the south-west corner of the station. It had a large hypocaust and several rooms floored with bath cement, laid on large flat stones, and

(q) Arch. Athl. 1. 261. (r) Above, pp. 90, 93, 94.
stations on the wall answering to it, and inscriptions throwing no light upon it. Whatever it was, the wall is much the strongest near it; for scarce a furlong or

supported by pillars, many of the stones of which, by the lines and mouldings upon them, had been evidently used in former buildings. The mouth of the furnace of the hypocaust was deeply reddened and corroded by fire, and one of its flues covered with a firm arch secured by a

regular key stone. In 1836, the walls of one of these rooms, when first exposed, were so strongly and beautifully painted, that their colours glittered in the sun like stained glass. In the next year, the altar of the Prefect of the Hamian Archers was found standing on a pediment, six inches thick, and moulded on its sides and front with an ovol and two fillets. The outer walls of the building were about 26 inches thick, the inner ones 25, and the whole in the firm style of ashlar masonry now commonly used in farm-houses where good sandstone abounds.

INScriptions.

L—1. || DEO || VTTRRINE. || LIMEO

BOV || P.L.M. This is the inscription on the" small antient votive altar to the local deity Vittrineus," which "an old woman, who lived in a neighbouring cottage," showed to Camden and his friend Mr. Cotton.

2. || PRO SALVETE || DESIDENI AE|LI-

ANI PRAE | ET SVAS | POSVIT. || SOLVIT. || LIBRE|NS TVS|ET BAS|SOCOSS.

Pro salute Desidieni Aelian prefecti et sua sacrum posuit votos solvint libens Tusco et Basso Consilibus, i. e., some person, not named in the inscription, when Tuscu and Bassus were consuls in A. D. 258, freely acquitting himself of a vow, set up this altar for the health of Desidienus Aelianus the Prefect, and his own. Camden, as I understand him, found this inscription here; and the original of it, and of the following, were removed to Connington.

3. || DEAE SVRTAE || SVB CALPVRNIO

AGRicolA LEG. || AVG || PR-PR-A-LICINVS

CLEMENS PRAE CFHOLI HAMIOB-\r. Decr Series sub Calpurnio Agricola legato augustal propretore Aulus Licinius Clemens prefectus cohortis primae Hamiorum.—To the Syrian Goddess Aulus Licinius Clemens prefect of the first Cohort of the Hamians under Calpurnius Agricola, the Emperor's legate and propretor.—When Horace saw this stone at Connington, only the

first three lines were remaining; the rest having scaled off with a layer of the stone. I have given the reading from the engraving on Speed's map, which is confirmed by the inscriptions 5 and 6 below, one of which mentions the Syrian Goddess and the other the first Cohort of the Hamians. Hame was three miles from Cumea, on the bay of Puteoli, in Campania.

4. || DEABVS NYMPHVS VETIA || MAN-

SVETAE || CLAUDIA TVRBVS BINILLA FIL-

IVS.L. Deabus Nymphis Vetia Manuseta et Claudia Turbinilla filia votum solvere libentes: erected in acquittance of a vow to the Goddesses the Nymphs, by Vetia Manuseta, and her daughter Claudia Turbinilla. This altar was at Blemkinsop castle when Dr. Cay sent Thorby the drawing of it, which was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and afterwards given in the Additions to Camden. Horace saw it fixed in the ground at the stable-door at Dryburnhaugh. In 1816, it was on the garden wall of the inn at Glenwelt; but instead of the fine capital given to it by Gibbon had a square hole in its head; it is now at the Shaws. An altar to the Goddesses the Nymphs, by Bricia and Janunaria, daughters of Fintis, was found near Greta-bridge, in 1792. (c) A soldier also, admonished by a dream, ordered an altar to be set up to his wife and the adorable Nymphs, in Chesterhope, in Redesdale. (d) The worship of the Nymphs was connected with that of the Moon and the Syrian Goddess: they were the handmaids that attended souls to earth—and nursed and nourished them during the period of gestation. The spinning in which Homer and Virgil employed them was "weaving the warp and weaving the woof" of the web of human life from its conception to its birth.

5. Nunc "paolo majora canamus."—Magna has of late years revealed secrets, which she deigned not to unfold to the antiquaries of the 17th and 18th centuries:—

Ultima Cumae vivit iam carminis aras,

Jas rotit et Virgo.

In 1816, a tablet, bearing the following inscription to Ceres, was discovered by Mr. Carrick in the north-east corner of the station, and by him given to Col. Coulson, who presented it to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle,

(e) Retiq. Gal., 145. (f) II. i., 91, 177.
two from hence, on a high hill, it remains 15 feet high and 9 broad, faced with hewn stone on both sides, though Bede says it was 12 feet high.” Gordon

in whose arcade of antiquities it forms the principal relic; and in whose Transactions a fac-simile engraving of these Terentian lambs has been published.

IMMINET LEONI VIRGO CAELESITV,
SPICIFRA, IVSTI INVENTRIX, VRBIVM
CONDITRIX,
EX QVIS MVNERIBVS NOSE CONSTITIT
DEOS;
ERGO EADEM MATER DIVVM, PAX, VIRTVS,
CERES,
DEA SYRIA, 7 LANCE VITAM ET IVRA PENSITANS.

IN CAELO VISVM SYRIA SIDYS EDIPDIT,
LIBYAE COLENDVM INDE 10 CYNCTI DIMVMS.
ITAIINELFEXIT,NVMINE INDVCTVS TVO,
MARCVS CAECLIVS DOINATIVS, MIVTANS
TRIBYVMS 12 IN PRAEFECTO DONO PRINCIPIS.

The virgin that in her celestial seat impends over the lion, Is the corn-bearer, the inventor of right, the builder of cities, By whose blessings we are permitted to know the gods; The same is, therefore, the mother of the gods, peace, virtue, Ceres, The Syrian Goddess, poising in a balance life and laws. Syria has sent forth a star, seen in heaven, To be worshipped by Lybia, from thence we all proceed; Thus, under the guidance of thy grace, hath understood Marcus Cecilius Donatus, a warfarer Tribune in the office of prefect by the bounty of the emperor.

He who has ventured beyond those vestibules of heathen mythology, commonly put into the hands of schoolboys as Histories of the Heathen Gods, and groped his darkling way into the rock-caverns and temples of the pagan divinities, cannot incuriously read over this accurate, but mystic exposition of the creed of a Roman tribune respecting the Mother of the Gods. It was, I think, composed and engraved on stone on the occasion of Cecilius being admitted into the Mysteries of Ceres, or the Moon; and preserved as a just exposition of the faith expected from her followers: and I am led to this inference, not from any random conjecture, but from the similarity of sentiment which I think I see in it, and the impassioned prayer which Lucius, in the Metamorphosis of Apuleius, pours forth to the same Goddess after merging his head seven times in the briny water of the ocean; and before he trod the threshold of Proserpine, and, in the depth of midnight, was admitted to behold the resplendent light in which the gods were manifested to him:—

"Queen of Heaven, whether thou art pure and nourishing Ceres, the original parent of fruits, who, rejoicing for the discovery of thy daughter, didst banish the savage nutriment of the antient corn, and exhibiting a milder nutriment, dost now dwell in the Eleusinian land—or whether thou art antieus Venus, who, in the first origin of things, didst associate the different sexes, through the intervention of mutual love, and having propagated an eternal progeny from the human race, art now worshipped in Paphos, which is washed by the surrounding sea—or whether thou art the sister of Phœbus, who, by relieving the pangs of parturient woman by lenient remedies, has delivered into light such a numerous multitude of men, and art now venerated in the illustrious temple of Ephesus—or whether thou art Proserpine, &c.—by whatever name, by whatever rites, and under whatever form it is lawful to invoke thee, graciously succour me, &c.” Mr. Faber, who, in his “Origin of Pagan Idolatry,” has concentrated the light that all former authors had thrown upon the nature of the mysteries of the antient and modern Heathen nations, has written so largely on this inscription in the Archaeologia Britannica, as to render it unnecessary for more to be said on the subject here.

Concerning Ceres, in the character of Virgo in the Zodiac, much may be seen in the Phenomena of Aratus and the Astronomical Poems of Hyginus. Does the line—

Libys colendum inde cuncti deindeimus,

refer to Egypt as the country which Cecilius supposed to be the cradle of the human race? When I reflect that within the limits of one modern parish, I have before me the remains of 4 important fortified places of the Romans—Magna, Exica, Borovicius, and Vendola, all once furnished with temples to different divinities, I feel it difficult
found a large ditch surrounding the whole, and an entrance to the south; and says that the place has yielded many inscriptions, "some of which are in a

to refrain from both admiring the piety and pitying the superstition that reared them.

Respecting the Syrian Goddess, I will only add here, that there are treatises respecting her in the works of Lucian, and our countryman Selden; that, like Rheus and Cybele, she was represented with a turretted head; and that Apuleius calls her the sister of the Mother of the Gods; but gives a sad account of a gang of her priests, who were travelling in Greece with her image on an ass, accompanied by a troop of dancing girls. In their daily expeditions they went forth something like our north country fool-ploughmen and sword-dancers, very fantastically dressed, and holding up large swords and axes, and keaping and dancing madly to the music of drums, flutes, symbols, and rattles. They were in fact a wandering catamitsch gang of profligate and fraudulent fortune-tellers and conjurers, who went about robbing the country under religious pretences; but withal a picturesque group for the foreground of a romantic landscape.

6. [FORTVNAE AVG •] [PRO SALVTE L] [AEVI •] [CAESARIS EX VISV •] [T • FLA •] [SECUNDVS •] [PRAEF • COH • I • HAMIO •] [RVM • SAGITTAR •] [V • S • L • M •] Fortune Augustus pro salute Luci E. E. Caesar ex visu Titus Flavius Secundus Prefectus cohortis primae Hamilorum sagittarum votum solvit ibems merito. T. Flavius Secundus prefect of the first cohort of the Hamian Archers, according to a vision, and in the due and voluntary performance of a vow [erected this altar] to divine Fortune for the safety of Lucius E. Caesar. This Lucius E. Caesar was L. Ceionius Commodus, whom Hadrian adopted under the names of Elius Verus Caesar—though Verus does not occur on inscriptions. He was handsome, but unhealthy, and "per somnum perit," in his second consulate, A.D. 157, and before Hadrian. (u) His son Lucius Verus shared the empire nine years with Marcus Aurelius. The whole of the gentle gods were mere attributes or allegorical symbols of the Great Father and Great Mother, whom united they considered as the Great Demonic Intelligence, or Universal Father, from whom every living creature proceeded. As the Syrian Goddess, the aid of the Great Mother was invoked by women who wished to be parents: as August, Fortune, and therefore,

(b) Spartan in Vit. Had. c. xxiii.

proeding over the Imperial Family, she was petitioned in favour of the health of the Emperor's adopted son. Hyginus says, that Virgo in the Zodiac was called Justice; but that some called her Fortune, others Ceres. Aratus has nearly the same account, with this addition:—

"Some call her Ceres, because she holds ears of corn—some Atergatis; and some name her Fortune, because she is painted without stars on her head." Alexander Roes has some expressions respecting the blind goddess, which have in them much of the balm and station that might be expected in the language of a heathen hierophant:—"Fortune and the Moon are taken for one and the same deity; for, as the moon, so fortune is still changeable and inconstant; and as the moon, so fortune hath the command and dominion over sublunary things; and as from the moon, so from fortune the generation and corruption of things have their dependence." This altar was found, in 1831, standing on a moulded base fronting the entrance of the ante-room to two apartments of the bath, as represented in a drawing by Captain Coulson, and sent by Miss Carlyle to the London Antiquarian Society, and published in the xxivth volume of the Archæologia. At present it is at Blenheim-palace, and with it a fragment of an inscription with the letters IVS AGN in one line, and HAMIOV immediately below, which probably formed part of another record, like number 8 above, set up here in the time of Calpurnius Agricola. The Hamil might be succeeded in garrison here by the first cohort of the Dalmatians.

7. [TUSV •] [AVDAC • ROB •] MANVS •] [LEG VI XX •] AVG. Fortune Audacus Romanus Centurio Legiones, sexta, vicecomite, et Auguste. To Fortune, Audacus Romanus, a centurion, who had served in the sixth, twentieth, and second legion, which was styled Augusta. This is on the plane of an altar, which has been despoiled of its capital and base, and with numbers I, 16, II, 1, and V, 4, was taken from this neighbourhood by Warburton, and is now at Durham. Gruter, as Horsley observes, has inscriptions, which describe a person as having borne the office of centurion in several different legions, as—Centurio legiones quarta Scythica, Septima Claudiae, Decimae quarta geminae, Septimae geminae.

8. Besides the altar to the God Vitres, number 1, of this station, the following, to the same divinity, also be-
house in the village of Caervorran; but to my regret I found them used for the
common steps or stairs; others are built up in the walls of houses, and by the

longs to it:—DEO ED VITRIS i MENI i DADA
\textit{V.S.L.M.} Menius Dada to the God Vitiris freely
and duly in performance of a vow. As far as I have
observed, this name of God is confined to the North
of Britain. Vitiris was one of the names of Odin, as we
find in the Death Song of Lodbroc—

\begin{center}
\textit{Egl kem cc mod syro}
\textit{Orp till Viris haller.}
\end{center}

“I will approach the courts of Vitiris, with the flustering
voice of fear.” But what, it may be asked, was known of
the Scandinavian Odin in Britain during the Roman age?
Perhaps, on close examination, the reading may be found to
be,—deo veteri—to the antient God. See Nos. 9 & 10.

9. DIRVS i VETERIBVS i DECIVS \textit{V.S.L.M.}

This altar has a dolphin on one side and a boar on the
other, which reminds us of the lines of Horace:

\begin{center}
\textit{Quis variare cupis rem prodestatissimamunam,}
\textit{Daphne non syrnis appingat, fluctibus aperit.}
\end{center}

The dolphin was a type of love and music; the boar
the eneign of the twentieth legion; but why these emblems
were used here I cannot tell. Horace reads this inscrip-
tion Dirus Veteribus Decius v. s. l. m., and thinks these
three words “evidently the name of the person who
erected the altar,” which was given by Gordon to Baron
Clerk. The small altar VETERIBVS S/-

\begin{center}
\textit{CAVVS, and vete-}
\textit{ru, on part of the upper line of another, and both
belonging to Windolana, have led me to conjecture that
this should be read—DIVIS VETERIBVS DECIVS VOVUM,
\&c. Decius to the antient Gods, \&c. Formerly, as well
as now, there were both setters forth of new gods and new
doctrines, and firm adherents to old ones.

10 (a). DEO VETERINO. This was on a “small but
fair altar,” mentioned by Wallis (r); and at present there
is at Bleanines a similar altar, with this inscription:—

10(b). DEO VETERINE \textit{CAIAM} \textit{ES-V.S.L.}

the two last lines of which are not very plain, but the

(y) Who says that it and a small brass bar, also found here,
were in the possession of Miss Panny Bacon, of Newbrough.
Mr. Carrick’s son, in June, 1754, presented Wallis with the
figure of a Roman soldier, carved in stone, and 14 inches high.
The figure was in a niche, helmeted, clothed to the feet in a
light robe fastened at the breast with a fibula: a spear in the
right hand, a shield in the left, and over the left shoulder a lion
reconcentent with a deer under its paws—the work of an ex-

first and second quite so; and should, I think, be read—
To the Veterinary God, &c., a deity which I indeed see
nowhere mentioned, but suppose to have presided over
the health of horses, and to have been the Esculapius of
the Roman Farriers; nuptially, too, perhaps allied to
Epona, mentioned on the following altar.

11. DEAE \textit{EPONAEAE}. \textit{P.S.C.} Deae Eponae
Publius sibi constituit. Epona, or Hippons, was the
goddess of stables, horses, mules, and asses. Lucius,
in Apuleius, immediately after he was turned into an ass,
and escaped from the vengeance of his own horse and
his boar Milo’s donkey, on looking round him saw the
image of the goddess Epona sitting in a niche of a
pillar, and nicely adorned with garlands of fresh roses.(w)
Juvenal’s dandy jockey swore by Hipponas alone, and
the images painted for the old stables.(x) The same
divinity is also mentioned by Plutarch and Prudentius.
The next little portable altar, which bears this unique
inscription, has a pitcher on one side and the sacrificing
axe and knife on the other, and was some few years since
purchased of Mr. Carrick by Dr. Carson, of Edinburgh,
in whose possession it is at present. Vide Plut. Parm., 39.

12. \textit{DEO M... \textit{FT-NVMINIB... \textit{IVL.}
ACAR. CO... \textit{AR. TIVIS... \textit{C \textit{ET D-C:\VA}
CA... \textit{CCVSA SOLO... \textit{ER.V.S.} This was first
published by Brand, who brought it from Caervorran,
though I do not see that it was amongst his collection of
Roman antiquities when I purchased them. He says, “It
may be translated thus:—‘To the God Mars and the
deities... Julius the Actarius of the cohort, and Actius
the Centurion, and Servius Valerius Gracchi erected
this from the ground, performing a vow.” The actarius
was an officer that used to provide corn for the forces.
I suppose it to have been placed in the front of some
temple.” The inscription, however, is too imperfect on the
right-hand side to say that this, or any other, is the
true reading. The second line should, I think, be read—
Numinibus Augusti, or Augustorum. (y)

13. At Thirlwall, Horsey saw the body of an altar,
with the letters I O M O... \textit{H...}, and a torus of its
capital remaining upon it; but hollowed from one side,

(w) Golden Acm., Book 3. (x) Sat. viii, l. 137.
(y) See Horsey’s Plates Scot. xxxvi; Northumb. vii, xxxvi,
xxxvii, lxxxvii, \&c. \&c.
injury of the weather, quite defaced and spoiled." When Horsley was here, the ramparts of the ditch were also very conspicuous. Wallis says, "the

and used as a trough in a stable, and thus from the service of Jupiter "fallen into dishonour," and lotum stale condemned to hold.

14. The altar number LXXIX a, in the Britannia Romana, and with no other part of its inscription but DEO upon it, was found in the most westerly part of Northumberland, remained a long time at Haltwhistle, and when Horsley wrote, was in Dr. Stukely's garden at Grantham.

15. **3 [Image]** 4 | **V E A L . G N R N S · A C H I F M A T N N I A L L M. Minervae Iulius Gnedus actarius cohortis quartae Brittonum Antoniae, This is Horsley's reading. The original was in Warburton's hands, and went to Durham; but where it, and numbers I 7, II 1, and V 4, were found, Horsley could not tell, though he has placed them under this station from an idea that "they were brought from these parts," probably when Warburton was engaged in his survey of the military way from Carlisle to Newcastle, about the year 1750.

16. Horsley has copied a broken altar with a Camillus, standing before another altar, carved in relief in the front, and with the letters MATR below; and having, on one side, three circles, divided into quadrants, and separated by a strong cord from the sacrificing chalice and pater. Why, or by whom it was dedicated to the deus mater, the loss of the top part of the inscription leaves us in ignorance.

II.—1. **I M P CA L M E A D R 4 | L E G I V | A P I A T O RIO. Imperator Caesar Hadrianus legio secunda Apia torio. Horsley says, I take this "to have been erected to the Emperor Hadrian by the legio secunda Augusta, and that Apia torium was the name of a place at the time. The simplicity of the inscription, and its near affinity with others to the same emperor, favour this conjecture." It is one of the four which were removed out of Warburton's collection to Durham; and which Horsley put under this station without knowing certainly where they were found.

2. **3 [Image]** 4 | **I M P . C A E S 3 | F L A V . V A L 3 | C O N S T A N T I N O 4 | P I O N O B 3 | C E A S A R. Imperator Caesar Flavio Valerio Constantino pio nobissimo Cesari. This inscription was first published in Warburton's Map. As Horsley says, "it is curious, and needs no explication."

It has been erected to the honour of Constantine the Great," who began to reign in 306.

3. **I M P · A N T O N 5 | V I A R 5 | Q S F. This is engraved by Hutchinson, and within a tablet, but has the right side broken off. The notes Q.S.F. perhaps should be G.S.F., and stand for gratia sua fidel. See Ins. IV, 9.

4. **A V G · N V M E R I 4 | I M A G N E S 5 | I E 6. This is also engraved by Hutchinson. Whether or not it formed part of the preceding number, and the third line contains the Notitia name of this station, I will not conjecture.

III.—1. **C O H · I · B A T A | V O R V M · F. The first cohort of the Batavians made this. The Notitia places this cohort at Procolitia or Carrawburgh, where also it is mentioned in inscriptions. This and IV. 6, were built up in the east end of Mr. Carrick's stable at Caervoran, in 1810; and before that time, had an inscription between them, which Mr. Carrick's son gave to Mr. Gibson, of Redesmouth.

2. **C O H · I · G L B O N S. Cohors prima, Centuria Libonis. Horsley copied this from a stone in the front wall of a barn at "Greenfoot, which is just on the other side of the water over against Glenwheel," and has now assumed the name of Greenhead.

3. **C O H VI. · · · V O R V M · I S T L 8.**

4. **C O H V · · · V A L · M A X I M I. Cohors quinta, centuria Valerii Maximil. Dr. Lingard found this, and numbers III, 1, and IV, 5 & 6, here in 1807; and, as Mr. Gibson accompanied him in his tour of that year, it is, I suppose, the inscription which he procured of Mr. Carrick's son.

IV.—1. **M V N · A X · S V. Centurio Munax solvit votum.** Copied by Horsley from a stone at Glenwheel to which place an old man told him it was brought from the face of the Wall, near Thrillwell.

2. **M V N · A T I · M A X. Centuria Munati Maximil.** Found near Walltown, and published by Horsley.

3. **V A L I E R I · V E R I. Centuria Valerii Veri.** Found near Foulton, about a mile west of Caervoran.

4. **S O R I O N · V — — — — This and the following were copied by Dr. Lingard, in 1807; and, as I suppose, had No. III. 4, between them at that time.

(b) Hutchinson, I., 18.
ground within it is 4½ acres, as measured by Mr. Waller, the surveyor of the military road through Cumberland. At the east end of it, a human skeleton

5. > CALARI || CASSIA || IND P XIX. This is imperfectly engraved in Hutchinson.

6. GERMA - R. || || \ CNE ... This was on a broken stone, and with the two preceding and III, I, is now given from my note book of 1810.

7. > SILN || PRISC. On a centurial stone here in 1817.

8. > IVL C... || VVALLA... || ... VVF. This forms the upper left-hand corner of a tablet, which wants its right-hand side, and apparently about half its breadth to complete it. Copied in 1833.

9. > MAR || ANTO || VVATO GSF. This is in the collection at Byton, which I transferred to Dr. Thorpe. Brand brought it from this station. It is within a tablet, the right-hand side of which is broken off. He says, it must, have been affixed to some hotel or public inn, on the Maiden-way, which passes here, erected by the century of Marcus Antonius, at their own expense, for the convenience of travellers.

11. > CLAVDI || LXXXS. Hutchinson has this: but it is more correctly given in Dr. Lingard's note book, who has added this note to his copy of it—"brought away by Dickson." It is now in the collection of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. (a)

12. CIVITAS DVMNI. "The city of the Hill." This stone Brand saw at Glenwhich, and says it was found near Caerworth. It is now at the Shaws.

13. CIVITAS DVMNONI. A copy of this inscription was sent to me in 1828, by Mr. John Thompson, who said it had been lately taken out of a house at Greenhead, and that a person there remembered it to have been brought from the Roman Wall, a little to the east of Thirlwall Castle, where great quantities of stone were brought from that ancient barrier to build cottages with at Greenhead. It seems to me of the same kind of inscriptions as those called centurial stones, and was perhaps like them intended to show that the part of the wall in which it was placed was built by a body of persons called Dumnones.

V. - I. AELS ... || AVREL ... || MARTI. These three lines, with an altar below them, were on the left-hand side of a large tablet, which on that side, and the top and bottom, had its moulding perfect, but wanted its right side. It is engraved in Hutchinson, who thus describes it and other antiquities he found on his visit to this place in 1766:—"On the walls, about the farm-house, stand innumerable Roman remains and fragments of inscriptions, broken effigies, millstones, and other things: a bench is raised at the door of the house, and covered with a large flat stone, on which a small altar is cut in relief with the inscription" AELS ... || AVREL ... || MARTI.

1. D M || AV PVE BO VOMA V X || ANN ... AVR PV || NASO PIEN ... || ... SIME F D L ... Dis manibus Aurelia Pubea Voma vixit annos ... Aurelia Pubea Naso presentissime filiae diat. To the Gods of Spirits. Aurelia Pubea Voma lived ... years. Aurelia Pubea Naso dedicates this to his most affectionate daughter. Horsey found the tombstone bearing this inscription, cut in two, and "used as two steps to the stairs of a house."

3. ... || DVV ... || SITEB ... || BETO ... This is part of the left side of an inscription, the top, bottom, and right side of which are wanting. It has a strong cord carved on the left side, and this might extend round the top and other side. Horsey found it at Wallend, near Thirlwall, and thought, by the shape and ornament of the stone, that it had been of the sepulchral kind. The letters veb, in the second, and eva, in the third line, are each in one combined character.

4. ... || ... || ... ANVAR ... || ECVDA ... S ... This was in Horsey's possession, and imperfect at the top and both sides. He knew not where it was found; but supposed it came from the same place as Nos. I, 7, and 15, and II, I. Nor could he say whether it had been an altar or not: but, if sepulchral, the first S might be the last letter in manibus.

5. CVALERIVS || C. VOL. || IVLIVS || VI. AN. L MIL || FL XXV. V. Catus Valerius Catus Valentinus Julius vixit annis quinguaqinta, miles legionis vestris valentia victoria. [In memory of] Catus Valerius Catus Valentinus Julius, a soldier of the twentieth legion, valiant and victorious, who lived 50 years. This is at Blenkinsop Hall, and has a triangular head with a palm branch in the centre, in allusion to the palm crown, which aspirants wore when they were initiated into the mysteries, which rite was also typical of the
was found by the workmen employed in digging up the foundations for making the road; the osseous parts, particularly the skull and teeth, fresh and fair, but on being exposed to the air the whole turned to dust.” The prospect from this station, up Tindale, on the line of the Maiden-way, to the south, and over the line of the Wall to the westward into Cumberland, is very extensive.

Thirlwall is a township and manor, and has its name from the Roman thralling, or barrier wall running through it; for, to thirl, in the old Northumberland dialect, means to bind or enthrall. The proprietors of it, in remote times, were called barons, and held under the king’s of Scotland, as lords of Tindale: but whether the title carried with it any peculiar privileges or not, evidence is wanting; if it did, the estate would seem to have lost them in 1314, when it petitioned the English king to be relieved, in common with eleven other townships of the franchise, from certain demands made upon them by William de Soules. The church of Hexham had acquired lands here at an early period; and the Swineburne family had possessions within the manor in

victory of the soul over death. The Voltinian was the 19th tribe among the Romana. Quas tribus edidisti? Terentianam credo, aut Voltiniam. (b)

6. “On opening a tumulus on the east of the station, there was discovered a remarkable hollow sepulchral stone, which contained a small quantity of black liquid, and two gold rings.” To this notice, Brand has affixed a drawing of the stone, and adds that it is now, in 1783, “used as a swine-trough at the inn at Glenwheel.” What a falling off in character to become the trough of an unclean animal, from having, for fourteen centuries, had the custody of the ashes of one whose hand had glittered with two gold rings, and whose memory had been honoured with a green altar of earth.

For notices of many pillars, carved stones, monstrous heads, and other antiquities found in this station, and many of them now at Caervrann, I refer to Brand, and other printed authorities.

Adam de Tindale, who, in the time of Henry the Second, held his barony of Tindale of that monarch, made to the canons of Hexham a grant of homage due to him from the Thirlwall family, for lands holden by them in Thirlwall (c); but the superior lords, with whom this estate generally connects itself in history, were the kings of Scotland, as barons of Wark.

By an inquest concerning the property of John de

Hartle, of Highhead Castle, in Cumberland, and of Ermereda his wife, taken in 1323, it appears that they were possessed of a water corn mill at Thirlwall, in the manor of Thirlwall, and barony of Wark, (d) which barony, after it fell from the crown of Scotland, became an appanage of Philippa, queen of England, and with it two tenements in Thirlwall, and 42 acres of arable and 4 acres of meadow ground; property which, after her death, seems to have gone to John Darcy le Cousin; and from him, in 1373, to Edmund, earl of Cambridge. (e) Then, in 1416, Joan, wife of Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, died seized of lands in Thirllewall, (f) which I apprehend were the 42 acres of arable ground and 4 acres of meadow already noticed, and which in the grant of James the First, of the manor of Wark, in Tindale, to Theophilus lord Howard in 1614, are described as then in the tenure of Richard Thirlwall, gentleman, at the annual rent of 3s. 2d.

Among other places in this parish, they had “Omnis terras et teatas de Richeles infra territorium de Hems-halgh, bras in Thirlwall vide Wardrom et pastur de Orle-waw-chaw per metas &c. (g)

Bricius Cokeeman, of Thirlwall, by deed without date, but witnessed by Richard of Thirlwall, and Bricius, baron of Thirlwall, gave to Adam de Swinburne, who lived in the reigns of Edward the First and Edward the Second,
the time of Edward the First, frequently connected themselves by marriage with the Thirlwall family, and at length by that rite with their heiress, finally became possessed of the whole estate, and disposed of it to Henry, earl of Carlisle. Some notices of the customs of the manor, and of the extent of the earl of Carlisle's property within it, will be found in a subjoined note.  

PEDIGREE OF THIRLWALL, OF THIRLWALL.

(Compiled from Flower's Visitations of Northumberland in 1756, with the additions of Richard St. George up to 1615, in Harl. MS., 1446, 1554, and illustrations from various other sources cited in the pedigrees.)

"The Wall," says Camden, "leaving Cumberland, and crossing the little river Irthing, crosses the rapid rivulet called Potross, over" (?) "an arch, where I saw great mounts thrown up within the walls as for watch towers. Near this is Thirwall Castle, not very large, but giving name and residence to the ancient and famous family before called Wade." A tradition still lingering in the neighbourhood deduces the descent of this family from Wade, the Saxon general, who headed the army against Hardwulf in the battle of Whalley in 796, from which he fled to his seat at Musgrave; but dying soon after, was buried in a grave still called Wade's grave, and known by two large stones 15 feet aunder, as mentioned in Charleston's History of Whithby; but another author tells us that—

"This Arctiphæ, king of Northumbriam,  
Saw Wade his duke, that again him was rebel,  
Beside Musgrave, where, as men understand,  
His grave is yet, men say, upon the feel,  
For his disloyal and treason, as books tell,  
Between Gythburgh and Whithby, note to say,  
Where for treason he was laid in the high way."  

Wade's Gap was the name of a farm within this manor in 1609.

Arms.—Sable a chevron ermine, between three boars' heads or.  
Crest.—On a chaplet gules turned up ermine, a boar's head couped at the neck of the second argent.  
Supporters.—Two griffins, probably granted in consideration of the baronial rank to which the family were either by descent or property considered to be entitled.—

(Harl. MS., 1446, 55.) Flower says, the crest is on a chaplet, gules turned up ermine, a wolf's head argent.

all his land in the Hadde, on the south side of the Wall, in the ville of Thirlwall. (b) This Adam died in 1396; and on the division of his estate among his three daughters, lands in Thirlwall, Lushburn, Huntland, and Bradley, were allotted to Barnabe, the eldest. (1)

5 CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR.—The register of the estate of Eleanor Thirlwall, of Warwick Hall, Cumberland, gentlwoman, dated Jan. 3, 1734, and enrolled at Morpeth on the 16th of the same month, contains a list of all her farms at Thirlwall and Newbigging, with the rental and tenants' names; besides a list of the customary tenements within the manor, and their yearly antient rents. One tenement at Baron-house paid to the lord a modius of 8s., another 10s.; and John Blakeburn's tenement there, 20d. a-year in lieu of corn tithes. The free tenement called Temmen, late the estate of Mr. Philip Thirlwall, deceased, paid an antient rent of 10s.; and for the several customary tenements named, there is paid to the lord and lady of the said manor of Thirlwall for the time being, for each tenement a 20-pence fine on the death of the lord or tenant; and on the death of every tenant, besides a 20-penny fine, a heriot, or 40s., at the election of the lord or lady of the manor. And to the lord or lady of the manor a 20-penny fine on every alienation, and each tenant is to perform yearly a mow dargue" (day's work) "and to 5 shears dargues and one catch yearly from Thirwall Castle to Newbegin. And each tenant is to spin gratis, yearly, one pound of fine or wool, at the request of such lord or lady aforesaid." A toll of a penny a-head, called the COUNTY TOLL, is taken at Temmen, Mumps-hall, Rotherhaugh, and Blackburn, for all cattle coming out of Cumberland into Northumberland for sale.

The earl of Carlisle's farms in this parish are those of Thirlwall Castle, Moss Pettrel, Farglah, Rotherhaugh, Newhull, Crossgates, Crooks, Biddlestones, Gapabies, which amount to about one-half of the township—the rest belonging to different proprietors.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL PEDIGREE.

William, Baron of Thirlwall.

Bridget, the son of Thomas de Thirlwall, gave to John his son, and John, the son of Walter de Ormesby, and the heirs of their body, two messuages and a messuage in the town of Thirlwall:—(Sed. 5.)

Roger de Thirlwall.

Richard de Thirlwall owed homage and an annual rent of three shillings to the canons of Hexham, for land which he held of them, and which they had by the gift of Bridget de Thirlwall and Roger his son:—(III. 6., 169.)

Thomas de Thirlwall, son of Richard, son of Bridget de Thirlwall, owed to the canons of Hexham homage for the land he held of them:—(Sed. 4.)

Walter de Thirlwall, son of Richard, son of Bridget de Thirlwall, gave to the canons of Hexham the land in Thirlwall, which was called Whirlow-croft:—(Sed. No. 2.)

Bridget, the son of Thomas de Thirlwall, gave to John his son, and John, the son of Walter de Ormesby, the heirs of their body, two messuages and a messuage in the town of Thirlwall:—(Sed. 5.)

John de Thirlwall, lord of Thirlwall, between whom and Richard son of John, son of Robert de Thirlwall, there is an abstract of a dateless de Swinburne and his heirs the service of Thomas de Intonera, sealed with a chevron between three boars' heads, with the evidences to the Thirlwall pedigrees in the visitation of 1613.—(Sed. 7.)

John de Thirlwall, who, according to Wallis, was son-in-law to Sir Edward, Knight, in 1335, in October, 1355, and was Swinburne, as John de Thirlwall, and, then in the king's service, he had letters of protection for himself, men, and tenants in Greenhowe and Kibbarga, in Lonsdale:—(Rot. Scot. i. 295.) In 1355, we find him styled lord of the castle and manor of Thirlwall (Sed. 9); and, in the same year, he was in a commission on border matters for the West Marches with his neighbours Thomas de Birkenshaw, the bishop of Carlisle, and others.—(Rot. Scot. i. 293.) In 1377, he was a witness to the Swinburne entail of lands on his son John; and, in 1379, on a commission on matters respecting the Middle Marches.—(III. 6., 34; Rot. Scot. i. 293.)

Christiana, to whom and her heirs male, in 1366, 1369, Thos. 9, and whom de Peirch granted lands in Ingleswood forest by authority of a royal license:—(Rot. Scot. i. 296.)

Thos. knight be the John de Thirlwall who represented Cumberland in parliament held at Westminster in 1348. In 1348, but before the 10th of that month, was examined as a witness in the soke and groove controversy. a

John de Thirlwall, son of John de Thirlwall, junior, on whom and his heirs male, on failure of male issue in William the son of John de Swinburne and Robert his brother, and after the death of Alan de Swinburne, all the estates of the Swinburne of Caphstone, in the franchises of Thirlwall and Redesdale, in 1377, were entailed, on condition of his begetting the name and arms of William, son of William de Thirlwall:—(III. 6., 54.)

Ralph, Thirlwall, of Thirlwall, proprietor of Thirlwall Castle in the time of Henry the Eighth, and mentioned in Piddor's Writings as one of the gentlemen of Northumberland in 1435. Flower's Visitations commence here.

Richard Thirlwall, son and heir of John Whitfield, of Whitfield, 7

John de Thirlwall, on Oct. 9, 1366, was examined as a witness for sir Richard de Upraw in the great controversy between that knight and sir Rolt. Grouver, when he deposited that he was then 54 years old and had been in arms 25 years; that he had been in the field before Paris in 1346, at Bannong-hall and Dun in 1349; with Richard the second in his expedition to Scotland in 1355; and that he was the younger son of his father, who died at the age of seven score and five years, after having served 69 of that period in arms, and being at the time of his death the eldest son in the north. Sir Rolt. Grouver very justly observes, that "there are strong reasons, independently of its great improbability, for doubting the accuracy" of Thirlwall's "assertion" respecting his father's age by his account his father was born in 1197, was at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, and that he, the son, was born in 1298, just ten years before his father's death. That his father was an esquire, might identify him well enough with John de Thirlwall, senior, lord of Thirlwall; but as that John witnessed the entail of the Swinburne estate on his grandson John in 1377, and John the deponent's father died in 1446, they could not be the same person. Thomas the Rymer, in his Excerpta de Walisco, mentions a Thirlwall as Captain of the Peel of Gargunnock:—

"On Gargunnock there bigged was a peel, between a dyke and a wall, in a dyke, a great chamber and a hall. The captain thereof was Thirlwall, the son of the Peel of Gargunnock."

PART II. VOL. III. 20
EVIDENCES TO THRILLWAII PEDIGREE.

1. Omnibus Christi fideliibus Bricius filius t heres Wittini baro di Thurlawa salam. Nomeritis me remiseo pro me t heredibus meo Roberto dno de Muro t heredibus suis totum juss me en tribus saldus annu redditus pro medietate ville de Thurlawel. Testibus Wolterco de Cotheby tunc balliu de Tyndale. Johanne de Sivburne militie. Wille de Bellingham t alicia. (J)

2. Sciant presentes t futuri quod ego Bricius baro de Thurlawel dedi t concessi t hac carta mea confirmavi Deo t ecclesie aeti Andree Haugstaldensis t canonicis ibn Deo servientibus in campis de Thurlawel illum terram que vocatur Whirlou-a-cafe sicut indicuit fessurata canonic. His testibus Roberto de Querantley dno de Graham. Johanne Pratt. Odario de Wilmotwic. Ada de Thorgraffton et multis alia. (2)

3. Sciant presentes t futuri quod ego Bricius baro de Thurlawel dedi Hugoni Page t eri de Thurlawel. Testi Thoma de Fetherstonhal g senior. Thoma filio suo et alia. (1)

(J) Lancel. MS., 1466, fol. 54.

(k) Lancel. MS., 1466, fol. 54.

(a) Raine’s Testaments, 325, 379, 417.
THIRLWALL CASTLE.—Edward the First tested documents at Hautwisle on the 11th, and Thirlwall on the 20th of September, 1306: but we have seen no mention of the castle of Thirlwall before 1369, in which year John de Thirlwall is called lord of it and the manor of Thirlwall. No royal license for building it seems to be on record. About the year 1429, it was the residence of Rowland Blenkinsop. In 1542, it is called a tower, and was then "in measurable good reparations."

Sad complaint, in 1550, was made to government of the condition of the estates of the gentlemen, who had "their inheritance and dwelling

4. Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Bricius baro de Thirlwall dedi Rogerio filio Gilberi teri in Thirlwall, &c. (m)


6. Carta indentata facta inter Richardum filium Johannis filie Roberti de Thirlwall ex una pte 't Joho de Thirlwall dno de Thirlwall ex altera testatur &c. (o)

7. Johanne filia Wilm de Thirlwall noveritis me dedisse dno Ada Swinburne 't hereditibus suis acquiritis Thome de Aldensheles pro terris que de me tenet in Thirlwall. (p)

8. Noverint universi per •stes me Johem Thirlwall juniores constituisse et in meo loco possesse Philippum Thirlwall ad liberrand nomine meo Johanni Thirlwall seniori dno castri et manerii de Thirlwall. 1369. Scat, a chevron between three boars' heads couped; crest, a boar's head couped; supporters, two griffins. (q)

WARDREW is situated on the left bank of the Irthing and the western confines of this county. Is it the place called Wardrow, in Thirlwall, in the Black Book of Hexham? Geo. Thirlwall, of Harottle, gentleman, in 1618, conveyed to John Carrick, of Hole-house, in Thirlwall, his customary tenement called Wardrew; and, in 1675, John Nicholson, with consent of Charles, earl of Carlisle, sold his tenement in Wardrew to William, son of John Thirlwall, which William's daughter and heiress, Eleanor Thirlwall, alienated to Wm. Carrick, of Wardrew, west Nuckeild and the customary estate called High-

(m) Lestad. Ms., 1465, fol. 54. (a) Id. (o) Id.
(p) Id. (q) Id., fol. 55.

WARDREW, Far-Wardrew, and Greenhole, which last-named tenement the earl of Carlisle enfranchised to John, son of William Carrick. The house here was built in 1759, by Mr. James Carrick: it is double, and of three stories, tastefully cellared, commodious, and supplied with a large cellar and good offices and gardens, but having for several years been used as a lodging-house, it has lost the trimness of a gentleman's residence, and the summer joy that resounded in its grounds when Fashon led her votaries more to the adjoining spa of Gilliland than she has done of late years. On Nov. 12, 1808, John Carrick sold Wardrew to Mr. William Dodds for £4,360, and West Nichold, Greenhole, and Buttrigg, with an allotment on Thirlwall Common, for £3,340; both of which places are now the property of his great-grandson, ...... Dodds, a minor.

By authority of an act of parliament passed in 1801, WARDREW to the extent of 3,000 acres were divided in this township, of which the earl of Carlisle had one-sixteenth as lord of the manor, and one-twelfth of the residue in lieu of the great tithes.

A farm, called the CHAPEL, or the Hill-chapel, occurs in the Thirlwall estate in 1668; and there is still a place within this manor, called the Chapel-house, the property of Mr. William Brumwell. It is very probable that the piety of the times prior to the Reformation endowed and consecrated a chapel of ease to the inhabitants of this manor.

"At a small distance, and in sight, from the south front of Thirlwall Castle, is an encampment, with a conspicuous rampart and fosse; the first pretty high to the north, now called the Black Dykes, wherein, on digging turf or fuel, lead bullets have been found. A quarter of a mile to the west of it there is another encampment." (s)
places” on South Tyne: “and surely the inhabitants thereof be much prone
and inclined to theft, especially a lordship next to the west border at Powltrosse,
called Thirlwall.”” Scottish forces having garrisoned this and other northern
 castles, the English parliament, 13th October, 1645, resolved that satisfaction
should be given to this kingdom for doing so without the consent of both houses
of parliament; upon which the parliament of Scotland, on February 3, 1646,
sent instructions to their commissioners in London, among other things, to say,
“that these garrisons are so absolutely necessary for magazines of victual,
arms, and ammunition, and to be places of retreat to the Scottish army, as they
cannot be secured and enabled for promoting the service, and advancing south
without them.”” After the rebellion of that period it is probable, that the
proprietors of this fortress never occupied it as a residence, but lived upon their
estate of Newbigging till their heiress removed to Warwick Hall, in Cumberland,
in the beginning of the last century. Wallis found at its “entrance, part
of an iron gate still remaining, without which, on removing the rubbish, the
flooring of a room was discovered in 1750, consisting of three courses of flags one
above another, a stratum of sand lying between each. The walls now remaining
are, in some parts, 3 yards thick, in others 2 3/4. The west end, for the sake of
the stones, is entirely demolished. It has been large and vaulted underneath,
as most of the old castles are.” Hutchinson gives a view of it, and calls it “a
dark and melancholy fortress”—“the strong hold, rather than the seat of the
Thirlwall’s;” and says, “the whole carries the appearance of a horrid gloomy
dungeon, where its ancient tyrants dealt in deeds of darkness”—an assertion
which, as far as I can see, is a piece of spiteful rhetoric, that the author, I have
no doubt, would have gladly recalled, when experience had taught him that the
dead, in many instances, cannot be calumniated without offending the living.
In 1817, I found its walls from 8 to 9 feet thick, inclosing one floor of 45 feet
by 21, which communicated with another at the south-west corner, 15 4/6 feet by
13 2/7 each, having beam-holes for four upper floors. In 1831, its south walls fell
into the Tipalt; so that now, the whole, in Shakspeare’s phrase, is sore “bated
and chop’d with tarn’d antiquity.”


[footnote]
1: Eleanor Thirlwall, agreeably to her grandfather Thirlwall’s intention, obliged herself to pay annually to the Benedictine
monks £15, for giving assistance to the Catholics at Newbigging and at Thirlwall Gate once a month on Sunday, to commence
25th March, 1724, for which she resigned over to N. N. her estate of Newbigging.—Matthew Swinburne sold Greenridge to Wm.
Charlton, esq., for £1550; Newbigging, to Cuthbert Surteen, esq., for £1780; Lismahia, to Mr. Joseph Lambert, for £1600; and
Limnall Mill, for £350—Total, £5,080.—From a note, dated March 6, 1734, and signed MATTHEW SWINBURNNE, RICH. ELLIS.
THE ROMAN WALL.

It has been said that the township of Thirlwall had its name from the Roman Thraling or Barrier Wall passing through it.¹ In a pleading, in 1290, between the prior of Tynemouth and Richard Turpin, of Whitchester, respecting certain disputed grounds in the manor of Haughton, in the parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall, this ancient barrier is thrice mentioned under the name of the Thwerton

¹ From the Saxon æwæl, and by metathesis, æwil, we have, in English, thrall, enthrall, and thralldom; and, in the Scots Northumbrian dialect, earle, thrill, thrildom, and thrisage—which last word to this day means, that service of certain lands, the tenants of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill. In the north of England, thrilage means pecuniary difficulty. Wyntoun, speaking of the Wall which the Romans built between them and Scotland, says

That "is of common cost they madeth,
"And yit men callis it Thrilwall."

Fordun, too, in pointing out from Bede the situation of the field of the battle between Oswald and Cadwallar, says, it was "a little to the north of the murus, which is called Thril Wall, and which the Romans drew across Britain from sea to sea to repress the assaults of the Scots." But to thril, from the Saxon theOEa, to bore, meaning also to drill or perforate with a light swift-moving instrument, and hence also intimately to penetrate the affections, induced Fordun to find from this signification a cause for the Roman Wall being called Thirlwall. After the desertion of the cities and the high wall built here by the Romans, he tells us "the Scots made themselves masters of the country on both sides of the Wall, and, beginning to inhabit it as conquerors, called to their assistance the country people, who, cum suis sarpis quillibet, t ligonibus, rastris, tridentibus et fossoribus, chug broad gaps and numerous holes in it, through which they could at all times have ready entrance and retreat. From these foramina, or openings, this wall took its modern name, which, in English, is Thirlit-wall; in Latin, Murus Perforatus." Thirlmire, in St John's Vale, in Cumberland, has its name, I apprehend, from being bound

in on every side with mountains of rock; and Thirlmoor, in the parish of Alwinton, in this county, from some restrictions respecting its estate, or from the thrills or slaves of Redesdale having, in antient times, had some privilege upon it. That Thirlaw, in the sense in which I would render it, is synonymous to its other name Thwartern-dyke, there seems I think no need of evidence.

THE MEDIAN WALL.—The Wall of Semiramis separated the land of Asia, or Mesopotamia, from Mesene; and, according to Xenophon, was made of burnt brick laid with bitumen, and extended across the isthmus between the Euphrates and Tygris, above Babylon. In the time of Gallus, anno 369, the boundary of the Roman empire in Mesopotamia was strengthened with pretenture and agrarian stations. (t)

THE BOSPORUS BARRIERS, in the Crimea, consisted of three walls drawn from the Euxine sea to the lake Maeotis; and there was a fourth at Perekop, at the head of the Tauric Chersonesus, in the same district.

1. The first formed the inner barrier of the Bosporian empire, and still exists in an entire state, having a fosse in front, and passing across the peninsula from the Altin Obo, or tumulus, called the tomb of Methridates, to the sea of Azof. On the east side of this vallum the country is covered with tumuli, but beyond it to the west there are none. (u)

2. Beyond the second station, between Kertch and Caffa, Clarke passed the second ancient vallum, which he found similar to the first, and on which traces of turrets were discernible. (v)

3. In the last stage from Kertch to Caffa, Clarke and

Dyke. Wall and Dyke are here, I apprehend, used as synonymous terms, and mean frontier fences—barriers formed as boundaries between one nation and another:

his companions reached the third, or outer vallum, or barrier of the Boeponians, which separated their country from the Tauri. The remains of it, and of the towers upon it, were very visible. It extended from the sea of Azof, from a place now called Arabat, to the mountains behind Caffa. It is mentioned by Strabo, who states from the Phoenician author, Hippocrates, that it was constructed by Asander, 360 stadia, or 48 English miles in length, and having at every stadium a turret, and the description agrees with the present appearance. (w)

4. The famous Wall on the Isthmus of Pericop, "is of earth, very lofty, with an immense ditch. It stretches in a straight line from sea to sea without any remains of bastions or flanking towers that I could discover." (x) Clarke calls it a very inconsiderable rampart; but says it has a foss on the north side of it 15 fathoms wide and 25 feet deep, but dry and without any means by which it could be inundated." (y)

THE PHOCIAN WALL extended from Thermopylae, on the gulf of Mules, to the gulf of Crissa; and, as Herodotus informs us, who wrote 445 years before the time of Christ, was built by the Phocians to defend themselves against the Thebans. It had fortified gates near the warm springs from which Thermopylae derived its name. Dr. Clarke says, its length is about 72 miles, "extending along the mountainous chain of Óeta from sea to sea, and forming a barrier towards the north of Greece, which excludes the whole of Óetos and Thessaly. In this respect it resembles the Wall of Antoninus, on the north of Britain. It may be supposed that we did not follow it beyond the immediate vicinity of the Straits of Thermopylae, where it begins; but this fact, as to its great length, was communicated to us by our guides; and it was afterwards confirmed by the positive assurance of our consul at Zedum. It is built with large and rudely-shaped stones, which have been put together with cement; and, in many places, the work is now almost concealed by the woods and thickets that have grown over it." (z) In the time of Xerxes it was old and ruinous.

Some traces of it are still to be seen in ascending the heights of Óatta, immediately above the rock of Hercules

(w) Clarke's Travels, l. 648.
(x) Heber's Notes; Clarke's Travels, l. 668.
(y) Travels, l. 663. (z) Clarke, vol. 4, p. 844.

Melampyx. (a) The Greeks, after the Persian invasion, repaired the fortifications about Thermopylae; and Antiochus the Great slew all of them, and strengthened them in defending himself against the Romans. Justinian is also said to have constructed fortifications here; but the history of the Phocian Wall and the ramparts of Thermopylae seems to have been hitherto but imperfectly investigated.

THE LACEDÆMONIAN WALL, from the gulf of Corinth to the Sinus Saronicus, was built by the Peloponnesians as a defence against the Persians. Sir William Hamilton says, it "is still very entire in its whole length of six miles; built of rectangular stones in horizontal courses, and will be a lasting monument of indefatigable exertions in the cause of freedom." (b) Strabo says that this wall was double, and connected the port of Lechaum with Corinth (c); and, according to Clarke, "the ground here is so formed as to present a natural rampart; but there are distinct traces of the old vallum; and we saw the ruins of an old fortress, or of some other building, at its termination, upon the Corinthian side of the Isthmus. The ruins of another wall may be traced beyond this towards the north-east. Here we found what interested us more—the unfinished canal, begun by Nero, exactly as the workmen had left it, extending about half-a-mile across the isthmus, and terminating where the solid rock opposed an insurmountable obstacle to the work." The same author then bears testimony to the remarkable accuracy of Pausanias, (d) and says—"it is perhaps in no instance more strikingly manifested than in the description he has given of this canal: "it corresponds even to the very letter with the present appearance." In crossing the Corinthian Wall again, Clarke observed "in the more ancient parts of it, some stones of immense size; but where the masonry was more modern, the stones were of less magnitude."

THE CasPAIAN or AlBANIAN Gates were in Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, and the countries of Medea and Armenia. Pliny says, the pass which bears this name is eight Roman miles in length, and so narrow as scarcely to allow a single wagon in breadth

(a) Archaeologia, xv. 384. (b) 14. (c) L. viii. 380. (d) See his Observations on the Isthmus of Corinth, and the works upon it, book ii., cap. 1.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—FRONTIER WALLS.

and vallum and wall, both in Latin and English, seem, in their various senses, to convey a mixed meaning between a boundary and a barrier. A common field
to pass along it, and “toto operae manu facto.” Gibbon says, the kings of Persia fortified this dangerous pass with a mole, double walls, and doors of iron.

The Caucanian or Iberian Gates, before Pliny’s time, had by many, but very erroneously, been called the Caspian gates. They are, says he, a stupendous work of nature between mountains abruptly torn asunder, where the doors are barred with beams strengthened with iron; the river Dyndorus runs in the middle; and on this side, on a rock, is the castle called Cumania, strong enough to defy the passage of innumerable nations. Procopius thinks they were fortified by Alexander the Great; and says, that Ambazanes, a king of the Huns, offered them to the emperor Anastasius, who declined accepting them; but that they were soon after seized by Cabadas, king of Persia. This is the ancient fortress of Baniata, of which, according to Klaipoth, few traces exist. The valley or pass is about six miles long, and not more than 120 yards broad. In 688 it was called the Daritan Wall.

The Albanian and Iberian Gates, says Gibbon, excluded the horsemen of Syria from the shortest and most practicable roads; and the whole front of the mountains was covered by the rampart of Gog and Magog, the Long Wall, which has excited the curiosity of an Arabian caliph and a Russian conqueror. (a) According to a recent description, huge stones, 7 feet thick and 21 feet in length, are artificially joined, without iron or cement, to compose a wall, which runs above 300 miles from the shores of Dreibend, over the hills and through the valleys of Daghestan and Georgia. (f) The Persian monarch held in his hand the keys both of Peace and War; but he stipu-

(a) Gibbon, in a note, says, when the Czar, Peter I., became master of Dreibend, in the year 1728, the measure of the Wall was found to be somewhat more than four English miles long; and Hakluyt wrote a learned Dissertation, “De Murus Canaceus,” in the Transactions of the Petersburgh Academy in 1786.

(f) “The imaginary rampart of Gog and Magog, which was secretly explored and believed by a caliph of the 9th century, appears to be derived from the gates of Mount Canaceus and a vague report of the Wall of China.”—(Gibbon, iv., 112.) Hyde says, the celebrated Wall of China is, in Arabic authors, extolled as the and 30 year old of Gog and Magog—but they tell many fabulous stories about it, and attribute the building of it to Alexander the Great. Great works of art done in long-forgotten ages, are usually attributed by the ignorant to some wizard or demontiacal power—to Michael Scot, or the Devil.

lated in every treaty that Justinian should contribute to the expense of the common barrier, which equally protected the two empires from the inroads of the Scythians. The fortifications and treaties of Chosroes are described in Procopius.

Syrian Gates—Xenophon, nearly 400 years before the time of Christ, marched through the Syrian gates, which is a narrow pass of about 300 paces in length, defended by lofty rocks on one side, and the Mediterranean sea on the other; and had castellated gates at each end, assailable by sea, but impregnable by land. Pliny says, that the Portus Syriae were situated behind the town of Rhodes, and in the interval between the Rhodian mountains and Taurus. They were about 100 miles from Tarassus, and 27 from Antioch. Strabo calls this pass the Amazan Gates, which passed into Syria from the plain of Antiochus, where the castle was defended by nature, and the Wall of Meleager was situated. The same author also, in his account of Arabia, speaks of the straits or pass into Ethiopia, which were called Dira, and of the Walls of Socotris there.

The Wall of Mount Libanu.—“Behind Tyre, the mother of Carthage and Cadiz, and Sidon, the artificer in glass and the parent of Thebes in Boeotia, rose Libanus stretching out some 1600 stadia as far as Smyrna—and, as huge as it, with a valley interposed between them, and formerly joined by a wall (muro), stands Anti-Libanus towering over the adjacent hills.” (g)

The Long Walls between the port of Piraeus and Athens are well known in history. The first was built by Themistocles, 36 stadia in length, and though 60 feet high, was only raised to half its intended height; that of Pericles was of the same height, but six stadia longer. Both were built of stones of enormous size, and cramped together with iron fixed by lead. Two wagons could pass each other on the platform on their tops, which had numerous turrets upon them, that were turned into dwelling houses when Athens became too populous to contain its inhabitants. (b) Plutarch says, Themistocles built and fortified the Piraeus, in which respect his policy differed from that of the ancient kings of Athens, who

(g) Pliny, iv., 20.

(b) See Thucydides, lib. ii. Raphelius, in his notes on Arrian, thinks that his account of the 30 year old of Xanophon.
fence may be a wall of stone, or a wall of earth: and *vallare* means as much to
dig a dyke or ditch, as to enclose and fortify. A vale or valley was a natural

turned the attention of their subjects from commerce to
agriculture. But the building of the Piraeus strengthened
the people against the nobility: for wealth obtained by
merchandise induces democratic government, but agricul-
ture thrives best under an oligarchy.

**Chinense Wall.**—Compared with this, all the antient
mural fortifications of the world sink into insignificance.
In the language of the country it was called Tse-sae, the
red limit, from the red earth with which it is filled: and
Wan-le chang-ch'ing—the city Wall Ten Thousand le
long; and Tse-sen-le-chang-ching, The City Wall a Thou-
sand le in length. (1)

According to a Chinese Map of it, given to Hyde, it
had this inscription at its west end—Cho chang chang ki
qi, chi Liao-tung chi, that is, the building of the long
wall begins here and ends at Liao-tung, where also it was
inscribed thus—Chin chu chang chang ge hai su li lai tie
ki hia qi ti—which imports that Chin [the Emperor]
built the long wall within the sea about 10 le, [and] put
this iron below to make the foundation. The building of
it was commenced 918 years before the time of Christ,
and was finished in five years. (1) The east end extended
10 le, or a little more than four English miles into the sea,
in which its foundations were made of a sort of ships or
rafts, sunk to the bottom, laden with large masses of crude
iron, sand, and large stones, which materials were piled
together till they came to the surface of the water, and
allowed of a superstructure of squared stones to be built
upon them. (2) As iron, sand, and stone, under water,
soon conglomerate into a solid mass, a series of flat-
bottomed vessels with square upright ends and sides,
laden with these materials, judiciously put together, and
sunk with great exactness one upon another, would, I
apprehend, make a foundation as hard and durable as the
hardest rock. Probably the rafts were so constructed
that each successive tier of them diminished in breadth
till the whole was above water.

"The Long or Endless Wall, as it is called, encompasses
all the north and west parts of China." "It begins
in the province of Leotung, at the bottom of the bay of
Nankin, and proceeds across rivers and over the tops of
the highest mountains without interruption, keeping near-
ly along the circular ridge of barren rocks that surround
the country to the north and west, and after running
southwards 1200 miles, ends in impassable mountains and
sandy deserts." (1)

"Its foundations" overland "consists of large blocks of
square stones laid in mortar; but the rest of the wall is
built of brick. The whole is so strong and well built as
to need almost no repair; and in such a dry climate may
remain in this condition for many ages. Its height and
breadth are not equal in every place; nor indeed is it
necessary they should. When carried over these steep
rocks where no horses can pass, it is about 15 or 20 feet
high, and broad in proportion; but when running through
a valley or crossing a river, there you see a strong wall,
about 30 feet high, with square towers at the distance of
a bow-shot from one another, and embrasures at equal
distances. The top of the wall is flat, and paved with
broad freestone; and where it rises over a rock or any
eminence, you ascend by a fine easy stone stair." (n)

"The bridges" which accompany it, "over rivers and
torrents are exceedingly neat, being both well contrived
and executed. They have two stories of arches, one
above another, to afford sufficient passage for the waters
on sudden rains and floods." (n)

"Beside the Main Wall, there are several semi-circular
walls which have the Long Wall for their diameter, at
the places least fortified by nature, and at the open passes
of the mountains. These are strongly built, of the same

(1) Morrison's Chin. Dict., part 1, vol. 1, 504, 535; part 2, vol. 1, p. 72. In the short account of China, affixed to Ise's Embassy, it is erroneously written Vausi Toam Tokim or Van-ti s.c., or Wan-le s.c.

(2) Sir George Stanton says that it has existed about 2,000 years, and that "its completion is an historical fact as authen-
tic as any of those, which the annals of antient kingdoms have transmitted to posterity; for from that period, about three
centuries before the Christian era, the transactions of the Chinese empire have been regularity, and without any intervening
chaos, recorded both in official documents and by private con-
temporary writers.—II. 385, 383.)

(3) Hyde's letter De Mensuris et Ponderibus Sinensium ap-
pended to Bernard's work De Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquis
—Ozolins 1668. His orthography of the Chinese is according
to the MS. Dictionaries.

(n) Bell's Travels, ed. 1806, p. 335.

(m) Bell, p. 336. Hyde makes its breadth from 12 to 15
Chinese cubits, or about as many English feet.

(n) Bell's Travels, p. 335.
barrier between one tribe or another, consisting of a ridge on each side, and a hollow between. The Valla of the Romans were, however, commonly earth-

materials and architecture with the Long Wall, and are of considerable extent, sometimes on one side of the main Wall, and sometimes on the other. In these walls are strong gates, constantly defended by a numerous guard. They are intended to prevent a surprise, and stop sudden irruptions of the enemy. Even these lesser bulwarks seem works of great expense and labour, but nothing in comparison with the Long Wall."

"It is reported" that, while it was building, "the labourers stood so close, for many miles distance, as to hand the materials from one to another. This, I am more inclined to believe, as the rugged rocks would prevent all use of carriages: nor could clay for making bricks or cement of any kind be found among them." (p) Hyde says, "that the engineers and workmen were enjoined, under penalty of death, to make all the joinings of the stones so close that a nail could not be driven between them: and also, that three out of every ten men in the army were compelled to work at it." but Bell, "that every sixth man was obliged either to work himself, or find a substitute.

"I am of opinion," says Bell, "that no nation in the world was able for such an undertaking except the Chinese. For, though some other kingdom might have furnished a sufficient number of workmen for such an enterprise, none but the ingenious, sober, and parramonoous Chinese, could have preserved order amidst such multitudes, or patiently submitted to the hardships attending such a labour. This surprising piece of work, if not the greatest, may justly be reckoned among the wonders of the world; and the Emperor who planned and completed it deserves fame as much superior to his who built the famous Egyptian pyramids, as a performance of real use excels a work of vanity." A Chinese author says, that the Emperor "Che-hwang-te's conduct was in every thing vicious and bad; but his building the Long Wall to form a barrier between the Chinese and foreigners may be denominated a meritorious act."

"The building of" it "however, was not the only burden the Chinese supported on this occasion. They were obliged to keep a numerous army in the field to guard the passes of the mountains, and secure the labourers from being interrupted by their watchful enemies the Tartars, who all the while were not idle spectators."

Edward Yabrants Jdes, ambassador to John and Peter Alexiowitze, czars of Russia, in his "Three Years Travels from Moscow overland to China," (s) has the following account of his "arrival at the Great Wall of the Chinese;" and the two annexed engravings of it at the places where he passed through it. "On the 27th of October," 1683, "we reached some watch-towers on the pinacles of the rocks from whence we got sight of the Zagos Creece, that is, the Great Wall, which we came to on the same day. This really seems to be one of the wonders of the world. About five hundred fathom from this famous wall is a valley, each side of which was provided with a battery of hewn stone, from one of which to the other, a wall about three fathom high is erected, with an open entrance, as the print entitled "The wall of China" expresses it. Passing through this fore wall, we came to the entry of the Great Wall, through a watch tower, about eight fathom high, arched over with hewn stone, and provided with massive doors strengthened with iron. The wall runs from east to west across the valley, up the extraordinary high rocks; and about 600 fathoms distant from the other, bath on the rocks on each side of it a tower built on it, as our print (t) represents it. The foot of this wall was of large hewn quarry stone, for about a foot high, and the remaining upper part was composed of brick and lime, but as far as we can see, the whole was formerly built of the same stone. Within this first port we came into a plain full 100 fathom broad; after which we

PART II. VOL. III.

2 Q
works, strengthened with pallisadoes or stakes. Murus and menia, according to Vossius, are from the same root, which meant simply—to defend; but murus, in its most obvious sense, meant a wall of stone—and menia, the fortifications of a town.

As the barriers, which for a long time formed the boundary of the Roman empire in Britain, in passing from sea to sea, ran across this township, and some account of these celebrated remains of antiquity may be expected to be found in a History of Northumberland, I will now pause for a while from the consideration of the parochial history of the district before me, to condense the information I have collected on this subject into as small a space as, in my own opinion, I think it ought to occupy; premising, however, my remarks upon it, with some account of boundary fortification in general, in small type below.

came to another guard-port, which had a wall on each side, and, like the first wall, was carried quite across the vale; and this, as well as the first port, was guarded by a watch of 50 men. On the first, or Great Wall, stands an Idol Temple, with the ensigns of the Idol and the Emperor flying on the top of it. The wall is full six fathoms high, and four thick, so that six horsemen may easily ride abreast on it; and was in as good repair as if it had not been erected about 20 or 30 years since—no part of it being fallen, nor annoyed by the least weed or filth, as other old walls are observed to be.

The first Chinese city this Muscovite embassy came to within the Wall is called Galacan in the narrative, and Galga in the print of it, a copy of which we have annexed as illustrating, in some degree, the general resemblance in form, fortification, and purpose, which there seems to have been between it and the stations of the Romans on the routes of their armies. All the description Ida gives of it is—that it “is encompassed with a high quadrangular wall; but not very populous.” Zantumung, the next city at which the embassy halted in its way to Pekin, was fortified with a semi-circular wall, strengthened both in its bow and cord line with square towers: and the author, on his near approach to Pekin, has this last observation, in connection with the Great Wall and its collateral fortifications:—“It is observable, that from the Great Wall to Pekin, at the distance of about every half mile, are watch towers, in each of which are five or six soldiers, who, night and day, display the Emperor’s flags and ensigns, which are yellow. These turrets, like beacons, serve on occasion of an enemy appearing from the east to light fires on, in order to alarm and convey notice of it to the Emperor, which is done so expeditiously from one to another, that in a very few hours it reaches Pekin.”

Sir George Staunton’s account of it is more minute than that of any preceding traveller. The Embassy to which he was attached began to approach it on September 4, 1793. At first it was a dim, but distinct line, traversing the tops of the high mountains that separate Tartary from China; but soon, as far as the eye could see, it assumed the form of an embattled wall carried over the ridges of hills and the highest mountains, descending into the deepest valleys, crossing upon arches over rivers, doubled and trebled in many parts to guard important passes, and almost at every hundred yards strengthened with towers and massive bastions. It was not, however, the size of this stupendous barrier that excited the wonder of the travellers so much as the extreme difficulty of conceiving how the materials for building it over places apparently inaccessible could be collected together.

One of the highest ridges over which it passes measures 3,226 feet. At the pass where the embassy approached it, the road was spanned with an embattled gate and wall built over a bridge of one arch; but as it seemed in places ruinous and neglected, curiosity overcame all suspicions of jealousy or imputation of indiscretion in the strangers examining it, and all the gentlemen of the embassy went to visit the barrier, the fame of which had for so long a time excited their curiosity. On examination, the Wall or interval between the towers was found to be 25 feet high, and to consist of a base, and side walls with earth between them, and above these a corridor and parapet on
Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Elevations &c. of the Chesham Wall, page 12.
Chinese Wall. Peaks of High pe-hoo.
HALTWISTLE PARISH—CHINESE WALL.

Provident and industrious men, to protect their wealth against unthrift and needy neighbours, fortified themselves first on natural 

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tor,</td>
<td>or tops of hills; and, as</td>
<td>population thickened, and social order became prevalent, built, in less defensible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>each side, and a</td>
<td>terreplein</td>
<td>or platform between the parapets for the guard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The base, Fig. 1, and 2 a, a, a, is 25 feet broad, projects 2 feet on each side of the brick walls above, and is formed of strong grey granite, slightly mixed with mica. Iden says, &quot;the foot of the wall was of large bawn quarrystones for about a foot high,&quot; so that, I suppose, the base consisted only of one course of stone, laid lengthwise inwards, as they projected two feet outwards.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each of the side walls, b, b, is five feet thick at its bottom, two feet at the top, and twenty feet high at the setting on of the cordon: both of them are constructed of 64 courses of brick; and the interval c, between them, which from top to bottom is uniformly 11 feet, is filled with earth. The average height of these 64 courses of brick is 4 inches, and each of them is 18 inches long in the face, 7½ inches broad, and 3½ inches thick, and of a bluish colour. Barrow says, that the ramparts of all the cities in China are formed of two retaining walls, with the space between them filled with earth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The cordon, d, d, d, which is a sort of fillet or string, is 6 inches thick, projects six inches, and is of brick.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The parapets, e, e, e, e, are breast-walls, placed with embrasures at the top, and with loop-holes below, and are also of brick. Each parapet wall is 4 feet 8 inches high, and 27 inches thick at the cordon, and 18 at the top.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The merlons, or walls, Fig 3, e, f, f, f, of the embrasures, are two feet high and seven feet long; and the slots or openings, g, g, g, between the merlons, each two feet wide. The loop-holes, b, b, b, b, are ten inches wide, and one foot high from the floor of the platform; from which they have an escarpment or slope downwards and outwards of four feet, so that an enemy could be seen through them from the platform immediately at the foot of the wall.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The platform, Fig. 1, i, for the guard, is 11 feet broad, and paved with bricks 15 inches square, and 3½ inches thick.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Towers vary in size from 40 feet square and high to 10 feet square and 6 high: but where European travellers have seen this remarkable wall there are few towers of this lowest size. Generally, they are about 100 yards distant, but thicker where great strength was required, as at the pass of Con-pe-koo, of which the annexed engraving is on a reduced scale from sir George Stanton's work, and will convey a better idea of the stupendous nature of this work than I can give in words. The first tower, Figure 1, l, (u) measured by the embassy, in 1793, was 40 feet square at the outside of the base, and 30 feet at the top; the stone base m, in four courses of one foot each; the brick work to the cordon n, n, 38 feet 4 inches, and above it 5 feet—in all, 37 feet 4 inches high. The parapets, in all their parts, are the same as in the wall; and the tower itself stood 18 feet outwards on the Tartarian side. The towers, however, differ in their construction. That represented by Fig. 3 has greater strength than most of those near it, on account of its situation upon the river. Fig. 4 is a section, and Fig. 5, a plan of it. It is entered by the postern a, from the platform of the wall, which is on a level with this story, and for this purpose this postern is cut a little lower than the other parts of the same story, as appears by the section. The room, Fig. 5, "consists of two arches intersecting each other at right angles, at each extremity of which there is a port." "The two parallel arches are in the direction A, B, and have three arched intervals of communication between each perpendicular to that direction. An arch is also thrown across the centre principal arch, which is described in the plan by the dotted lines. This is neces---

---

(See also Plate of Elevations, &c. of the Chinese Wall from Sir George Stanton's work.)
commenced I am unable to show. They have been drawn across the valley of the Nile, the isthmus of Corinth, the peninsulas of the Crimea, Greece, and Jutland; and carried for 1500 miles over the lofty ridge of mountains which separate China and Tartary. I am not prepared to go deeply into this subject. To do justice to it would require a fortunate concurrence of leisure, situation, and taste for such enquiries. A slight review of it may, however, assist the reader, to whom it may be interesting, to form a just notion of the importance of the barriers which crossed our own country when compared with those of other nations.

sary for the completion of the stairs of communication with the platform of the tower,” which is floored with brick of the same size as those of the floor of the platform of the wall.

“To this account of the most astonishing production of human labour and industry to be met with on the face of the whole earth, we may add—that if to its prodigious length of 1600 miles, we assume as true the probable conjecture that its dimensions throughout are nearly the same as where it was crossed by the British embassy—it contains materials more than sufficient to erect all the dwelling-houses in England and Scotland, even admitting their number to be 1,800,000, and each to contain 2,000 cubic feet of masonry. In this calculation, the huge projecting masses of stone, called towers, are not included, which of themselves would erect a city as large as London.

To assist the conceptions of our readers still farther respecting this singular and stupendous fabric, we shall only observe—that were its materials converted into a wall twelve feet high and four thick, it would possess sufficient length to surround the globe at its equatorial circumference.”

The Wall of Probus—Hadrian is said to have first projected the line of fortification which extended from the Danube to the Rhine, and in the middle ages was called ‘The Devil’s Wall.’ At first it was not intended so much as a defence, as to fix the boundary between the Romans and the Germans. Along its line it was called Pfaßl, or mound of stakes, from the material of which it was principally formed; and numerous names of places, fields, wells, and woods situated near it “to this day, either begin or end with Pfaßl.”

In the place of so rude a bulwark, the emperor Probus constructed a stone wall of considerable height, and strengthened it with towers at convenient distances. From the neighbourhood of Neustadt and Ratisbon, on the Danube, it stretched across hills, valleys, rivers, and morasses, as far as Wimpfen, on the Neckar, and at length terminated on the banks of the Rhine, after a winding course of near 300 miles. This important barrier, uniting the two mighty streams that protected the provinces of Europe, seemed to fill up the vacant space through which the barbarians, and particularly the Alemanni, could penetrate with the greatest facility into the heart of the empire.”

It was not, however, destined to be of long duration. Within a few years after the death of Probus, it was overthrown by the Alemanni; and, as Gibbon observes—“It scattered ruins, universally ascribed to the power of the demon, now serve only to excite the wonder of the Swabian peasant.”

The Gate of Denmark, called also the Dane’s work and Godofrid’s Dyke, extends across Jutland, near Selvig, to the German Ocean. Godofrid reigned in the beginning of the ninth century, and his wall is said to have been made of rough stones and earth; but afterwards strengthened by Queen Thyre with a tre-mur, or wall or barrier of wood. This line Waldemar the First fortified with a mur of burnt brick, on which were gates and towers at moderate distances from each other. Canute the Fourth is supposed to have finished it; and Margaret, the widow of Christopher the First, to have been the last who repaired it. It took 66,000 men to garrison it. Its remains called fel.—a fence made of sods, with the grassy side outwards, a fell-agle. See An Account of the Devil’s Wall in Bavaria, by J. A. Buchner, Professor at the Royal Bavarian Lyceum at Nuremberg, in Archæologia Britannia, I., 218—230.

(w) Gibbon, i., 337.
ROMAN BARRIERS in Britain.—The common method among the Romans of securing a conquered country was by building, at convenient distances from each

have served to build a church in Seleucia, great part of the palace of Gortor, and all the ovens of the country along its line. (7)

 Tacitus tells us that the Roman procurator, Ostorius Scapula, after he had subdued a rebellion of the Iceni, and was approaching near to the Irish sea, was brought back again by an insurrection of the Brigantes, who, however, after a few of them were slain, and the rest pardoned, returned to obedience. These Brigantes possessed the country from sea to sea, from the Humber and the Mersey to the Tyne, and the Esk in the north of Cumberland. Tacitus further says, that they were distinguished as the most numerous community of all the British province; and that Petullus Cerealis was the first of the Roman legates to carry consternation among them: for after many battles, and some of them very bloody ones, he had compassed the greater part of their country either with victory or war. This was in Vespasian’s reign, and the year 71 of the Christian era. Cerealis, in 75, was succeeded by the celebrated general and engineer, Julius Frontinus; and he, in 78, by Julius Agricola.

All the information we have respecting the eventful campaigns of Agricola in Britain is contained in the writings of his son-in-law and biographer, Tacitus—an author, whose style, in rapidity and strength, strongly resembles the military genius of his favourite general. He hurried Agricola through his conquests without pausing to give us any detailed account of his military operations, or of the geography of the country he was attempting to subjugate. His narrative, however, is neither without light nor importance on both these subjects.

Agricola had served in Britain under former governors—Suetonius and Bolanus—under the latter of whom, and Cerealis, he had the command of the twentieth legion. In his first campaign he punished the rebellious nation of the Ordovices with exterminating slaughter, vanquished the Isle of Anglesey, and by the quickness of his movements and the uprightness of his policy brought the whole province into profound peace. “In the beginning of the next summer,” anno Domini 79, “having assembled

his army, he showed his wonted greatness in the march:—order was commended—stragglers restrained—fit places for cesters fixed upon by himself—the woods and estuaries explored by himself—and in the meantime the enemy never suffered to have a moment’s opportunity for plundering in sudden incursions: and when terror had done enough, mercy held forth the fascinations of peace. By these measures many states, which till that day had acted on the defensive, gave hostages, laid their hostility aside, and were environed with stations and castles, with so much calculation and care, that no part of Britain hitherto unnoticed could escape un molested.” Then we have a cool account of the policy employed in enslaving the native Briton with the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. “The following winter was spent in the soundest counsels; for, that men roving and rude, and therefore ready for war, might be seduced to pleasure by quiet and repose, they were privately advised and publicly assisted in building temples, market places, dwelling-houses. The prompt were praised: the slothful punished: so that what force would have exacted, emulation for honour did. Now indeed the sons of the chiefs were taught the liberal arts, and the genius of the Britons extolled beyond the requirements of the Gauls. Then they even became proud of our dress, and the toga common. By degrees they approached the charms of the vices—the porticoes, the baths, the sumptuous banquets: and what these simple people called politeness, was only a link of their slavery.”

Josephus, in his Jewish Wars, which occurred a very short time before Agricola’s campaigns in Britain, says, that the Romans, on their entering an enemy’s country, never began hostilities till they had walled their camp around. And this was not done carelessly and without method. If the ground was uneven they levelled it, and then, laying out the area of the camp by measure in a four-sided form, a multitude of workmen were ready with their tools to begin the structure. Part of the interior was taken up with tents. Outwardly the ambit assumed the appearance of a wall, which was strengthened with towers at equal distances. It had four gates, one on each side, wide enough for the entrance of beasts of burden, and for excursions. Thus from the multitude and skill of the workmen, the peribolos, or exterior wall, and all within

other, on their great military roads, or in passes of mountains, and situations suitable for overawing the natives, that kind of castrum or camp, the sites and
it, were built in much less time than could be supposed: and besides, if it was found necessary, the exterior was girt with a fosse four feet wide and as many deep. At the moment of quitting the camp on advancing into the enemy’s country they set fire to it, for if they should want it, they could easily build another, and they would not leave it unoccupied or undestroyed, lest it should be of use to the enemy.

"The third year of Agricola’s expeditions opened out new tribes—nations having been devastated as far as the Tay, which is the name of a Firth. Astonished by these movements, the terror-stricken enemy never ventured to harass the army, which however suffered much by the severity of the weather: thus time was obtained for founding castles. And skilful men remarked that no general had made a wiser choice of situation for his castles than Agricola, for none that he had founded was ever taken by the power of the enemy, or forsaken on terms, or by desertion. Unroads were now frequently made: for against the continuance of a siege they were provided with a year’s stores. Thus the winter there was without fear: and every one was a fortress to himself. The weakness of the enemy produced despair—because accustomed generally to balance the losses of summer by the chances of winter, they were now compelled to be summer and winter alike."

"The 4th summer, "81," was concluded with securing the countries which it had run over: and if the valour of the army, and the glory of the Roman name could have been bounded by a limit—that limit was now discovered in Britain itself. For Glotta and Bodotria, each borne up for a long way by the firth of a different sea, are separated by a narrow space of ground, which was then fortified with garrisons: and all on this side the bay was got into possession—the enemy being driven as it were into another island."

"In the 5th year of his expedition, "82," passing over in the first ship, in frequent and successful battles, he subdued nations till that time unknown; and furnished with forces that part of Britain which looks towards Ireland, more as a matter of foresight than from fear; for Ireland, situated as it is midway between Britain and Spain, and conveniently for the Galliæan sea, might with its great resources have become a most powerful part of the empire."

"But in the summer which commenced the sixth year of his office, because movements of all the nations beyond, and a march annoyed by a hostile army were dreaded, he explored with his fleet the harbours in the large province beyond Bodotria."

In his seventh summer he was also accompanied by his fleet, and fought with Galgacus the famous battle of the Gramalian mountains: but the glory of his success excited the envy of Domitian: and he was recalled in the following year from his conquest of Britain to be governor in Syria.

This is the sum of the information to be derived from Tacitus respecting the marches and military works and operations of Agricola in his seven campaigns in Britain. The parts under quotations I have endeavoured to translate from the original as literally as I have been able to understand them. Whether the stations "Per lineam Valli"—Along the line of The Wall, as they have been called, were all built in 79 or 80, or partly in both years, there is no distinct mention. If the Tames was the Firth of Solway, they were not commenced till the year 80. Certainly, however, Tacitus, in the following passage already translated, seems to intimate that the plan of the final conquest of Britain was completed at the conclusion of the year 79:—"Quibus rebus multae civitates que in illum diem ex equo egerant, dati eodem, idem posuerunt, ut pristis castellisque circumdaret, tantas rationes curaque, ut nulla ante Britannias nesca para illascessit transierit." The states of the Britonian confederacy, which had hitherto contended for independence, laid down their arms, and were either so completely overawed by strongly fortified posts, or so thoroughly fascinated with Roman manners, that, in prosecuting his future conquests, he had not only impregnable lines, but a Romanized and friendly population to fall back upon, if chance of war or inclemency of season compelled him to seek security or winter quarters in his rear. He fortified the narrowest part and the centre of the island so strongly, that he could either derive supplies from the south, or march to certain conquest in the north. It seems to have been impressed upon the mind of Tacitus, that Agricola now calculated that he was in a position which rendered it impossible that any part of the country he had overrun, or of that before him, could escape from his arms—
remains of which have in England been usually called Chestera, and by the Romans themselves were denominated castra stativa, or præsidia stativa, stationary

and that not only all Britain, but even Ireland, was laid down upon the plan of his conquests. His lines of fortifications from sea to sea were the gates that opened one way to exhaustless supplies, and the other to new prospects of glory.

Next after those of Tacitus, the three works which give us most insight into the Topography of Britain, while it continued a Roman province, are, the Geography of Ptolemy, the Itinerary of Antonine, and the Notitia Imperii; from each of which extracts will be found below, of as much as it contains illustrative of the History of Northumberland and the Roman Wall.

Ptolemy the Geographer wrote in Greek, and flourish-ed under the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. He notices a great number of places both in Great Britain and Ireland: but principally confines himself to tables of the names of states, estuaries, rivers, and chief towns, with their longitude and latitude; and Horsey observes, that the order in which he disposes these, especially those on the coast, almost equals for usefulness the distances in the Itinerary, and the order in which the Notitia. He, however, instead of extending the island away to the north, begins about the river Veda, to throw it so far to the east that its extreme point extends in that direction nearly four degrees beyond his “Boderia estuariaum,” or Firth of Forth: an error which probably originated in the imperfect knowledge the Romans had secured in books respecting the country north of the general limit of the empire. It is also remarkable of his work, that it notices not only a small portion of the Antonine stations or towns in the territory of the Brigantes, but wholly omits all mention of the Wall, and of the Notitia stations along its line.

In the Introduction to his tables of the British Islands of Hibernia and Albion, he states that the longest day at London is 17 hours, and that it lies 9 ½ hours to the west of Alexandria; that at York the longest day is 17½ hours, and its situation west of Alexandria 9½ hours; and that at Cataractonium the longest day is 18 hours, and its distance west of Alexandria 9½ hours.

According to the map of his Geography, as given by Horsey, the people, who lived on the east side of the island, between the Firth of Boderia and the river Veda, were

the Gadini, on the north, and the Otadini on the south, with the river Alainus between them. On the west side, from the Firth of the Clota to that of Ituna, the Novantii inhabited the most northerly, the Damnoni the middle, and the Selgovae the southern part: and the country of the Brigantes extended southward from sea to sea, from the Veda on the east and Ituna on the west, to about the Firth of Belisama in the Irish sea, and the "well-harboured bay of the Gabrantici" on the German ocean. Then in these districts—from the Firths of Forth and Clyde to the Mersey and the Humber, the whole of Ptolemy's information is disposed in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Estuary of Clota</td>
<td></td>
<td>22° 15' 50° 40'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bay of Vidotris</td>
<td>21° 20'</td>
<td>60° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Herigonian bay</td>
<td>20° 30'</td>
<td>60° 50'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chersonesus or peninsula of Novanti, and a headland of the same name</td>
<td></td>
<td>21° 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The description of the western side, which lies along the Irish and Vergilian ocean:

After the Chersonesus of the Novanti, and which contains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The mouth of the river Abraunus</td>
<td>19° 20'</td>
<td>61° 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The firth of Jens</td>
<td>19° 0</td>
<td>60° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mouth of the river Devon</td>
<td>18° 0</td>
<td>60° 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mouth of the river Novius</td>
<td>18° 20'</td>
<td>59° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The firth of Ituna</td>
<td>18° 30'</td>
<td>58° 45'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The firth of Mortiambè</td>
<td>17° 30'</td>
<td>57° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The harbour of the Setanti</td>
<td>17° 20'</td>
<td>57° 45'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The firth of Belisama</td>
<td>17° 30'</td>
<td>57° 20'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The firth of Seteia</td>
<td>17° 0</td>
<td>57° 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The description of the sides which lie in the German ocean [after the names and longitude of ten places lying on the south-east part of the map, we come to]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The mouth of the river Diva</td>
<td>26° 0</td>
<td>58° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The estuary of Tava</td>
<td>25° 0</td>
<td>58° 30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mouth of the river Tuna</td>
<td>24° 30'</td>
<td>58° 45'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The firth of Boderia</td>
<td>23° 30'</td>
<td>58° 45'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mouth of the river Alainus</td>
<td>21° 40'</td>
<td>58° 30'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
camps—and sometimes hiberna, or hibernacula, *winter quarters.* Occasionally they presented to the country before them a continuous line of forts, to prevent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Long.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20°10'</td>
<td>58°30'</td>
<td>20° 0'</td>
<td>57°20'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 18</td>
<td>57 30</td>
<td>18 15</td>
<td>57 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mouth of the river Veda, 
The bay of Dumum, 
The safe-harbour'd bay of the Gabran-
tulc, 
The promontory of Ocelium, 
The mouth of river Abus, 

Towards the north side, under the Cher-
soneus of the same name, dwell the Novan-
tae, amongst whom are these towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 0</td>
<td>60 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 10</td>
<td>60 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Locrisphia, Retigodium, Under these the Selgovae, among whom are these towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 0</td>
<td>59 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 30</td>
<td>59 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 0</td>
<td>59 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 0</td>
<td>59 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carbantoricum, Uxium, Cordia, Trimontium, Towards the east of these, but more to the north, are the Dammi in these towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 30</td>
<td>59 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 40</td>
<td>59 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 30</td>
<td>59 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 45</td>
<td>59 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 0</td>
<td>59 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 30</td>
<td>59 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colania, Vinduria, Coris, Alga, Lindum, Victoria, The Gadeni move to the north: also the Otadeni move to the south, among whom are these towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 10</td>
<td>59 0</td>
<td>21 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Curia, Bremenium, Then again under the Selgovae and Otadeni, dwelling between both seas, are the Brigantes in these towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eboracum (the station of) the sixth legion victorius, Cunnodunum, Besides these, around the well-havened bay, are the Parisii and the town Peturis, Under these and the Brigantes, and most to the west, dwell the Ordovices in these towns Mediolanium, Brunnogenum, The Itinerary of Antoninus, so far as it relates to Britain, is intitled "Antonini Iter Britanniarum. It is a sort of Road Book for the whole Roman empire: and supposed to have been made by one of the Roman Emperors, who bore the name of Antonius, of whom Horaeus thinks Caracalla is best entitled to the honour of being accounted the author of the part of it which relates to Britain, as he was some years in the island himself, and seems to have had a better opportunity than any of his predecessors of knowing the country. It, however, mentions Constantinople, which before the year 338 was called Byzantium. It might have been begun in the time of the Antonines, and carried on by other hands. Surits, who published the whole work, thinks it cannot be dated earlier than Severus or Caracalla, nor much later than Constantine the Great." (a) The "Iter Britanniarum" contains 15 routes, only the following four of which reach Northumberland, or come to The Wall. I have added the modern names to most of the places from Horaeus, and Gough's Camden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles.</th>
<th>Miles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Corbridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9...29</td>
<td>Eelchester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19...48</td>
<td>Blinchester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22...70</td>
<td>Caterick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24...94</td>
<td>Aldborough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Gough's Camden, I, cxvil,
the possibility of irruptions into the conquered parts. Thus Caesar, 56 years before the time of Christ, built, between the confines of the Sequani and the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles.</th>
<th>Miles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eburescum, the sixth legion victorious, 17...111 York.</td>
<td>Durobrivae, 9...464 Rochester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derventio, 7...118 On the Derwent.</td>
<td>Durolevum, 16...480 Lenham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delgovicia, 15...151 ...............</td>
<td>Durovernum, 15...492 Canterbury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretorium, 23...186 ...............</td>
<td>To the Port of the Rutupia, 12...664 Richborough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The [second] route is from the Wall to the Rutupian port 481 Roman miles.”

[From Blatobulgium Miles. Middleby.] To The Chesters of the ex-plovers, 12 Netherby.

| Luguvallium, 12...94 Carlisle. | Durobrivae, 9...464 Rochester. |
| Voreda, 14...38 Old Penrith. | Durolevum, 16...480 Lenham. |
| Brovocaci, 13...61 Kirbythure. | Durovernum, 15...492 Canterbury. |
| Veretia, 13... 64 York. | To the Port of the Rutupia, 12...664 Richborough. |
| Lavatia, 14...78 Bowes. | Concerning this route, it is observable that the total of the numbers from place to place exceeds its own total 23 miles; and that there are various readings given by Horsley amounting to 8 less, and 21 more, the difference of which would make the total of 481 at the head of the iter to 496 Roman miles, or 8 miles less than the total amount of the particulars. |
| Cataracton, 16...94 Catterick. | “The [6th] route is from London to Luguvallium, at the Wall 441 miles.” |
| Isurium, 24...118 Aldborough. | [From London Miles. London.] To Cesaromagum, 28 ............ |
| Eburescum, 17...135 York. | Colonia, 24... 52 Colchester. |
| Calcaria, 9...144 Tadcaster. | The Ville of Faustina, 35... 97 ............ |
| Cambodunum, 20...164 ............... | Idanos, 18...106 ............... |
| Mancanium, 18...182 Manchester. | Cambriocump, 38...140 Icklingham. |
| Condate, 18...200 ............... | Durolipons, 38...165 ............... |
| Deva the 30th Legion Victorious, 20...220 Chester. | Durobrivae, 38...200 ............... |
| Borrow, 10...230 ............... | Cauenece, 38...230 ............... |
| Mediolanum, 20...250 ............... | Lindum, 36...286 Lincoln. |
| Rutinium, 12...263 ............... | Segelscia, 14...270 Littleborough. |
| Viromandium, 12...273 Wroxeter. | Danum, 21...291 Doncaster. |
| Uxcatia, 11...284 ............... | Segeliciæ, 16...307 Castleford. |
| Pennorciicum, 12...296 ............... | Eburacum, 21...328 York. |
| Etocetum, 12...308 ............... | Isufrantium, 17...346 Aldborough. |
| Manuessedum, 18...324 Manchester. | Cataracton, 34...369 Catterick. |
| Venone, 12...336 Claychester. | Lavatia, 18...387 Bowes. |
| Bennavenna, 17...353 ............... | Verteres, 18...400 Brough. |
| Lactodorum, 12...365 Tiverton. | Brocavum, 20...420 Brougham Castle. |
| Maglutionam, 17...382 ............... | Luguvallium, 23...443 Carlisle. |

The [tenth] route from Gianoventa to Mediolanium 150 miles.

[From Gianoventa Miles. Lanchester.] To Galava, 18 Old Town.

| Sullonica, 9...416 Brookley Hills. | Alona, 15...30 Whitley Castle. |
| Londinium, 12...427 London. | Galacum, 19...49 Appleby. |
| Noviomagus, 10...437 Woodcot. | Vagnlaciæ, 18...455 ............... |
Helvetii, a wall (murus) 19 Roman miles long, 16 feet high, and with a fossa before it, from the lake of Geneva to Mount Jura; and as soon as he had

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles.</th>
<th>27... 76 Overborough.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brementonacae</td>
<td>20... 96 Ribchester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccius</td>
<td>17...113 Manchester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancunium</td>
<td>18...131 Near Northwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condatia</td>
<td>18...149 Near Drayton.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sphinx never proposed to the Britons a darker riddle than this tenth tier has been to antiquaries. The English names given here are all from Horaeal. There are no Roman remains at Old Town, in Allendale, where Horsley places Galava; nor traces of any ancient road between Lancaster and Old Town. Camden conjectured that the Alonis of this tier might be the Allonas of the Notitia, because that place was the quarters of the third cohort of the Nervii, of which mention is made in an inscription found at Whitley Castle.

The Notitia bears some resemblance to our modern Court Calendars. It contains a list of the military and civil officers, and was first published by the great lawyer Pincorullus, under the title of—"Notitia uraeque dignitatum, cum orientis tum occidentis, ultra Arcadii Honoriqite temporis"—that is "A Guide to the Eastern and Western Empire since the time of Arcadius and Honorius."" Theodosius the Great, at his death, divided the Roman empire between his two sons Arcadius and Honorius, the latter of whom died in 450. From internal evidence Pincorullus thought this work was written about the end of the reign of Theodosius the younger, who died in 450. He also says, that Alcatus calls this work "The Breviary of Theodosius the younger." With the exception of nine detachments of military, stationed at as many different places in the south, "under the disposal of the respectable personage the Count of the Saxox Shore on Britain," all the other forces noticed in this work as then in Britain, were "under the disposal of the respectable personage (viri) the Duke of Britain," and as they seem to have been all stationed for the protection of the northern frontier within the precincts of the territory of the Brigantes, and principally along the line of the Wall, I here insert a translation of this part of the work, as a necessary illustration of the General History of the Wall.

"Under the disposal [or government] viri spectabilis
the Duke of Britain."
finished it, he set out stations upon it, and strengthened it with castles—"Eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, castella communit, the better to prevent the

14. The Prefect of the band [called] Derventionenses at Derventio."

ALSO ALONG THE LINE OF THE WALL.
1. The Tribune of the fourth cohort of the Lergi at Segedunum.
2. The Tribune of the cohort of the Cornovii at Fons Eili.
3. The Prefect of the first wing of the Astures at Condedum.
4. The Tribune of the first cohort of the Frisagi at Vindolada.
5. The Prefect of the Savinius ala at Hunsnum.
6. The Prefect of the second ala of Astures at Cliuronum.
7. The Tribune of the first cohort of the Batavians at Proculitia.
8. The Tribune of the first cohort of the Tungri at Borecovicum.
9. The Tribune of the fourth cohort of the Gauls at Vindolada.
10. The Tribune of the first cohort of the Astures at Resca. (See Nos. 3 and 7, in which, as well as this, the Notitia reads Astorum; but as the reading on inscriptions at each of these places is "Astrum," I have ventured in the translation to give Astures.)
11. The Tribune of the second cohort of the Dalmatians at Magna.
13. The Prefect of the ala Petriana at Petriana.
14. The band of the Mauri Aureliani at Aballaba.
15. The band of the second cohort of the Lergi at Conovaria.
16. The first cohort of Spaniards at Axalodunum.
17. The Tribune of the second cohort of the Thracians at Gabrosentia.
19. The Tribune of the first cohort of Morini at Glanxibenta.
20. The Tribune of the first cohort of the Nervi at Alconis.

21. The Cuneus of horsemen in armour at Bremetennacum.
22. The Prefect of the first Heraclean wing at Olenna.
23. The Tribune of the third cohort of the Nervi at Virotidium.

"The same Honourable Duke has his court made up of the following officers:—a principal officer from the courts of the generals of the soldiers in ordinary attendance charged yearly; masters of the prisons from both; auditors yearly from both courts; an assistant, an under-assistant, a registrar, clerks of appeals, serjeants, and other under officers." (c)—Horsey.

From the year 85, in which Agricola was recalled, History is nearly silent respecting Britain, till 190, when Hadrian came over in person; and from that time to the era of the Saxon Invasion we have only very few notices respecting the pretentious or long fortifications which the Romans erected in the Island. The following extracts are either all, with even the assistance of Camden and Horsey, that I have been able to find on the subject, or all that I have considered worthy of repetition:

The 13th and 15th Satires of Juvenal were written in the reign of Hadrian, and in the 14th he has the following line:

"Dirus Maurorum ategit, castella Brigantium."

"Overtorn the hovels of the moors, and the castles of the Brigantes." Spartan says, that in Hadrian's reign, "the Britons could not be kept under the Roman subjection;" and this revolt might occasion the notice of the Brigantes and their fortifications, by the Satirist. Spartan, however, further informs us that Hadrian himself went with an army to Britain, "where he corrected many abuses, "and first drew a wall for eighty miles to separate the Romans from the barbarians;" and that "affairs being settled in Britain, he crossed over into Gaul." Then, in the same chapter, he goes on to tell about Hadrian being obliged to

(c) Officium autem habet idem vir spectabilis dux hoc modo:—Principem ex officis magistrorum militum praesidieum alterius annis, commentariisum utrumque:—Numerarios ex utriusque officii omnibus annis:—Adjutorem, subadiuvans, repre-rendarium, exceptores, singulares et reliquis officiis.
march of the Helvetii across their border contrary to his own inclination." Thus also Agricola, at the conclusion of his second campaign in Britain, in the

go into Egypt, and soon after into Spain: and that, "during these, and frequently at other times, in very many places, where the barbarians were not divided by rivers, but by boundaries, he separated them by great stakes, driven deeply down, and joined together, like a mural fence." (d) This, it should be observed, does not seem intended to apply particularly to Hadrian’s Vallum in Britain; but generally to similar frontier fortifications in use in his time.

The Scottish historian, who wrote the work called the Rota Temporum, says that Hadrian first of all drew a vallum, a prodigious mass of sods cut from the earth, and big as a mountain, with a very deep fosse added in front, from the mouth of the Tyne to the river Esk, and the German Ocean to the Irish sea." (c)

Of Antoninus Pius, his biographer Capilotinus says—"He carried on many wars by his legates; for by his legate Lollius Urbicus he conquered the Britains, the barbarians being removed behind another sod wall drawn" across the island. (f) Inscriptions discovered among its ruins prove that the wall here referred to was that called afterwards The Grims or Black-dike, and which extended over the Isthmus between the firths of Forth and Clyde. It was built in 140.

Severus came into Britain about the year 206: and, according to Herodian, in his march northwards, passed "the rivers and earth-works that formed the boundary of the empire." He also built bridges through the marshes, "that his soldiers might stand safely, and fight on firm ground." Both Herodian and Dion Cassius were contemporaries of this emperor, and wrote copiously on his reign. Nothing but fragments of Dion’s work are left; but his abridger, Xiphilnine, though he is diffusive about his expedition to Britain, yet neither he nor Herodian mentions a word about any wall or other fortification that he erected in the island. Neither Xiphilnine, however, nor Herodian was ignorant that the island was crossed by a great Wall; for the former tells us that "the two most considerable bodies of the people of that island, and to

which almost all the rest relate, are the Caledonians and the Moesae. The latter dwell near the Great Wall (Grimsium) that separates the island in two parts; the Caledonians live beyond them." "We are masters of little less than half the island. Severus having undertaken to reduce the whole under his subjection, entered into Caledonia, where he had endless fatigues to sustain—forests to cut down—mountains to level—morasses to dry up—and bridges to build. He had no battle to fight—saw no enemies in a body." "In a word, he lost 50,000 men, yet quitted not his enterprise. He went to the extremity of the island, where he observed very exactly the course of the sun in those parts, and the length of the days and nights both in winter and summer." (g) After mentioning all this, whence was it that neither of those authors notice the Wall, which succeeding Historians have attributed to him? Spartan dedicated his History of the Cæsars to Dioclesian; (h) and, according to him, Severus "fortified Britain with a murus drawn across the island, and ending on each side at the sea, which was the chief glory of his reign, and for which he received the name of Britannicus." The same author also, in an account of an omen that appeared to Severus, has the following remarkable passage respeeting the Wall. "After the murus at the Felimum in Britain was completed, and the Emperor was returning to the next stage, not as conqueror only, but as founder of eternal peace, and was thinking within himself what omen might happen to him, an Ethiopian soldier, famous as a mimic, and noted for his jokes, crossed his path, crowned with cypress. Struck with the colour of the man, and his crown, he was angry, and ordered him to be put out of his sight, when the fellow is reported, by way of joke, to have said—"Thou hast been every thing—conquered every thing: now, Conqueror, be a God!" (i)

Aurelius Victor, the elder, brought his history down to the year 360; and he says of Severus, that the senate, for

(g) I have borrowed from Horsey’s translation the whole of these quotations from Herodian and Xiphilnine.

(b) Dioclesian reigned from 244 to 256, so that Spartan wrote about 80 years after the death of Severus.

(i) "Murus apud Vallum usque in Britanniam cum ad præsum mamnam redirevol, non scatam Victor, sed etiam in extremum pacem fundat. Athiopis quidem, etc.—(Hist. Aug. l., 157, 161.)"
Haltwhistle Parish—Thirlwall, or Roman Wall.

Year 79, encompassed many states with stations and castles ("praedidiis et castellis") with so much judgment and care, that no part of Britain hitherto unknown could escape from attack.

His great exploits, "decreed him the surnames of Arabius, Adlubencia, and Parthicus; but that he achieved greater things than these, for after repulsing the enemy he drew a wall from sea to sea across Britain, which was adapted to such fortifications. The younger Victor, in his epitome of the work of the elder, says, that "he drew a vallum of 38 miles from sea to sea." Eutropius also wrote in the fourth century, and he says that "Severus's last war was in Britain; and that he might fortify the recovered provinces with all security, he drew a wall of 35 miles from sea to sea."

Orosius wrote about the year 416, and tells us that "the conqueror Severus was drawn into Britain by the defection of nearly all his allies; but having fought many severe battles, he determined to separate the part of the island which he had recovered from the tribes that remained unsubdued, and therefore drew a deep fosse, and a very strong vallum, fortified at the top with numerous towers, from sea to sea, over a space of 133 miles." Cassiodorus belonged to the sixth century, and his account of the length (i) and purpose of The Wall agrees with that of Orosius. He also attributes it to the consul of Aper and Maximus, or A.D. 207.

Bede finished his ecclesiastical History in 731, at Jarrow, in which parish Wallasey, the eastern terminus of The Wall, is situated; and he, to the account of Orosius, has added some opinions of his own. His words are—"Severus, after conquering the civil wars, with which the empire was afflicted, was drawn into Britain by the defection of nearly all his allies, where, after fighting great and grievous battles, he conceived the plan of separating the recovered part of the island from the unsubdued tribes, not by a murus, but by a vallum; for a murus is made of stones, but a vallum, by which chesters are fortified to repel the force of an enemy, is made of sods, cut off the earth, and heaped high on the ground like a murus, so that in front is the fosse out of which the sods were raised, upon the edge of which stakes of very strong timber are fixed. Thus Severus drew from sea to sea a deep fosse and a most solid vallum, which he also strengthened at its top with frequent towers, and there (in Britain and) in the town of York he died of sickness." (k)

According to Camden, the Spanish author, Surita, says that "Severus carried on the fortification of Hadrian, with a vast increase of works, under the name of a vallum" and the Scottish historian, Hector Boethius, was of opinion that "Severus ordered the vallum of Hadrian to be restored, bulwarks of stone to be added, and towers at such intervals that the sound of a trumpet, though the wind were contrary, could be heard from one end to the other." Boethius also, in another place, says that "there was a tradition in the annals of Scotland, that the Walls commenced by Hadrian were completed by Severus."

"By the care of Diocletian the extreme limits of the Roman empire were everywhere fortified with towns and castles and burghs, and all the military forces quartered within them, so that it was not possible for the barbarian to pass them, forces being everywhere ready to repulse an enemy. Constantine abolished this fortification of garrisons, removing the greatest part of the soldiers from the borders into towns, which were in no need of garrisons. The borders, harassed by barbarians, he stripped of troops—the peaceful and quiet towns he oppressed with the plague of soldiery, whence now many of them are reduced to

(i) The following quotation from Nennius, who flourished in 680, may serve as a specimen of the confusion into which the History of the Walls in Britain had fallen in the seventh century:—"Severus was the third emperor who sailed into Britain, where, to render the recovered provinces more secure from barbarous invasions, he drew a murus and an agger from sea to sea across Britain for 138 miles. In the British tongue it is called Caenl, and it extends 138 miles from Pengasmnt, which ville, in Scotch, is called Cenll—In English, Pemtum, as far as the mouth of the river Clith, and Caer-pentloch, where the murus is finished in rustic work. Carausius the Emperor afterwards rebuilt it, and fortified it with 7 castella. Also, he built on the banks of the Carus, which had its name from him, a round house of polished stone—this triumphal arch to stand as a memorial of his victory. Therefore, he commanded it to be made between the Britons, and the Picts and Scots: because the Scots from the west and the Picts from the north fought together against the Britains; for there was then peace between them; and not long after, returning into Britain, he was slain with his generals at York."—(Gold's ed., Antiquities, p. 102.)
Among modern antiquaries the apocryphal work, attributed to Richard of Cirencester, has been productive of many bewildering theories and conjectures. To what part of the state of the Brigantes the wars of Cæralis were confined, to solitudes, and the military themselves encrusted with theatres and dissipation; indeed, to tell the simple truth, it was he that laid the foundation and sowed the seeds of the present ruinous state of the empire."-(Zosimus.)

Soon after the accession of Valentinian to the imperial throne in 347, the celebrated general, Theodosius, was sent with a considerable army into Britain, which he found in a very distracted state: but after succeeding by vigorous measures in restoring it to tranquillity, "he wholly rebuilt the cities and chesters which had suffered manifold damage, but had been built to secure the repose of a long period." "As we have said, he rebuilt the cities and garrison towns, and strengthened the chesters and limits with night watches and pretentures; and the recovered province which had yielded to the power of the enemy, he so far restored to its former state, that by his management it could now have both a lawful ruler, and be in future called Valentia, in honour of the prince under whose reign it was regained." (1)

Camden quotes the following passage from the Novella of Theodosius: By the disposition of old times whatever was included under the Roman power was defended from barbaric invasion by the border vallum—vallo limitis.

In the time of Honorius, who began to reign in 393, a legion was sent to the relief of the Britains from the oppressions of the Scots and Picts, whom it soon routed and drove beyond the frontier; and, as Gildas, a monk of the sixth century, informs us, before it returned, directed the citizens to build a murus across the island between the two seas, that it might serve as a terror to the enemy and a protection to the citizens; which being done by the common people, not so much with stone as with earth, and without an experienced director, was of no use.

Bede repeats this account of Gildas, with this addition: That "the islanders, as they were bidden, carried the wall for many miles between the two firths or bays of the sea on which Guidi was seated on the east, and Al-chuth on the west, that where the defence of the waters was wanting there they might protect their frontiers from the inroads of the enemy by the shelter of a wall (prensidio valli), of which work there made, that is of a very broad and high vallum, the most evident traces may be seen to this day. For it begins nearly two miles from the monasteries of Eber-curnig on the east, at a place called in the Pictish tongue Penn-fachel; (m) but in the English language, Pennetium, and stretching to the west, ends at Al-chuth."

In 410 "Rome was sacked by the Goths, from which time her empire in Britain ceased, after nearly 470 years from the invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar. They inhabited only the country on the south side of the Wall, which, as we have mentioned before, Severus made across the island, as is evidenced to this day by the cities, light-houses (pharai), bridges, and streets, which they made."

(3)

Valentinian the Third became Emperor of the West in 424, and in his time Gallio of Ravenna was sent to the relief of the Britains against their northern neighbours of Scotia and Pictavia, who were again soon routed and driven beyond the limit of the empire. And now, according to Gildas, the Roman army, after telling the Britains that this must be their last visit, and exciting them to defend their country bravely "with the help of the pious natives, and at the expense of the public and of private persons, reared a wall, not like the other, but in the usual style of masonry (structure), in the direct track from sea to sea between the cities, which had happened to be founded there for fear of the enemy. They also gave encouraging advice to the disheartened people; left them schemes of military tactics, and on the sea shores on the south, where their ships were accustomed to lie, and attacks of the barbarians were dreaded, built towers at intervals in sight of the sea; and thus bid them farewell! as if never again to return." (5)

The old enemies, the Scots and Picts, emboldened by the return of the Roman soldiers, "seized on all the northern part of the island quite up to The Wall. Here, on the top of its fortifications was stationed an army, slow to battle, unfit to fly, stupified with fear, and night and (m) Penn-fachel means Hand of the Wall; and Pennetium, Pennes-dun. Cenall, in the preceding quotation, note k, from Nennius, seems to be a mix-spelling for Pennel or Penwall.

the authority that mentions them leaves us in doubt. The probability is, that they were principally confined to the country between the Humber and the

day wasting its energies on its delightful seat. The hooked javelins of the enemy were not inactive. The lorry guards were dragged from the walls and dashed upon the ground. Shall I say more? The cities and the Great Wall were deserted—every one fled—and this dispersion was more calamitous than all that preceded it." (p)

This is the sum of the evidence which antiquity offers to my researches respecting the era and the founders of the long fortifications of the Romans in Britain. How Gildas obtained his information on the subject I have yet to discover. Honorius, to give his battles nearer home, recalled the imperial army from Britain into Italy; and thus left The Wall and the stations upon it to be defended by the Romanized inhabitants. But bands of savages from Caledonia and Ireland, and pirates from Germany, afflicted the northern frontiers. The civilized part of the island declared its independence of Rome, and Honorius sanctioned their decision. Ease and luxury, however, had unnerved its people. It was impossible, as Procopius says, that the Romans could save them. Zosimus mentions letters of Honorius that were addressed to the cities (q) of Britain; and Gibbon thinks that at this crisis "it was ruled by the authority of the clergy, the nobles, and the municipal towns;" and though it was no longer an integral part of the Roman empire, yet "the claims of allegiance and protection were succeeded by the mutual and voluntary offices of national friendship." In this state of afflicted independence it continued to struggle for the space of forty years, till the Saxons under Ida finally triumphed over the northern Britains, and the Scots and Picts were again repulsed to the districts beyond the Forth and Clyde.

How long after the desertion of Britain the western empire continued to garrison fortifications on the frontiers in Germany and beyond the Danube, I have no very accurate information. Anastasius, in the east, to protect his capital from the insults of the Scythian tribes, built the Long Wall from the Propontis to the Euxine sea; and Justinian stretched his fortifications from the Danube, along the Euxine and Caspian seas, through the passes of Caucasus, to the confines of Persia. From Thermopylae to the Thessalian hills the Phocian Wall was repaired or rebuilt; the Walls of Corith restored; and the Isthmus of the Thracian Chersonesus, that a Spartan general 900 years before had fortified, saw its Long Walls appear again. Those, too, in the Crimea were renewed; the Albanian and Iberian gates in the defiles of the Caucasian mountains more effectually than ever excluded the Scythian horsemen; and the strong and lofty fortifications at Dara frowning and bid defiance to the Persian power. (r)

As the preceding extracts from ancient historians seem to justify the following assumptions, I shall now proceed to some more particular enquiry into each of these heads; and, in doing so, to describe the state of the remains of the different Roman Pretences in Britain, and to draw such inferences from the whole as the enquiry may suggest.

I. That Agricola built one chain of forts across the Isthmus between Tynemouth and the Solway Firth; and another over that between the Forth and Clyde.

II. That Hadrian drew an earthen wall along the line of Agricola's forts from the Tyne at Newcastle to Bowness on Solway Firth.

III. That Lollius Urbicus, in the time of Antoninus Pius, drew an earthen rampart along the line of Agricola's stations from the Forth to the Clyde.

IV. That Severus built a wall of stone parallel to the line of Hadrian's vallum.

(r) See Gibbon, chapter 46.
Tees. They might extend to a considerable part of Lancashire. Westmorland and Durham were, I think, first approached by Agricola in his second campaign:

V. That a wall of earth and stones was drawn across the island in the time of Honorius; and
VI. That in the time of Valentinian the Third the Romans assisted the Britains to build a wall of masonry from one side of the island to the other.

THE PRÆTENTURE OF AGRICOLA.

The fortifications or garrisons on a hostile frontier, which Livy, Cæsar, and Tacitus called Precidia, in the decline of the Roman Empire were called Pretentures. I have before noticed that Cæsar strengthened his Helvetian Wall with preedium and castella; and that Agricola, in his second campaign, invested the Brigantes with similar garrisons and fortresses. Varro says—"Prætendium est dictum qua extra campum presidebat in loco aliquo quo tutior regio esset;" and Ammianus Marcellinus tells us that the frontiers of Mesopotamia, because they were liable to continual disturbance, were defended by pretenture and agrarian stations; and among the numerous quotations in the notes on this passage in Gronovius's edition of that author, I find the following from Eligius:—"Prætendentum olim proprium dictum esse locum in castris ad valium, ubi cohortes prime venire apprehenderent & classici cum auxiliariis equitibus preendum." The following lines are from Claudian de Bello Gallico—

Vexit et extremis legion prehensi Britannias
Que scoto dat freno truci, ferroque notatas
Perlegit examinés Plauto moriente figuris.

Besides the different functionaries employed in his public office, the Duke of Britain had under him 37 military officers, of whom 23 were at the head of garrisons on the line of The Wall, and 14 within the precincts of his jurisdiction to the south of it. Of these officers, 20 bore the rank of prefects, 16 of tribunes, and one commanded a corps called a cuneus. Fourteen of the prefects presided over garrisons stationed to the south of the Wall, and one of these fourteen was at the head of the 6th legion at York, three had each a troop of horses, and ten each a corps called a numerus. In the 23 stations "per lineam Walli," were 16 tribunes each commanding a cohort, and of the other six prefects one had a numerus and the rest each an ala or wing. The style of the commander of the cuneus is not given. The cohort usually consisted of about 600 infantry, and ten of them made a legion. But besides the legionary cohorts, each legion had as many cohorts of allies or auxiliaries as it consisted of itself, and of this kind were the cohorts commanded by the tribunes on the line of the Wall. The ala were also auxiliaries, but cavalry, and each ala or corps of them "consisted of four or five hundred men." (a) The numerus and cuneus were probably not much inferior in number to the ala, though their real strength does not seem to be anywhere definitely mentioned. Assuming, however, that each of the 16 cohorts on The Wall had 600 men, and the other seven corps each 400, the whole 23 contained an army of 12,400 men—a force, one would think, quite sufficient, not only to keep their fortifications from insult and in good repair, but to overawe the country to the north of them. The assistance derived from legionary soldiers is omitted in this calculation, though, as will be seen in the following account, they were frequently and largely employed both in the stations and Wall.

"SEGEDUNUM, governed by the tribune of the fourth cohort of the Lergi."

Camden, from a similarity of names, placed this station at Seghill, in the parish of Timmouth; but that place, besides having its name from the great quantities of sedge or yellow grass which grow about the hill on which it stands, has not the slightest appearance of any Roman remains about it. It was Gordon, in his Itinerary, above a century since, who was the first to attempt to fix the sites of the Notitia stations on principles of correct criticism. Where a station had produced inscriptions set up in it by the same cohort as the Notitia placed in it, he concluded that the Notitia had preserved its true name. Horace added new proofs to those of Gordon; and at present, out of the twelve stations from Segedunum to Amboglanna, eight have yielded inscriptions of this kind; and if it can be satisfactorily shown that Timmough was a fortress under Segedunum, and that the Notitia, by mistake, reads "Tribunus cohortis quartae LERVORVM Segeduno" instead of "Tribunus cohortis quartae LINGRONV VS Segeduno," consistent evidence will have been found for fixing Segedunum at Wallsend.

I. TIMMOUTH.—The Firth of the Tava, the mouth

(a) Horace, 23.
and stations as far in advance as those of Kendal and Ambleside on one side the island, and Greta-bridge and Pierce-bridge on the other, built in that year, if

of the river Tinea, the firth of Bederis, the mouth of the river Alumna, the mouth of the river Vedra," stand in Ptolomy's Geography in regular consecutive order, one after another, from north to south, along the shore of Britain and the German ocean. His work, however, has been written from very inaccurate and imperfect materials, and refuses to throw a steady light over the geography of Britain. Some places and rivers in it stand out of their natural order, many are miscalled, and many omitted. That the Tyne still retains the name it bore in the Roman age there can, I think, be no doubt. Tyne, indeed, is a very common name for rivers, under various slight differences of spelling and pronunciation, and is probably, as most of our great rivers are, Celtic in its origin, and has its meaning still preserved in the Irish tain, which signifies hasty or rapid. Both the Tyne and Wear bore their present names in the seventh century. Bede mentions the monastery of Wirnamutha, and as situated "juxta ostium fluminis Viiuri," and founded in 674; and that of Jarrow, "juxta annem Tinam," founded in 668. (t) And Roman antiquities have been found not only at Tynemouth; (u) but remains of one Roman station on The Lawe, on the south side of the Tyne, opposite to the town of Tynemouth; and of another, on the same side of the Tyne, on the site of the ancient monastery of Jarrow. Mention is also made of the Black-chests in the fields of East Chilton in a deed (v) in 1320, and lines of ancient Roman earthworks still remain there, and in other places between Tynemouth and Wallsend, on the north side of the Tyne. Indeed, in fortifying the isthmus between this place and the Solway Firth, it was very unlikely that the Romans, at any period of their occupation of the country, would leave either side of the entrance of the Tyne without defence: and that the Saxons founded some part of their monastic buildings here, as in many other places, with Roman remains, is evident from the discovery of the stones which bear the two following inscriptions, and are now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries in London. They both formed foundation stones at the depth of 6 feet from the surface of some ancient building


PART II. VOL. III. 2

on the north side of Tynemouth Castle, and were found by Major Drunford in 1782. (w)

I. I.—I O M 3AEVI-RYVS 3PRAEF CON 11II
LINGONVM. Jovi optimo maximo Ellius Rufus prefectus quarter cohortis Lingonum. To Jupiter the best and greatest Ellius Rufus the prefect of the fourth cohort of the Lingones. This is on an altar, which on one side bears an ox's head between the usual censor and axe, and below the sacrificing knife, and on the other the patera between two snakes. The Lingones were a people and state of Gaul, near the sources of the Meuse and the Marne. They were confederated with the Treveri, on the Moselle, and are mentioned by Cesar, Lucan, Tacitus, and Martial. Otho made them Roman citizens, and the Romans called them federati. We also find the second cohort of the Lingones mentioned in the rescript of the Emperor Hadrian, in favour of them and other cohorts, found in Yorkshire in 1760; and in inscriptions at Lancaster, in the county of Durham, and at Moraby, in Cumberland; and there is an inscription in Graeter, said by Speed "to have been found in the Piets' Wall," in which mention is made of M. F. C. Friscus Lidinius, who, among other high offices which he had filled, had been procurator in Britain and prefect of the fourth cohort of Lingones, and had accompanied the Emperor Hadrian in his expedition against the Jews. (x) Since, therefore, we find twice distinct mention of the second and fourth cohort of the Lingones on inscriptions in Britain, and the Notitia omits all mention of them, but mentions the second and fourth cohorts of the Lærg, which neither occur in history nor inscriptions, and places the last of these at Segedunum, and Tynemouth has produced an altar set up by a prefect of the fourth cohort of the Lingones, we are forced into the conclusion, which Mr. T. Hodgson has arrived at on a paper in these inscriptions in the Archaeologia Anglicana, that LÆGÖRVM in the Notitia is a mistake for LINGONVM, and consequently that Segedunum was rightly fixed by Horace at Wallsend,—"Tynemouth having been only a secondary station or fort subordinate to the station, and under the command of the prefect there."
not some in the great line of presidial garrisons between Solway Firth and Tinmouth. In his third campaign the whole of this line, so far as it was

II. 2.—IGYBUS CVMBAS ET TEMPLUM FECIT CVIVS MAXIMINVS LEG VI VI EX VOTO, which Brand reads—Gyrum, Cumbas et Templum fecit Caius Julius Verus Maximinus legionis sextae victorios ex votâ. I.e. Caius Julius Verus Maximinus of the sixth legion victorious according to a vow made a circular harbour, besides ships, and a temple according to a vow. The inscription is on part of a tablet, some of the upper lines of which, containing the names of the divinity to whom the dedication was made, are lost. The first remaining line is faint on the original, and is confessedly difficult. Two other readings of it are given in Gough's Camden—"Cippum cum bast," and "publicam civium basilicam." Unfortunately, from Brand's version, Mr T. Brown, of Newcastle, has shown (7) that the small bay, called Prior's haven, was formed by the Prior of Tinmouth about the year 1290; so that his Gyrum, and conversion of Cumbas into Cymbas, as a provision for vessels for his harbour, must vanish as ingenious conjectures. The bare mention of a temple here proves the importance of the place in the Roman age; and the name of the builder ascertains to a nearness the date of its dedication. The savage giant Caius Julius Verus Maximinus, was a Thracean shepherd; became a favourite of the Emperor Severus; under Caracalla was a centurion, and held other military posts; and, under Macrinus, retired from the army to his native village in Thrace. Though under Heleogabalus he was unemployed, that emperor's friends called him Hercules, Achilleus, and Ajax, as the bravest man of his time. Alexander Severus gave him the command of the fourth legion. His soldiers assassinated him in 235, after he had been three years Emperor. History has no notice of his services in Britain; or this inscription of his relation to the sixth legion. He had a son of his

own name, a youth of great beauty, learning, and fine manners, whom Alexander Severus would have married to his sister Theocilla, and whom his father made a sharer with him in the imperial dignity. Who that comes to breathe "the sea-born gales" at Tinmouth any more reflects that full 16 centuries since Emperors of Rome were visitors here, than that the bodies of kings in after days were entombed within the monastic walls, which are now fast falling into decay?

I have made the following minute on the margin of Brand's account of the Tinmouth inscriptions; but do not recollect on what authority:—"A figure of Hercules was found here when the military works were made without the gate in 189--"  

WALLSEND, the Segedunum of the Notitia, and once the most eastern station on the line of the Wall, has, ever since the year 1777, been the site of the working pit of the great and famous colliery of Wallsend. The fort stood a little to the east of Mr. Buddle's house; and, in Horsey's time, its site consisted of two closes called the Wall-lawes, which he thinks a corruption of Wall-laws, that is, the heaps of the Wall, for a law means any green mound, hill, or tumulus. It was about 140 yards square, and consequently contained about 3½ acres. He found the ruins both of the station and town very discernible, though before his time it had been all ploughed, and was then a rich pasture; for the stones and rubbish of the buildings had been levelled, and were covered with earth and grass. The ramparts, however, were distinctly traceable; as well as remains of the turrets at the east and west gates, and the south-west corner. The Wall started from the middle of the western rampart, and included the western gateway, opposite to which was the eastern gate, on which side the wall of the rampart extended to the river, and thus shut out all annoyance to the sunny suburbs, which hung on the green slope before the southern gate, and extended considerably to the west. In Horsey's time all over this extent the ground was thrown into hillocks, which, in digging into them, were found to consist of foundations and ruinous masses of buildings. Horsey also thought he could trace on the risings and settlements of the ground, on the outside of the north wall of the station, something like a round fort, girt

(7) Arch. Ael., ii., 297, where, in a note, it is remarked that "the Cyppi among the Romans were columns erected on pedestals or bases, as boundary marks, memorials of affection or events, and for many other purposes. Sometimes, when placed in temples, they were surmounted with the statue of the Deity to whom the building was dedicated. When Christianity became the established religion of Europe crosses were erected for purposes similar to those for which the Romans used Cyppi." For the signs and ornaments of different divinities see Gruter, xxxiv, 5, 7, 9, &c. &c.
Haltwhistle Parish—Thirlwall, or Roman Wall. WallSEND.

founded by Agricola, was probably concluded: for in the next year, 81, we find him on certain ground, building a series of similar stations across the isthmus

with a triple rampart and ditch. Brand traced the eastern wall from the station to the Tyne in 1783, and I have frequently seen masses of its foundations on the river banks. It was about 350 feet long. In making railroads from the colliery, and digging for foundations of buildings about it, vast remains of Roman works have been found: but no important inscription, or other valuable relic of antiquity. Dr. Lingard, however, was told that in digging a cellar under the dining-room of Mr. Buddle’s house, a deep well was found with great quantities of bones, and horns of animals of the ox, stag, and boar kinds in it; and 25 years before his visit here in 1807, a little to the west of the station, “a cavity, arched with brick, was opened, in which was found broken urns, a staff and a cross,” to which account he adds, “this is doubtful,” for “country people make strange conjectures about the uses of antiquities found about Roman stations.” When the workmen, in 1814, were forming the gears of Fawden staith, they met with much Roman masonry, and coins, a little above high-water mark; and I was then present there when a very curious cauldron for heating water in was laid open, and removed. On the outside it was square, and consisted from the foundation to the top of a broad wall, of common ashlar work. Within it was oval, measured three feet deep, and five feet across one way and six the other, and was lined with a fine smooth and hard coat of cement, about an inch thick, and made of lime mixed intimately with brick, below which was a pavement of stones 16 inches deep, and then two layers of brick and lime each ten inches thick, with a freestone flag of the Heworth-burn kind, square at the corners, and measuring six feet by five between them. This stone, however, had on one side of it a flue, the size of which I did not note down: but the coating of cement under the other part, was laid on a layer of sand and chippings of freestone six inches thick, mixed with a little lime, and below that there was a bed of loose sand, 33 inches thick, and mixed with mussel shells, and pieces of mineral coal, very fresh, and the whole penetrated with root. As well as I can understand the minutes I made of this bath or cauldron at the time it was being removed, the flue ran on one side of this last stratum, and was divided from it by a sandstone wall: the cauldron itself had a hole at the bottom of one end, and a lip at the top of the other. It was, however, only the last part of a considerable building that was remaining when I visited the spot, all the rest having been removed before I heard of the discovery. Many Roman coins were discovered in these excavations.

Walling says, “I have frequently after high tides observed large well-wrought ashlars stones, lying on the side of the river at the foot of the field on which the station stood—the scattered ruins probably of a quay.” and he thinks its name Segedunum may be derived from seges, corn, and Dunum, a hill—and thus, I suppose, mean Cornhill—“The fort or station on the high-ground, furnished with magazines of corn, brought by sea from the more southern provinces, and landed here.”

When Hutchinson was here, in 1776, the station was covered with standing corn. Fenant gives an inscription, said to be found in it, which is a forgery. Brand says, the house of the colliery-viewer stands parallel to the western rampart of the station, and near the south-west angle; and the engine of the colliery about six yards to the north of The Wall. In sinking the shaft a conduit was found carefully built of large stones.

The house of the Colliery-viewer was for many years the residence of the late eminent colliery-director, John Buddle, esq.; and since his death, in 1806, has become memorable as the seat of his son and successor of the same name. Here, too, in consequence of the following letter from the late bishop of Exeter, sir H. Davy had his first conference (with Mr. Buddle, and Mr. Hodgson, of Heworth,) on the subject of lighting coal-mines—

“The Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Heworth, Newcastle.”

Bishopwearmouth, August 31, 1816. Dear Sir,—Having been informed by a letter from sir Humphrey Davy, that he is to be in Newcastle on Wednesday or Thursday next, I have felt desirous that he should have some conversation with you and Mr. Buddle on the subject of the accidents in the collieries, that he may be the better able to furnish us with his opinion. I have therefore written to him to express the hope that he may see you, and if, on the receipt of this letter, you would address a few lines to him at the post-office, Newcastle, saying where you might be seen on those days, it might contribute to promote the objects which the Society” [for Preventing Accidents in Coal Mines] “has in view. I have written to Mr. Buddle with a similar design. Sir
between the Firths of the Clyde and Forth. The quotations from Tacitus, in the notes above, p. 157, &c., contain all the authority I have found for these

Humphrey comes from the north. Whether he travels post, or by the mail, I know not. With many apologies for giving you this trouble, I remain, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant,

R. G.

"F.S. I hope we shall sometimes see you again at our meetings. I mean to call one to meet sir Humphrey Davy while with me."

Mr. Hodgson waited upon sir Humphrey on the 23rd of August, at the Turk's Head, Newcastle; and after there laying before him all the printed information he knew of respecting the ventilation and lighting of coal mines, and relating to him some experiments he had made to prove that the explosive gas of these mines was a mixture of common air and coal gas, spontaneously evolved from the coal, they proceeded together to Mr. Buddle's house, where, after much general conversation on the subject of a safe light for mines, sir Humphrey, by brushing coal under water, satisfied himself of the truth of Mr. H.'s theory respecting the generation of the fire-damp; and, by experiments with a steel-mill in a dark place, and much conversation with Mr. Buddle on the subject, ascertained the minimum of light by which the colliers could work. He declined to descend a coal-mine, from a conviction that the works put into his hand, and the information he had now received, supplied him with all the knowledge he could derive from such an adventure.

Mr. H. had mentioned to sir Humphrey the probability that, in some instances, the blowers or springs of fire-damp, with which many mines abound, might be supplied by the increasing temperature of the earth downwards subliming off the carburetted hydrogen from beds of coal below; and also, that the coal formation about Newcastle was in many places intersected with whin-dykes, and especially at Coaly-hill, where the coal in contact with the whin had been charred, and in that state thrown up in wavy masses on one cheek of the dyke. This appearance he expressed a strong desire to see; and accordingly proceeded with Mr. H. to Coaly-hill, where he inspected several parts of the dyke with great care, declaring it to be the most curious and instructive phenomenon of its kind that he had ever seen. These were all the inquiries he made on the north side of the Tyne. From Coaly-hill he and Mr. H. went by invitation to dine and sleep at Mr. Ellison's, of Hobeurn-hall; and on the following morning, sir H. proceeded to Dr. Gray's, at Monkwearmouth. The results of his inquiries there are mentioned in his papers on the fire-damp of the coal-mines. His correspondence with Mr. Hodgson on the subject commenced on September 27, 1818, continued to March 19, 1818, was extensive, and has been preserved. One who had lived long within the appalling sound of blasts in coal-mines, who was the first to publish any detailed account of these life-destroying whirlwinds of fire — who had often hazarded his own life in investigating their causes — and who had spent much time and money in promoting measures to prevent these afflicting calamities — may surely venture to put in an obscure corner, and among antiquarian rubbish, some record that he was one who was present at the commencement of a train of enquiries that led to discoveries on the nature and properties of flame, which gave to man the power of walking securely through an element which had hitherto defied him to approach its dark recesses with a light — discoveries that are endless in their application; and which, in the Davy Safety Lamp, presented the miner with one of the most brilliant and most beneficial inventions that stand in the annals of science — discoveries which, in the early ages of the history of man, would have ranked its author in the number of the heavenly gods — and which, though the earth-born spirits of Envy and ingratitude may for a season continue to assault his name, will place upon the altar of his memory a light that shall only cease to burn when our planet in its present condition ceases to exist.

For further accounts of this station, see Camden's Britannia, ed. 1697, p. 608; Gough's Camden, iii. 478, 485, 613, 614; Gordon's Iter Septem., 70; Horsley's Brit., p. 176; Warb. Val. Rom., 94; Wallis's Northumb., ii. 275; Hutch. Northumb., ii., 360; Bourne's N. & N., 16; Brand's Newc., 1, 646.

Pons Elliss, now Newcastle upon Tyne, was governed by the tribune of the cohort of the Cornovii, a people whose name is unnoticed by all the ancient geographers I have access to. Could they be from either family of the Cornovii of Britain? It was not according to the Roman policy to garrison a country with detachments of its own inhabitants. Besides this place standing the next in order to Segedunum in the Notitia, its name, "The
conjectures. What Firth the Taus Æstuarious was, to which his third campaign brought him, I hazard no opinion. Chalmers thinks it was that of Solway. It

Bridge of Ælius,* fixes it at Newcastle (a); for Hadrian belonged to the Ælian family, and not only his Wall commenced here, but we know that Jerusalem was called after him Ælia Capitolina, and the games at Pincum in Mastic Ælia Pinoteca; and there are two medals of his reign, one bearing a bridge of five arches, and the other of seven: and the Pons Ælii at Rome had five, and the bridge of Newcastle seven. (a) We also find the Ælian cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna, the first cohort of Marines called Ælia at Tunnicellum, and the Sabinian wing (perhaps so styled from Sabinus, Hadrian's wife) at Hunsnum; and all these three are placed in the Notitia as stations per Lineam Valli. Brand, too, had a coin of Trajan, and has engraved one of Hadrian found in taking down piers of Newcastle bridge. Pennant also mentions coins of Faustina the Elder, Antonius Pius, and Lucius Verus, as found in them; and the late S. Huthwaite, esq., of Gateshead, showed me coins of Gordian and Magnentius found in the second or third southern pier; all probably deposited in repairs and alterations, done after Hadrian's time.

That the station of Pons Æli stood on the bank of the Tyne, opposite the bridge, recent discoveries have abundantly proved. The castle has been built within its area. In digging for foundations for the Northumberland County Court-house, in 1810, a well was found finely cased with Roman masonry. It still remains below the centre part of the present court-house. It had originally been a spring, or sunk low down on the river bank, and its circular wall raised within another strong wall in the form of a trapezium to the height of the area of the station, and the space between them traversed with strong connecting beams of oak both horizontally and perpendicularly, and then tightly packed up with pure blue clay. Some beams of this timber were taken up and formed into the judges' seats and chairs for the grand-jury room, now in use. Two of the perpendicular beams had very large stage horns at their lower end, apparently to assist in steering them till clay sufficient was put around them to keep them upright. On the original slope of the bank next the outer wall there was a thick layer of ferns, grasses, brambles, and twigs of birch and oak, closely matted together, and evidently showing that before these works were constructed, man had not tampered the spot.

Here also were exposed large remains of the foundations of other very thick and strong walls, one of which rose into the eastern wall of the Old Moot-hall, which was of exactly the same breadth, bearing, and style of building, and doubtless of the same date as the Roman foundations, of which it was a continuance. There was also a low, half-round, arched door-way in it, walled up; but which, on being re-opened and its jambs taken down, appeared plainly to have been cut out of the wall, and its sides constructed with very different mortar to that of the wall itself—the mortar of which was there a sort of grouting made of slaked lime, mixed with brick, fossil coal, and limestone, broken into small pieces, and all poured in a fluid state among a rubble-work of unhewn stone carelessly thrown together, between two faces of ashlar work. This wall, as it goes to join the Black Gate, has many courses of stones still standing in their original state on each side of the stairs leading into the Side; and is, I have no doubt, a part of the original wall of Pons Ælii.

The whole site of the Court-house for several feet above the original surface of the earth was strewn with a chaos of Roman ruins. I was frequently on the spot while the excavations were carrying on, and saw dug up large quantities of Roman pottery, two bronze coins of Antoninus Pius, parts of the shaft of a Corinthian pillar, fluted, and of the finest workmanship; besides many millstones and two altars, one bearing an illegible inscription, and the other quite plain. The altars were found near the north-east corner of the Court-house, and near them a small axe, and a concave stone which bore marks of fire, was split, and had thin flakes of lead in its fissures. The broad foundation walls were firm and impenetrable as the hardest rock. On Aug. 11, 1812, when the foundations of the north portico were sinking, a Roman coin was found (of what Emperor I have no minute), and the original surface of the ground was covered with a thick stratum of small wood, some parts of which were wattled together in the form of crates, or the

\[\text{(a) See Pict. of Newc. in 1818, p. 2. Beatt. of England and Wales, xiii, part 1, p. 37.}
\[\text{(a) See Brand's Newc., i., 37.}

\text{PART II. VOL. III.}

\text{2 x}
could not be the Tay, in Scotland: for his operations beyond the Firth of Forth seem to have been reserved for his sixth campaign.

corps of collieries, but in a decayed state, and cut as easily with the workmen’s spades as the brushwood found in peat mosses does. As there was much horse or mule’s dung near them, and some mule’s shoes amongst it, I thought they had been fixed there as crates or racks to eat fodder out of.

Brand was of opinion “that the inscriptions belonging to the station of Pons Aelii are all built up in the old keep of the castle, and that a rich treasure of this kind will some time or other be discovered lurking in its almost impregnable walls.” This castle was built by William Rufus during the life-time of his father, William the Conqueror, and gave name to the present Newcastle, because it was built upon the site of the old Roman Castrum or Chester of Pons Aelii, which is unquestionably the most appropriate Latin name of the place from the Roman to the Norman era.

Most of the conjectures that have been hazarded respecting the exact site and size of this station seem to be extremely vague and unsatisfactory. That the Castle-garth was either a part of it, or some work or suburb to it, is past all doubt. Horsley’s opinions, however, must not be despised; and relying on a traditionary account of “the Wall’s passing through St. George’s Porch, near the north-west corner of St. Nicholas’ church,” he conjectures that “the wall which passed through this porch must have been the east rampart of the station.” “And if a line be erected perpendicular to that of Severus’s Wall, so as to pass through that porch, and be continued along the brow of the hill at the head of the Side, till it meet the line of Hadrian’s vallum, near the east end of Balygate and not far from the Castle, this line seems to answer so well in all respects, that I can’t much doubt its having been the eastern limits of the aient station. For this brings the station near to the Castle, which probably has been built a little more to the south-east, in order to bring it nearer to the top of a steep hill. And fixing the eastern boundary of the station here leaves a plain and level area for the station itself; and without it a descent towards the south and the river for the town to stand upon.” “The position of the eastern rampart of the station being thus determined the other boundaries may be also defined; for the distance here between the lines of” Hadrian’s Vallum and Severus’s Wall “seems to be about 6 chains,” and Severus’s Wall very commonly made the northern rampart of the stations. Supposing, therefore, the station to have been 6 chains, or 396 feet square, “that part of the Vallum of Hadrian which reaches from Balygate to Mr. Ord’s house will be the southern limit; and a line drawn from hence to that part of the line of Severus’s Wall, which is about 30 yards east from the end of Rosemary-lane, must be the western boundary; and the part of Severus’s Wall included between this, the north-west corner, and the foot of the Flesh-market remains for the line of the northern rampart.” (b) This reasoning is rendered still more satisfactory from certain scattered notices respecting the track of the Wall through Newcastle; for the foundations of it were found in digging for the ground-work of a coach-house on the Wall-nook. (c) Grey, who wrote in 1649, says, that Pandon-hall was a “safe bulwark, having the Picts’ Wall on its north side and the river Tyne on the south.” The same author also says, that under the Nether-dene-bridge, which spanned the Lorn-burn at the west end of the street now called the “Low Bridge, came boats up from the River and the Picts Wall, came over that bridge, and so along into Pandon.” Dr. Davil, who was master of St. Mary’s Hospital in Henry the Eighth’s time, told Leland that “St. Nicholas’ church standeth upon the Picts’ Wall.” Horsley heard that “in laying the foundation of a building in the Great Market about the year 1715, “the masons struck upon the Roman Wall at each of” its side walls, so that the building stands across the Roman Wall. There is also,” he continues, “a pretty certain account of the Roman Wall’s being discovered in the vicarage gardens which lie a little to the north of St. John’s church.” Brand adopted Horsley’s theory about the site of Pons Aelii, and has laid down the ramparts both of it and the Vallum of Hadrian and the Wall of Severus on his plan of Newcastle.

A military way from the station over the west side of Gateshead Fell, connected it with Riknild-street, near Wreckettan, and by that road through Chester-le-street with Watling-street. (d) But though a large earthen

(b) Brit. Romana, p. 133. (c) Brand, i, 139.
(d) Horsley, 104; Arch. E1, ii, 183.
vessel full of Roman coins was found in forming the street on the west side of Gateshead church. I have heard of no evidence to justify the suppositions that any fort or town existed in the Roman age opposite the bridge on the left bank of the Tyne.

CONDERCUM (or Benwell) was the station of the first wing of the Astures, a cavalry regiment, which was commanded by a prefect. (e) The Notitia in the original says—‘Prefectus alae primae Asturum Condercum’ and his Asturum also at Cilurnum and Medea; but inscriptions at all these places have ala Asturum or cohors Asturum, a wing or cohort of Astures; and one belonging to this place calls the wing quartered here ‘ala prima Hispanorum Asturum.’ The first wing of the Spanish Astures, who were a people from the eastern part of the modern Asturias, in Spain. According to the Sydenham reinspect this ala was quartered in Britain (and no doubt here) so early as the 8th year of Trajan, or 106 of our era, and 25 years after Agricola conquered this part of Britain. Besides the stationary troops quartered here, we find also a centurion of the second legion dedicating an altar at this place to Jupiter Delichenus for the health of Antoninus Pius, and one tablet inscribed by the legion itself, and another by the second, and a third by the tenth cohort of it. A centurion of the twentieth legion also left a large altar here. (f)

This station stands on the crown of a round, fertile, and lofty hill, commanding every way an extensive prospect, and especially to the south and west. Baxter, in his glossary, tells us that Benwell is the same as the British Pen icell, and means ‘The head of the Wall’; and that, in the year 1689, an antient altar was dug out of the ruins of the old Wall, not far from this village, bearing an inscription, which had been set up by the first wing of the Asti, in the consulsip of Notius Senicio. ‘This dedication, therefore,’ he continues, ‘must have been made in the reign of Domitian, when Agricola himself was propretor in Britain, and in the year 99, when Seneca and Pauna were joint consuls. Hence it appears that the province of Brigantia had its castles built by Agricola before the time of Hadrian.’ But, fortunately for truth, Horsey saw this stone, and though it plainly mentions Notius Senicio, who was certainly three times consul in the reign of Trajan, he was yet of opinion that it was not erected in that emperor’s time, but by a nephew of the consul Senicio, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius and

Lucius Verus, between the years 161 and 166, as is shown under the inscription itself, number three below.

Brand has two curious plates of drawings and notes respecting this station, communicated to him by Miss Shaftoe, of Benwell Lodge, in 1785. The first contains a plan of Condercum, drawn in 1781 or 1785, by her father, Robert Shaftoe, esq., by which it appears that the outside measure of the station, exclusive of the exterior ditch, was from north to south 181 yards, and from east to west 192 yards. It seemed to have had round towers at the corners; and when the drawings were made, appearances of a gateway on the north and west remained. One well, well walled, was found within it at the northwest, and another at the south-east corner. The north side of the Carlisle road, then making, crossed the station from east to west at 03 yards from the outside of the north wall; and in forming this road it was clearly proved that Gordon’s assertion, that “The Wall and ditch pass through the middle of the fort,” as he has shown in his plan of the station, was a mere visionary conjecture. The Wall, in truth, as Horsey says, fell in with the east and west walls of the station, so as to leave three chains of it to the north and six to the south of The Wall. Close to the south side of the road, between 40 and 50 yards within the east rampart were found “visible remains of a Roman sudatory, and near it a spring, remaining in the memory of some” then “living, from whence probably both this and the hypocaust” on the outside of the wall “were supplied with water,” but which “most likely” was “since drained off by the colliery.”

The second plate contained “The plan of a Roman hypocaust, or sudatory, discovered about 300 yards from the station of Condercum to the south-west. From the original stained drawing of Robert Shaftoe, esq., communicated by Miss Shaftoe, January 6th, 1785.” This building had consisted of eight or nine apartments, five of which were built on pillars, and lined in the usual style of Roman baths, with a cement made of lime and broken brick and potashards. In one of the rooms “many square bricks” were found, with holes in the middle, which were probably joined together by way of pipes to conduct the water from the top of the hill, where there was also the appearance of other hot baths, and where probably springs had been, but since dried up.” Hypocausts are very commonly found both within and without the stations on the Wall as at Borovocivus and Vindolana.

Denarii of Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Faustina, Senior, have been found here: also brass coins of Faustina,
Maxentius, Dioclesian, Gratian, and Valentian.(g) "The fine urn which they now preserve in Durham library was found at this place." (b)

III. 1.— IO... HENO ET NVMINLS 3 AVG PRO SALVTE IMP 4 CAESARIS TÆLI HADR 5 ANTONINI AVG PII PP 6 ET LEG 7 AVG . M LIBVRNVS FRONTO. > LEG EIVSDEM 9 V S L M. Jovi optimo maximo Dolicheno et numinis Augusti pro salute Imperatoris Cesarii Titii Hadriani Antonini Pii patre patriae et legionis secundae Augustae Marcus Liburnius Fronto centurio legionis eujdem votum solvit libens merito.—This fine altar is at the rectory at Ryton. It has had its head knocked off, probably from no abhorrence of pagan worship; but by some mason, who, on decapitating it, was shortening it for some purpose for which it was its head too high. The letters wanting in the first line are M n o f t., which are supplied from Horsley’s reading. It was first published by Gordon. The meaning of the whole is this:—"Marcus Liburnius Fronto, a centurion of the second Legion, in the due performance of a vow, set up this altar to Jupiter, the best, the greatest, the endure-for-ages, and to the other divinities, for the health of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aurelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, and of the second Legion called Augusta." Antoninus Pius reigned 33 years, from 137 to 161. Jupiter is frequently mentioned on altars under the attribute of Dolichenus, which is a Greek word signifying eternal, or enduring-for-ages; and in this character he was represented standing upon a bull or with an ox below him, hieroglyphics or types of the sun entering the sign Taurus at the vernal equinox—when the return of spring was welcomed with games and rejoicings. The sun, under the attribute of Jupiter, slew the bull, whose blood then began to fertilize the earth.

IV. 2.—> LEG XX VV 7 V S L M.—Centurio legionis valentis victorias, &c. A centurion of the twentieth Legion, styled powerful and victorious, in free and due performance of a vow. This also is at Ryton, and forms the two concluding lines of an altar of the largest kind, which has lost its head and the greatest part of its plinth; but the base of which is neatly moulded and enriched with carving. Gordon gave the first drawing of it. From this and the preceding inscription it is plain that detachments both of the second and twentieth legions had been quartered here.

V. 3.—> VICTORIAE 9. GG N I FE 3 N S SE.

NEC O N C S FELIX ALA I AST* . M. PR.*. VICTORIAE Augustorum nostrorum fecit nepos S. Senecionis consulis Felix also Astorum prefectus. This is carved on a writing tablet, supported on each side with a full-length victory. I have adopted Horsley’s reading of it, who copied it from the original in the possession of Dr. Woodward, in London, to whom it was given by Dr. Cary, of Newcastle, and to him by Mrs. Shafto, of Benwell. At Dr. Woodward’s death it fell into the hands of Mr. West. As I have noticed, it was first published in Baxter’s Glossary, (l) where it reads thus:—"VICTORIAE quindecim cohortis Gallorum fecerunt eregi, Nonio Senecio consule, felix als prime Astorum multis præliis"—a version which I quote not for the purpose of refuting, but because it was the first. Baxter’s reasoning upon it has been already noticed. Horsley says, "I was pleased to observe the small ø at the end of the last line, which is sufficiently distinct and certain, and proves the word to be ASTORVM, not ASTORVM, in which it agrees with the Notitia." And he also draws this inference "upon the whole—I take this monument to have been erected to the honour of the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, upon occasion of some victory they had gained over the northern Britains by Calpurnius Agricola, their legate, in which this Felix Senico had the command of the first wing of the Asti." Whether the name should be Astores or Astures, I will not dispute; but, contrary to Horsley’s opinion, this people, as the next inscription following proves, were from Spain, and not the Asti of Liguria, as he supposes.

VI. 4.—> MATRIBVS CMPES... 8 ET-GENIO . ALÆ PRI... HISPA...BM... 4... GORDIANÆ T 3. AGREPPA PRI... TEMPLVM A S... 6. TITVIT.—Matribus Campestribus et genio als prime Hispanicorum Asturum ob virtute appellatae Gordianae, Titus Agrippa prefectus templum a solo restituit. To the Campestral Mothers and the Genius of the first wing of Spanish Astures, called on account of their valour Gordiana, Titus Grrippa, their prefect, re-built this temple from the ground. The erasures in the latter end of the third, and beginning of the fourth line, I have ventured to supply from inscriptions found at Old Carlisle, in which an ala occurs twice, "ob virtutem appellata Augustam," and once, on an altar to Jupiter for the health of the Emperor Marcus Antonius Gordianus, is styled

(g) Brand, 1, 601. (b) Horsley, 213.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. VINDOBALA.

“S. Augustus Gordiana ob virtutem appellata,” and here the words—ON VICT. APEX. AVG. might be inserted by some mistake of the dispatch or order, which conferred upon this aia the style of Gordiana, and consequently procure a command for their erasure. Gordian began to reign in 238, about 160 years after Agricolas’s invasion of this part of Britain. The ruined principia and armamentaria of Lancaster were re-built by the first cohort of the Gordian legion; and the cohors Aelia Dacorum, stationed at Amboglanna also took the style of Gordiana. (j)

The first cohort of the Tungrians left an altar to the Matres Alerverae and the Matres Campestres at Crasmond, in Scotland; (k) and several carvings of them at their station, Borovicus on The Wall. This inscription is on a tablet now at Lyton.

VII. 3.——LAMII. TRIBVI.——To the three Lamii. This is on an altar which was found here, and adopted on the beautiful seal which sir Henry Ellis designed, and T. W. Wynn, at the expense of Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart., engraved, for the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. Gruter has not one inscription to these divinities; and Brand thinks this unique; for even in the immense collection of Pere Montlucon there is not one dedication to them. Were they infernal deities? They were probably the same as the Matres Campestres; of whom three sets of statues were found at Borovicus on the Wall, and are now in the collection of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. These are engraved in Horsley’s Northumberland, numbers xlviii, xlix, and I. (l)

VIII. 6.——DEO MARTI VICTORI AVIMS.——To the God Mars Victor, &c. With this, says Brand, were found two stones resembling pine apples, and part of the figure of a Roman soldier.

IX. 7.——DEO MARTI TENUITAVIVS V S.——To Mars Tenus PACKET sovilt. Both this and the preceding inscription are on small rude altars engraved by Brand.

X. 8.——VITTVB VS.——This was on an altar nine inches high, and has a rude representation of an animal not unlike a hare or a rabbit between the second and third lines. (m)

XI. 9.——DEO VETRI SANCT.——The altar that bears this is 10½ inches high, and has the patera and

prefericulum on one side, and the sacrificing axe and knife on the other. (n)

XII. 10.——LECG. II AVG. COH X.——Legio secunda Augusta cohors decima. This, in Horsley’s time, was “in the fore wall of the house of Joseph Willis,” at Bennwell, and is, as he says, “curious and useful.” It is on a small tablet, and has the sea-goat and Pegasus, the usual symbols of the second legion above the inscription. Horsley has also an imperfect inscription of the second cohort of the same legion, on a smaller tablet, and with the sea-goat on one side and the Pegasus on the other.

XIII. 11.——LEG II AVG. This is given by Brand, resembles the two last in size, and in the centre has a standard inscribed LEG II, with the sea-goat on one side and the Pegasus on the other. They are all three of the kind usually inserted on a single stone on the face of the Wall; and Horsley has one of the eighth cohort of the second legion, which he found at East Denton, and which will be inserted among the inscriptions belonging to The Wall.

XIV. 12.——AVRE... R... G I ALE PRI.——This is in Horsley, and the original at Ryton. It is on a funereal stone, and probably to one who belonged to the first wing of the Asters, who were quartered here.

VINDOBALA, now called Rutchester, (o) stands on flat ground, but has a considerable prospect from it. The Notitia places here the tribune of the Friskagi, a people whose country does not seem to be

(n) Brand, I., 606.
(o) Camden thought Vind-bala and Vind-mora were names of the same place, and meant Pinem Valli and Pinem Muri, and hence fixed them at Wallsend. Rutchester is the most common orthography of the modern name of this place. It is so in the Border Witches in 1558, and in Camden’s Map in 1607. The county scribes, however, have not yet agreed on one form to write it; but in one document have it Rochester, in another Rochester; and in a third Rutchester. Camden, in his history, says, there were ruined castra in Redesdale, at Rochester, Greenchester, and Rutchester. On his Map he rightly places this other Rutchester at the ancient Roman camp on the Chipchase estate, and Rochester at Bromsitham, which is so written in the Rental of Asa for Redesdale in 1618; but in the Border Witches in 1558, Rochester. It is, however, due to correctness of notice, that the Tota de Neville calls this place Rostester; an inquest in 5 Edw. III., Rochester; and the Feodary’s Book in 1608, Howchester; and that the oldest inhabitants of the place and neighbourhood call it Rochester; but whether from some cross which formerly stood here, or what other cause, I will not hazard a conjecture.
mentioned by any antient geographer, or on any antient inscription. Were they the Frisabones of Pliny, a German tribe on the Rhine? The inside dimensions of this station from north to south are 178 yards, and from east to west 135. The Wall started each way from the north side of its east and west gates; so that a greater portion of the station lay on the north than on the south side of it. At present the turnpike road runs between these portions; that on the north has been all ploughed, and three of its sides sloped off into its ditch; the southern part is irregular in its surface with heaps of ruins, but still covered with sward. In Horsley's time, the north portion was more perfect than the south, for six turrets were then still visible on its north wall, "one at each corner, one at each side of the gate, and one between each corner and those on each side the gate. On the east and west sides there is also a tower between the gate and angle," "but it is doubtful whether there has been the same number of towers on that part which lies within the Wall." The ditch is but faint, and scarce discernible on the east side, being levelled into the highway' that leads to the village of Rutchester. "On the other three sides it is visible. The ruins within the fort plainly appear, and the entries into it may be distinguished." In 1610, I was told that coins of Vespasian had been found here, and that the station had been flagged with smooth unsquared stones, most of which had then been lately taken up on the east side. The suburbs have been to the south of the station on the site of the present village of Rutchester, and to a considerable extent around it.

This station has produced few inscriptions or antiquities. Stukely, however, says, that Mr. Duane, in 1761, removed from hence to London a statue of Hercules, without head or feet, which had been dug up here. Wallis, in the same year, saw here a brick stamped by the sixth legion—LEG. VI V: and a cistern, which he calls a coffin, had been then just discovered. It is hewn out of the solid rock on the brow of the hill just west of the station, and 12 feet long, 4 broad, and 2 deep: had a hole close to the bottom at one end; a transverse partition of stone and lime about three feet from the other end; many decayed bones, teeth, and vertebrae in it." Besides the bones, I was told that it also contained a three-footed candlestick of iron. Brand speaks of "an immense quantity of gold coins, &c., discovered at this station not many years ago, and claimed by the Duke of Northumberland as lord of the manor." but this notice probably refers to the batch of medals found in the castellum next east of the station in 1786. He also saw here a coin of Gallienus, a stone inscribed LE VI, and two hand-mills of plum-pudding stone.

XV.—The large altar now built up in the garden wall of the parsonage-house of Gateshead, was brought from this place by Mr. Wood, who was rector of that parish, and died in 1772. It is engraved in Brand's Newcastle. (p) It has no focus, but an inscription thus:—R $ H WR AH RH. All the characters except the two last are on the capital: Brand thinks the second to be plainly the monogram of Christ; and the other letters probably initials (q) of names and after-insertions. A reading of it in a local publication (r) in 1812 is certainly facetious, and without authority. The sign called the christian monogram is very antient. It was the monogram of Osiris and Jupiter Ammon, and, as Shaw says, was the symbol of the ineffable image of eternity that is taken notice of by Suidas. "It decorated the hands of most of the sculptured images of Egypt; and in India stamped its form upon the most majestic of the shrines of the deities."

The crosses on the Rochester altar—Genio et Signis (s) were in the old Scandinavian theology called Tau's hammer: the Indians called it Swastica, and the Chinese often draw it on the breasts of their idols. (t) Julius Firmicus

(p) Plate of Roman Altars, vol. 1, p. 608.
(q) Rutchester, for a long time, was the estate and residence of a family of gentry called Rutherford. Could R. H. and A. H. be two sisters to whom W. B. and J. B., two young men of this family were attached, and who here, on the face of an antient altar, put the initials of the parties, and with them the sacred symbol as the type and guardian of their vow? The letter W argues for some modern origin of the inscription. But supposing it antient and christian, what example is there of an altar of this kind bearing a christian inscription? or indeed of a christian inscription belonging to the Roman age of Britain? And that such a jumble of obscurity was ever put upon an altar by a pagan Roman is absurd to suppose. Was the whole inscription a forgery? The late Mr. Isaac Jopling, of Gateshead, sculptor, told me that Mr. Swinburne, the author of Travels in Spain and the Two Sicilies, employed him to make an altar to be set up in some part of his grounds at Hamsterley, near Durham, and that after it was inscribed DUX VENAE DOMO CENO XER TOHRIO, it was covered with a sandstone to take off its appearance of newness. But was it this altar—&c. &c. &c., or some other, which Mr. Jopling was employed to make? Mr. Swinburne wrote in the Gentleman's Magazine under the signature of Porcarius, in which great storehouse of history he gives an account of this altar in the Supplement for 1784, p. 974.
(r) Plq. of Newc., p. 185.
(s) II. I., 142.
(t) Mor. Chin. Die., II. I., 906, 907.
Haltwhistle Parish—Thirlewall, or Roman Wall. Hunnum.

makes the cross the symbol of the resurrection from the dead.

XVI.—AVR 8. RIN 32. XII 4. NIS. This fragment of an inscription was on a stone over the stable door at Ruchester in 1810. It was probably part of a sepulchral monument.

Hunnum, called by Horsey, Halton Chester, from its contiguity to Halton Tower, was the station of a regiment of horse called the Ala Saviniana, and commanded by a prefect; and Camden, in 1609, found here a funeral inscription, which a soldier of the same wing had set up in memory of his brother. Camden also supposed that this wing might have its name from Sabina, Hadrian's wife; but Horsey thought it more probable that it took its style from Sabinius, the wife of Gordianus, (u) both of whom are mentioned on an altar found at Old Carlisle by the prefect of an ala, which, on account of its vulture, was called 'Gordiana.' This station was first noticed by Horsey. It is singular in its shape, as the south wall of the part of it which lies north of the line of The Wall is only about half the length of the south wall of the southern portion. Horsey found the broader part called The Chester, or Silver-hill; no doubt from Roman coins found upon it; and some, he says, had "been found there lately." The smaller part was called "Chester Close," and was probably not made so broad as the other on account of a deep hollow on its north-west side, which would have been expensive to fill up to the common level of the area of the station; though it must be owned that the Romans do not usually seem to have valued either trouble or expense. (v)

"There seems to have been an aqueduct to convey water to this station from a spring on the higher ground, near Watling-street gate. When I rode that way I was shown part of it by a countryman, who said it was what the speaking trumpet was laid in," (w) by which the Roman soldiers, according to a vulgar tradition in these parts, conveyed intelligence from one part of The Wall to another. Dr Lingard, in 1807, found that this aqueduct was a conduit, cut 12 inches broad and 3 deep, in large flat stones. The Carlisle road crosses the station from the eastern to the western gateway; and on the south part of it the lines of the outer walls and ditches are still bold and plain, and the interior offices lie in large and confused masses, covered with grass. The plough has never gone over this part. A high heap of rubbish at the south-east corner seems to indicate the ruins of a circular tower. The suburbs have covered a tract of fine pasture ground to the south.

Wallis mentions abundance of stag's horns found here, lying beside heaps of muscle-shells, when the inscriptions 4 and 5 were found; also small copper coins of Constantine and his two sons, and of Magnentius and Deceillus. In 1808, a fine Roman ring of pure gold, set with a small blue engraved stone, weighing 8 dwt. and 16 grains, and afterwards worn for some time by lady Blackett, was harrowed up in a field adjoining this station. The column and capital, which Brand saw here in 1783, and has engraved, are still on the spot.

The baths, which were first laid upon about ten years since, were within the northern portion of the station; and, with the different apartments attached to them, measured 128 feet in front. Part of the outer walls on each side were strengthened with buttresses; and the whole of them, both within and without, built of squared sandstones in courses of from 7 to 10 inches thick, each block measuring from 10 inches to 2 feet in length. Fortunately a plan and sections of these remains were made by Mr. Dobson, architect, at the time they were cleared from rubbish; and by his kindness we are enabled to refer the reader to a more detailed account of them under the article Baths, near the conclusion of this account of The Wall.

XVII. I.—DEAE FORTONAE T CVRN
I. IID. This fragment of an altar to Fortune was found "a little above Halton Tower, in 1801, and was for some time afterwards in the possession of Mr. Bates, the farmer there." A part of the plinth and the whole of the base are wanting.

XVIII. 2.—M. MARIIVS VELLIVS LONGIVS AQVII S HANC POSVIT V.S.L.M. Horsey thinks aquis should be aquae, and his reading is thus—Marcus Marius Vellius [tribu] Longus eques hanc [eram] posuit: votum solvit libens marito. It is in Camden, ed. 1607, p. 668.

XIX. 3.—LEG. II, AVG. 2F. Legio secunda augusta fecit. Wallis says, that this inscription is on "a centurial stone, within a civic parkland, the crest of an Imperial eagle at each end." Also, that it was found in digging up foundations to mend the road, and taken into the custody of Sir Edward Blackett.

XX. 4.—LEG. XX, VV, HOR TENS 2 PROCVL. Legio vicesima valens victrix. centurie Hortensii.
Proculi. This was also on a centurial stone found with the last.

XXXI. 5.—LEG VI. V. P. F. FEC. Legio Sexta Victoria, pia fidella fidei. This was on a stone eleven inches by six (x); but on what authority it was put under this station I do not recollect.

XXXII. 8.—Camden says, a fragment of an antient stone was dug up near Aydon Castle, on which was given the figure of one lying on a bed, leesing on his left hand, and with the right touching the left knee. He also saw No. 8 of this station, and the following inscription there, and probably removed them both to Commington, where Horseye found the latter.

XXXII. 7.—CVIN 5 8 NORICI AN XXX S.ESSORIVS. MAGVS 4 FRATER EIVS DVPL ALAE 5 SABINIANAE... Norici annorum triginta, Messorius Magnus frater ejus duplarius sie Sabiniens.—which plainly means that one Messorius Magnus, a soldier on double pay in the Sabinean wing, erected this stone to his brother... Noricus, who died at the age of 30.

CILURNUM, or Wulwic Chester, was the sixth station on the line of The Wall, and garrisoned by the second wing of the Astures, a regiment of Spanish cavalry, who were commanded by a prefect. Alfwald, king of Northumberland, whom the Mailros Chronicle calls, on account of the purity of his life, "rex innocentium," was slain by his uncle the calderman Siganus, at a place called Scythez-centre, near the Wall, on Sept. 28, 786, and his body borne to burial at Hexham, accompanied by a long array of clergy and monks, singing dirges. The mention of Scythez-Chester (y) near the Wall, and of the adjacent town of Hexham, which was the capital of the Northumbrian province of Deira, joined to the information he had obtained about "the ruins of a great castle still" in his time (z) to be seen at Wulwic, induces Camden to believe that if Cilurum was not there, (z) it was near it at Scythez-Chester on the Wall (a) and the discovery of an inscription here, set up in some building that was dedicated on October 28, in the year 221, which mentions the second wing of the Astures, proves his conjecture was right.

This station stood on the right bank of the North Tyne, and "formed an oblong square, with obtuse angles, in length from east to west 170 paces, and in width 150

(x) Beauties of Eng. and Wales, xii. 1, 174.
(y) sytectester al. Scythezester.—Hewden, p. 239. Sylt-ester.
(z) Camden, 664.

paces. In Mr. Warburton's plans it is set out as being 890 feet long and 400 broad. (a) In Horseye's time, its ramparts, though high and distinct, were overgrown with grass, and the ditch was barely traceable. The ruins of the out-buildings appeared between the station and the river, and the remains of buildings within it were large. (a) In 1776, "the site of the Pretorium at the eastern end was very distinguishable, with two entrances through the vallum, answering to each side of the pretorium with a road leading down to the river: and the ground within the vallum was crowded with the ruins of stone buildings, which appear to have stood in linear directions forming streets, two on the south side and two on the north, intersected in the middle by a cross street from north to south. On the south side, without the vallum and foss, many ruins of buildings appear, and some on the north." (b)

Though modern improvements have smoothed down the ridges and knolls of the ruins of Cilurum, the whole extent of its green area is still distinctly visible, and a vault (c) or cellar in its centre carefully preserved. The Astures, in exchanging the sunny valleys of Spain for the banks of the tawny Tyne, might find the climate in their new situation worse, but a lovelier spot than Cilurum all the Astures could not give them. The situation is delightful—on a tract of fertile ground embossed on

(a) Hatch. i. 78.
(b) His words are—"There are large ruins in the fort, the shape and whole dimensions of which may be seen in the draught." In what draught ?
(c) Hatch. i. 73.

This vault, when it was first found, about 30 years since, was supposed to have been the sarumum of the station. Its roof was rudely but simply arched—part of it as in the annexed section, the rest in the semicircular form. The approach to it was by four steps downwards, the lowest of which was a large centurial stone, which had borne an inscription, all of which but COH. the first word, had been purposely erased. On the outside of the threshold was found, in a sadly decayed state, its original door of wood strongly sheathed with plates of iron, and the whole firmly riveted together with large square iron nails. Within the door, which had opened inwards, the end wall was two feet thick, plastered and painted. Its internal area is 10 feet by 9, and its height to the crown of the arch 6 feet 6 inches. The floor was of thin freestone flags, between the joinings of which were found several counterfeit silver denarii, both of copper and iron, plated with silver.
every side but the north with hills, cultivated to their tops, and tracing the horizon with a line of great beauty. Horaeley thinks that a Roman military way came from the Redesdale branch of Watling-street through Chollerston to this station; and there were "some visible remains" of it in his time, "as well as of two or three tumuli that are on the west side of it." The old Roman road which went from this place through Newbrough to Caervorran, occurs in old deeds under the name of "Carille-gate," and probably continued to be used till the military way was made in 1762.

Gordon was the first to publish any account of the remains of the Roman bridge over the North Tyne at this place. He says, "the foundations of it consist of large square stones linked together with iron cramps;" but that these are "seen only when the water is low;" information which is still quite correct. Brand examined them in 1783; and Dr. Lingard saw here in the bed of the river, "large flags 3 feet by 18 inches, with holes mortized in them," which Mr. Clayton told him "were for a luis to raise them," and, in 1810, I ascertained that many of the stones in the pier were regularly pierced with an oblong hole wider at the top than the bottom, plainly for a luis, by which they had no doubt been let down into their present beds. The iron cramps were considerably swelled by rust; but still resembled our dovetails in form. One that I measured was 9½ inches long, and of this shape [image]; but the sharpness of its angles was taken off by oxidation.

XXV. 2.—The annexed figure is from a very imperfect sketch, which I made here in 1810, of a broken statue, that for some time had attracted notice in the wall of a contiguous plantation; but which at that time was carefully preserved in the harbour of antiquities at Chester. In Dr. Lingard's notes it is called a flamen dialis. I at first took it for Ovid's Europa and the bull; but it does not answer to that poet's description of her sitting on the animal's back, and holding one horn with her right hand, while her left is on its back, and her robes fluttering in the wind. The whole is broken into three pieces, the two uppermost of which measure 6 feet 2 inches; but whether the lower part, or pedestal, on which four hoofs still remain, has really ever been joined to the other two, I could not, from their weight, lift them to ascertain. When perfect they perhaps belonged to the simulacra of some temple of the Mother of the Gods, whose sign in the winter solstice was the Bull; and who, among other rites done to her, was honoured at Segesta with a service called Taurobollia. (d) Lampridius says of Hellogabalus that he entered the mysteries of the Mother of the Gods, and "taurobolium est ut typum eripet, et asa sacra, qua semper habetur condita." The subject of taurus and the celestial virgin is, however, much too copious for illustration here. The Caervorran tablet explains it partly. (e) Concerning the worship of the ox and the bull among the antient pagans many curious notices may be found in Gesner's account of these animals.

XXVI. 3.—Horaseley found in the front wall of a cow-house at Walwick Grange, a sculptur, in 3 compartments: that on the left seems to contain a lion stantant raising the head of a naked and dead man; and that on the right a figure of Mithras seated on a bench, and having a flag in one hand, a wand in the other, and on his head the Persian tiara. We take our description from the original at Alnwick Castle. Horaseley has drawn this figure naked to the waist, though it is habited from the neck to the feet, and he thought if the whole was not sepulchral it

(d) Gruter, p. 309, 1109.  (e) Above, p. 729.
might be meant for the Mother of the Gods, or "any other principal Deity." I would hazard a conjecture that the whole relates to the Mithraic rites called Leontica: for the lion in the zodiac of the ancient heathens stood for Mithras, or the Sun—which threw its greatest heat upon the earth during its course through the constellation Leo from July 24 to the same day of August.

XXVII. 4.—COS NC I O VITIR V TERIVIVS V INV. This fragment of an inscription is on the lower part of an altar, which, when perfect, was probably dedicated to Vittiris by a person of the name of Terivivas.

XXVIII. 8.—Among the antiquities belonging to this station, a neat little altar, bearing on the front of its plinth a toad in relief, is not by far the least incursory. Horace mentions two inscriptions, one at Lanchester and the other at Salica, with similar bearings. Why this animal was carved on altars I cannot tell. "Namurum viscera nuncrum impositis," this, in old times, was the work of the wizard and the sorceress. Homer and Aristophanes, however, honoured the creasing race in their poetry; et veterum in limo ranae sempera querelam; and he who would keep his garden free from slugs and snails, let him be no enemy to the toad—it's use in the creation will be very beneficially experienced there.

XXIX. 6.

| IMP CAES | AVREL | AVG | PP | DIV | S | CAESAR IMPER | ALLE | AST | V | STAT | ERVNT | PER MARIUM-VALEB | INST | SEPTIMO | NILO PRAE | DEDICATVM | TH | \H | NOVEM | GRAT | ET | SELE |

Imperatori Caesaris Marcus Aurelius pio felici Augusto pontifici Maximo Germanico Maximo (f) tribunilis: potestatis quartum consulium quartum patriae divi Antonini filio (g) divi Severi nepoti ... Caesar imperatori ... duplare alae secundae Asturum templum vetustate conspexit quo solo restituerunt per Marium Valerianum legatum augustalem proprietorem instante Septimo Nilo prefecto ejusdem aea: Dedicatvm tertio Kalendas Novembri Gratvm et Selenum consules.

This dedication was made Oct. 30, 221, when Gratus and Selenus were consuls, and Heliogabalus in the fourth year of his reign. Marius Valerianus, then legate in Britain, is also mentioned as filling the same office under Alexander Severus in 223, on a stone found at Netherby, in Cumberland. Duplare has been put in the reading to agree with restituerunt: and templum with dedicatvm. The stone, which bears this interesting but imperfect inscription, is broken into three pieces, and besides having a gap between CAESAR and AVREL. In the first line, it

(f) Gruter, etal., 6. (g) Orat., 946, 950.

wants a part of the whole of its right side. In the original the letters are much linked together, but very plain. The parts marked with dots have been purposely erased: the blank spaces are entirely wanting. Why were the erasures made on this monument? Out of hatred to Heliogabalus, after he was murdered on March 10, 223? or were they mere corrections of wrong or extravagant titles? For an engraving of it see Archeologia Britannica, ii., plate vi., fig. F.

XXX. 7.—DM 8. FABIA HONORATA FABIA HONORATVS TRIBVN. CON I VANGION 6. T AVRELIA ECLICIANE FECERVNT FILIE DVCICISSIME. Ditis manibus sacer. Fabiae Honoratae honoratus tribunus cohortis primae Vangiorum et Aureliae Eligioane fecerunt filies dulcisiam. Sacred to the gods of the shades below. Fabia Honoratus, tribune of the first cohort of the Vangiones, and Aurelia Ecliciane, erected this to their most lovely daughter. Tender souls! your last act of piety to a beloved daughter has not been forgotten; the altar that bears the
memorial of your affection still exists: though it has been
banished from the custody of the sahes which were com-
mited to its care. Warburton engraved it on his Map; but carried it off from Walwick Grange to Hexham, from
whence it was removed to Durham. The first cohort of the
Vangiones were in Britain in the time of Hadrian,
from whom some of them, in 129, had a discharge from
the army, with the privilege to marry (h). They were
from Belgic Gaul, and were a long time quartered at
Ripon, at which station eight of their tribunes have
left their names on inscriptions.

XXXI. 8.—D M IVRESE SORORI IVLIE
CONIVGI IVCANIENII FILIO IVFRIE GERM.
Ditis manibus Urse sorori Julii conjugi Canonicis fillo
Furio germano. Of which Horsey observes, “this per-
son was brother to the party, not named, who erected
this monument, as is intimated by the word germanus.”
The bust of the person to whose memory it was erected
is cut within a wreath above the inscription; but of this,
and No. 9 of this station, Gordon rightly enough observes
that they are in the very worst taste that he ever met
with, and show that they were made in the lowest times
of the empire. In 1812, it was used as the door-stone of
the cow-house at Walwick, and the inscription trodden
under foot.

XXXII. 9.—D M IVSIVLIVS VICTOR
VIXIT AN..X...
Ditis manibus . Marcus Sullius
Victor vixit annos... This is a funereal inscription noticed
in Gibson's Camden, and figured by Gordon and Horsey,
but now defaced. Above it is carved rudely in relief the
naked figure of a man on horseback. Both it and the
preceding are on stones nearly 6 feet high, and now at
Alnwick Castle. Horsey was told that they were found
in a field called the Ox Close, which lies between Wal-
wick Grange and The Chesters, which was probably the
cemetery of Cilurnum.

XXXIII. 10.—Among the fragments of inscriptions
and antiquarian curiosities discovered and preserved here,
the two most deserving of notice are, the bottom part of
a tablet, with &lt;/br&gt;&lt;em&gt;VFPIO</em>&lt;/br&gt; in one line, and &lt;em&gt;F</em>&lt;/br&gt; in another; a fine Corinthian capital in common sandstone; and sev-
eral pipes of red earthware, which have been formed on
a potter's lathe, are three inches in diameter and nine
inches long, and have a neck and shoulder of two inches
to fit into each other, for the conveyance of water.

**PROCOLITIA,** or Carnwathrough, is the seventh
chester on the line of the wall, and during the Roman
age, was, by the concurrent testimony of the Nottite, and
an inscription discovered here, garrisoned by the first
Batavian cohort, which, with two others from the same
country, and the two Tungrian cohorts, was with Agric-
ola in his great battle with Caligula in the Graupan
hills, in the 84th year of our era.

This station, according to Horsey's plan, is about 180
yards square inside measure. Its corners, as usual, ap-
pear to have been round. “It is an agreeable sight to
see how entire a great part of the ramparts of this fort
still continues, especially on the east side.” (i) In 1817,
I found five courses of stones in their original positions,
at the south-east corner, but could see no appearance of
a gateway in the south wall, the whole length of which is
closely flanked with a great mound of rubbish. Its
northern barrier runs in a line with The Wall. The
suburbs have been partly to the south, but principally on
a slope under the west wall, having in front of them
a small stream, and by the edge of it a very copious
spring of pure water. This, by neglect, was overgrown
with rushes and other bog plants; but in the year before
Horsey's book was published was found to be a well, 7
feet square within, and cased on all sides with excellent
masonry, but so filled with rubbish that its depth could
not be ascertained. “There had also been a wall about
it or a house built over it, and some of the great stones
belonging to it were still lying there. The people called
it a cold bath, and rightly judged it to be Roman.” (j) In
1817 the shaft of a column was lying near this spring;
but some years before, much of the works about it were
removed for building purposes by the tenant of the con-
tiguous lands. On the left of the strand of this, and
about 100 yards from the south-east corner of the station,
we also observed another spring regularly cased and cover-
ed with masonry.

(i) Horsey, p 135.
(j) Brit. Rom., 146. Dr. Lingard, in 1807, found great part
of the walls of this station standing. An ascent to it on the
east, by six terraces. The burying ground, as appeared by
the frequent digging up of bones, was between it and the Castellum
next east of it. Lower down a wall 7 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 10
inches—the foundations of polished stone: and by it a large
stone that has been fixed two feet within the ground; and above
polished, squared, and moulded.

Walls oddly enough says, that Carnwathrough has its name
from the Saxon burges or brough, and the emperor Carausius,
who repaired it. Richard Gurnin and Hechtile his wife, about
the year 1100, gave to the canons of Hexthorpe's-ham lands in
Stancroft which adjoined "Charrow, and extended near to the
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE—TINDALE WARD, W. D.

This station stands on rich, dry, limestone soil, but has no human habitation near it. Within and without, except on the north, its rich green sward covers numerous irregular heaps of ruins; and in the ground to the west of it, which has been bogged by the choaking up of the course of the brook, we observed foundations of several buildings.

XXXIV. 1.—FORTVNAE ^ COH I BATAVOR ^ CVI PRAEEST ^ MELACCINIVS ^ MARCELLVS PRAE. To fortune the first cohort of the Batavians, is commanded by the Prefect Melaccinius Marcellus. This fine altar has no focus: it was first noticed by Dr. Cay, who sent a drawing of it to Thorsby, by whom an account of it was given in the Royal Transactions. In 1697 (k) it was in the possession of Mr. Forster, of Carraw. Warburton removed it to the library at Durham, where it now is. These altars to Fortune have generally, on the line of The Wall, been found in baths; though with the exception of the large well to the west of the station there is no account of any such building having been discovered here. The value of this altar consists in its corroborating the testimony of the Notitia, that this station was the Procolitia of the Romans, and garrisoned by the first cohort of the Batavians.

XXXV. 3.—DEO VETERI VOTVM VCCVSVL. This was on a small altar engraved on Warburton's map; and, though Horley accuses him of having added "a great part of the figure, particularly the representation of the Emperor sacrificing," the Antiquarian Herald, in his Vallum Romanum, in 1763, leaves the whole affair unnoticed.

XXXVI. 2.—This figure of Neptune, when Wallis wrote, in 1769, was in the wall of a cottage at Carraw; but, in 1790, removed to the walks at Hallington by Mr. Soulsby, who was then proprietor of Carraw. Wallis says it was dug up in this station—probably, I think, out of the ruins which surrounded the fine well already noticed, which is on the Carraw side of the fence, west of the station. At present it presides over a fountain in the stable-yard at Wallington. See Arch. ÆL.

XXXVII. 4.—DMD ^ TRANQVIL(IS) SEVERA

(k) Wallis, ii., 48.

PRO • SE ET SVVS • V. S. L. M. This is on an altar without a focus, at Durham, and shows that one Tranquilla Severa, in due performance of a vow, dedicated it to the gods of departed spirits for her and hers:—Dis manibus dicitum: Tranquilla Severa pro se et suis votum solvit libens merito. (l) I do not wish to disturb accepted readings, or take up space with reasons for adopting new ones; but I would suggest that, as this is plainly a funereal altar, the four last letters of its inscription should be read in some manner as this:—Viva sibi locavit

HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. BORCOVICUS. 185

monumentum. There are, however, instances of altars
dedicated "Dis manibus ex vota." (m)

XXXVII. 5.—The kit-kit figure, number xxxiv, in
Horlsey, is also in Gordon, the former of whom says he
took the stone to be sepulchral, and the image upon it
possibly that of Tranquilla Severa.

BORCOVICUS, or Housesteads.—Cameron, with sir
Robert Cotton, visited Caerwran in 1606, and says—
"Hinc obliquior progressus murus per Iueron, Forsten,
et Chester-in-the-Wall, prope Buzy-gap praedaionibus
infanem, ubi castella fieuse acergusum, per pradones vero
limitaneo perlustrare tuto non licuit: Chester autem
illud valde magna fuisse retulereut, adeo ut stationem
fillam in Dalnaturam existimebamus, quae MAGNA in Notitia
dicitur, ubi haec legitur inscriptio PRO SALUTE DESIDERI
ALLANTIS &C. &C. Iverton and Forsten are put on Speed's
map on the south side of the Wall, between Haltwhistle-
burn and Buzy-gap; and as that pass through the Wall is on
the kennel ground, about half-mile east of Housesteads,
Cameron's own account not only most decidedly fixes
Chester-in-the-Wall at Housesteads, but in such a den
and neighbourhood of Border Robbers that it was unsafe
to examine its remains: (a) while the numerous inscrip-
tions left here by the first cohort of the Tungrians, no less
decisively prove, that this Chester is the Borcovicus of
the Notitia. This cohort was one of those styled Millaria,(o)
from their compliment of men generally amounting to
about a thousand. Their high rank conferred on them
the dangerous honour of advancing in the van of the

(m) Gruter, p. 97, n. 4.
(a) Cameron and his friend trusted their safety to the thieves
of Redesdale; but the pass of Buzy-gap and its neighbourhood
were too notoriously infamous for strangers to come near. Even
a century after, Grindon Know was the nest of a clan of thieves
of the name of Armstrong, who were the terror of the
country: and that Housesteads stood in a perilous spot may be
inferred from the fact, that the present proprietor's grandfather
gave only £26 for it, and the grounds about it, which a few
years since let for £300 a-year.

(a) Of the ten cohorts of which a legion consisted, the first
preceded the rest in number and dignity: "It also bears the eagle,
which, in the Roman army, is ever the principal standard—the
banner of the whole legion—the effigies of the commanders.
*Hic divina et presentia signa venerantur." This cohort has
1106 foot and 66 mailed horsemen, and is called the military
cohort. It is the head of the legion; and in forming the line of
battle the first movement is made by it."—(Orolo inter Scripta, de
Au Mil. Rom. Cicerones, 1670.)

PART II. VOL. III.

army to battle: and in this position we find Agricola
cheering his three Batavian and two Tungrian cohorts to
come to close quarters with the Britains in his last
and decisive engagement with that brave people in the
Grampian mountains. From an inscription found at
Castle Cary, it appears that this first cohort of the Tun-
grians made one thousand paces of the Antonine Wall in
Scotland. (p) They were from about Tongern, on the
banks of the Maece, in Belgie Gaul. (q) Surely, in placing
them here, care was taken that luxury of climate or soil
should not unnerve their valour. Within its walls, Bor-
covicus is 203 yards from east to west, and 117 from
north to south. Half of it hangs on a slope, with a
southern aspect: the other, or northern half, is flat,
floored with basalt, covers the summit of a lofty ridge, and
commands a prospect on the east, south, and west, far away
beyond the valley of the Tyne, over blue aln-tinted
grounds and lofty mountains: and to the north of the
Wall over the vast waste of the Forest of Lowes, so called
from several small loughs or lakes within it, and where,
indeed, "a proud—stupendous solitude frowns o'er the
heath."

"This," says Gordon, "is unquestionably the most re-
markable and magnificent station in the whole island;" and
"it is hardly credible what a number of august remains
of the Roman grandeur is to be seen here to this day, seeing
in every place where one casts his eye there is some
curious Roman antiquity to be seen: either the marks of
streets and temples in ruins, or inscriptions, broken pil-
ars, statues, and other pieces of sculpture, all scattered
along the ground." Horsley, too, whose clear and simple
style never kindles on his pages into poetic warmth,
speaks of "the vast ruins of this place as truly won-
derful;" and says, that "there may be two or three stations
in Britain, as Burdswald, Ellenborough, and Lanchester,
that exceed this in number of inscriptions," yet "none I
think equal it as to the extent of the ruins of the town,
or the numbers, variety, and curiosity of the sculptures,
which yet remain here." (r) Gale and Stukely had seen

(p) Roy's Mil. Antiq., pl. 30.
(q) Tacitus frequently mentions them. "Germanica vocabu-
lium recens et super additum, quantum, quae primi Rhenum
transgress Gallo expulerat, nonc Tungri nunc Germani vocai
sunt."—(De Mar. Germ.) Duas Tungorum cohortes; quattuor
equitum turmas, &c.—(Hist. Rom. i., 38.) Pliny also notices them,
Book iv., chap. 17; and xxx, 2—Tungri civites Gallie fustem
habet insignem. &c.
it in 1726, and were surprised with such a scene of Roman British antiquities as they had never beheld: and Stukely afterwards, as Brand observes, called it with very great propriety "the Tadmor of Britain." (s)

The walls of this station are on every side very distinct in high ridges, flanked on each side with the rubbish that has fallen from them. And the lines and angles of numerous buildings within it are also still very distinct. The gateways had all been originally built on the same plan and of the same dimensions, and had each consisted of two passage ways, with a strong rustic pillar between them, and been closed with folding doors, each leaf of which had moved on pivots let into the threshold below and the lintel above, and had shut against a large square stone placed in the middle of the passage-way.

In 1822, I had the rubbish partly removed from the western side of the southern gateway, and found the ground-work of the jamb on one side, and of the pillar on the other, formed of very large stones, bevelled on the upper bed to a scarcement of about three inches. The passage-way was 7 feet 2 inches wide, and flagged with large squared freestones; but obstructed at two feet inwards by a stone about three feet long and broad, and one foot high, and carefully set in the flagging, which on each side of it was deeply worn by the feet of passengers. This apparent obstruction, I afterwards ascertained from the pivot holes in the floor against each wall, had been for the two leaves of a folding-door to shut against. The annexed sketch of the appearance of one-half of this gateway, as cleared from rubbish in 1822, was made from memory, and engraved in the account of the Mithraic Antiquities found here in that year, and published in the Archæologia Eiliana. Further researches, made 8 years afterwards, convinced me that the wall on the right of the entrance had been built on the pillar between the two openings, when that side was closed with masonry.

In 1830, the rubbish was also partially removed from a room close to the outside of the wall of the station, and to the right of this entrance, and which seemed to have had an upper floor. It measured 24 feet by 15, and communicated by a dark passage through the wall of the station with a circular kiln, formed of masonry without lime, within a strong square tower, and having, 2 feet above the level of its upper floor, an oven of sandstone, which had been much used. The lower floor and eye of the kiln also exhibited strong marks of fire: and a quantity of strong broken freestone slates, coated with a stratum of lime mixed with broken pottery and brick, showed that the upper floor had been made of such materials. These apartments formed, I apprehend, a true Roman piastrina, or place for drying and grinding corn, and making it into bread. It is remarkable, that the eastern tower of the southern gateway of Amboglianna had been converted into a kiln.

The eastern gateway was totally freed from rubbish in July, 1833. The main passage-way had been through its north side, as appeared by the worn state of its threshold and the pivot holes of its doors, one of which formed a true hollow hemisphere, and was still covered with a shining blue coat of iron, from the friction of the pivot upon it. The pillars between the openings of this gateway seemed to have been taken down in the Roman age, and the southern passage-way walled up within and

(s) Researches for Antiquities seem to have been first, and afterwards, more frequently made here than at any other station on the line of The Wall. Gordon, when he traversed this ground for the first time with Sir John Clerk, baron of the exchequer of Scotland, "caused the place to be dug" where "they were sitting amidst the ruinous streets of this famous oppidum and found a small statue."
without, and the space between the walls used as a guard-
house or shed. About a cart load of fossil coal was found
on its floor, and among it a lump of galena intermixed
with decayed chrysalis of lime.

The northern gateway, which has a precipice before it,
lies hitherto unexplored: it seems to have had steps up
to it on the outside, and was probably much used for
conveying water through from a fine well under the high
basaltic cliff to the west of it, and which is still well
walled around, and was used for a bath while the farm of
Housesteads was occupied by the Magnay family.

The western gateway is the most perfect of the three
that was opened, and probably owes its preservation to
the weakness of the station on this side, on which it is
overlooked by higher ground; but has a triple barrier of
ditches and ramparts of earth thrown up before the gate-
way, which was probably closed as we found it, when
these ditches were formed. The space between the walls
that closed its openings was filled up, first with a stratum
of sand and sandstone rubbish, then with a layer of fat
unctuous earth, mixed with bones and such other rubbish
as often collects on the outside of the walls of towns; and
above this had a stratum of earth and thin rock dug from
the ditch before it. Between the sand and fat earth, we
found broken freestone slates and large spike nails of
beautiful white iron, only little corroded with rust, proba-
ably remains of a roof which had fallen in. One of its
outer cheeks is six feet high and the other three, and
the pillars between them are formed of stones just one
foot thick, and hewn in the rustic manner, while the
courses of stones that pass each way from the cheeks are
only six inches thick, or two courses to one quoin. (5)

The inside of the towers of the gates and of the turrets
between them and the corners of the walls, were filled up
with clay to the level of a terreplein or terrace made of
earth and clay, which ran from tower to turret along the
inside of the wall to the height of about 5 feet above
its foundations. All the buildings, too, that we opened,
and which stood on slopes, were filled up on the low side
to the common level of their floors, with layers of blue
clay and masons’ chippings. The whole of the clay used
for these purposes has been brought from some distance,
as the dry ridge on which the station stands has none
naturally upon it.

Three hypocausts have been found here: one behind
the farm-house in the south-west compartment of the
station, partly described in Gibson’s Camden of 1733, and
re-opened in 1833: the second, 30 feet from the north-
west corner of the eastern gateway, lying in length from
north to south, and having on its west side the founda-
tions of two very long parallel buildings, with an endrun
or rain passage between them of 30 inches. (6) Some of
the stones of the pillars of the stove had elegant mould-
ings upon them, and had plainly been used in former
buildings. It consisted of two apartments, divided by a
party wall of two feet. The first, or anti-room, which
was supported by six pillars, was 11½ feet by 8 feet, and
floored in the ordinary way with freestone flags, covered
with a composition of lime and pounded tiles. The second
was 7 feet square within, and wholly covered, floor and
sides, with a similar cement six inches thick, the last
coating being finer than the rest, and polished. On its
north side, immediately under the mouth of the flue,
were thin stones set on edge between the outward wall
and the plaster; and on the west side, two upright rows
of tufaceous limestone, porous as pumice stone, one six
inches, the other 8 inches broad, were inserted in the
wall, apparently for allowing heat to rise from below with-
out the smoke. As the mouth of the stove was over this
division of the building, it would have more advantage of
the fire than the anteroom, especially as the opening for

(5) Excepting this hypocaust, the remains of the buildings
in the north-east quarter of the station do not seem to have
been much explored. As there is, indeed, only little soil on
the rock here, the foundations cannot lie low. One square
mass of ruins near the north-west corner of this division seems
to have had pillars round it internally, like the cloisters of a
monastery.

In the north-west quarter, we threw the rubbish from one
end and one side of a building, which within was 48 feet by 17
feet 9 inches, and at the west and had a kiln which had been
used, and was made of sandstone without lime, but more rude-
ly than that in the tower to the right of the southern entrance.
Both of them are circular, and much wider at the top than
the bottom. This building had also one behind it, with an
andron between them: and here, as in the suburbs of the sta-
tion, near the farm-house, we found in an andron sandstone
slates with nail-holes in them, broken tiles, Roman earth-
ware, &c. Were some of the buildings on the north side of
the station used as barns and granaries? Did the Romans in this part
of Britain thrust their grain in the fields, and afterwards kiln-
dry it? or did they stack it, and thresh it as it was wanted?
the smoke seemed to be behind a wall of pillars at the north east corner of the building, and quite near the mouth of the furnace. Adjoining to the entrance into the anteroom was a large and perfect cistern, (v) apparently for cold water, and formed in the inside of the usual Roman composition of pounded tile and lime, and probably often having in it a portion of pounded limestone.

The third of these hypocausts was attached to the bath situated on the Knag-burn, a little to the east of the station: a great part of its ruins were carted away nearly 60 years since to build stone walls with; and a flood, in 1817, broke up the foundations of the remaining part of the building, though considerable portions of its interior are still disinterred. Great quantities of tufaceous limestone (w) were taken out of it, and built up in the fences on the Moss-kennel grounds. (x) The whole building covered an area of about 60 feet by 38; and room for it had been made in the whin rock, upon which its foundations, formed of huge blocks of freestone, were laid in fine blue clay. Mr. Dryden, the proprietor of this ruin, told me in 1822, that when he took a part of its foundations up, he found the flues full of soot, and an iron grating at the mouth of one of them. Also, that Mr. Bullock, steward to Mr. Errington, by his father's permission, about 43 years before that time, took away a fine inscribed altar found in this bath.

The suburbs of Borocicus are very extensive, especially to the south, where, for a great way on each side the terraced slope, is marked with rectilinear foundations of buildings. The grass-grown sandstone ridge in the hollow below bears the name of the Chapel Hill, from a modern opinion, that some Roman ruins, which crowned it, had been a chapel. Indeed, Gordon thought he could trace vestiges of a round temple here, and within which he saw the five or six inscribed altars of which he has left us an account: but Horsley says, that only the two altars to Jupiter, by Q. Verius Superstis and Q. J. Maximus were dug up, and lying here in his time. Wallis, too, from a large fragment of a Doric capital which he saw here, supposes that the temple which stood upon the spot was of the Doric order: but for his conjecture that it was to the Dese Matres he offers no evidence.

Three or four of the altars which Gordon saw and described, Horsley found, "with a good many more sculptures and altars, lying at the bottom of a field south-east of the station, in which field" there remained at that time "visible ruins of streets and buildings." In 1810, I found many of these lying in the same field, and some pillars are still remaining there by the side of the Knagburn; but the late George Gibson, the proprietor of this station, about the year 1818, removed the most of the inscriptions and sculptures left then upon the spot to his residence at Stagehow Close House, and afterwards presented them to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, in whose collection they still continue. The ruins that contained the Mithraic antiquities stood a little to the west of this hill, and were first opened in 1822.

At four different times I have attended researches here, thrice in company with the late rev. A. Hedley, and once or twice with the rev. James Raine, Mr. Thos. Hodgson, and Mr. Henry Turner, but was each time banished from the ground by heavy rains.

XXXIX. 1. - IO M [ET] NYMINBVS [AVG COH I TYNGRORVM MIL CVI PRAEEST Q VERIVS] SUPERSTIS [S PRAEFFECTVS] - Iovi opitimo maximo et numinibus Augusti cohors prima Tungrorum militaris cui preest Quintus Verius Superstis prefectus. The altars bearing this, and the next following inscription to Jupiter and the divinities of the Emperor, were dug up on the Chapel Hill, and soon after noticed in the Philosophical Transactions by Dr. Hunter. Gordon indeed says, that not only these two, but three or four others were found in the temple there; but Horsley saw only these two on its site, where they were "dug up," and fully exposed to the weather.

XL. 2. - IO [ET] NYMINBVS [AVG COH I TYNGROR] [CVI PRAEEST Q AVL MAX IMVS PRAEF] Iovi opitimo maximo et numinibus Augusti cohors prima Tungrorum cui preest Quintus Julius Maximus. "On one side of this altar is a preselliculare and the other a patera, each included in a waved ornament." (y)

XLI. 2. - IO M [ET] NYMINBVS [AVG COH I TYNGROR] [CVI PRAEEST Q IVLVS]

(y) Horsley's Northumberland, XXXVI., p. 819.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. BOROCIVICUS.

...V.S.—Iovi optimo maximo et numinibus Augusti cohors prima Tungrorum cui praest Quintus Julius Maximus. This, and the three following inscriptions, are in Gordon's Itinerary. Horsey found this and ten other inscriptions and sculptures "lying at the bottom of a field south-east of the station, in which field remain visible ruins of streets and buildings." (a) Part of the bottom of this inscription is obliterated: but supposing that both is, and the one which precedes it, were found where Horsey saw them, they would belong to different temples, and thus justify their being attributed, as in his work, to the same prefect. The altar, number xivii, in Horsey, is also 1. c. 2. but the remaining part of its inscription is... (b)

XLII. 4.—Horsey found a large and fine altar, without an inscription, but bearing this device, lying between the Chapel Hill and the ruins of the Roman town at the bottom of the field below it. Possibly the altars which Gordon saw within the temple on the Chapel Hill, and Horsey at the bottom of the field, had been removed by some kind conservator, to the latter place, between the visits of these two antiquaries to Housesteads. I can only conjecture what this device was intended to stand for. Horsey gave a drawing of the side of the altar bearing it, "because the patera and the ornaments about it seemed to be singular. Perhaps the circle and cross-line at bottom may represent the place of the patera in the temple." It is unquestionably some symbol of the pegan mysteries.

XLIII. 5.—DEO MARTI QVIN FLORIVS MATERNVS PRAEPT COH I TVNGRS SVL.—Deo Marti Quintus Florius Maternus prefectus cohortis prima Tungrorum votum solvit libens merito. This altar has a globe carved on its base, with the cross lines of the solstices and equinoxes dividing it into four equal parts. Romulus began his year in March; (c) and in due decem Zodiaci signis, quorum certa certorum numnum domicilia creduntur, cum primum signum aries Marti assignatus est: sequens mox Venerem, id est, taurus accepti; et rursus ad regiones acrorum suas divinas est, ut deo easst utrique communis, &c." (a) "Nec solus leo sed signa quoque universae Zodiaci ad naturam solis jure referuntur, et ut ab ariete incipiam, magna lili est concordia.

(b) Brit. Rom. 290. (a) Macrobr. Sat. 1. 19.

PART II. VOL. III.

(b) Macrobr. Sat. 1. 21. (c) Sat. iii. 11.

(c) Lib. iii. cap. 19. (d) Horsey, 205.

(f) Horsey, 228. See Album, I. i. p. 158; and Denwirt, above, 175, 177.
temples in which they were placed. This sculpture, Horsey says, was "about a furlong or less to the east" of the preceding one, "near the side of a brook."

XLIX. 11.—Horsey's sculpture, No. 50, was "in the station itself against a hedge," and also consists of a triade of rude female figures in a standing position, and having above them two fish, and the sea goat, the last of which belonged to the enigma of the second legion.

L. 12.—This is a winged Victory in the usual drapery, carved in a niche, and with the right foot on a globe.

LI. 13.—DEO SOLI INVICTO MTRAE SACCLARI / PVBL PROCOLI PVVTVS ET PRO SE ET PROCULO FIL. / SVOS V S L M / DD NN GALLO ET VOLVSINO COS.—Deo soli invicto Mitrare seculari Publirus Proculius centurio pro se et Procule filio suo votum solvit libens merito dominis nostris Gallo et Volusio consulibus.—Publius Proculius, a centurion, in due performance of a vow to the god the Sun, the invincible Mithras, lord of ages—their highnesses Gallus and Volusius being consuls—which office these joint emperors filled in 268, in which year they were slain. This and the two following altars, with the sculptures, numbers 16, 17, and 18, were found in the Mithraic cave already noticed. (g) The top of this altar when found had suffered so much from weather, that the words ddeo soli, on its capital, were nearly defaced; but its body and base were fresh and perfect as on the day on which it was set up.

LIL. 14.—DEO SOLI INVICTO MTRAE SACCLARI / LITORIVS PACATIANVS / ET / COS. PRO SE ET SVIS / V S L M.—Deo soli invicto Mitrare seculari Litorius Pacatianus beneficiarius consulti pro se et suis votum solvit libens merito, i. e. To the God the Sun, the unconquerable Mytras, lord of ages. Litorius Pacatianus, a consul beneficiarius, for him and his, willingly and duly, according to a vow, erected this altar. Excepting some slight injury to its head, it is in the finest preservation, and bears on one side the paten, and on the other the chalice. It is 4 feet 7 inches high.

LII. 15.—SOLI HERON V.L.M. This is on a small altar with a radiated bust of the sun on its capital.

LIV. 16.—The sculpture found between the two preceding altars consists of the bust of Mithras, seated between the two hemispheres, surrounded by the twelve signs of the zodiac, and holding in his right hand, opposite Taurus, a sword; and in his left, opposite Virgo, a torch. The signs commence after the Roman manner at Hermon, No. 15, was in the north-east corner of the cave; and an uninscribed altar was found among the old foundations, a few yards from the door-way in the east wall. Immediately behind the altar there were indications of a passage by stone steps or stairs through the west wall. The cave itself seems to have been a low contemptible hovel, dug out of a hill side, lined with dry walls, and covered with turf or straw; for the rules of its walls and roof had not been sufficient to hide the altars from the action of the weather. The slender rim of the Zodiac was broken; but the altars were found standing upright in their original position, with their heads weathered, apparently by long exposure to the atmosphere. They were indeed only a few inches below the present surface, while their lower parts were as fresh and perfect as on the day they were turned off the bench of the mason who carved them. The rubbish in the interior consisted chiefly of a loamy vegetable mould, intermixed with the roots of trees, and covered with pest earth.

The following description, in Homer's Odyssey, of the Cave of the Nymphs in the Isle of Ithica, shows the high antiquity of cavern worship. Though brief, it is very full and forcible:

A broad-leaved olive decks the haven's head
Near to a cave, how lovely! but how dark!
The holy place of Nymphs, the Males called.
There goblets are, and jars of marble made,
Wherein the honey-bee constructs its cells.
There too long looms of stone, on which the nymphs
See purple garments weave, a wonderful sight.
Aquarius, or January, and end with Capricorn, or December. The stone that bears the whole, when perfect, has been 4 feet high, and 2½ feet broad. It is much thinned away, towards the upper part of the circle of the zodiac, probably to make it less top-heavy and liable to be overturned. This thinness, however, has made it liable to be broken, and it is now in several pieces, and wants the part of its rim that contained the sign Libra and part of Cancer, as here represented.

Mithraism was a species of Sabazism which in old times prevailed from China, through Asia and Europe, as far as Britain. During the reign of Commodus, the former had become common among the Romans; and, in the time of Severus, had extended over all the western part of the empire. It was imported from Syria, and synonymous to the worship of Baal and Bel in that country; for, in it, as in the mysteries of Osiris in Egypt, and of Apollo in Greece and Rome, the sun was the immediate object of adoration. In it, as in every other species of Sabazism, the weeks, the months, the seasons, the equinoxes and solstices, had each their symbols, personifications, and mystic allusions to man in his past, present, and future condition. While it captivated the multitude with shows and spectacles at the commencement of the 4 quarters of the year, the initiated into the depth of its mysteries were instructed in the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato. In the sculpture before us, the uplifted torch in one hand of Mithras denoted the rising of the sun above the lower hemisphere; and the sword in the other, that he was coming forth as the Conqueror of Winter, while in a deeper sense they had reference to doctrines respecting the eternal essence of Deity, and the immortality of the human soul. (h)

LV. 17.—When I visited the Mithraic cave, soon after its discovery, in 1822, its great taurine tablet seemed to have been recently broken in pieces, and the greater part dispersed; the workmen, however, assured me that it had not been then broken, but probably when the drain from the cave to the adjoining strand of the spring in the field north of it, and the walls to the west were made twelve years before; for the fractures, evidently made by a hammer, might owe their freshness to the fragments having been covered up with damp soil very soon after they were severed from the main tablet; consequently the parts wanting may probably be found either as covers to the drain or in the field wall. Besides which, though dark like matter, was like it capable of being illuminated by divine exercizes and contemplations. On account of its containing a fountain of perpetual waters it was sacred to the Naiads, who preside over waters. The bowls and urns were symbols of these aquatic deities. The honey laid up in them by bees, the food of souls descending into the realms of Generation. Hence in the caves and temples of Mithras, a bowl or cup was placed next to Mithras instead of a fountain. The looms of stone signified the bones of infants after the union of the soul with matter, and the purple garments their blood and flesh. The perpetual fountain was the ever-flowing stream of generation, or of souls proceeding into material nature. Temples generally had their entrances so that the deity looked on the worshippers from the east—where the sun rises (Pit. vi., 5, 8); but the gates of the allegoric cave opened to the north and south, and were astronomically symbolical of the northern and southern hemispheres, and mystically of the ways into and out of this life. Even in more modern times a notion prevailed, that when children were brought to the sacrament of baptism, and the dead to the rites of burial, by a northern door, they should be carried out of the sacred edifice by an opposite door on the south, as emblematic of regeneration in the children, and of beautific purity in the souls of the dead.

(h) The following Table, illustrative of the Mithraic year, is from Porphyry, with the addition of the notes or characters of
a hand grasping a sword, part of a bull's head and the figure of a dog couchant, all in high relief, and evidently detached from the stone that bore them to give it a smoother bed, two large fragments have escaped destruction, which, when fitted together, measure nearly 6 feet high. The larger of them bears one of the four legs of the bull stretched out; and above, a Mithras, habited in the usual chlamys (or short, floating cloak) and Phrygian bonnet, with a lighted torch in his right hand, and the caduceus of Mercury in the left, symbols of his office of guardian of the gate of Cancer and conductor of souls from the constellation σινας and the Milky Way, "because this is the place of the heavens where generation commences, by which the world subsists." The lesser portion of the tablet has over this Mithras a lunette or symbol of the Moon, who, according to Porphyry's comment, "is the queen of generation, as such was denominated by the ancients both a bee and a bull; for the exaltation of the Moon is in Taurus, and bees are generated from oxen, on which account they are called μωρευς, (1) ox-born, which name is likewise attributed to souls proceeding to generation." So also, as the Great Father was symbolized by a bull, the Great Mother was represented as a boat or ark, or the moon, or a cow. What was the true interpretation intended to be given to the symbol of the cow in Durham Cathedral?

LVI. 18.—Immediately behind the tablet of the Zodiac was found lying on a square pedestal slightly elevated above the floor, a statue in the Mithraic dress, wanting its head, three feet high, and as Genius of the Gate of Cancer bearing the uplifted torch, but broken at the legs into two pieces. (j) Why this genius should be represented both separately and on the great tablet I see

(1) All these mystic doctrines about the nymphs spinning Mileian wool in the subterranean cave of Cyrene, the lost bees of Aristeus, his visit to the pumice-roofed chamber of his mother, and the final renewal of his swarms from the patrid bodies of four sacrificed bulls, are told in the fourth Georgic of Virgil; and have plain allusion to the wonderful fecundity of the year when the sun, returning from the southern hemisphere, rises in Taurus, and genial nature begins to teem with life.

His vero subitum, ac dictu mirabile monstrum
Apuleian: liquescentis bovi per virescere toto
Stridere aplito utero, ac ruptis effervere coitis,
Innemassque trahit nubes; jamque arbores summas
Confusus, et lentis uram dimittere ramis.

The descent of Aristeus was no doubt derived from an ancient doctrine of the Egyptians: for Servius tells us, that on certain days, in sacris Nili, a number of boys, born of holy parents, were delivered to the priests by nymphs, and that when they had grown up and returned, they related that there they were grown under the earth, and a mighty water, which contained every thing, and out of which every thing was procreated.

(1) See Pennant's Wales, i., 195.

---

**SUMMER SOLSTICE**

From Cancer to Capricorn, downwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs of the Zodiac</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Sun enters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>☊</td>
<td>July 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgo</td>
<td>☋</td>
<td>August 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>☩</td>
<td>September 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>☪</td>
<td>October 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>☎</td>
<td>November 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capricorn</td>
<td>☉</td>
<td>December 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Called by Astrologers the House of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Moon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Sun</td>
<td>The Moon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>Venus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>Mars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WINTER SOLSTICE**

From Capricorn to Cancer, upwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs of the Zodiac</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Sun enters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>☋</td>
<td>June 21, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>☊</td>
<td>May 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurus</td>
<td>☩</td>
<td>April 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aries</td>
<td>☪</td>
<td>March 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>☎</td>
<td>February 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>☉</td>
<td>January 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(See Taylor's Proclus, ii., 297.)
no account. Had its torch been inverted, its position at the outlet of the cave might have pointed out to the initiated, on their return to day-light from celebrating the Mysteries of Mithras, the future separation of the soul from the material temple of the body, and its admission into the regions of incorporeal existences. Vitruvius lays it down as a rule, that "if there be nothing to prevent it, and the use of the edifice allow it, the temples of the immortal Gods should have such an aspect, that the statue in the cell may have its face towards the west, so that those who enter to sacrifice, or make offerings, may have their faces to the east, as well as to the statue in the temple."(k) Here the nature of the ground might hinder this arrangement; and probably this Mithraic cell was a mere attachment to some larger temple that stood before it, as was indicated by the foundations already noticed.

Mithraic Antiquities have been discovered at Chester, and Cambeck-fort, in Cumberland; and Mr. Macgregor has published an elaborate paper in the Archæologia, to prove that the Zodiac in the porch of Saint Margaret's church, at York, is of Roman origin, and a remnant of a temple of the Sun or Mithras there. Indeed, Stukeley, in the Philosophical Transactions, published a bas relief of Mithras slaying the bull, and other

accompanying symbols, which have been re-published in Gough’s Camden: and the Council of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society have allowed me here the use of the above wood-cut of one of these Tablets from the works of Depuis, and engraved as an illustration of the subject in the account of these Antiquities published in their Transactions, at the time of their discovery.

In the uppermost compartment we have the sun at the gate of Capricorn seated in his quadriga; then an infant

(k) Gwilt’s Vitruvius, p. 114.

PART II. VOL. III.
the gate of Capricorn to the regions of the shades below. The two trees on each side of Mithras slaying the bull, are the two equinoxes, the vernal represented by the lighted torch, and the tree in leaf—the autumnal by the extinguished torch, the tree in fruit, and the sign scorpion: and Mithras slaying the bull—is the sun rising in his strength in the sign Taurus, and coming to subdue the ravages of the year and fecundate the earth with the blood of his sacrifices, "for they assigned a congruous place to Mithras, near the equinocial; and hence he bears the sword of Arles, because this animal is martial, and is the sign of Mars: he is likewise carried in the Bull, the sign of Venus, because the bull as well as Venus is the ruler of Generation." (*)

LVII. 19.—IMPERATOREB S AEMARIUS S. REON. This I copied, in 1813, from a tablet at Staggshaw Close House, and which was brought from Housesteads: it was on the upper part of a tablet which was perfect on three sides, but wanted its bottom. In the same year, the late rev. S. Clarke, of Hexham, gave me two copies of it, which, in their sigla or ligature letters, exactly agreed with this fragment, excepting that they had a versus before a in the third line: and the following two lines, in another compartment below:—JO. FAVRIN. G. IN. FRAET. E. N. One of these copies has "deest quaedam" written on the margin of the third line. E.N. sometimes stand for "etiam nunc." 

LVIII. 99.—LEG. VI. V. P.P. W. G. L. M. Legio sexta victoria pli esella voto imi libenter imico merito. This is on the lower part of the body of an altar, the upper part of which is lost. It was published in the Royal Society's Transactions, by Dr. Hunter, and afterwards by Gordon. Horace thought the original contained an inverted c for centurio, immediately before leg, and in the line above it, and that the reading should be centurio legiensi, &c.

LIX. 21.—D. M. S. HESVIUS LE VBSANII S MIL. C. H. I. TSYNGR. S. BF PFERF. S. CAPV. RVS. 7 HER. EC. Warburton published this on his map; but Horace could no where meet with the original. Perhaps it was incorrectly copied, and should be read—Dils manibus. Hurnio filio Ubansii miles cohortis primo Tungurum beneficiario prefecto: Capurus heres fecit.

(*) See Porphyry "De antro Nymphaeum," appended to Taylor's Precious, for much curious information on this subject; and on the sacrifices of bulls, rams, &c., from which regeneration and meestness for future happiness were the expected benefits—see Montf. III., III., 11, &c.

LX. 22.—. O NIS VENO . . . PTO F ERSIONIS . . . BOMVLO ALIMAH . . . SIMILI . DALLI . . . MANSVETIO SENICIONI . . . HER VINCE QVARTIO MIS . . . HERIES PROCVRAVIT DELFI . . . NVS RAVTIONIS. EX G. S. Dr. Hunter published this imperfect and difficult inscription in the Philosophical Transactions, from which Hor- sley's copy, which wants line four, is taken. It is plainly funereal; but has lost the usual &c., and something more at the top. Though the original, which was in Brand's collection, and is now at Byton, once belonged to us, we fear our copy of it may not be correct.

LXLI. 23.—Dexter ANICO IINGENVO MEDICO ORD. C. H. I. TVNGR. VIXIT AN. XXV. Dilis manibus. Anico Ingenium medico ordinario cohortis primae Tungurum vivit annos viginti quinque. To Anicius Ingenio, physician in ordinary to the first cohorts of the Tungrians: he lived 25 years. This was found "near" Housesteads, and was at Staggshaw Close House in 1813. It is on a tombstone about 6 feet high, in letters of three inches, and has over it, under an arc of a breast, the figure of a fox, couchant—a symbol one would say of watchfulness rather than of skill. Of this now, as well as in old time, in Aesop and others, we have abundant testimony—"Astutum vulpo servus sub pectore vulpem"—"Fraus quasi vulpecula, via leonis videtur." 

LXXI. 24.—The figure of a Roman soldier at full length, in the usual military dress: his bow in his left hand and his pugma in his right: his sword hung by his side at his girdle: and his quiver with arrows on his right shoulder. It is in a niche.

LXXII. 24.—Another figure of a warrior in a niche. The head and part of both arms lost. Horace observes, that the belts cross each other, as in Homer's description of Ajax's armour, Iliad 14, l. 364—"two belts were thrown across his chest—one for his shield—the other for his silver-studded sword." 

LXXIV. 25.—The figure, plate 37, p. 77, in Gordon, and No. 51 in Horace, is the small statue of a Roman soldier, with a spear in his right hand and a shield in the left, which was dug up by Gordon and baron Clark in the inside of the station, on their visit here in 1723.

LXXV. 26.—In 1810, I saw the stone bearing the robed trunk of a statue in a niche, with its hands clasped, which
HAJTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. VINDOLANA.

195

is now in the Newcastle A.S. collection. The back of the stone was coated with lichens, and it was lying on the ridge in the hollow of the field west of the Mithraic cave, where "mentions" of ruins appeared, and there was a stone three feet high, which seemed to have been the pedestal of a statue. Were not this and the three preceding sculptures, as well as Robins of Risingham, (1) sepulchral monuments, carved or set up at the spot where the remains of the soldiers were interred whose memory they were intended to commemorate?

LXVI. 27.—\textbf{NICVS} \textbf{VIL. DEDIVS} \textbf{HERES}
\textbf{POSVIT. DIES} \textbf{Manibus. Villicus} \textbf{Dedius: heres pos-}
\textbf{suit. This is within a border of the form of the Roman}
\textbf{writing tablet. The original stone, said to belong to this}
\textbf{station, is now at Matfen.}

Stukely, at the time he published his Carmelus, had by him, and unpublished, all the drawings of the antiquities which Gale and he made in their visit to this station; and he rightly enough observes, that "many of them are engraved by Gordon and Horsey; but they have not done them justice—I mean in the drawing, which is very meagre performed; whereas the things themselves are well done—very far from rude, as they have represented them."

VINDOLANA, or Little Chesters, has been also called The Bowers and Chester-in-the-Wood. The high heath-topped hill of Borcum frowns over it on the south-east, and a mile to the north the beaslic ridge of the Roman Wall. It was the station of the fourth cohort of the Gauls, and stands about 100 yards to the north of the Roman road which ran between Cilurnum and Magna, through Newbrough, and was formerly called "Carisle-street," and here still bears the name of the Causeway. Its site is on a plot of rich flat ground, on a turn on the right bank of the Chineley-burn, which is here steep and picturesque. Under the east wall of the station this bank is trodden into narrow paths or terraces by cattle, and bears the singular name of skelf-me-delf. (m) The station was plentifully supplied with water by a channel cut in large stones from a copious spring, about a furlong to the west. Mr. Hedley, in 1832, found several roods of this gutter stones lying quite perfect, and near the surface. Vindolana is 54 miles from each end of The Wall, and has nine stations to the west, and eight to the east of it.

That the ancient name of this station was Vindolana, the united testimony of the Notitia and inscriptions most decidedly prove. Some call it "Little Chesters, to distinguish it from the next station that goes by the name of Great Chesters; and it is in reality not only less than Great Chesters, but than most of the other forts on the Wall. It is only seven chains long from north to south, and four broad from east to west, and so does not contain three acres. The ramparts are visible quite round, and very large," and the ditch is still visible. The town or out-buildings here have been chiefly to the west and south-west of the fort."

There have been two hypocausts to this station—one within and one without it. Dr. Hunter, in the Philosophical Transactions (No. 278; Afrid. iv., 669), says—"Some years ago, on the west side of this place, about 50 yards from the walls thereof, there was discovered, under a heap of rubbish, a square room, strongly vaulted above, and paved with large square stones set in lime; and under this a lower room, whose roof was supported by rows of square pillars of about half-a-yard high. The upper room had two niches, like, and perhaps in the nature of chimneys, on each side of every corner or square, which, in all, made the number 16. The pavement of this room, as well as its roof, was tilled with smoke. The stones used in vaulting the upper room have been marked as our joiners do the deals for chambers; those I saw were numbered thus—x, xi, xii." Of this structure there are still considerable remains. The water to it had been conveyed from the strand of the spring already noticed, by a gutter seven inches wide and five deep, cut in freestone. Many of the vaulting stones also remain, forming sections such as these, coated with bath cement on their narrower end. Their courses have been of different thicknesses, and the grooves along their sides are differently shaped. I think they had formed a series of ribs that sprung from pilasters of common masonry now remaining in the east and west walls, and the grooves in their sides had been to receive slate-stones or raglings of wood, the under side of which was plastered with the ordinary cement of lime, and pounded limestone and tile; and the space above, between the ribs, filled with sand to retain the heat. The pillars of the hypocaust are still very black with fire and soot: and people say that the Bowers, from the Roman age till within the last century, was the elysium of a colony of fairies; and this ruined bath the kitchen to one of their palaces, of which the soot among the stones was undeniable evidence;
and confident Belief affirmed, that long passages led from this laboratory "of savoury messes" to subterraneous halls, that ever echoed to the festivities and music of the Queen of the Bowers and her aicial court.

Of the other bath, the first notice is in a letter from Warburton to Gale, in 1717, and in which he says that his workmen "had not dug above two yards in the area of the platform" of the station of "Chester-in-the-Wood," before they struck into a vault of very irregular figure, three-quarters of a yard in height and three or four in length and breadth, all blacked on the inside with smoke," and in which they found the great altar to Fortune, No. 8, of this station. It was lying "with its face downwards, and by it another of the same size, but broken in pieces, and the inscription imperfect" (a). This vault was, I apprehend, situated in a high turf-covered mound of ruins, about 60 feet to the north-west of the entrance by the east gate, where Mr. Hedley, in 1831, cleared away the rubbish from several apartments of a sudatory, three of which were built as usual upon pillars, and the greatest of them measured 21 feet from east to west, and 13 from north to south, including on that side a semi-circular recess, (o) on the outside of which the noble altars, numbers 1, 2, and 3, of this station, and many other antiquities, were discovered on October 21, in the same year. The altars had their faces downwards. The mouth of the furnace to this hypocaust was about six feet in advance to the west of this principal room, arched, and narrowed in height and width inwards; and strong marks of fire on its floor, roof, and walls, showed that it had been much used. The pillars to both the rooms were of different shapes and diameters—some of them portions of square columns, moulded and fluted on all sides; and some circular, like the bannisters of stairs, as may be seen by the specimens of them in the garden at Chesterholme; but those of one of the smaller rooms, which was 13 feet square, were shorter than the rest. Adjoining the third room, and between it and the entrance-room, on the north, was a cistern 48 inches by 27; and north of it another, 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, but not on pillars, both floored and lined with bath-cement. From this range of apartments buildings seemed to have branched off to the east, west, and south.

Walls mentions a temple found here, a few years before his time, by some masons, at the west end of the station, "adorned with Doric pilasters and capitals," which from the workmen's ignorance of the value of such antiquities, perished under their tools. The Romans themselves, it would seem, treated the fallen works of their predecessors here with very unceremonious regard, when they cut down the handsome columns of halls and temples into pillars for sooty hypocausts.

In 1814, this station and contiguous estate became the property of a zealous and warm-hearted antiquary—the Rev. Anthony Hedley, who from that time frequently and successfully explored its remains. Of it he himself has said, that "for time immemorial (horresco referes) it had been the common quarry of the farm and partly of the neighbourhood for almost every purpose for which stone is wanted." In 1818, his own tenant, in search for stone, fell upon a flight of steps leading up the declivity from Chinglesburn to the eastern gateway; on the left side of which the wall was found standing, and entire, to the height of six feet, eight feet thick, and still retaining the bolt-hole and check for the door: on the right side it had given way nearly to its foundations; but among its ruins had preserved in fine order the monumental inscription, No. 20. The stairs were removed before Mr. Hedley heard of their discovery, (p)

In 1832, some portions of the outside of the west wall were cleared of rubbish down to the original surface of the ground, above which it was found standing to the height of twelve feet; but partly bilged out, though in this height two courses of thin flat stones, with broad beds, were interposed at about three feet distance from each other, as binders to the ordinary small facing stones. In the beginning of 1833, the rubbish was also cleared out of a tower near the middle of this wall, when several stones of its cordon, and also of the wall, to the north of it, were found each 91 inches thick, and all uniformly moulded, with a fillet and ovolo for a projection of the same size. It is also worthy of remark that all these large, broad-bedded stones had a lute hole in their upper surface, by which they had been raised to the top of the wall, and that upon and about one of them belonging to this gateway 300 small brass coins, (q) mostly of Constantius. and Maxentius, but a few of Constantine II. and Constans, were found, not in a heap, or a vessel, but dispersed

(a) Hutch. Northumb. i., 61.
(o) See plan of the Netherby baths, Gough's Camb., ii., 449.
(p) Arch. 351. 1., 209—212.
(q) A copper pan, a spear head about a foot long, and an iron umbo of a shield, were also found in excavating buildings contiguous to this tower.
HALTWISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL—VINDOLANA.

Among the soil, evidently, the cords of stones of the tower had fallen from its top, and very probably some 70 or 80 years before the supposed date of the Notitia in 460, which authority garrisons the fourth cohort of the Gauls here at that time. Like the western gateway of Housesteads, that, I think, on the same side here, had never been much used after it was built; and the tops of its towers, therefore, might be suffered to remain in a ruinous state long before the station was finally deserted. Probably, in building a station, the four gates were made according to some standing order in the army. That on the north in this station would be most used, because the military way runs past it on that side. Mr. Hedley excavated the towers on both sides of it, and found them paved at the bottom level with the natural surface of the ground. He also removed the rubbish from a long reach of the northeast portion of the east wall, where the courses remaining are of different thicknesses, and sometimes two run into one; and where the facing stones have not the usual square character of Roman masonry, but, in length, often exceed their height by twice or thrice.

In a swampy part of a close to the south-west of the field in which the station stands, an old inhabitant of the place, in 1816, told me that urns had been often found—sometimes four or more together, covered with a square flat tile, and having a strong oak stake driven into the earth close by them. A little to the south of this sepulchral ground, a dry green hill was pointed out to me as the Chapel-steads. Sepulchral stones have also been found in the fields on the north side of the Causeway; and, near the West-house, clinker-built shoes, and much Roman earthenware.

I must not also omit to mention that at Coldley-gate, only a hundred yards or so from the north-east corner of the station, close by the side of the Brooky-burn, and on the north side of the Roman Causeway, there is a green tumulus or earth-altar, and close by it, a round mile pillar about 7 feet high; and about a mile further west, another of the same form and height was still standing little more than 20 years since, on the north side of the Causeway, and about 30 or 40 yards east of the gate that opens into the lane from Henshaw to the military way, where now, split lengthwise into two pieces, it serves as posts to the gate.

The late lamented proprietor of this station has observed—"That it is melancholy to reflect that these eighteen immense magazines of Roman Antiquities should have been almost completely rifled, and no one good collection formed of their contents!" And during his occasional researches here, he often expressed an anxious wish that all the scattered antiquities of the Roman Wall were added to the collection of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society—where it was his intention to place the rich result of his own researches, but when, and on what conditions, I do not recollect that he mentioned. At present they are collected into the Arcade raised on purpose to receive them, or scattered about the garden, or built into the walls of the cottage, which, in his love of antiquity and "learned leisure," he reared here in 1830, and in which he continued to reside to the day of his death, January 17, 1835.

Two of Horsham's Inscriptions LIII and LIIV, have been given under Caerovara (r), because that to the Syrian goddess was erected by a prefect of the first cohort of the Hamil, who are mentioned on one perfect inscription, and on a fragment of another lately found at that station. I also thought that Gough's Translation of Camden bore me out in giving these inscriptions to Caerovara; but, on procuring the Latin edition of the Britannia, I find that he merely says that he thought Chester-in-the-Wall might be the station of the second cohort of the Dalmatians, which the Notitia calls Magna "ubi hic legitur inscriptio—Pro salute Desidieni .Eliani, &c." and then proceeds thus—"Hunc etiam multitatem armis teneat ad Meikrig, vicium legimus—Deo Suri, &c.," on which Horsey says, "the description of the place agrees with Housesteads; though "the plain that Great Chesters, Little Chesters, and Housesteads must be the forts he refers to." In the paragraph already quoted at length in the beginning of our account of Housesteads (a) But I cannot think that by "ubi castella," Camden meant to include the seats of Great and Little Chesters; but merely to say that at Chester-in-the-Wall, near Busby-gap, "he was told that there were castles still standing in the Wall." His account, however, is manifestly obscure; and Horsey may be right in "believing" that both these inscriptions belonged to Little Chesters, though I incline to let them stand where I have placed them.

PART II. VOL. III.

1.1 O M 5 CETERISQVE 5 DIOI
IMMORT 4 ET GEN PRAET-R 3Q · PETRO-
NIVS 8 Q · FAB · VRBICVS 7 PRAEF COH
III 8 GALLORVM 9 . . . . . . . . . . 10 . . . . . . . . . . . .
11 EX ITALIA 12 DOMO BRIXIA 13 VOL.

(r) Above, p. 127. (a) Id. p. 185.
TVM SOLVIT 14 PRO SE 15 AC SVS. Jovi optimo maximo etereaque diis immortuisque et genti pretorio quintus Petronius Quinini filius Fabia (tribu) Urbicius prefectus cohortis Gallorum ex Italia domo Brixia votum solvit pro se ac sua. To Jupiter, the best and greatest, and to the rest of the immortal gods and the genius of the Pretorium, Quintus Petronius, son of Quintus, of the Fabian family, surnamed Urbicius, prefect of the fourth cohort of the Gauls, from Italy, and of a house of Brixia, performed a vow for himself and family. The fine altar which bears this inscription was found October 23, 1831, together with the two next following, on the outside of the semicircular projection of the hypaestes, near the eastern gateway of this station, and already described. It is 4 feet 2 inches high, and finely carved. Two lines, after line 6, have been purposely erased, probably for the correction of some error committed by the sculptor. Quintus Petronius, however, has contrived to leave us here, in a small compass, a goodly display of his names, family, rank, country, and birthplace. The Gauls, after driving the Tuscani from their country, built Mediolanum, Como, Brixia, and other towns of Cisalpine Gaul. Brixia itself is delightfully situated on the Garza, a stream that falls into the Po; so that whatever advantages Quintus Petronius obtained by taking the command of the garrison of Vindolana, house in sunny Italy and on the banks of the Garza, seems at times to have stolen away his heart from his honours and enjoyments on the craggy and sylvan sides of Chinsal-burn. In Gruter, there are altars not only to the genius of Caesar and inferior person, but of the army, grassaries, places, people, towns, fountains, baths, and other objects; and here we find a native of happy Brixia erecting an altar of incense to the guardian spirit of the Pretorium of Vindolana. On the tablet by the fourth cohort of the Gauls found at Habbitancum (1), there is a stock and a fish on one side, and a cock and a flower-pot on the other; and on this altar we have on one side a stock in the attitude of striking at a fish's head with one foot; and, on the other, an old and a young stock, both statant, and with an unscribed writing tablet above them. Were this bird and the cock, or either of them, borne in the esign of the 4th cohort of the Gauls?

LXVIII. 2—1 OM 2 ET GENIO 3 DISQ. CVSVO R CO ... 5 GAL ET VI ... 6 CAECIL F ... 7 ER ... Jovi optimo maximo et genio disquire custodibus cohortes quartae Gallorum et .... Cecilian.

After co, in the fourth line, my copy of this inscription and the original itself is so dim and darkness that I omit all defence of the conjectural reading which I have given. From the fourth line to the bottom part of the central face of the altar, a thin flake of its right side has scaled off. There is no example of exs cruternys in Gruter or Oval. The altar itself is 4 feet high, and when I sketched it, had upon it the altar vettetivns, number 7, a large pine cone, similar to that numbered XVIII in Horae, and a neatly shaped copper pan found in the ruins of the buildings near the middle of the west wall, when the coins were discovered in 1831.

LXIX. 3.—1 GENIO 2 PRÆTORI 3 SACRVM PI 4 TVANIVS SECVDVS PRÆSEPCTVS CVH IIII GALLOR.—Genio Prætorii serenus Piusanus Secundus prefectus cohortis quartae Gallorum. Sacred to the Genius of the Pretorium by Piusanus Secundus, prefect of the fourth cohort of the Gauls. The bottom part of this and the above inscription have been so much fretted away by damp or weather as to be very dim, if not altogether illegible; but the upper part of this is in large and bold letters, and still quite perfect. I will not dispute that Prætori here, as in the inscription by Claudius Epaphroditus Claudianus at Lancaster, in the county of Durham, stands for Prætorii, though in this as in the other the sigle i is not taller than the other letters of the word. This altar, which is 28½ inches high, has on its left side the sacrificing axe and knife, and an ox; on the right, the praefetriens, and a patera with a human face carved in its centre. The focus on its top bears strong marks of fire.

LXX. 4 A and B.—Horae traced the Roman tablet number 13 from the Bowers to Beltingham Chapel-yard, where it was shown of its inscription, and converted into a headstone. A transfig of sculptured stones had, I apprehend, been made between the two places some centuries before. In 1836, Mr. Ives, the vicar of Halswela, obligingly directed my attention to two stones at the east end of Beltingham Chapel. They were fixed in the earth on each side of an antient cross, apparently for its support. By the focus and other carving upon them, which appeared slightly above the turf, I instantly saw they were altars, and had them raised, and placed one on each side of Hadley's grave, opposite the cross, and with an antient footpath between it and them. One of them, 4 A, is 2 feet 3 inches high, and on its front bears an inscription of five lines, of which time has left only imperfect traces.
The first perhaps was D. 0, the third seems to bear ovatae, the fourth no verdigris, and the fifth plainly v.s. l. m. It has also the jug and patena on one side, the knife and patena on the other, and the annexed figure in relief on its back, which no doubt is the sign Taurus inverted, or some symbol of the mysteries, or instrument of the pagan sacrifice. The altar A B is 2 feet 11 inches high, without inscription, but with two fastens on one side, the same figure as on the back of A, on another, and the opposite device on the third, of which I have observed no example in Mothaucon or Gnevisus’s Gruter. Is it a cup?

LXXXI. 5.—DEO NOI NEPTV SABREO SINO.—Deo Neptune Sarabo Sino. To the god Neptune of the bay of Sarabo. The second line, not being long enough to hold the whole of Neptune’s name, the last syllable of it has been added at the end of the first. Where was this bay of Sarabo? The river Sarabo, or Soar, fell into the Meuse; but was not within the dominion of Neptune; it properly belonged to the Nymphs. The “Simus Saronicus, alio quarto nemore redditus, unde nomem” (u) is now called the Gulf of Egina, but this Simus Sarobus could be no misnomer for it. This altar is only eight, and the next nine inches high.

LXXXII. 6.—MARTI VICTORI COH III NERVIORVM PRAEFLX I CANIVB.—Marti victori cohors tertia Nerviorum praefectus Julius Caninus. Hutchinson found this on an altar in the wall of Mr. Smith’s house at the west end of the station, where it still remains as a quoit; but, in 1810, the second and third lines were nearly ground off by cart wheels rubbing against it as they passed. The Nottitia places the third cohort of the Nervii at Allo, the 21st station under the head “Per lineam Walli,” and which conjecture fixes at Whitley Castle, in the head of North Tindale. (v) The inscription has a strong line round its top and sides, but none at the bottom, as if, when perfect, it had consisted of more lines than it does at present.

LXXXIII. 7.—DEO MERCVRIO.—To the god Mercury. This is on an altar in relief, at which a camillus or young priest is ministering on one side, and on the other stands the youthful god himself, with

(u) Pilati, iv. 5. (v) Above, p. 73.

other. His cloak, like that of his Persian representative, floats behind him. The figure on his left wrist is probably a cock, the symbol of his vigilance. His festival at Rome was on May 18, when his devotees sought from him fruitfulness and merchandise gain. “Veneri proxima est Stella Mercurii, et Mercurio sol propinquus.” (w) “Hoc nomen mercatores annos Maiae Mercurio sacrificant.” (x) “Romani quoque pueres et puellas nobiliter et investes Camillos et Camillas appellant, flaminicarum et flaminium presstitravus.” (y)

LXXIV. 8.—FORTVNAE P B. C IVL RAL- TICVS L. LEG VI VICT.—Fortunae populi Romani Caesius Julius Balticus centurio legionis sextae victoricae. Caesius Julius Balticus, a centurion of the sixth legion, victorious, to the Fortune of the Roman people. Warburton says that this noble altar belongs to Procolitia, and that Horace placed it under this station by mistake (z); but he had forgotten that, in a letter to Gale, dated Bedale, Nov. 31, 1717, he says that some workmen found it in a vault at Chesterton-in-the-Wood, as they were digging by his own order; and that Mr. Wanley, lord Oxford’s librarian, was treating with him about it and several others to be placed in the library at Wimpole, but that they could not agree about the price. (a) It is, however, curious that Gale mentions this altar to Warburton, in a letter from London, of August 17 of the same year, and concludes with praying him to name the place where it was dug up; while there is another letter of Warburton to Gale, from “Bedale, 21st Nov., 1717,” (b) in the answer to which Gale thinks the circumstance of this altar being found in a vault at Chesterton-in-the-Wood was “very odd,” for he could not suppose that to have been the place where it was first erected and used, since the Romans sacrificed underground only to the inferior Gods, and Fortuna was not one of them; but this difficulty is easily solved by supposing that the place in which the altar was found was the bath lately opened out in the north-east compartment of the station by Mr. Hedley; and altars to Fortune have been very commonly found in baths.

LXXV. 9.—VETERBVBS POS SEVACVLLVS.

(y) 16. Lib. iii., cap. 8. (z) Val. Rem., p. 86 and 69.
(a) Hutch. Northumb., 1, 60, 61, which author says that Little Chester, when he wrote, was called The Bowers, “on account of the trees which cover it.”
(b) Some mistake has probably been committed in transcribing the first date of November 31, 1717.
Veterebus postum Senacus. This and the preceding altar, and the upper part of another, bearing the letters \textsuperscript{1}VETEREBUS \textsuperscript{2}. \textit{VIN} \textsuperscript{3} were found at the time Mr. Hedley was collecting loose stones from the station to build the cottage of Chesterholme. In 1830. On Veterebus I have hazarded a conjecture under Caerwornan. Small altars to the god Vithiris, or Veterebus, are very numerous; but they seem to be confined to the north of England: neither Gravium, Gruter, nor Orel, contains a dedication to him. Vithiris was one of the surnames of Odin. "This to my soul is never-failing consolation, that I know that seats are prepared at the banquet of Balder's father. We shall soon all quaff out of capacious horns. The brave man never grieves for death in the magnificent palaces of Fidhner. I will not enter the halls of Vithiris with the faultering voice of fear." (c) LXXVI. 10.—The most singular antiquity belonging to this station is a triangular stone, charged, within a border of the same form, with a cockatrice, lunette, cross, and umbilicated moon, one above another, and the globe with lines dividing it longitudinally and latitudinally into four quarters, at the right hand corner; but wanting the opposite angle at the bottom. The umbilicated moon in her state of opposition to the sun was the symbol of fruitfulness. She was also the northern gate by which Mercury conducted souls to birth. The cross, the Egyptians regarded as the emblem of re-production and resurrection. It was, as Shaw remarks, the same as the ineffable image of Eternity that is noticed by Suidas. The crescent was the lunar ship, which, in Mr. Faber’s language, bore the Great Father and the Great Mother over the waters of the deluge; and it was also the boat or ship that took aspirants over lakes or arms of the sea to the sacred islands to which they resorted for initiation into the mysteries, and which carried souls from the river of death to the happy bowers and meadows of Elysium. (d) The cockatrice, cock-adder, or basilisk, is said to have had, as here represented, a head like a cock, and a tail like a snake.

\begin{quote}
Lernuum verrem basilicum seda Cyrene
Producta cuncta maxime perniciem.
Et nasci ex ovo gall, et credere fas est,
Deceptus, in tino, sole nataste, docent.
\end{quote}

\textit{(G. Pictorius.)}

Perhaps these hieroglyphics were connected with some festival of the Pagan year, and the star, called the basilisk in the heart of the celestial Lion, was intended to be represented here. (e) The globe, divided into four quarters, is plainly the old tale about the upper and lower hemispheres—Ceres and Proserpine—the regions of the living and the dead, symbolized by the equinoaxes; and the gates of Cancer and Capricorn—the doors into time and eternity by the solstices. I first noticed the original stone in the wall of the farm-house of Low Foggerish, about half a mile south of Windolana, where it is now in the arcade.

LXXVII. 11.—Belonging to this station is also half a large altar, "adorned with mouldings;" and having on its central face a deer, with a tree behind it; and on its plinth two fawns grazing, one before a stall or niche, and the other before two, all of which stalls have semi-circular arches. In 1816, this stone was used as a rubbing-post for cattle, in a field on the north side of the causeway, and to the north-west of the station, where it probably stood in Wallis’s time; for he says it was placed by Hugh Ridley to the north of his house, on Archy’s Flat, as a rubbing-post. When he found it, it was two feet thick; but he split it in two to make it easier to remove.

LXXVIII. 12.

\textit{IMP CAES TRAIAVL}

\textit{HADRIANO AVG}

\textit{LEG II AVG}

\textit{A PLATORIO NEMPOLEG FR FR}

This is a very important fragment of an inscription discovered in Windolana. The parts wanting are here given in small capitals. A perfect counterpart of it was found in the Castellum of The Wall in the Milking-gap, at the head of Craig Lough, before Wallis published his History in 1769; and these and the fragment \textit{LXXVII}, in Hersley, printed above, p. 141, as well as another fragment taken out of the wall of the farm-house at Bradley, and now at Matfen, have plainly been, letter for letter, all alike. A. Platorius Nepos was procurator in Britain in the time of

(c) Hafr’s Modern Maal, stanza 35.

(d) See Account of Chesterholme in Gent. Mag. Sep., June, 1833: the two arcades of Antiquities, the produce of Mr. Hedley’s judicious and successful researches in this station, will make Chesterholme a strong post of Antiquarian attraction. That before the library door contains the fine altars 1, 2, and 3, in this account, besides numbers 5 and 9. In the covered passages from the kitchen door to the marble bed of Chainey-born is number 15, besides several other stones of great curiosity, especially several of the corbel stones of the walls and towers found about the west and north gateway, each, as I have before said, 9½ inches thick, and having a lusus hole in its upper surface.
the emperor Hadrian, as appears by the Riveling re- 
script. (f) 

LXXXIX. 13.—GALLOR 2 

VOTA VV 2. N E EVS POP 2. RRRVS
4 FVNDAMEN 5. ERVNT SVB 2. CL. XENO
PHO 6. EG AV 7. PR 8. CVRANTE 9—Gallo-
rum 10. vota numini ejus principis optimi turribus
fundamentis possessorum sub Claudio Xenophonte legato
augustall proprietore curtante. 11 Dr. Hunter pub-
lished a drawing of this from the original in the Phi-
losophical Transactions, where he says it was found in a field called
The Bowers. "It is curious and useful on a double
account, both as it has contained the name of the cohors
quarta Gallorum, and so proves that this place is Vindoli-
a: and so it seems to mention a new proprietor." The
stone which bore it was a tablet six feet long and 27
inches broad; and before Horsey's time removed "from
Little Chesters to Beltingham, where he saw it, and where
the masons had wrought it up for a grave-stone, and
utterly destroyed the inscription." "The towers here
mentioned might be some of those upon the ramparts of
the station, which are still visible." The form and bold-
ness of the characters of this inscription are certain-
evidence of its early date; and, according to Horsey,
"The title opimo principi, together with the name of a
new proprietor, who does not occur in any history, would
incline one to ascribe the monument to the emperor
during whose reign the Roman historians are silent as to Britain;
but as there is nothing in this inconsistent with several
of the succeeding reigns, and it is doubted whether the
Romans had any considerable footing here in Trajan's
time, we cannot fix the date of this inscription with any
certainty." The lunette and lesser planes on each
side of the inscription had, I have no doubt, some allego-
rical allusion to the emperor to whom the dedication was
made, or to the use of the building in which the inscrip-
tion was erected. 

LXXX. 14.—BONO 2 REIPSUBLICAE 4 NATE.
"No doubt this was a compliment to the Emperor"
reigning when the pillar which bears it was set up. It
was on the mile pillar, about a mile west from the sta-
tion, and which within these years has been split and
used as two gate posts near the spot where it was first set
up. It had a similar stone on the same side of the Cawsey,
a mile to the west, and another a mile to the east of it (g)—

(f) Gough’s Camden, iii., 395. (g) Brit. Rom., 390.

PART II. VOL. III.
LXXXVI. 20.—Dii manibus Cornelius Victor aedili constituit miles annos viginti sex civis Pannonie filius Saturnini piensissimus vivit annos quinquaginta quinque dies undecim conjux procuravi. To the Gods of the shades below. Cornelius Victor ordered his ashes to be buried here. He was 26 years a soldier, a freeman of Pannonia, and the very pious son of Saturninus. He lived 55 years and 11 days. I his wife saw his order executed. This inscription is on a tablet with a rude moulding around it, and is still very fresh and perfect. It was found, in 1816, on the outside of the wall to the right of the eastern gateway, and, from its tabular form and unburnt brick, seems to have been inserted into the wall. If this Cornelius Victor was a soldier of the first cohort of the Gauls, it would seem that the auxiliary troops on The Wall were not uniformly recruited from their own country.

ÆSICA, (b) or Great Cheysters, the tenth of the Notitia stations "per lineam Valli," was, according to that authority, garrisoned by the first cohort of the Astures; but an inscription discovered here, and belonging to the reign of Alexander Severus, proves that the second cohort of that people rebuilt a ruined granary here in that reign.

(b) This station was seated at a short distance from the right bank of Haltwhistle-burn, and thus might have its name from being upon, or near the sea, or water.

This fortress is one of the largest of its kind, and guarded a wide pass or gap, swept by some ancient wave out of the high ridge of crags, along the brow of which The Wall was built, and through which excavation

(The works the wizard time has wrought
Beyond the measure vast of thought)

the Haltwhistle burn passes from its distant gatherings in the Huntlands and the Forest of Loughs.

Gordon, in 1726, was the first author that noticed this station. "In its area," he says, "are to be seen tracks and foundations of Roman buildings, particularly the square praetorium, where the general's tent stood." On the south side, he found a very distinct and regular gateway, with four or five courses of squared stones in its face, and the jamb of "the door" appearing pretty entire, as well as a round turret of hewn stone, something pyramidal in form, and hollow within. On this entry he was told was an iron gate, and "some fragments of grates and hinges have been dug out of its ruins;" and what is still more curious, he declares that "some parts of the stone wall which surrounds this fort are standing as yet about 12 to 13 feet high." To which information Horsey soon after added, that the praetorium was about 50 yards from east to west, and 40 from north to south, having on its east side the quærōrium of the same breadth, and 25 yards from east to west. North of the
prætorium were ruins of a considerable building, probably of a temple. (1) A paved way ran from the south gate to the military way between Vindolana and Caeserwon. The out-buildings had been mostly on the south, but partly on the east. South of it, in a meadow, were vast ruins, and usual on a gentle descent. One stone there, which the people called the Cross, he found to be the remains of a large altar.

In 1839, I found the ramparts still high about the north-east, and especially so at the south-east corner, where there were eight courses of facing stones, and the ditch, both on the east and south, was very distinct, and beyond it, on a grassy slope, as Horsley mentions, large foundations of buildings. The gateways, both on the north and south, were nearer the east than the west wall, opposite each other, and both on each side flanked with towers and ditches. The ditches, indeed, are still visible on every side, and, as in Horsley’s time, there is a double carthen-dike on the west, but no appearance of a gateway on that side. The Wall forms its northern rampart.

The burial ground of the station is supposed to have been near the spot called the Mill Hill, a little to the west of Warktown Mill, where, in 1817, a great number of stones, well squared on five sides, but rough on the sixth, were dug up to repair the mill. They were laid on fine sand, and had the rough side upwards. Many foundations have been dug up on the same hill: and a stone, which had the figure of a woman upon it, and had lain at the gate from the mill to the station for many years, was broken, and put up in the end of the mill in rebuilding it in 1817.

(1) The vaulted room, 6 3/4 feet square and 5 feet high, now to be seen near the middle of the station, was noticed by Dr. Lingard in 1800, who says it was descended by steps, and had at the opposite end to its entrance a sort of bench raised on masonry work 3 1/2 feet wide and high, and covered with a slab of stone, on lifting which he found nothing under it. The roof consisted of six smaller and contiguous arches of stone, each 10 inches broad. It had also one pillar. The floor had on it a great quantity of ashes, was flagged, and on raising one of its stones a spring gushed out, which converted the vault into a well, which ever since has served the farm-house with fine water.

The same gentleman also found here the top of an altar inscribed nexus; and one whole, and 5 feet high, but the inscription so much defaced that he could see on it only part of three lines, thus—dab · s · .

There is still a large altar on one side of the gateway into the stock-yard.

LXXXVI. 1.

IMP. CES. M. AVL SEVE
RVS ALEXANDER PF ET
AVG. HORSEVM VETV
STATE CONLABVM
COH II ASTYRVN S A
A SOLO RESTITVEN
PROVINCV A REGNAVTE
MAXIMO LEG AVG PRP
KAL MARTI MED LEGA
TVS CO II ET DEX.

The parts supplied to the reading in Brand’s engraving are from Wallis, who has manifestly copied the whole very inaccurately, and apparently added the parts here given in small capitals; for he says that the stone, which was found in digging up the foundations of a building in the upper part of the station, in 1761, was “imperfect by two fractures at each corner at the bottom, whereby half of four lines are wanting, besides some letters. Part of the second line is also injured. The stone is nearly square, with a handsome moulding.” This description answers so well to Brand’s drawing that I cannot account for the additional reading in Wallis, but by supposing that the fragments broken from the lower corner remained when his copy was made, but lost when Brand saw it at Warktown, to which place it was taken from Great Chesters. I would propose to read the whole in the following manner:—Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander princeps felix et Augustus horreum vetustate conlapsum cohorte secunda asturum secundum artem a solo restituerunt provinciæ regnante Maximo legato augustali pretore kalendis Martii medie legatus consul bis et Dexter. But Severus and restituerunt do not agree, and the two last lines fall into no easy concord. The sense of the whole, however, seems to be this—that in the time of Alexander Severus, from 222 to 234, and while the second cohort of the Astures was in garrison here, a granary, which time had ruined, was rebuilt architecturally from the ground—hence that it had been first built many years before (1)

(1) I have not seen the original inscription. Is Maximus here a contraction or mistake for Maximinus? Maximus occurs as consul in 222, and a second time in 225: Tyvrir. Dexter with Met. Status in 235. There were consules designati often rejected for business. The Timsow inscription on p. 127 distinctly mentions Caetus Julius Maximinus, the grand favourite of Alexander Severus; and the Maximus here mentioned as pretore in Britain might be his accomplished son, called on inscriptions
LXXXVIII. 2.
VICTORIAE AVG CH VI
NERVORVM CI PRAESENT G
IVL BARBARVS PRAEFEC V S L M.
Victoriae Augusti consa Nervorum cui praest
Gaius Julius Barbarus prefectus fiscit votum solvens
libenter merito. This I saw at Wallow in 1817, where
it had been for a long time. The farmer there supposed
it had been brought from Great Chesters, because that
place and Wallow had for many years belonged to the
same proprietors, and Wallow was formerly the place of
their residence. The late Rev. S. Clarke, lecturer of
Hexham, also gave me three copies of it: but none of them
containing any note where it was found. It is cut on the
front of a stone 2 feet long and 8 inches thick, which
seems to have formed part of a course of ashlar work in
some building, and is now in the collection of the New-
castle Antiquarian Society. Its usefulness in history is
much abated by the uncertainty where it was found.
The sixth cohort of the Nervii is mentioned in the
Herveling rescript, under Hadrian's reign, and the year
186; and on an inscription at Bridgh, near Bainbridge,
in Yorkshire, test the Notitia stations it at Virodumum,
which has been generally placed at Ellenborough, in
Cumberland.

LXXXIX. 3. ..... V .... ORD 3 .... REGEN.
Horsey saw this fragment here: it had formed part of
the right hand side of some monumental tablet. Ord
may be part of some case of Gordian's name, and AGEN
—for agens, and have had after it the name of the pro-
plorer who governed Britain when the whole was set up.

XC. 1. D M S AEL. MERCIVRALI C RNI
C L 4 VACIA SOROB S FECTT. To the Gods of
Spirits. Vacia, sister of Allius Mercivialis, a cornet of
horse, set this up. This and the next following were
found near Wallow Mill. It is a rude sepulchral stone,
with a head carved in a triangular top above the in-
scription. In Hutchinson's time it was reversed and
employed as a gate post. The Curculiarmus mentioned

Caicus Julii Verus Maximus nobilesimum Cesar, Sen. ; though
Catoinus calls him Maximus junior. Perhaps it was intended to
be taken in a plural sense, as "We the Emperor
Cesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, plius, happy, and
August, by our second cohort of Astures, while Maximus was
reigning in the province, and Maximus was second time consul
and Dexter his colleague, on the mid calendas of March, restored
architecturally from the ground, a granary, which by length of
time had fallen down." But I know of no authority in Roman
authors for the use of a plural verb by a single emperor.

by Sestonius and Valerius Maximus seems to have been
an inferior officer in a horse regiment—"dieseatus—quod
unu casus ille describendum in carinis acerius status-
batur." (x) An officer of the same name is often men-
tioned in Gruter and the Notitia, and is thought to have
been a sort of clerk or secretary, and of higher rank than
his namesake in the time of the Caesars. (i)

XCI. 1. D M. S AELINN REGV-
LVS 4 DVILL Dils manibus dicatun. Sabinius Ilus
regulus Duilius. This is on the upper part of an altar
now at Durham. Horsey was undecided whether
to pronounce it sepulchral, or to read the first letters
ROM D, and so make the stone an altar to Jupiter.
Warburton found it here. The fascia of the capital of
the altar bears something like a toad, and half of a
quadru-
pus of the canine species, much defaced.

MAGNA (m), the station of the tribunal of the second
cohort of the Dalmatians, according to the order of the
Notitia, and the opinion of Gordon and Horsey, was
placed at Caeravoran, in the township of Blencinasp, where
we inserted an account of that station, and its inscriptions,
before we had thought of the plan of giving a History of
the Roman Wall in the contiguous township of Thirwill.
That Caeravoran was the Magna of the Notitia, I have,
however, been unable to find better evidence than the
order of that work. Should the name Magna have Castra
understood after it, and thus mean The Great Chesters?
The two inscriptions CIVITAS DYMHN and CIVITAS
DYMMONI (p. 142) were from the Roman Wall, and can
have no reference to Caeravoran. They were, I suppose,
set up by some community of British people, who
had a portion of The Wall in the township of Thirwill

(m) Minell. Val. Max. VI. 1, 11.
(i) See Horsey from Pencrofts.
assigned for them to build or repair, and who at each end of it put up an inscription as a memorial of their contribution to the general safeguard of the confederated tribes to which they belonged. The Damnonii or Dumnonii of Devonshire and Cornwall made no resistance to the Romans on their first colonising the country, or ever revolted against them afterwards. The country of the Damnonii of Ptolemy (p. 180) was certainly north of the Wall.

The first cohort of Delmic or Dalmatians left an inscription belonging to the reign of one of the Antonines at Ellenborough, in Cumberland, and occur on the Sydenham reciption of 8 Trajan, and that of Riveling in 18 Hadrian, as well as on two inscriptions at Old Carlisle. The cohorts quarta Delmarum are mentioned in the Malpas recipt of 7 Trajan; and the Notitia stations the equites Delmarum Brandothornenses at Brandonum, in Norfolk; and the equites Dalmatae at Prestdiy, supposed by Horsey to be Broughton, in Lincolnshire.

Besides the coincidence in character between the altar that mentions the Syrian Goddess and the cohort primes Hamiorum, and the tablet of M. C. Donatius, which makes the Celestial Virgin the same as the Mother of the Gods, Ceres, and the Syrian Goddess; and also, besides the correspondence in letters between the fragment of the inscription

... IVS AGRI ...  

... HAMIOR ... 

found here, and the before-named altar to the Syrian Goddess, which mentions Calpurnius Agricola, Mr. Thos. Hodgson has shown me, in his elaborate collection for a new Britannia Romana, an inscription found here, and which seems to make it probable that this first cohort of Hamians had their name from their addiction to the worship of the Syrian Goddess, under the name of Hamia. The inscription is—

(XCIII). D̃E H̃AmIE S̃ABIE Ẽ ... 5 ...  

and was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine by Mr. Swynnow in 1751, who thought it a dedication to Amnia or Amnum, whom Hesychius considered the same as the Dea Mater. The altar itself, in 1764, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and in Nicholl's Illustrations. Mr. Da Costa also comes to the conclusion that the Dea Ammae was the same as the Dea or Diva Mater. That the Hamii were not from Hamiae on the bay of Naples, may be inferred from their being socci or auxiliary troops. Pliny mentions the "Hammeium litus, ubi aurum metallis," as situated on the coast of Arabia; but the country from which these Hamii came, was, I think, unquestionably Apamena, in Syria,

Where Appamena in its bosom smiles,
And firm Oronotes rolls his arrowy tide,
Midway the realm Antiochus commands—
Realm famed for pastures, and its breed of bulls,
For slipcy socks, and trees of golden fruit.

This city stands at the confluence of the Oronotes and Marayas, and, by the Syrants themselves, was called Hamia. It is still a large place, called Hamah, and 62 miles from Aleppo. In the fertile pastures around it, Seleucus is reported to have fed his troop of 500 elephants, μας τι πέλας τοις χρυσαῖς. Pompey reduced Apamena, with the rest of Syria, into a Roman province. At what time the first cohort of Hamians came into Britain we have no account; but that they were here in the latter part of the reign of Hadrian is plain, from the altar to Fortune, which mentions Lucius Ælius Cesar, whom Hadrian adopted, and who died in A.D. 137. Addicted, as all the Syrians were, to the worship of the Dea Mater or Syrian Goddess, it was quite natural that this cohort, far from their father-land, should call her Hamia, after its own beloved name—and in truth Hamian and Syrian to them were terms synonymous. Their fate was all but enviable, when they were set down here in a cloudy climate, and as hereditary defenders of a dangerous frontier. What effect on the native language of the country had the settlement of all these foreign troops in the stations on the line of The Wall?

Dedications to Epona are not unfrequent. There are three in Greswol, one to the goddess herself only, another "Hercul et Epona," the third "Campestribus et Eponae" besides others in Britain—one in Scotland—"Miniæ, Campestribus, Heroi, Eponae, Victoriae, &c.;" and one in Cumberland, Dea Mapona, &c.

I cannot leave the ground that has yielded so many testimonies of Roman affection to the Mother of the Gods with a doubt that moral regeneration, and meetness for the enjoyment of intellectual happiness in a future state, were gradually unfolded to the aspirants, and in faith expected by all the initiated into her mysteries:

but, about her temples, there seems to have been so much lewdness—so much astrology, witchcraft, sorcery, and penetrating into futurity by augury and oracles, that I can as little doubt that the whole spectacle from beginning to end was connected with a system of horrible imposture: gladly, therefore, leave I to the lean mystical wizard, that works in mysticism and darkness, his terrific systems of superstition, and his joys of bodily torture and mental delusion, that I may extantiate over the regions of truth in open day-light, and read in Nature's fair book, and Revelations merciful and glorious light—the lore that bears the mind from the dim verges of the Universe to the Great Centre of Light, from which emanate all design and all intelligence.

AMBOGLANNA, (p) or Burd Oswald, in the parish of Lanercost, and county of Cumberland, by the concurrent

(p) The Rudge Cup (Horsley, 290, Gough's Camd. i. 168) places BANNA after Ambogland, and the Ravenna Codex graphs puts it after .Elica. Was it at Bewcastle? I have not seen the station there. The bishop of Cluny says that the Maidensway, after leaving Carvoran, passes the Wall at Deadwater, and proceeds thence to the station at Bewcastle, which it leaves a little to the left, and then, under the name of the West Causeway, passes the Kersop, into Scotland, at Lammerford, crosses the Cartail, &c. (Lytton's Camb., edn.) The parish church of Bewcastle, and the castle of the Swinburnes and Strivelyns, the proprietors of the manor, stood within the area of the station. Horsley found its ruins large, the ditch of considerable depth, and the vaulted lobby; and says that tessellated pavements, coins, and altars have been found in it. Camden seems not to have suspected that this place was of Roman origin, though he says that in its ruins church this ancient inscription—

1.—LEG II AVG
FECIT.

was used as a sepulchral stone: and, employed in the same kind of office in the church-yard, Horsley found a broken tablet, which had been dug out of the bottom of a grave there, and bore an inscription, which, when perfect, seemed to have stood in the following manner:—

2.—IMP CAES TRAIANO
HADRIANO AVG
LEG II AVG ET XX V
LICINIUS FERICO
LEG AVG PR PR.

M. F. G. Friscus Licitius certainly occurs as legate in Britain in the time of Hadrian on an inscription in the preface to Camden and in Speed's History in 1611, and which, a later edition of the last work says, was found on the Picts' Wall.

3.—Another inscription found in the Levern, which is the name of the river here, and given to the late amiable and excellent oriental scholar, Professor Cattaneo, and described by him in the Archaeologia bears the following inscription:—

I. BARTO
CO: SEDER Y. AVTRC.
I. PELICINII M: EX BCOCATO 
V. R. L. M.

This dedication seems to have been made by one Titus Aruncum,

testimony of the Notitia and numerous inscriptions, was the station of the cohors primi.d. Elica Dacorum. Gordon to his "great satisfaction," in his visit to this station, found upon it an inscription bearing the name of this cohort; and the same successful illustrator of the History of The Wall also tells us, that Camden "exhibits 7 other inscriptions with the name of the cohors .Elica Dacorum, and says they were found on the east side of the Ithling, at Willowford; but I beg leave to differ with him, for no such stones were ever found at Willowford, but only brought thither from Burd Oswald, (q) having been dug up out of that great fort; neither is there any vestige of a Roman station at Willowford." Of this station he also says—"that it has been surrounded with a stately wall of freestone, about five feet thick, as may be fairly measured at this day." Horsey's quota of information respecting

who considered himself most fortunate in having been recalled to service by promotion; or, being discharged, was made a pensioner.

4.—Hutchinson has the following inscription from a stone, which he says was used as a cover to a channel at the gate into the yard of the public-house here. Though it is rude in his copy, and partly obliterated, it seems, when perfect, to have stood thus:—

4.—JOM COH I DAC I.
ATICI CENTVR.
FECIT.

Iovi optimo maximo cohortis primae Dacorum Julii Atticici centvrii fecit. Was this altar set up by a century of the first cohort of the Dacians before they assumed the title of Elica? The inscription makes it probable that the station of Bewcastle was subordinate to Ambogland.

(q) BURD OSWALD is a very old name, perhaps a corruption of Burgh-Osward, from the name of some very early proprietor. Little seems to be known respecting it, and Time perhaps has few secrets in store for future topographers to replenish its history with. The Baln family appear on "Time's backward Bow" as its first proprietors, and as donors of land in it to Lanercost and Wedderhall. In Edward the First's reign one John Gillet held lands in it; but, according to one of the Denton MSS., the lords of Gilliland became possessed of it, and "demised it in furs to tenants." In 1285, it was the residence of John de Vaux, who, on Oct. 10, in that year, gave a power of attorney to put John Chester, esquire, into possession of his manor of Soffley, in South Tynedale. "Ego Joh'ns Vaux de Burd Oswald assignavi et loco meo constitutis dictos multos in xpo Thomam Staithebors cap't'um et Joh'nm Tndale de Knaresdale ad ddb's and, mo'f meo se:iam & possessionem Joh'nl Chestre as'o in toto man'o meo de Soffley in South Tynedale. Test. Thomae de Bleukenscopp. Rowhando de Thirriwai, Rich'o de Fetherstanhalghe, Matheo de Whitfield, Will'mo Charton, et multis aliis. Dat. x. Octob. 6 R. S."—Leland. MS. 238.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. AMBOGLANNA. 207

it is briefly this—that the out-buildings are on the south-east side—the Wall forms its northern rampart, and Hadrian's Dyke had run close under its south wall. He found remains of walls of houses 23 inches thick, and with a passage between the rows of 33 inches visible in its area. The ramparts were also distinct all round, and on the west, at the foundation, were 8 feet broad. The entrances on the north and south were also visible and opposite each other: and, on the ground-work of the turrets of the gateway remained, where also the lines of the pretorium were seen with a house or two upon it. Of the eastern and western gateways the appearances were faint. On the north there seemed to be the remains of a temple.

Within its walls Amboglanua contains between five and six acres. Its area and environs have produced about 30 inscriptions, 17 of which mention the cohors Aelia Dacorum, and 19, as many different tribunes. One altar bears the name of Perpetua, who consul in 238, and two inscriptions style the cohort that was quartered here, in addition to Aelia, Postumiana from Postumus, who was proclaimed emperor in Gaul in 260, and another calls it Tetriciana, from Tetricus, who was joint emperor with Aurelian about the year 270. Maximianus, who reigned from 284 to 304, is also mentioned on an inscription here; besides the sixth legion, the first cohort of the second legion, a century of the same called Volusianus, and other cohorts and centuries. Volusianus shared the imperial dignity in 263.

On our visit here on September 2, 1833, we found that considerable and interesting researches had been lately made by Mr. Crawhall, the proprietor of the estate of Burdoswell, both in the station and The Great Wall that leads east and west from its northern rampart. From the outside of its north-west corner the rubble had been removed down to its foundation, and a curve thus exposed between the rectilinear parts of the north and west walls, consisting, in one place, of 14 courses of stones, altogether of the height of 7 feet 5 inches. The three lowest courses were the thickest, and the second and third considerably inset, but above them the wall was perpendicular, and uniformly five feet thick. This corner has in it no appearance of a tower; but, in other stations, sweeps round in a curve, from the southernmost point of which a straight line to the south face of The Great Wall measures 246 feet; and another straight line, along the south face of The Wall to the wall of the station, 13 feet 8 inches: but the Thirlwall, or Roman Wall, though it forms a straight line on its north side with the rectilinear part of the north wall of the station, is not tied into that wall, but built of much larger courses of stones, and much more rudely than it; and thus evidently proves that it was of later construction than the station itself.

While a part of the west wall of the station was in use instead of a quarry, in 1831, one course of facing stones was found regularly, for a considerable way, joined together on their upper bed with dovetail iron cramps, each 11 inches long; and in the course of some excavations about the southern gateway, in the same year, it was found that the tower on its east side had been formed into a kiln for drying corn, and was regularly through its eye and circular part flagged at the bottom, the flags much reddened with fire, and the whole resembling much the kiln in the eastern tower of the southern entrance into Borcovicus, as probably also that of Micia.

The 1sting in front of the station makes two grand and sweeping turns, under red scars, which have rich flat grounds before them, deeply fringed along the margin of the river with a border of alder, heeberry, (c) and other upland trees.Where the banks are not steep they are deeply wooded; and diluvial hills, rounded into vast and beautiful varieties of form, present to the eye rich sylvan and cultivated scenes, while their component parts, as the river passes their sides, expose to the geologist rounded specimens of the different kinds of rocks to be found in the plains of Cumberland, and the high mountains that lie on each side of the Firth of the Solway.

XCIV. 1.—I. O. M. 2 COH. L AEL. 3 DAC. CVI. Iovi optimo maximo coloribus primis Aelia Dacorum cui prestant. From Camden's Britannia of 1697. It is no xi. in Horsley, and was on a very beautiful altar that had a sun-dial on it, in a walk in the garden at Naworth.

XCV. 2.—I. O. M. 3 OH. L AEL. DAC. C. A. GETI 4 IREL. SAVRNECI. Iovi optimo maximo coloribus primis Aelia Dacorum cui prestant Aurelius Getas, &c. Horsley remarks that "the last line is so confused as not to be rectified." From Camden's copy it would appear that the original wanted three lines when he saw it; but Horsley could not find it.

XCVI. 3.—I. O. M. 4 OH. I AEL. 3 DAC. C. P. STATV LE-N-GINVS. TRIB. This is in Camden, and thus read by Horsley—Iovi optimo maximo coloribus

(c) This is the name of the Prunus Padus or Bird Cherry, in Westmorland and Cumberland, as well as in Norway, where the word means Hedge Berry.
prima Ælia Dacorum cui preest Statius Longinus tribunus. At Rokeby, from Naworth.

XCVII. 4. I. O. M. 2 COH I AEL DAC 3 TETRICIANO RO 4 C P POLVI 5 DESIGNA TVS 7 TRIB. Camden has this, but we copy from Horsley's engraving. It is very difficult to say whether 4o belongs to the third or fourth line. Horsley reads it—
1. o. m. cohors prima Ælia Dacorum Tetriciana Romana [or Tetricianorum] cui preest Publius Outilicius designatus Tribunus. His friend Mr. Ward preferred "Tetricianorum cui preest Pollius Romanus:" and he himself observes—"I know not well whether to read the third line Tetriciana Romana or Tetricianorum." This cohort "I suppose to have taken this name from one of the Tetrici who are among the Thirty Tyrants, and had considerable power in Britain, and whose coins are also found here. This same cohort is called Gordiana in the very next number." The tribute to whose office Pollius was elected had probably not resigned at the time the altar was dedicated, or might be ill or absent.

XCVIII. 5. I. O. M. 2 COH I AEL. 3 DA GORDI. ANA C P. EST—while Horsley reads 1. o. m. coh. 1. Ælia Dacorum Gordiana cui preest. When Camden copied this altar it was imperfect. Horsley saw the original in the garden at Naworth, where it and others brought from Burdowald, and mostly copied by Camden, were preserved in his time. It was taken to Rokeby. Gordian reigned from 238 to 244.

XCIX. 6. I O M 2 H I AEL DAC. 3 C. PRAEST 4 RELIVS FA 5 S TRIB 6 PETVO 7 COS. Jovi optimo maximo coho prima Ælia Dacorum cui preest Aurelius Fabius Tribunus Perpetus Consuli. Perpetus was consul in the third year of Maximinus or A. D. 237. This also is one of the which were taken from Naworth to Rokeby.

C. 7. I O M 2 CO I AELIA 3 DACORVM 4 CVI PREEST 5. —Horsley found this built up in an out-house at Willendorf, near the top of the chimney, which altars covered the name of the commander.

Cl. 8. 1 O M 2 COH I A 3 C PRÉ M. 4 XIMV. 5 TRIBV. 6 This also Horsley found, as well as Nos. 2 and 7, at Willendorf. It was in the court wall buried under rubbish, with its face downwards, and part of the left side fast in the wall, so that the whole could not be read: but the part he has given was very clear. His reading is—1. o. m. coh. 1. Ælia Dacorum cui preest Maximinus Tribunus.

CII. 9. 1 O M 2 COH I AELI 3 DAC ANIO.

Horsley found this, and Nos. 4 and 34, within the station of Burdowald; but it was first published by Gordon. It was on an altar, the base and part of the shaft of which were wanting.

CIII. 10. . . . . AMM 2 VICTORIN 3 TRIB. This comprises the three last lines on an altar, which has, I have no doubt, been dedicated by the same Ammonius Victorinus, tribune of the first cohort of Dacians, called Ælia, whose name occurs on the altar No. 14 below, and now at Netherby.

CIV. 11. I. O. M. 2 CHO I AE DAC CVI PI 4 EST IVLIV. 5 ATVRNIN 6 TRIBVN. This is a dedication to Jupiter by Julius Saturninus, a tribune of the first cohort of the Dacians. It was first noticed by George Smith, esq., who thus mentions it in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1744. It is "the headstone of the upper passage betwixt the pillars and outer wall of the old abbey of Lanercost, and has escaped the observation of all antiquaries by its obscure situation." (1)

CV. 12. 1 O M 2 COH I AE DAC POSTYMI 3 C P MARC GALICIVS 4 TRIB. Iovi optimo maximo coho prima Ælia Dacorum Postumiana cui preest Marcus Gallicus Tribunus. Mr. Smith, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1746, says this that and the following altar were dug up at Burdowald about 100 yards without the principal camp, eastward, in a kind of old ruin, which was so destroyed as to leave no room for conjecture what it might have been. It was within 70 yards of the precipe where The Wall crossed the river Irthing. Postumus, from whom the cohort in garrison here took the additional title of Postumiana, was probably M. C. L. Postumus, who was one of the Thirty Tyrants, and proclaimed emperor in Gaul in 260.

CVI. 13. 1 O M 2 COH I AEL DACORM 4 POSTVM. 5 ANA C P. 6 PROB AVGENDVS 7 TRIB. This and the two preceding inscriptions were published a second time in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1752, but in a less perfect form than before by Mr. Smith. Augendus occurs as a proper name in Gruter 627, 4.

CVII. 14. 1 O M 2 CO I AELIA 3 DACORVM 4 CVI PRAEST 5 AMMONIVS 6 VICTORINVS 7 TRIB. The altars bearing this and the following inscriptions are at Netherby, to which place it is probable they were carried from Burdowald or Bewcastle, as this inscription is by the same tribune as No. 10 above, which Horsley places under this station. (t)

(1) See Hutch. Cumb. 1. 82.
(t) See Hutch. Cumb. 11. Netherby, plate 2, fig. 31.
CVIII. 15.—I O M • COH I AEE • SCP EI MA•XIMV. • TRIB ET • IPRMA... This also is at Netherby, but it is not certain where either it or No. 14 was found. Lyon says, probably they were from Burd Oswald; but he seems to confound with No. 11 of this collection; and it should be noticed that the Grahams of Netherby have been lords of the manor and castle of Bewcastle since the time of Charles the First; and consequently would, as proprietors of the station there, claim any antiquities discovered in it.

CIX. 16.—OM • EL DAC • AE•EST • VS CON • REL. This dedication to Jupiter is upon half of a circular tablet, which we saw at Burd Oswald on Sept. 2, 1833. The remaining letters are bold and plain, and the stone 50 inches by 12. Number 11 above, from the drawing in Hutchinson, seems also to have been on a circular tablet.

CX. 17.—DEO MART EBORTIS • PRI AEL. DA CV • P V • LVI TRI. Deo marit. emeritus co-kortis prime... Elin Manuscript... tribunus. This is Horsley's reading, who says the letters are rude and ill cut, and now very obscure; and that the ill spelling or corrupt way of writing adds most to the difficulty of reading it. The emeriti were old experienced officers, who having served out their legal time, were on any particular occasion invited into the army, and treated with marks of esteem, on which account they were exempted from labour and the common duties of soldiers, such as watch, guard, etc. But should not xii in line two be read Co-H. No part seems obscure but the name of the tribune which is too much abbreviated to be read satisfactorily.

CXL.—DEO • COCIDI... On an altar at the Shaws, Sept. 2, 1833. The original is 40 inches high, a foot broad in its shaft; and on the right side has the sacrificing knife, and on the left the patera; but three or four lines of the inscription are quite obliterated.

CXII. 18.—DEO COCIDI • COH I AEL •... • •... A • VS... Deo Ccodio cohors primus... Elin... votum solvit. This was first published in the additions to Camden, the author of which found it at Scaleby Castle, where it was also in Horsley's time. From the mention of the first Eelans cohors of Dacians it plainly belongs either to Burd Oswald or Bewcastle, though Horsley could not learn where it was found. This Codidius was the same as Mars. As far as I have observed, no dedications to him have occurred in Northumberland, but many in Cumberland. "Codidius was not known to have been a name of Mars till 1797, when an altar was found at Lancaster, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries—" DEO SANTO MARTI COCIDIO." (u) His general attribute seems to have been Sanctus.

CXIII. 20.—OLI • TO • IVS... VS • IVS... DEO SOLI INVICTO MILITRE... This is on a large altar with something like three preferruca on the capital, which Horsey thinks "very singular." He found it at Neworth, with others, "all brought from Burd Oswald." His conjecture that it was dedicated "Deo soli invicto" is, I have no doubt, perfectly right. No. 29 of his Cumberland has an imperfect inscription—DEO SOLI MTHRE... supposed to belong to Walthon Chesters.

CXIV. 21.—DEO SANCTO SILVANO VENATORES BANNA SS. Deo sancto Silvano venatores Banne sacraevres. To the holy god Silvanus, the hunters of Banna consecrate this. This we copied from the original at Lanercost in 1833. It is evidently the altar described by Mr. Wilkin, in the Carlisle Patriot, under June 3, 1821, where he says he was shown it and two others lately dug up "out of the interior of this station," and that with some pains he made it out to be "Deo Sancto Silvano venatore... Seb... with some other characters much confused." And again, "the order of the letters is this—DEO SANT... SILVANO VENATORES SS... NE..." which he thinks is a dedication to the rural deity Silvanus by some hunters, who were called Sebostonians; and he grounds his reason for this interpretation on the altar found on the moors near Stanhope, "to the invincilSilvanus by a prefect of the ala Sebostonians, on account of the capture of a bear of extraordinary size, and which many before him had unsuccessfully attempted to take." Dedications (v) to the god Silvanus, in Britain, are not uncommon. If our reading should be found to be correct, it will also tend to support the authority of the Rudge Cup and of Ravenna's Chorography in placing Banna in this neighbourhood—the former of which puts it after Ambogliana—and the latter between Eselsca and Uxelidianum. We have hazardad in the last copy sent to press an opinion, that Banna was at Bewcastle; and,

(u) Lyon's Cumb., cliii.
(v) See Horsey's Brit. Rom., 207, 208; Gough's Camden, III., 303; Beauties of England and Wales, v., 212.
though this inscription does not confirm the conjecture, it
does not seem to weaken it. That the cohors prima
Ælia Dacorum garrisoned both Burdoswald and Bewcastle
is proved by inscriptions; and, with this intercommunity
of the two places, it is not to be wondered that the
hunters of Banna set up an altar to the God of the Woods
at Amboganna.

CXV. 22.—There was also in the refectory at Lanercost,
in 1833, a large and very beautiful altar, the inscrip-
tion of which seemed to have been purposely erased.
Probably it was one of the three shown to Mr. Wilkin in
this station in 1891, and that of which he says the inscrip-
tion was so totally effaced that it was impossible to deci-
pher it.

CXVI. 23.—The third altar seen by Mr. Wilkin in
the station of Amboganna is described by him as bearing
two figures in pretty high relief, but with their heads
mutilated. That on the right appeared to him to be
Hercules: the other had in the right hand a cup, and in
the left "something like apples." It is still, with other
Roman antiquities, in the large vaulted apartment on
the west side of the cloisters of Lanercost priory.

CXVII. 24.— Signis 3 et rex . . . . . 3 ælia
. . . . . This is on the upper part of the shaft of an altar,
the other sides of which are hewn and moulded, but
without letters or device. The capital of it has been stricken
off with a hammer. It is given both by Gordon and
Horsley, (w) and still remains in the station. Our copy
of it, however, unfortunately differs from those of former
transcribers, who give it thus—signis et rex . . . . . ælia .
. . . , and think it a dedication of a signifer of the first cohort of
the Dacians, whose name began with ætk . . . . If our
reading of the first line be right, the whole was proba-
bly a dedication to the ensigns and . . . . of that cohort by some
tribune or other person whose name has been broken off the
lower part of the altar. At Bremenium (x) we have an
altar to the Genius and the Ensigns of the first cohort of
the vardullians, styled the faithful: and we know that not
only among the Romans, but by even Jews and Christians,
divine honours were paid to the principal ensigns of their
armies. The Nehebit, Nehushtan, or Brazen Rod of
Moses—the Eagle of imperial Rome—the Labarum of
Constantine, and the Holy Rood of the middle ages were
severally objects of idolatrous veneration. (y)

CXVIII. 25.— . . . . . ni . . . . . torto . . . . . toa
. . . . . Horsley found this on an altar in the jamb of the
door of the house at Underhaugh, between Burdoswald
and the Irthing. Part of the inscription was covered,
and part effaced; the remaining part very plain and well
cut. He thought it might be part of signifer, as he read
in No. 24: and torasive tovto, that officer's two names,
"both of which are in Gruter."

CXIX. 26.— . . . . . pair . . . . . vs . . . . . prnv
. . . . . VVS CO . . . M. This Horsley found on an altar in
the garden at Naworth, and thought it came with the rest
from Burdoswald, and belonged to the cohors prima
Ælia Dacorum. But in truth, as he gives it, it seems so inac-
curate and imperfect as to defy satisfactory solution.
From his drawing part of the right hand side seems to be
wanting.

CXX. 27.— . . . . . pro salutæ . . . . . d. n. maxim ac
. . . . . fort imp caes . . . . . avrel . . . . . oc
. . . . . . . . v . . . . . vst . . . . . o aedif. This is one of the eight
Amboganna inscriptions in Camden: but Horsley found
the original at Corby Castle, and improved Camden's
copy. His reading of it is—pro salute dominii nostrí
maximi ac fortissimi imperatoris Cæsaris Mæc Aurelii
Maximiani . . . . . edificavit. Of which he says—The
title and epithets are those usually given to Maximian;
and the last word in the sixth line looks like exustum, so
that possibly it may have been "tempulum exustum a solo
edificavit. Maximian was joint emperor with Diocletian
from 285 to 304; resumed the imperial dignity in the
following year, but was put to death in 310. v . . . vst
may have been part of vettvstat, and the word con-
lapsum have followed it.

CXXI. 28.— . . . . . leg. vi . . . . . vic. p. f . . . . . f
. . . . . VI . . . . . sexta victrix pia fideliss. This is one of the eight
inscriptions which Camden copied at Willowford, near
Burdoswald, in 1606. Horsley found the original in the
garden at Naworth. The letters of it are in the same
bold style as those of the legiornary inscriptions, which

(x) 11, i, 142.
(y) See Exod. iv. 8; ii. Kings, xviii, 4; Above, p. 183, note.
belong to the time of Hadrian; and it plainly belongs to the same period as the two following, both of which were found in this neighbourhood.

CXXII. 32. —1 LEG VI VIC 2 PIA FID F. — Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis fect. Mr. George Smith gave an account of this in the Gentleman’s Magazine for 1744, in April of which year he says it was found in pulling down the house of George Wright, of Naworth, which seemed to be at least 200 years old. It was probably brought from some contiguous part of The Wall.

CXXIII. 30. —1 LEG VI VIC P F F. — Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis fect. The second of these three inscriptions proves that pia fidelis is the true reading of all of them. This at present is at Lanercost, on a stone 18 inches long and 8 inches thick, and, like the other two, has plainly been built up in a course of ashlar of its own size. If in the inscriptions LEG VI VIC P F F., copied by Camden, in 1690, at Carlisle, and engraved by Horsey from a draught of his own, the last sigil should be read /f, the whole must be referred to a period after Hadrian, or to repairs done to works of Agricola.

CXXIV. 31. —1 LEG II AVG COH L. — Legonis secundae augustae cohors prima. This was within the figure of a writing tablet, and at Naworth when Horsey copied it. There is no account where it was found.

CXXV. 32. —1 SPA SIPTIMOSI FINI XXX SEL XVIII COH I AELIA DACORVM H F C. According to Lysons this was found at Burrowdewald about the year 1802. He saw it there in 1808, and in the bishop of Chester’s garden at Carlisle in 1825. It was slightly cut, and appeared to be somewhat injured by the weather. Mr. Norman, of Kirk-Andrew’s on Eden, gave him a copy of it, which he took soon after it was discovered. It appears to have been intended to commemorate some operations of the first Eelian cohort of Dacians, so long quartered at this station; but we have not been so fortunate as to ascertain the true reading of the first part, which most probably alludes to certain portions of The Wall, or of the station.” (a)

(a) Without seeing the original, or a correct drawing of it, it is impossible to say whether the whole of the inscription be here given or not, and with what degree of correctness. I suspect it to have been a funereal monument erected by the first Eelian cohort of the Dacians to a person who had lived 30 years and 18 days: and consequently that it has been incorrectly copied. Perhaps the top of it is wantin.

CXXVI. 33. — 1 D M AVREL CONCORDI

(VIXIT ANN VNOVM D X FIL AVG IV LLIANI TRIB. Brand found this inscription on the wall of the milk-house at Burrowdewald in 1783. Lysons says he saw it here, “where it was found a few years since.” The former read Conicilli for Cordicilli, and the whole thus—“To the Dil manes of Aurelius Cordicilli, he lived one year and ten days;” and was “the son of Aurelius Julianus the tribune.” But should not AVR be read Aurelius?

CXXVII. 34. — 1 D DECIBA DE A ET BREA ST AX ET VS FRAT. Mr. Swithen saw this at Burrowdewald, and published it in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1761. It is probably sepulchral, and has been thought to have been set up by the brother of one that had holden some stipendary office ten years. Part of it is not legible. (a)

WALTON CHESTERS, the next station in advance to the west from Burrowdewald, has, by Gordon and Horsey, been supposed to be PETRIANA, the station of the prefect of the ala Petriana, which, among those per Lineam Wall, in the Notitia, certainly stands next after Ambogallana. Gordon, however, was very doubtul and modest upon the matter. If this, he observes, be not Petriana, it is the first place where the order of the stations on the line of The Wall begins to differ from the

(a) The author of the Cumberland Additions to Camden, 1690, found in the garden wall at Naworth “a great many stones with Roman inscriptions, which were collected and placed there by the family: some of them,” he says, “are legible, others not. On one is: ISL. ANO DVO MELLY. PS; on another, I O M S. IS AEL DAC C. P. ET. IS ILLIVS PA. E. TRIS: PETRO CO; on a third, LEG. II AVG; and on a fourth, COH I AEL DAC ALEX PER.; with some others, which are evidently the same with those that were copied in the last age, and represented before, and which in all likelihood were brought from Winniford.” To the first and fourth of these I have seen nothing similar; the second is the sixth; and the third, I think with Horsey, was copied from No. 31. The collection at Naworth was made by lord William Howard, who was deeply versed in the history and antiquities of the north of England. He was indeed, as Camden calls him, “venerabile vetustissimi cultus eximius et eruditis;” and his collection of Roman antiquities at Naworth the largest in the country, excepting that at Eblingborough; but when Stubbs wrote his Itinerarium Curiosum, the whole of it was neglected, and part cut into gate-posts. Brand, in 1783, affirms that it was plundered at different times by sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokey, and Dr. Graham, of Netherby; but Gough, in 1798, says, that the late earl of Carlisle gave those at Rokey, to sir Thomas Robinson, where Nos. 3, 5, and 6 of this account were then neglected and abused.
route of them given by Pancrillus in the Notitia; though "Camden's reasons are so strong to the contrary that they would induce me to believe that Penrith was the old Petrians." (b) Camden's authority for fixing Petrians at Old Penrith, on the right bank of the Petervel, in Inglewood Forest, is the following inscription copied on the spot by himself:—

AL. PET. MARTIVS P. C., concerning the true reading of which there has been much diversity of opinion, but no doubt, I think, expressed about its mentioning the ala Petrians, which was in Britain in the time of Hadrian, as appears by the Rivington rescript.

The truth is, respecting the stations on the line of The Wall west of Amboglianna, that not one of them has yet produced an inscription to corroborate the order of the Notitia, or to prove that the names assigned to them from that authority by Horsey is correct. His and Gordon's conjecture that the same order in the Roman names of the stations may prevail in that authority from Burdswald to the end of The Wall at Bowness, as can be very satisfactorily seen in those from Tinnmouth to Burdswald, is very natural and plausible; but it wants concurrent testimony to confirm it. (c)

(b) I quote from some very imperfect notes from Gordon; but hope I give his meaning correctly.
(c) The following reasoning is from manuscript "Observations on Horsey's Britannia Romana," by Judge Cay, which were kindly communicated to me by his grandson John Cay, esq., advocate in Edinburgh, and proprietor of North Charlton. "I have often suspected that Mr. Horsey has been guilty of an oversight in reckoning Tunocelum the most westward of the stations "per lineam Valli." The stations proved by inscriptions are the third, Conquerium—sixth, Hunnum—seventh, Freocullia—eighth, Boreovicus—ninth, Vindoliana—and twelfth, Amboglianna. Of these there can be no dispute; and they determine the site of all the stations to the eastward of Amboglianna; but to the west of Burdswald all is uncertainty and conjecture. Mr. H. himself seems to doubt whether Watchcross was a station; and his own arguments against it are very strong, and the English name seems to denote an exploratory camp only: and I cannot help thinking his arguments to prove Boulness to be Tunocelum very defective. He himself owns that the names of rivers are more generally preserved than those of towns; and, in spite of all he alleges to the contrary, I cannot help thinking the Tyne has preserved its antique name, as Vedren will naturally point the river Wear. It is to me highly improbable that the Romans would desert so important a station as that at South Shields. It is certain that the military way that begins at South Shields was the road that connected the other five secondary stations, which would make it most probable that South Shields is the first of them. Nor is the distance between Cambeck Fort and Petrians, I believe, was either here, or in some other part of Cumberland; and, like the seat and shrine of Liberty, once well known to the ancient Briton,

"Thou' now with hopeless toll we trace
Time's backward roll to find its place;
Whether the fiery-tossed Dane
Or Roman's self o'erturned the fate,
Or what the heaven's left us, that fell,
"Fierce hard for modern song to tell."—(Collins.)

It is painful to disturb received opinions, but I am not singular in my judgment on this subject; and doubt upon it, ingenuously expressed, will, I hope, have no other effect than that of causing it to be thoroughly investigated.

This station has its name of Walton Chesters, from that of Walton, the parish in which it is situated, and through which The Wall passes. Camden seems to call it by its most common name of Castlesteads, though his

Stanwicks much more than between Bucchester and Haltum. But it will be said that the garrison of Ablabias (numeris Manrorum) appears too small for a station of the importance of Stanwicks. In answer to that objection it may be observed that a less garrison might suffice there, as directly on the south side of the river the station of Carlisle was situated, which is known to be the Luguvallium ad Vallum, which neighbourhood might make Stanwicks strong enough with only a detachment from the larger garrison of Carlisle. I would for these reasons incline to place Ablabias at Stanwicks, Congavesta at Brugh, Axedenuana at Drumbrugh, and Gabroventum at Boulness; making Tunocelum the first of the secondary line at South Shields: and I flatter myself, whoever inspects Mr. Horsey's General Map of The Wall will find the situation of South Shields in respect of the other secondary stations to favour my conjecture. It may be remarked that Potomay's authority (doubtful at best) is of hardly any weight in this part of the kingdom, as hersebouts his grand turn begins which confuses every thing; but Potomay's Timsa is heres bouts. Might it not have been wrote Tyne? or perhaps Timsa? which last is the present name of the river; for, in spite of all Mr. Horsey's authority, I believe it could be easily proved that the present name of the river is as often (at least) wrote Tyne as Timsa."

"Mr. Horsey takes notice that Bede calls Tunmeston Tunmester, but that Bede derives the name from an abbot called Tunna, which Mr. H. thinks deceitful. He owns that the Saxon Chestor or Chester is a sure mark of a Roman station. Might not the inhabitants of Tunocelum by degrees transport themselves and the name of the town across the river to be nearer their spiritual guides, in that famous priory? We have something of a similar instance in the case of Barum. As to Bede's abbot I believe there is hardly even a benedictine monk, who would seriously defend the authority of so credulous a writer in support of so very suspicious a name against so plain an etymology."

account of it is somewhat confused. (d) Horsey, from its situation on a high ridge on the margin of the left bank of the Cambeck, (e) and between that stream and the Irthing, calls it Cambeck Fort. On the north it is defended by a steep diluvial scar; on the south the ground is rich, and slopes gradually off to the flat holms of the

The following Table seems to be in accordance with Judge Cay’s opinion respecting the order of what he and Horsey call the primary and secondary Stations on the line of The Wall. I have added to it, in corresponding lines, the Cities from sea to sea mentioned in Ravenna’s Corograthy; and, in inverted order, the stations which seem to be named in the Inscription on the Rudge Cup, which stands in the following manner:—“A. MAI ABALLAVA VXELODIVM CAMBOCLANS BANNA.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTITIA IMPERII.</th>
<th>“Item per lineam Valli.”</th>
<th>RAVENNA COROGRAPHR</th>
<th>“Sunt statuae ipsae in Britannia, quaesitae de urbibus, in alio, i. e. de occano in occano, &amp;c.”</th>
<th>Stations in the Inscription on the Rudge Cup, in</th>
<th>Certain and supposed modern Names of Stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of the</td>
<td>Name of the Cohort</td>
<td>Stations in the</td>
<td>Certain and supposed modern Names of Stations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station.</td>
<td>Name on Inscriptions</td>
<td>Inscription on the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on each Station.</td>
<td>Rudge Cup, in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inverted order.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segedunum</td>
<td>Coh. Iv. Lingerum</td>
<td>Serdunum</td>
<td>Wallend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pozo JVIII</td>
<td>Coh. Corneorum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newcastle on Tyne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condericum</td>
<td>Ala I. Asturum</td>
<td>Condercum</td>
<td>Benwell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindobala</td>
<td>Coh. I. Frizagi</td>
<td>Vindovala</td>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huunum</td>
<td>Ala Saviniana</td>
<td>Ala Sabiniana</td>
<td>Halton Chester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glornum</td>
<td>Ala II. Asturum</td>
<td>Ala Sabiniana</td>
<td>Walwick Chester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procolitia</td>
<td>Coh. I. Batavorum</td>
<td>Onnum</td>
<td>Halton Chester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bercolicum</td>
<td>Coh. I. Tungorum</td>
<td>Cellumnum</td>
<td>Waverley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindolana</td>
<td>Coh. I. Gallorem</td>
<td>Procolitia</td>
<td>Crowborough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaca</td>
<td>Coh. I. Asturum</td>
<td>Voltoresia</td>
<td>Homesends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magna</td>
<td>Coh. I. Hamlorem</td>
<td>Eaca</td>
<td>Little Chestans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambogianna</td>
<td>Coh. I. Eila Decorum</td>
<td>Banna, or Beverc</td>
<td>Great Chestans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petriana</td>
<td>Coh. II. Dalmatoren</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caerewran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aballaba</td>
<td>Coh. I. Eila Decorum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambockans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consavata</td>
<td>Coh. I. Lingerom</td>
<td>Uxieolodunum</td>
<td>Burdowald</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assiedunum</td>
<td>Coh. I. Hispanorum</td>
<td>Arlasia</td>
<td>Walton Chesters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabrusestia</td>
<td>Coh. I. Thracum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stanwicks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunocerum</td>
<td>Coh. I. Elia Classicen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glannibanta</td>
<td>Coh. I. Morinorum</td>
<td>Maia</td>
<td>Brough on Sands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allo, or Allodi</td>
<td>Coh. III Nerviorum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drumbogh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremetnecrum</td>
<td>Coh. I. Gallorem</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bowness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donacum</td>
<td>Ala I. Hercules</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tynemouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yrificium</td>
<td>Coh. I. Nerviorum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whitey Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brantam, or Old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Penrith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Old Carlisle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elsenborough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[6] “Irthington is, as they call it, a capital manor of this barony of Gillisland, and here at Castle-stead great ruins are seen.” Then, after an account of Brampton, which he took to be the Bremetnecrum of the Notitia, once garrisoned by the first cohort of the Tungrians and afterwards by a cuneus Armatuorum, he says, “below this, and at Castle-steads, that is, the Castle-place, as at Teddyman adjoining, were found these inscriptions” (numbers 1 and 15 below) “which lord William Howard copied for me with his own hand.” Now Irthington is a parish and manor on the right side of the Cambeck, and the manor of Teddyman, though formerly a chapelry in Walton, adjoins to Burdowall; whereas the Castle-steads of Walton Chester is, as before noticed, on the left bank of the Cambeck, in the manor and parish of Walton, and three miles from Teddyman. But as the two inscriptions sent by lord Wm. Howard to Camden were by a cohort of Tungrians, and two other inscriptions by the second cohort of the same people have recently been found here, it seems plain enough that the Castle-steads which produced the two first, was the same as that which produced the last, and consequently here.

(a) It is remarkable that the name of this stream, in the description of a boundary of the ville of Walton, in which this station is situated, is called the Cambo, and on the Rudge Cup the place between Uxieolodunum and Banna is written Camboclan. — (Regist. Lan. in Nich. and Barn’s Comb., 661.)

PART II. VOL. III. 3 H
Irtthing. Burdowald can be seen from it to the east; and the view from it along the line of the Wall to the west is extensive. In Horsley's time, it was overgrown with wood—oaks, which Hutchinson says, had been recently cut down in 1778. Here, about 1742, were found large remains of a bath, minutely described in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, and copied into Hutchinson's Cumberland.

The estate on which this station is situated, formerly belonged to a family of the name of Appleby; but, about the year 1794, was purchased by J. Johnson, esq., who erected upon it a handsome mansion-house between the old residence of the Appleby's and the ruins of the station—all of which he turned over to the depth of three feet, and converted its site into a garden. Its internal area he found to be an oblong square, 130 yards one way and 160 the other: and the soil of it "a thick bed of pebbles and gravel," intermixed with loam, and incumbent on a stiff clay, below which no researches were made. The outer walls of the station were then found to be 8 feet thick at their foundation, faced on both sides with large freestones, and internally filled with alternate layers of rough stones one foot thick, covered with a bed of lime and sand of four inches, as far as it was standing. (f) While these levelling operations were going on, several curious sculptures, inscribed stones, coins, jewels, and other antiquities, (g) were discovered, all of which are carefully preserved at Walton House by their present proprietor, William Ponsonby Johnston, esq., to whose politeness we were indebted for permission to examine them.

The cohorts or alae—III. Asturum, Petriana, and sexta Nerviorum, occur in the Biveling Rescript in A.D. 134: and the II. Thracum in the Malpas rescript, 7 Trajan, or A.D. 106.

For part of the way there is a remarkable agreement here between the Notitia and Corographia; and by inverting the order of the inscription on the Judges Cap, the agreement between it and the Corographia is no less striking. I would also notice that before the "Citivitas recto tramite de oceano," the Corographia has in the following order—Gabocontiam, Alamina, Brifora, Maium, Oleria, Dervento, Ravovia, Breventanta Veteranorum, Pampocalla, Lugentium, Valeria, Bereda, Logobastum, Magna, Sabugandua, Windandua, Lineoqui, Vinovia, Lerasia, Cataractesian, Epharacum, which by comparing with the order of the names quoted above (pp. 159—160) from Pleomey, the Antonine Itar, and the Notitia, appear to be sadly misplaced, but to have caught some of the stations placed by the Notitia per lineam Vallis as Gabocontia, Magna, Ambrogiania, and Vindolana.

(f) Hutch. Camb. i. 118.
(g) Drawings and accounts of the altars, and of many of the other antiquities found in making the garden, were sent to the Antiquarian Society by the late professor Carlyle, and published in the tenth volume of the Archaeologia. There is also a plate of them in Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. i., p. 118; and in

CXXVIII. I. O. M. OHI TVNG .II EQ CL CV ... AEES AVRE OPTATVS. P ... F INSTAN MESS OPTA ... PRINCI ... The two succeeding inscriptions have enabled us, and we hope satisfactorily, to make some improvements to Camden's copy of this altar, as communicated to him by lord William Howard. We think the reading should be thus—Jovi optimo maximo cohosta Tungrorum milliaria equitata cui preest Aurelius Optatus praefectus instante Mesio Optato principe. It is remarkable that here as in the following inscription, the prefect of the cohort and the princes who under him had the charge of the erection, bore the same family name. Were they father and son, or otherwise related?—and thus the office of princeps in the patronage of the prefect?—if so, patronage, as well as benefiting a relative by it, are not of very modern precedent. The original has a crack down the middle of its front, by which the second I in seconda, line 2, and some other letters below are destroyed. Camden's drawing on the right side, has the figure of the forked thunderbolt, and probably on the other had the wheel of Nemesis—fearful symbols of divine power and justice.

CXXIX. 2.—ET NVM .N · COH .II .TVNGROCV · GOR · EQ .L CVI PRAEPES · T · CLAVD · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
array of argument for this reading; less so to disturb the
repose of the learned discussions of former authors respect-
ing this altar, by disinterring them to be again inhumed
here. The princeps in this, and the preceding and suc-
ceeding altars, was a centurion of that division of the
cohort which were called principes. This altar, like the
former, bears the filamen of justice on one side, and has
the wheel of Nemesis on the other. Gordian was second
time consul with Aurelius Pompelanus in 241. Perhaps
the inscription was intended to say that it was put up in
the third year of Gordian, when he was consul with
Pompelanus. The original was first found in the latter
end of the 17th century, but soon after sunk in a wear
then making across the Irthing; but, in 1741, when some
repairs had to be made to the wear, Mrs. Appleby, then
proprietor of the estate of Walton Chester, ordered the
altar to be searched for, and it was found. In
the next year, Mr. Smith published a drawing of it in the
Gentleman's Magazine. It has also been engraved in
Brand's Newcastle, Hutchinson's Cumberland, and
Gough's Camden; but the most accurate drawing and
account of it before Mr. T. Hodgson's paper on the sub-
tax, was that of the late professor Carlyle, in the Arch-
ecologia: at present it is in the possession of his daugh-
ter, Miss Carlyle, of Carlisle, (b) to whom I am obliged
in this work for many interesting communications,—the
use of the Denton Manuscript in her possession, drawings
of several Roman antiquities, the legend of Sewingshield
Castle in the account of Severus's works, on The Wall
below; besides much zealous pains taken in procuring
information and materials from others.

(b) See in Arch. XI., vol. II., p. 90—92. Observations on
Roman Altars found at Castle-stands, by Mr. T. Hodgson.
CXXXIII. 8.—SOLI □INVICTO □SEX.
SEVERIVS SALVATOR □AEF. □LM (i).
To the god the sun invincible, Sextus Severus Salvator,
in willing performance of a vow. This and the three
following Horsey found at Scaleby Castle, to which place
they were "generally said" to have been brought from
hence. This is in the edition of Camden, 1695, and in
Gordon. By it and the next it is plain that the same
species of Sabazian was practised here as by the first Tun-
grian cohort at Borocivium.

CXXXIV. 7.—DEO SOLI MITR. □VIS
□COR. □□□ All that can be said of this is,
that it is plain that it is to the sun, under the personification
of Mithras—in whose rites seven severities were
imposed upon the aspirants and practised by the initiated.
The religious and philosophic heathen thought the mind
became more spiritualized, refined, and free, the more
gently the body, in good health, was excited by the forces
of life, and therefore accustomed himself to rigid self-
denial. And should not the Christian habituate himself,
under regular discipline, to keep the windows of his intel-
lect clear, that in the self-sufficiencies of Deity he may
see the emanations of universal nature, happiness in purity,
in the powers of his own intellect the dignity and
immortality of man.

CXXXV. 8.—DEO SANTO MARTI VENUS.
TINS VSVS VSLM. To the holy god Mars Ve-
nustinus Lupus willingly and duly performs a vow.
Gordon first published this, and gave the squat original
altar to the earl of Hertford. The G for C in sanco
shows it to be of the lower empire: it is of common
occurrence.
SANCYS is an epithet both of Mars
and Belatucader. (j) According to notions of this divinity
derived from the Greek and Roman epic poets. Mars was
rather a rough personage to make a saint of. Hence
some would take SANG to stand for SANGVINVS, which,
though it may be classical, does not occur on altars.

CXXXVI. 9.—DEO S BELATVCA □RO AV.
DO. □VLINVS VS. Deo sancto Belatucrado
Aulus Domitius Paullinus votum solvit. (k) This was
published in Gibson's first additions to Camden, and
there said to have been found in the Irthing, not far
from Scaleby Castle, which is certainly neither near the
Irthing nor this station, so that there is no evidence that
it belongs to it: but the two following, to the same

(j) See under No. 11, note (v), No 1, below. (k) Horsley.

divinity, were undoubtedly found here by the late Mr.
Johnson, and accounts of them published in the Archaeo-
logia by the late professor Carlyle. Four more altars to
Belatucrader also belong to Cumberland, two to West-
morland, (j) and other two will be noticed in our account
of Burgh upon Sands.

CXXXVII. 10.—DEO □BELATVCADRO
ARMINERVI. This is still in the collection here on
an altar 10½ inches by 5. I copy it from Lysons,
and the following is professor Carlyle's reading of it:—Deo
Belatucrader aman merito egress Rufus. From my own
sketch of the original I had (I fear erroneously) supposed
that the inscription was DEO BELATVCADRO ET MINERV.
The letters on the original are very rude.

C:VIII. 11.—D MARTI □TVGAC □PACO
□VS SATNVS □EO POSVIT. This was found by
the late Mr. Johnson, and published in the Archaeologia
by professor Carlyle. The meaning seems to be this:—
To the god Mars ... tuvcrad: Pacorus Saturnus set it up to
him: but the second line is only slightly and rudely
scratched on the original, and therefore difficult to make
out. Of this altar it is curious that its front and left side
are moulded, but its right side and back entirely plain, as
if adapted to be set up in a corner.

CXXXIX. 12.—MATRIBVS □OMINVM □GEN-
TIVM □TEMPLVM □OLIM VETVS □TATE
CONLABSVM C □IVL CVSPITIANVS □PF
RESTITVIT. The altar which bears this inscription,
according to Horsley's drawing, wants its capital and the
upper half of the first line. It is now at Netherby: but
was dug up near the east entry of this station, and seemed

(k) I. DEO SANTO BELATVCADRO AVRELIVS. &c.
Old Carlisle, Camden, 1607, p. 686.—2. DEO MARTI BEL-
ATVCADRO, &c. Netherby, Gibson's Camden. 1726, ii., 1027.—
3. BELATVCADRO IVL CIVILIS OPT VSLM. Ellinbro-
ough, Camden, 1607, p. 684.—4. DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO
ET NVMINIB AVGV IVLIVS AVGVSTALIS ACTOR IVLIV
FI PREF. From Old Penrith, and in Hunter's Museum in
1811, when this copy of it was made. It is No. 37 in Lysons'
Cumberland.—5. DEO BELATVCADRO LIB VOTVM FECIT
10LVVS. At Whely Castle, Kirkbytherne. Westmorland. Cam-
den, 1607, p. 686.—6. DEO BLATVCADRO AVDACVS V.S. P.
88. Brougham Castle, Westmorland. Original in the col-
lection of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. Archael. Elizans,
vol. 1., Apud, p. 1.—The name Belatucadara is, by some writers,
derived from the compounds Baal and Cadar; the latter a
British and Arabic word, implying valiant or invincible, so
that the compound may mean—The Invincible or omnipotent
Baal.—(Hutch. Chamb., 4, 118; Prof. Caryle, Arch. vol. xii.)
to be in the south jamb of the gate with the face downward." I have adopted Lysons' draught, because it differs from Horsey's, and I suppose he made a careful copy of it from the original. The reading of it seems to be plainly this:—Matrinus omnium gentium templum olim vetustate coniabaeum Calus Julius Cupitanianus centurio propria pecunia restituit (m), which means that C. J. Cupitanianus, a centurion, at his own charge, re-built a temple to the Mother of all Nations, which had long before fallen down by length of years." Horsey's difficulty of reading PP, in the last line, propria pecunia would have vanished if he had seen that the character at the end of the 8th line was the common sigla for centurio, and remembered that in the example of the good centurion, out of love to the Jewish nation, building a synagogue at Capernaum, he had a precedent for an officer of the same rank re-building here a temple to the Mother of the Gods. Of this altar it may be curious to remark, that though, from the form of its letters, it does not seem to belong to a low period of the Roman empire, yet it not only records the re-building of a temple, the ruins of which Time had stamped with the character of antiquity, but that changeful years had removed it from the sanctuary the restoration of which it recorded; stricken off its consecrated capital; and employed it as a common stone in one of the gateways of the station.

CXL. 18.-Discipvs, Inae E V.G... E S. L.I. On an altar 3 feet by 20 inches. After VG, in line three, are erasures purposely made. The left side of the original is much injured, and it has not A before VG in the third line, as in the engravings of it. It was found in clearing away the ruins of the station to make the garden. Mr. Carlyle translates discipline "institutions." We had before dedications Fortune, Spei, Bonae spei, Concordiae, Felicitati, Victoriae Augusti, &c.; but here Disciplinae Augusti seems to be unique. The dedicator's name is lost; but he was perhaps some lover of strict military discipline, which varied much under different reigns in the decline of the Roman empire.

(m) Horsey's reading is [Matrinus] "Omnium gentium olim vetustate coniabaeum Calus Julius Pitanus provinciae prorsus restituit." At the end of lines 7 and 8, he seems to have mistaken the letters CV, and 3. the common sigla for centurio, for a sort of stops or dashes to fill up the line, and has Pitanus for Pitaneus, whereas Cupitanianus occurs in Gregorius' Gruter MDCCLVIII, 6. He inclined to read Matrinus; but Mr. Ward preferred Victorinianus.
after her father's disgrace and death, and her own banishment, dare to dedicate an altar to her health, especially in conjunction with the name of her husband; so, if this dedication had been made when Luctus was consil in 218, it was made four years after she was dead, a circumstance which encourages the suspicion of its genuineness.

CLXII. 16.—IV . . . . . . . S N . . . . . . . 3 CV PAL 
4 LEG : AVG : PP : COH : I : 5 TVNG : POSVIT. 
This was on a square tablet with a moulded border, and is represented by Camden in a wood cut. His only remark respecting it is, that it was found in an old hypothecum at the same place as the altar to Jupiter by Aurelius Optatus; but unfortunately the name of the emperor's legate and propraetor is lost. It was probably a tablet set up in some public building to record the reign in which it was erected. The first word might be imperator— and the four last cohors secunda Tungrorum possit. Horsley sought for this, and number one, at Naworth, and says, "he earnestly wished to see them, but in vain."

CLXIII. 16.—LEG : VI : V : S F. Legio sexta victrix fect. This, Horsley says, "was found in the east part of the station, near the gate." It probably records some repairs done to this station in the lower part of the empire, as the letters of it are very rude. It and the two following sculptures were first published by Horsley, who says they were found by "the late Joseph Ducres Appleby, esq., in whose ground this fort stands," and "had for some time employed people in digging there, for which commendable generosity he must merit the thanks of all curious antiquaries."

CLXIV. 17.—A sculpture of the sea goat and Pegasus, the symbols of the second legion, carved in relief.

CLXV. 18.—"A winged victory, in the usual drapery, treading upon a globe, with a palm branch in her left hand, a mural crown in her right, and under it the inscription VICT AVG. for Victor Augusti. The inscription is very clear and distinct, and the letters well cut." Mr. Appleby lived at Cliff, near Kirklington, to which place he removed this sculpture, and Nos. 12, 16, and 17.

CLXV. 19.—1 D M 8 GEMELLI C A • 8 FL. 
HILARIO S H • F • C. Dis manibus. Gemelli causi affectionis Flavio Hilario sepulchrum hoc fieri curaverunt. To the gods of the departed: his twins, out of affection to Flavius Hilarius, caused this sepulchre to be made. This is on a raised writing table, and the upper part of a tombstone. Below, it has had in high relief the figure of a man, only the head of which remains. The high border round the tablet has crosses at the corners. Brand saw it here in 1783; and it still remains on the spot. Lyons says, it was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1747, and that Mr. Ward read it—D. M. Gemelli Calus Aurelius Flavius Hilario sepulchrum hoc fieri curavit. (n)

STANWIX.—Before Judge Cay's "Observations" reached me, I had, in my account of Abalabe, remarked that whenever its true site was found, I had no fear of forretelling that its remains, since the day it was deserted by its garrison of the swart sons of Mauritania, had never been covered with heath, as Watchcross, (o) the site

(n) Here also are: —I. A fragment of a bas relief, with a cornucopia in the left hand, and something like a rudder and a wheel on the right.—2. "A bas-relief of a Roman soldier with a small box in his hand.—3. The intaglio mentioned before, as a cock in a mask of which Lyons has a drawing, and says it is "a chimera composed of a human head, and the head of an eagle and a cock." He also mentions having seen an impression from another intaglio, said to have been found here, and having the heads of a man, a cock, and an eagle joined together; besides an intaglio of a Mercury with the pegasus and puma: but without the caduceus and talaris.—4. A Roman upper mili- stone, 20 inches in diameter, and 4 inches thick on the outside, much worn, concave on both sides, and on its upper side has two grooves to fix it to the gears of the mill.—5. Another mili- stone, 20 inches in diameter, 5½ inches thick, and having its under and upper surfaces parallel.—6. Several smaller mili- stones.—7. One broken altar inscribed : IOVI O M . . . V . . Y. . . . V . . . C. . . and several defaced and unchristened altars.—8. An altar 2 ft. high, with a figure of Hercules on its front.—9. Two broken figures, one clothed and sitting, the other of a naked boy.—10. A circular bowl, fluted from its poles like a melon. See more about some of these by professor Caryll, in Archaeol, vol. 11; and Hutch. Cumb., vol. i. p. 115, Gastlestone, Plate No. 2.

(o) Watchcross is the name given to an earth-work, which crowns a gentle heaving of the country in the parish of Irthington, about half-way between Walton-Chesters and Stanwix, and nearly a mile south of The Wall. It has a slope from it to the east, and was situated at a short distance from the Old Causeway, which led from Carlisle to Newcastle on the north; and the present military way or Great Road on the south. Horsley says, it was about four and a half chains (99 yards) square, and that the ramparts and ditches of it were in his time very fair and visible, though at present they are nearly obliterated by the plough. Hutchinson, before 1794, found "it surrounded with a black and dreary waste of a soil that seemed incapable of cultivation"—its "remains very per- fect"—the place of the praetorium still very conspicuous— and the whole ground plot covered with a low growth of heath. He also thought he found "many irregular lines of breast- works thrown up on the southern side of the hill, at no great distance from the station; but confused, and forming no certain
assigned to it by Horlsey formerly was. The Romans
either fixed their stations in sunny and fertile spots, or
by their long residence in them, made them too rich for
health to grow upon. That Stanwix, however, was Abal-
labe, the station of the Aurelian band of Moors, can be
conjectured only from the order in which it stands—the
fourteenth in the Notitia, from Wallaend, which is its real
position among the present existing remains of stations.
That it had its name from its contiguity to the Wall, I
cannot doubt; for all, falls, and balls, are synonyms to vallum in Latin, and a
gentle descent to the south and towards the margin of the
Eden for its suburbs. Abundance of stones had been dug
out of it, some of which were thought to resemble those
of an aqueduct. Hutchinson remarks that the remaining
part of the church here was built of the materials of The
Wall, and stands upon the station; and I was told by Mr.
Hudson, the vicar, that in the church-yard graves are
often dug through strong masonry, and much Roman
earthware found in it; also, in widening the road in the
descent from Stanwix to Carlisle bridge (q), much good
masonry was found; and Lysons says, that, in 1813, in
digging for one of the piers of the new bridge, "the upper
part of a Doric column of freestone was found, 8 feet 6
inches high, and taken to Lowther Castle.

The nine nicks of Thirlwall, which are indentations
formed in the basaltic ridge there, and along the verge of
which the Roman Wall runs, are very distinctly visible
from the gentle eminence on which this station stood.

figure to afford an idea of the occasion on which they were made."
Horlsey, however, acknowledges that he had, with great care,
examined all this neighbourhood for a station in the long inten-
vall between the Cambeek river and Stanwix, and could find no
certain indications of such a work. He says, "It may have
been somewhere near Scaleby } Wall, and part of the collection
of Roman antiquities in the gardens there may have been the
produce of it. I had certain information that one of these altars
was found in a plowed field adjacent to the Wall, called the
Hemstone; and Mr. Gilpin told me of one that had been in the
neighbourhood time immemorial, and lain there neglected till
his father removed it into the gardens at Scaleby," which is
nearly a mile to the north of the Wall. But then, he adds, "if
Watch-cross, by reason of its being so small, and having no
remains of stone walls, cannot be admitted for a station, and so
must pass for an exploratory fort, for which it is conveniently
situated, having a large prospect, it may still furnish a probable
argument that a station has not been far off, and consequently
that we must look for it in some of the neighbouring villages;
but still I was most inclined to believe this small fort, now called
Watch-cross, about 80 yards square, near Bleastarn, has been the
place of this station" of Abalaba. The farmer of the ground
on which the fort of Watch-cross is situated, (a venerable man,
but bed-ridden by extreme old age;) however, assured me in
1833 that he had attended "many plowings and improvements"
upon it since he first put it under tillage; but never saw any
kind of works upon it, but of earth: no remains of stone walls
or masonry of any kind—no coins nor "baby bodies"—not an
artificial thing of any kind either in metal or earthenware—
nothing but rounded and rough earth-fast stones. He also said
it was called Watch-close, not Watch-cross. I do not ques-
tion that it was a Roman work; but certainly think it was
never more than a summer camp, occasionally occupied. The
name of Watch-close might have been occasioned by a border
watch having been stationed upon it, in obedience to the order
of 1558, which appointed—""From the foot of Irwing to the
foot of Gelt, four several watches and four men in every watch:
Over Crosby, the Wall, Lyversdale, and Irthington to keep
these watches nightly at most doubtful and needful places: The
halliffs and constables to appoint searchers for those watches:
Overseers thereof Thomas Blanarsel the king's highness ser-
vant."—"{ Border Laws, p. 220.) Some call the camp Wall's Cross.
(p) Archæol. xi. pl. vi. fig. 25.

(q) That LYGVVALLIUM of the second Antonine Iter was
on the site of Carlisle, I will not dispute. The fifth Iter, calls
it Luguvallium ad Vallum. Like Abalaba, it probably derived
its name from its situation on The Wall; and patient enquiry
will, I think, agree with Camden, that Luguvallium means the
Fortress on The Wall, or as we might say Wall Chesters. Bede
says, the English called it corruptly Luell, which is plainly the
first and last syllable of the name, without its Latin ending.
Camden, of its site, truly says, that it is "optima et longo amne-
stima"—for it is uncommonly fine—in a very fertile country,
and on an elevated plain, at the junction of the Eden and the
Caldew, with which rivers and the Patterdale on the south, it is
not only well-watered, but naturally well-protected on every
side. Of its history before the Roman age there is no authentic
account—nothing but fable or conjecture. That it was first
fortified by Agricola is extremely probable. Its position at the
head of the Solway Firth, gave it the command, on this side of
which is still crowned with the cheerful and healthy village of Stanwix; and here, on classic ground, I may say with Horace—

"Fertilla frugum pectorisque talus
Spleen deset Ceresam corona."

CXLVII. 1. — MATRIBVS. S. OMESTICIS SVIS
MESSO SIGNIFER V S L L. Matribus domesticiis MSSellius Messorius signifer votum solvit libertatis in.

Horsley found this at Scaleby Castle, and believed it belonged to Stanwix; for Mr. Goodman, of Carlisle, told him that he presented an altar many years before to Mr. Gilpin, which had been dug up at Stanwix; and, as this had not been published by Gordon with the rest of the legible altars at Scaleby, he took it to be the one which Mr. Goodman added to the collection there. What particular offices amongst the Des Matres, the Domestici had, it may be difficult to define. They occur again at Burgh-upon-Sands. Had this signifer found it needful to invoke their aid in laying some uneasy spirit that troubled his house? "Hec video uxor: pene plus quam sat erat." Their images, however, might be among those of the tutelar deities, which, with the ensigns, had divine honours paid to them in the chapel of the standards, which in every camp stood near the Praetorium. (r) If the Amboglianna altar, No. 24, had been dedicated by a signifer, his name would have stood, as here, at the conclusion: for the deity, emperor, or object to whom the dedication is made, uniformly holds the poet of honour at the head of the inscription. Of the adoration paid to the standards, I have already made some slight notices: and I would here add, that the Elevation of the Serpent in

(r) Lips. de Mil. Rom. iv. 5. v. 2.

the island, of the Pons into the northern parts of Britain. That it was strongly fortified in the Roman age is plain, from the fact that much of the city wall was built upon old ramparts, as appeared, not many years since, by several centurial stones still remaining in them, in their original position. I make this assertion, I must own, on no very strong evidence—only that of a note without date or reference in my own hand-writing, in a copy of Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland; but, I think, from information given to me by the late Mr. G. A. Dickson, of Newcastle, who was a zealous and skilful antiquary. Bede, however, twice mentions this city by its Roman name, and says, that when St. Cuthbert visited it, in 658, the inhabitants took him out to see its walls, and a fountain in it. "Imo quædam Romanorum operae constructum,"—antiently constructed in the admirable manner of the Romans. It was at this period, according to some authors, that Egfrid repaired its fortifications, and established schools and a monastery in it. These walls, which the Danes in part demolished, Rufus, in 1098, began to

the Wilderness was the type of an event, which, from the time of its occurrence, to the last day of the world, cannot be too vividly kept in view by every christian of each successive generation of mankind.

CXLVIII. 2. — Hutchinson gives an engraving of a bagpiper sculptured on a stone "upon a door at Stanwix." The stone was 46 inches high. Was this the Roman figure on a horse-block in the street here, which attracted Hutton's notice, and excited his wonder that "the boys had not pelted him out of the world." Gruter (749, 6) mentions the Collegium Utricularorum, and Clarke found bagpipers in Armenia. Indeed the utricularius was a very antient and very universal instrument. It was the Arkanos of the Greeks. On a coin of Nero is the figure of an instrument of nine unequal pipes, blown with bellows like an organ; and Pennant not only mentions a most beautiful bas relief of very antient Greek sculpture, at Rome, which consists of a bagpiper playing on an instrument exactly resembling that of a modern highlander: but he also gives an account of an antique bronze figure of a bagpiper, found among the Roman remains of Richborough, in Kent.—(Vid. Vos. Eigym. s. v. Pythaulae.)

CXLIX. 3. — In 1789, a sepulchral monument, bearing the figure of a Roman soldier on horseback, was found in the wall of Stanwix church, and sent to Col. Senhouse. The horse has a large oblong cloth thrown over it instead of a saddle, and the soldier holds a spear in his right hand and a shield in his left. Hayman Rooker, esq., sent an account of it to the Society of Antiquaries, and says "the inscription is almost obliterated, but may be read—militis manipulares legionis... vixtricis posueru." re-editio, when, according to Malmesbury, "a Roman tricinium was discovered, vaulted with arch-stones, which no attack of weather or fire had been able to injure, and in the front of which was inscribed—MARI VICTOR.

Then too it was that Rufus, finding its old Cymric inhabitants difficult to rule, banished them; and, according to the Saxon Chronicles, "Mickle many English folks with their wives and cattle thither sent to live there and till the ground." Versiglams also says that Henry the Second settled here a colony of Flemings, who had been driven from their own country by an inundation. He expected they would be useful in instructing his subjects in the art of weaving; but he afterwards removed them into South Wales. Thus perhaps it was that, by the policy of shifting its population, the old Cymric inhabitants of Cumberland lost their language, and forgot the injuries which made them restless under Norman and English authority.

The present city stands high above the ruins of its Roman predecessor: for, in digging for foundations in various parts of
BURGH-UPON-SANDS.—Assuming that the reasoning, already advanced under Tynemouth, respecting the two cohorts of Lingones, stationed in Britain, is correct, and that the 15th of the Notitia stations per Linnæum Vallis was here, the Roman name of this place was CONGAVATA, which was garrisoned by the second cohort of the Lingones, who were in Britain in 18 Hadrian, and have left inscriptions at Lancaster, in the county of Durham; and at Moreby, on the coast, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland. As the station here was in a fertile, and consequently populous country, there was a considerable village around it, and the adjoining church has been built out of the town. Roman antiquities are found. Mr. Christopher Hodgson, under whose direction the new gulf of Carlisle was built, has a collection of Roman coins, Samian ware, and other antiquities met with in making its foundations; and in the Archaeological Allana has given a section of the Roman stratum incumbrant on the natural surface in the south-west part of the city. Two highly-sculptured vessels of iron brass were found here in 1904, and soon after presented to the British Museum, in which they are still preserved. One of them is a præfertulcum 10 1/2 inches high, the handle of which is ornamented with figures in bas-relief sacrificing. In the Castle-yard was also found a stone, bearing two small figures, wrapped in mantles and hoods, representing Telephorus, the attendant on Maculatum.—Lycam. Comb., p. classici.

In a ford in the PETER, near Newbigging, and in a sort of trough, 700 Roman coins were found, in 1762. They were of different reigns: many of them of large brass, and sold to the curios at a high rate.—Nunc. Chrest., 51 Aug., 1762.)

Respecting the Well of opus Romanum mentioned by Bede, some light seems to be thrown in a letter by John Wilkins, in the Carlisle Patriot, about the year 1800; and where it is stated, that in the New-Leitha farm, and in the Chapel Field or yellow Wells bank, was a fountain formed into seven wells, which, from the massiveness of its masonry, seemed to be of great antiquity. One of the fountains bears an imperfect inscription, which seems to mention some work of stone and the venerable Saint Cuthbert,” which, therefore, must have been cut after he was canonized.

The work of re-ediﬁeing the city walls might commence in the time of Rufus, but was certainly not ﬁnished then. The publication of the early parts of the Great Roll for Cumberland, lancashire, and Durham, with the glosses upon the Exchequer Rolls, will tend to throw much new and interesting light upon this subject. In the Roll for 31 Hen. 1., published by the Record Commissioner, we ﬁnd an entry of the payment of £12. 16s. 6d. expended “in making the wall around the city” of Carlisle. The king had an exchequer here: and 33 Hen. 11. the royal revenues, arising from the county and accounted for in the Pipe or Great Roll, is headed “Caricello” or “Caricelium,” after that time “Cumberland.” The mines of Aldermaston, now Aldown, in these Rolls, are also, and down as far as I have seen any account of them, called “Minera Caricellius;” and the average annual rent of them for 33 years, from 1107 to 1139, was £138. 16s. 9d. in silver, of the weight of 12oz. to the pound troy. Mr. H. Hinde, in addition to the above information, tells me that down to the end of the reign of John there is hardly a date or statement from these Rolls in Burn’s Cumberland, which is not erroneous. To any one who has the ambition to write a work for which he may neither receive thanks nor pay, but can be satisfied with the consciousness of being patriotically employed, the History of Cumberland offers a wide and rich, but ill-cultivated field to work in. Imperial octavo, in small type and two columns, would be the most popular size, and do well for pedigrees.

CL. I.—DIS MANIBVS MARCI TROIANI AVGVS
TINNI TAVM FACIENDVM CVRAVIT AELIA MAL-
MILLVSIMA CONIVX KARISS. Camden, in 1600, saw this in the house of Thomas Aglionby, near the citadel, and near it the figure of a horseman armed with a lance. Horsey found it in the back wall of the house at Draveldike, a seat of the Aglionby family, in the parish of Stanwix, where we made the preceding copy of it in 1828. It is surmounted at each corner with a lion pawing a skull, and in the centre with a medallion of the head, probably of the person to whom it was erected. Brand observes, that he and his draughtsman, the late Mr. Belaby, thought Horsey had not done justice to the sculpture of the horse. “Coniunctiarismus,” most affectionate wife.

CL. III.—LEG VI VIG C FP RP. Camden copied this from the original in the garden wall of Thomas Middleton. He describes it as “magus et elegantiae carmen.” From the boldness and form of the letters, as given by Horsey, I would incline to attribute it to an early period of the Romans in Britain. Horsey found it in the garden of the late Brigadier Stanwix, and near it an altar with a patera and praefertulcum. Supposing the reading of this to be—Legio sexta victorica, pli seditis, genio populi Romani federe and divise it of the usual allegorical meaning of Genius, it may mean that the 6th legion, pious and loyal, by the sciences of the Roman people, built the edifice upon which it was inscribed. See No. cxxiii.

CL. II.—In cutting foundations on the site of the Grey Friars, Mr. Christ. Hodgson, of this city, found a square brick, with IMP in ligature letters upon it, in the middle of a hypocaust, besides 18 bath pillars, an uninscribed altar, &c.; and, in the grounds of the Black Friary, much Samian ware, coins, and shoes made right and left, and clinker-built, like those under Whitley Castle, above, p. 76. The heads of the nails in these shoes were solid hemispheres. The stratum of Roman ruins incumbrant on the original soil in the flat ground in this part of the town was about 4 feet thick: but over the brow of the bank inclining towards the Caldew from 12 to 27 feet.—Arch. Ebor. 4., 8lb.

CLIII. 4.—M. AVR SENECIT 3 VIAN N M. 4 FORTIV? This is on two fragments of the upper part of a headstone, which had been set up to the memory of a lady called Senecta, who had lived so many years and months; but its remains having been much injured, and the lower part of it wanting, only one of the names (Foxtius perhaps) of its pious erector is left to put on the Roll of History with Senecta’s own. In the space above the usual D and M, at the head of the inscription is a lunette, symbol of the beast that conveyed her soul over the river of Death; but a hieroglyphic
its ruins, large demands have been made upon it in every successive generation since its desertion by the Romans, for building materials, or the milk-pails, or "nicely sanded floors" of Burgh-upon-Sands, and its foundations are consequently now nearly razed. Leland says this place "stondeth a myle of the hyther bank of the Edon. It is a village by the which remayne the ruins of a grate place, now clene desolated, wher King Edward the Fyrst dyed. Burgh standeth from Bolles 3 3/4 miles, and Lill myles or v. fro Calk-luel." "Here was xx yeres ago the lord Maxwell sore wounded, many slaine, and drouind in Edon." This event, according to Hall and Hollinshed, occurred in 1524, so that Leland's account of Burgh was written in 1539, six years after he received his commission from the king to collect historical materials. Camden mentions Burgh-upon-Sands as a Roman learned in the mysteries of masonry will explain this dark symbol better than I can. The fragments, which bore these memorials, were found in a part of the west wall of the city, near the Black Friars, which fell down when Mr. John Taylor was deepening a vault close to it, which he had purchased of the Corporation of Carlisle. The vault was 24 feet 5 inches long by 12 feet 4 inches broad, and 13 1/4 feet high. At each end it had an arched recess 7 feet 7 inches broad, by 3 feet 6 inches long, and the centre area was covered with 14 ribbed and pointed arches, and the spaces between them overlaid with thinner stones set on edge. An arched conduit of fine masonry, leading towards the outside of the city wall, communicated with this vaulted apartment, and at its s.e. corner were found a very large bone, and a pitcher of red earthenware for carrying water. Was this the vaulted chamber mentioned by Malmaury,—as found when William Rufus was engaged in constructing his new fortifications here—"Tunc visum erat triclinium Romanum ex lapidibus fornacibus conqueratur, quod nulla unquam tempestas damnis contumelia aut igni flamma labefacta potuit, in culcis fronte inscriptum erat MARTI VICTORI." This curious apartment was, in recent times, first discovered about 30 years ago; but, in 1828, when its area was again covered with two arches the contrary way: but correct architectural drawings of it, in its ancient form, are in the possession of my brother, Mr. C. Hodgson, architect, Carlisle, as well as the original of the inscription at the head of these remarks. Its site is 100 yards s.e. of the Salkyfort, in the west wall, and at the low end of the Black Friary.

GRY. D. M. AVR. AURELLIA VIXIT ANNOS XXXXI VLPVS APOLINARIS CONIVIOI CARISSIMI POSTVLIT. To the Dil manes. Aurelia Aurella lived 40 years. Ulpius Apolinarius set this to his most dear wife. This was found Sept. 29, 1829, on Gallow-hill, a mile south of Carlisle, in widening the road leading to Penrith. The stone which bears it was four feet below the surface, with its face downwards, and measures 5 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. Above the inscription is a figure of the lady Aur. Aurelia, in a loose mantle between two plasters, each surmounted with a pine station, and giving to the neighbouring district the name of the barony of Burgh. That it had been a station, Horsey saw and heard such evidence on the spot as left no doubt. Its site "has been a little to the east of the church near what they call the Old Castle (1), where there are manifest remains of its ramparts," which on the west were "about 6 chains" (132 yards) "in length." He saw "two plain Roman altars lying at a door in the village." The stone coffin which he mentions as found in the churchyard, would not, I think, be Roman.

This station stood at the upper end of Burgh-on-Sands, and on ground which swells considerably above the level of the neighbouring country. The church is ancient, but built out of an old one, as appears by some crozer gravestones used as lintels to the loop-holes in the lower part of its curious tower (1), some of the side stones in cone, and holding three flowers in her right hand. A rude Corinthian pillar, and numerous graves and urns were found near it, besides three rings of jet, four lorchyemstones, many coins; and, which is singular, immediately below the stone, which had its face downwards, were considering remains apparently of oak boards, about six feet long. That the stone was intended to be set upright in the earth at the place where the remains of Aur. Aurella were buried, is plain, from a foot or more of its lower and having been left rough as it came out of the quarry. A writer in the Carlisle Patriot thinks it may have been removed from its original site, and used to cover some modern interment and as the Gallow-hill was antiently the place of public execution for Carlisle, some felon may have been interred here, whose friends covered his coffin with a neglected stone before they filled up his grave, to make it more difficult to disturb his remains. Indeed, coffin interments are not uncommonly met with on Harraby-hill. In making the rail-road through it (Sept. 1855), one was found, which contained, according to the newspaper account, "some black velvet."—(Carl. Pat., Sept. 29, 1856.) These discoveries were chiefly made on the crown of the hill, and on the east side of the road: where also, in widening it, 30 years since, a great many coins were found. The cutting of the rail-way past Harraby has also discovered Roman antiquities, amongst which I may mention an aureus of Domitian, inscribed—D(i)M(oc)R(om).CO(rr)I.CAS. AVG. P.(V.).—(From Arch. Jl., ii., 419; Carlisle Patriot; and private correspondence.)

(1) The name Burgh evidently enough shows the high antiquity and Roman origin of the place. Upon Sands is added to distinguish this baro'y from that of Brough under Stanesmoor. But what is here meant by the Old Castle? Some old seat of the proprietors of this barony or the ruins of the station itself? The latter, no doubt. Castle seems to have been the designation of a station in Cumberland—Chesters in Northumberland.

(1) Its doorway is defended by an iron gate, furnished with two strong bolts, each bolt having two locks. Also, on one side, it has a chamber for a wooden bolt.
the doorway of which are indeed chequered after the Roman manner; but in the church itself I could find no carved stones or inscriptions; in the houses and barns of its large and richly orchard-girt village, however, abundant specimens of "Roman stones" appear. Here, too, many of the clay-wall barns and cottages are founded on large diluvial blocks of granite, offering facts of very interesting enquiry to geologists. In the field, just north of the church and the highway, called the Monk Croft, and in that immediately east of it called the Broad-field, great quantities of hewn stones of various shapes and sizes are every year raised as obstructions to the plough. Mr. Wilkin, in two letters in the Carlisle Patriot, in 1821, has described several vessels of Samian ware, coins, the altar No. 3 below, and other minor antiquities found in cutting the canal past the site of this station. Hewn stones and similar ware are also found in the church-yard; and when the canal was made, a flue full of soc, foundations of houses, and much Roman pottery were found on the flat ground about the vicarage barn (u). Here I also saw an under milletone, formed of a stone 19 inches one way and 16 the other, the circular part 3 inches deep, with a pivot hole in its centre, and having a projecting lip pierced with a square slanting hole for the meal to fall through.

CLV. 1.—HERCVLI ET VNMINIS AVG COL. This inscription to Hercules and the divine Augustus, by a cohort whose name is wanting, is on the upper half of an altar in the stable wall of Mr. John Hodgson, of Cross, in this charming village. It was found in a small enclosure, called the Kiln Garth, which lies in the line of The Wall, which swept westward from the Monk Croft along the north side of the station.

CLVI. 2.—DEO BELATVCA. To the god Belatucader. Dr. Littleton, one of the antiquarian bishops of Carlisle, published an account of this and other inscriptions to the same god in the first volume of the Archaeologist. It was found here in the vicar's garden, and is on a very rude altar of coarse red sandstones.

CLVII. 3.—DEO BEHTICADRE ANTR2 POSVIT AR4... A PRO SE ET SVTVIS. This dedication to the god Belatucader is on an altar only 6 inches high, and was set up "for himself and his" by a person the letters of whose name on the original are so linked together and injured, that it seems as difficult as it is unimportant to make it correctly out. I have copied it from a fac-simile of the original in full size. Lyons has an engraving of it, and Mr. Wilkin read it thus—"Deo Belatcadre Anicius Traulius prefectus positum aram pro se et suis." It was found in 1795, in cutting a drain at a place called the Haw, or Halstones, and in 1834 was in the possession of Mr. Mayson Hodgson, of Longburgh, in this parish. The Lyons are told that it was found between Burgh Castle and Wormalby; and also mention another portable altar found at Burgh-upon-Sands, noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749, but so ill copied that they did not venture to insert it.

CLVIII. 4.—MTRI D O M V E X E G V I F. Matri domesticii vexillationis Legions sextae centurio fecit. The centurion of the vexillation of the sixth legion made this to the domestic Mother. This is on a small altar, which was found in digging up the foundations of The Wall at Dykesfield, north-west of Burgh-upon-Sands, on the property of Mr. John Hodgson, of that place, in whose possession it now is. The cohorts in the Roman armies were divided into centuries, each of which was under the command of a centurion, and had its own vexillum or ensign, on which its number was inscribed: hence a century or a detachment of a cohort under a centurion was called a vexillatio (v).

CLIX. 5.—ALA TAN RPO S CENSORINVS SALVTE SVA ES ET POSVIT. This is in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749, and said to have been on a portable altar at this place; but probably, as Lyons observes, inaccurately copied.

DRUMBOGH or Drumbough (w), deleting Watchcross, and omitting Carlisle, is the sixteenth station on

(v) "Vexillum singula est urbis constituens rumi." "Antiqui cohorts in urbium diversissimi et singulis centuriae singula vexilla constituerunt &c." (Ravenna hist. v. cap. 5.)

(w) In the most antient records this name is written Drum-
The Wall, and answers in numerical order to Uxelodunum (x) of the Notitia, which was garrisoned by the first cohort of Spaniards. The station stood on a dry knoll, frontal the great Salt-marsh of Easton and Burgh-upon-Sands, noted for its mushrooms, and having at its upper end the monument erected in memory of the death of Edward the First. Here, on the eastern side of the isthmus of the peninsula, which forms the parish of Bowness, stood the village, and castle of Drumboagh, the principal seat of the family of le Brun, who, according to Lyons, in 1307, had a royal licence to fortify it. After their extinction, it fall into the hands of the chief lords the barons of Burgh; and Leland, who, as we have before noticed, wrote about this neighbourhood in 1539, informs us that “at Drumboagh, the lord Dacre’s father built upon old runes a pretty pyre for defenses of the country. Drumboagh ys almost yn the myddle way bytwxtrt Bowness and Burgh. The stones of the Pict wall wer pulled down to build Drumboagh for the wal is very nere it.” Camden’s account is, that Drumboagh Castle once belonged to the lord’s Dacre, and was antiently a station of the Romans; which Hornsey found to be 5 chains or 110 yards square, its ramparts large, and ditch very deep. Abundance of stones, he says, had been taken out of it; and his conjecture, that the adjoining mansion-house, or castle (y), as it is called, had been built out of 300 feet, a great fountain burst out, which Caesar, by a most perilous operation, succeeded in closing, and thus reduced the town.

The top of Castle Craig, in Borrowdale, is the only place I knew of, which, in the extreme abruptness of its sides, and having had Roman remains and even a well upon it, answers to Caesar’s description of the site of Uxelodunum. In 1797, I found on the crown of this craggy eminence freestones squared after the Roman fashion, lines madelevel with tools for the foundations of buildings, and a well cut in the solid rock, which intelligent workmen, employed in the slate quarry that has nearly cleff the head of the Craig sauntered, told me was either seldom or never dry. “Magna urbs utilissima est,” (says Vegetius) “cum perennis fontes murus incidunt.” The brow of the south side of the Craig, from being more accessible than its perpendicular eyew-clad north, was scarred with successive lines of trenches: and the Derwent, deep and clear, runs at its feet. The freestone employed by the Romans in this fortress is supposed to have been brought from the banks of the Derwent, below Armathwaite Hall, a distance of ten or twelve miles.

That the word coeli or coeli, and probably uceli, were somehow descriptive of the names of places in which they occur, may be inferred from the frequency of their use in the ancient names of places in Celtic countries. Caesar, in Gaul, has the two Oceli, and the people Gar-oceil. Piolomy has Ocelum-Durum, in Spain; and Uxelion a town of the Selgovae, and Ucelia in the country of the Dumnonii in Britain; and Hornsey inclines to derive these names from the British Ucel, lofty, “rather than from oculum, a promontory.” Indeed, why appeal to antiquity for the meaning of oceli? The lofty mountain ridge in Fife and Perthshire, called the Ochil Hills still preserve it. The Tunoceili of the Notitia will be noticed in its course.

(x) This edifice is about 72 feet by 86 outside measure, compactly built, of three stories, not castellated; has a broad flight of steps from the street to a second story; and, in many parts, from the square form of its stones, seems to have been built, as Leland says, of materials from The Wall and adjoining station. Over an outer door are arms quarterly—I. Dacre, 3 esculaps. 2. Vaux, checquy. 3. ... 3 bars and a lion passant in chief. 4. Selkirk, fretty. To what family do the two antient grave-stones at Bowness belong—one in the church, the other in the church-yard, and each bearing a shield fretty and a canton?
it is rendered probable by the preceding quotation from Leland. We, however, on examining this station, found it seated on a slope, overlooking the marsh of Drumbogh and Burph-upon-Sands; and, on the spot, concluded that if it had ever been girl with walls of stone, they had been removed for some other purpose; and the earthen terrace, which flanked their inside, and now forms the broad foundation of the fence of the garden, which occupies part of the area of the station, had been slopped off into one smooth uniform glacis, to office the scar made between it and the ditch by the removal of the foundations of the walls. Through the village I could see no trace of The Wall, nor remarkable Roman stone of any kind in its buildings, excepting the two unscissed altars noticed afterwards as at the Castle. In a field wall, however, on the east side of the village, we found the bowl of an antient baptismal font, only two sides of which are exposed, but very curiously and crisply figured with flowers, much in the same style as the "Christening" stone in the garden of Mr. Hodgson, of Bowness, and of the font at Dearham, in this county. Does not this antient relic of our religion deserve a better place than it occupies? For when it was in use—

What sparkled in its liquid flood,
Was water by gross mortals eyed;
But, seen by Faith, 'twas blood
Out of a dear Friend's side.—(Keble.)

The 4 inscriptions—two of the ala "Augusta ob virtutem appellata," the pillar to the two Philips, and that to Crispus the son of Constantine the Great, Nos. 66, 67, 68, and 69 in Horsey, were the only legible ones that author could meet with here (a). No. 66 was in the west wall of the garden, and 67 in the end wall of a stable at the castle. Soon after, however, he says, that the pillar to the two Philips was, in his time, in the garden at Newsholme; and that to Crispus, at sir Robert Cotton's, at Connington, but where it was found is not known. The third of these were seen by Camden at Ilkirkhale, near Old Carlisle, to which station they manifestly belong (a); and I have somewhere seen it mentioned, but have no notice where, that the antiquities which were formerly at Drumbogh were collected by J. Aglionby, esq., Le Brun, Ireby, or some other? Were the six learn, but time-washed walnut trees, behind the garden of Drumbogh Castle, planted by the Deares, or by Mr. Aglionby, who repaired the castle? And was there ever a chapel at this place to which the font mentioned in the text belonged?

(a) Brit. Rom., 276, 257. (a) Id. 637, ed. 1697.

PART II. VOL. III.
and on the site of the church and village of Bowness, retains the ruined sepulchre of the last of the stations on the line of the Roman Wall to the west. The isthmus or cord line of this district lies between the castle of Drumbogh and the mouth of the river Wampele, and its cape, on the east end of which the station stood, forms a low ridge at its northern point, not, as Horsley and others have said, of rock, but of stiff reddish clay, embedded with diluvial blocks of granite grauwacke, and other primary and transition rocks. In ancient times, the middle part of the parish was so full of peat bogs and marshes as to have acquired the name of Ferias, or the Wilderness; and the Le Brun family, its proprietors, De Ferriate (c). Long cultivation has, however, softened its savage features; and Ceres now smiles where, eight centuries since, solitude reigned and Rome had triumphed. The village of Bowness is a neat, clean, and peaceful bathing place; and its Roman Chester, for ages, has been its quarry for building materials; no rock, on its own side of the Firth, appearing for many miles from it. These ruins, however, have revealed no account of their name or origin, with the solitary exception of the name of a tribune of the cohort in garrison here in the time of Gallus and Volusianus, about the year 232: but whether this was Gabrocentis, the station of the second cohort of the Thracians, or, as Horsley thought, Tunnocelum, garrisoned by the first Ælian cohort of marines, or some other station, no direct evidence has been discovered—nothing but the numerical order of the Nottitia stations, which seems to fix Gabrocentis here and Tunnocelum at Tynemouth. The second cohort of Thracians occurs on the Malpas rescript in the 8th year of Trajan; but is no where distinctly mentioned on other inscriptions.

on the Solway bay, at least on this side.” If, therefore, Bowness be the true ancient name, Leland must have mistaken when he wrote the word Bynos, and made it mean The Wall End; and Camden, in calling it Bulnessi, and deriving that from Blatum Bulgum, the first station of the second Antonine Iter: and, for a south country person, it is still very easy to mistake the pronunciation of the different Northumbrian dialects, and in no instance more so than in the names of places.

(c) Sir Robert de Ferriate was a contemporary of Michael de Hacra, a sheriff of Cumberland from 1286 to 1297. I also find Gilbert de Ferriate, parson of Bowness, witness to a deed with his brother, sir Ralph de Ferriate, respecting lands in Withby, given to the church of St. Michael, of Burgh-upon-Sands (Arch. Soc. ii., 394, 397, 398, 340); and, in 1300, the lady Ada de Ferriate presented Halid de Richmond, a minor, to the rectory of Bowness.

Leland places “Bolness at the point or plain of the river Eden, where is a little poor steeple or fortlet for a brunt.” “About this Boleness is a part of the Pict Wall evidently remaining, and it may be supposed that it is called Bolness, as who should say the Wall Yee or Point or End.” Ness is the same as naze or nose: and on the west side of this parish there is a deep creek, frequented formerly by smugglers, and on it a place called Skinburn-Naze, where “there was an old castle.” (d)

Camden calls the projection of Bowness a little promontory, on which he says “stood that ancient town Blatum Bulgum, which, from the British word bulch, may mean a space between or parting. From this place, as the most remote, and the boundary of the province, Antonine began his British itera. At this day its inabitants call this little village Bulnese; and though it is ‘admodum exillis,’ it has its fortress; and, in proof of its antiquity, besides traces of streets and ruined walls, they say it had a port now filled up with mud, and a paved way from it along the coast to Elleenborogh. A mile beyond this, as may be seen by foundations when the tide is quite out, began the Vallum and The Wall, the celebrated works of the Romans, formerly the boundary of the Roman province, and raised to shut out the barbarians, who, in this district, as Ammianus Marcellinus says, were continually barking at imperial Rome. At first I wondered why they placed such fortifications here, because their whole line was defended by a very broad estuary for eight miles or more; but I now find that when the tide is out the water is so low that robbers and marauders easily ford it.” Camden’s continuator (Gibson) mentions coins and inscriptions found here, and “a small figure of Mercury or a Victory, which fell into the hands of John Aglishby, esq.,” of Drumbogh, “a curious preserver of all such valuable remains of antiquity.”

Horsley’s account is, that “the village now stands, and the fort has stood, upon a rock or promontory on the edge of Solway Firth; and it is not to be doubted but the church, and what other buildings are in the village, have been raised out of its ruins.” Upon enquirer into Camden’s account of the Wall commencing at low water a mile from “Bolness,” he “could not find any thing about it that could be relied on;” and was, therefore, “of opinion that it had been one of the small forts which were placed along the shore of the Frith that led him into this mistake.”

(d) Gent. Mag., 1748.)
Sir John Clerk, in a letter to Gale, in 1739, observes that "the station at Bowness has been a large square, all fortified with ditches, faced with" walls of "square stones: few ruins, except an old square vault, remain." All that I could learn on the spot respecting the Roman history of this place was, that about 40 years before my visit there in 1833, on the south-west side of the Wall and station, a paved way was found, and much masonry. Indeed, in all the ground just to the south of the village and church much under-ground remains of buildings are found, as well as on the west side of the village, between the street and the descent to the beach. Mr. Askew, a gentleman resident in the place, also told me that foundations of a very strong wall, where the road descends to the beach at the west end of the village, had gone far below high-water mark into the Firth, as appeared by foundations, though I was not fortunate to see any.

CLX. 1.—I O M * PRO SALVE 3 DΩ INN GALLI 4 ET VOLYSIANI 5 AVG SVLPICIVS 6 SECVDIANVS TRIB COH 7 POSVIT. Jovi optimo maximo pro salute dominorum nostrorum Galli et Volusiani Augustorum Sulpicius Secundianus tribunus cohortis postuit. The history of the altar bearing this inscription is briefly this—that it was found in 1739, in a little field to the south-east of the village, belonging to Mr. Lawson, who put it up in his barn, where sir John Clerk saw it in that year, and sent an account of it to Roger Gale. At present it is over the door of the barn of John Hodgson, esq., of this place. Lysons remarks that two instances of "tribunus cohortis" without the cohort, occur in inscriptions belonging to Elenborough. Of the five points (Lysons has six) over the name Secundianus, sir John Clerk observes that they "possibly were made to signify what office or family this man was of, for they are by no means accidental." Its date is about 292.

CLXI. 2.—MATRIBVS SVIS. This is on a small altar built up over the door at the Steamer Tavern, near Bowness. It contains the commencement of an inscription, the lower part of which seems to be broken off. To my sketch of it I have neither note nor history, excepting that the old clergyman of the place told the lazy young men, who hung upon their parents, that it meant—"From your mothers, lads."

CLXII. 3.—I M P. M. AVRE * TRIUMPHAL SPERSAR. This was one of the copies on stone, which Horsey saw at Appleby, and which were cut by Mr. Bainbridge, schoolmaster there, with some notice below, where the originals were found. To this he had added—

MARC. AVREL. PHILO. BATAV. SVLGVH, which two last words formed the acknowledged name of Bowness in his time. If genuine, it was only part of the three first lines of a larger inscription: but it wants Caesar after imperator, and neither triumphal nor Persarum seem to occur in inscriptions of M. A. Antonius Philosophus.

CLXIII. 4.—I LEGIO 2 V VI I P 3 F F. This was found here in 1739, a few days before baron Clerk's visit to the place, who, finding it in his landlord's dyke, and no great weight, gave him a shilling for it, and took it away. The sigla VI in the second line, is within a wreath; and the whole means that "the sixth victorious legion styled pious and faithful made" the work in the face of which it was erected.

CLXIV. 5.—

. . . ONIANVS DEPIC . . .

SED DATE VITE IVRA QUARTVS
SUPPLEAT VOTES FIDEM
AVREIS SACRABO CARMEN
MNXVRITIM LITTORIS
VENSVL.

In Hutchinson's Cumberland, it is said, that this fragment of an inscription was sent to the Cumberland Pacquet; and that it was on a red stone, 3 feet long and 16 inches broad, lately dug up at Bowness: also that on it there were remains of another line, and probably there might have been several more, as it was impossible to ascertain the full length of the stone when perfect. The editors add, that they could not vouch for its accuracy, as they had not seen the original—of which I could find no trace nor recollection among the people of Bowness. Venusium was the birth-place of the poet Horace.

CLXV. 6.—After the Roman inscriptions belonging to this place I cannot help noticing a very curious font in the possession of John Hodgson, esq., of this place, which an old man said, Mr. Lawson used to call the "Christening stone." It is nearly square within, but, on the lower part of its outside, octangular, four of the angles at the top coming to a point, the other sides all remaining broad, and each of them profusely but differently covered with flowers, foliage, or circles and quaterfoils, in alternate squares. Its brim is 25 inches square, and its outside depth 13 inches. Tradition says it belonged to Bowness church. That at Drumboagh might belong to some domestic chapel of the Le Bruns, or their successors there; or be brought by Mr. Aglionby, while he was proprietor of the estate, from some church out of which it had been cast for its Gothic appearance.
[We have hitherto omitted to notice, that, of the 23 stations put by the Nottitia per Lineam Valli, Horsley made the first 18 primary, and the remaining 5 secondary. But we have now come to the western extremity of The Wall, and been able to reckon only 12 of these primary stations—the first 12 of which are satisfactorily proved to stand in the Nottitia in their regular consecutive order; but for the remaining five similar evidence has not been found. From the first 12 of the 23 being in this regular order, it is assumable that the remaining 11 may be so also. Five, on this probability, have found situations in the primary rank—six remain to be located as secondaries. That none of these were north of The Wall may be inferred from the names of the only five stations hitherto discovered on that side of it being satisfactorily known. To find these six, we are, therefore, send in search of remains of Roman fortified places flanking The Wall to the south, and in doing so we pursue the course pointed out by Horsley; but since corrected by the preceding Observations of Judge Cay. Above, p. 212.]

TUNNOCELUM.—The arguments for placing this station of the first cohort of marines, styled Elisa, on the Lawe fronting the sea on the south side of the mouth of the Tyne, are both plausible and probable, but not conclusive. If Tunnocelum, from Tunna, the Tyne, and Cohel, high or hill, mean Tineheight, it exactly answers both to the site and name of the Tyne Lawe, for Lawe, in the north of England, means any roundish or conical hill; and The Lawe here has not only this form, but upon it traces of antient Roman works of great extent. Its situation, too, at the mouth of the river, which The Wall flanked on the north for so many miles, makes it a fit station for a cohort of marines, who might be well posted there ready to act in any attempt to enter the harbour or to pass the river. It may also be here remarked, that as the Nottitia evidently commences its line of primary stations on the east at Walla’s end, it becomes probable that the six secondary stations also commenced on the east, and proceeded in due order to the west; and the importance of this post to the Romans, both in a military and mercantile view, is yet further strongly marked by the still, in many places, distinctly visible Causey, called Wrekendike, which connected it with the Roman road over Gateshead-fell, from Chester-le-street to Newcastle, and with Watling-street at Lanchester, and consequently with the traffic carried-on on these two important roads.

Of the history of the Roman Chester and town on The Lawe, near South Shields, in the Saxon and succeeding ages, little is said that can be relied upon. It is nowhere intimated by Bede that Tunnaecaster, which had its name from its abbot Tunna, was here. But Leland has a story about St. Osewin, whose tomb was in the priory at Tynemouth, being born in Urfa, a city opposite that monastery, and which was destroyed by the Danes, whose ravages probably extended little further than plunder and burning. The remains of the station when Horsley visited it, about the year 1798, were certainly visible, though he has taken little pains to describe them. He, however, took his draught of the altar which stands at the head of his Durham Antiquities, “on the spot where the station has been;” and further observes, that it was “lying at the north-west corner.” “Once,” too, he imagined “this station might have been the old Glanoventa mentioned in the Itinerary and the Nottitia, and that the tenth tier had begun here, and proceeded according to the military way leading from hence to Lancaster.”—(Brit. Rom., 449.)

In 1798, the site of this station, and much adjacent ground, belonged to the late Nicholas Fairies, esq., (e) who, in that year, had employed workmen to remove the foundations of many old walls that obstructed the plough, and in this undoing, found the remains of a hypocaust, of which he showed a slight sketch to Mr. Brayley two or three years after. The site of the station was then ascertained to have comprehended several acres; and the lowest course of some of the walls to have been formed of rough whinstone, evidently brought from the shore, as the barnacles (patella vulgata) were still adhering to them.” (f) Several coins were also then found, and among them a beautiful gold one of Marcus Aurelius, and several of small brass, from Claudius Gothicus, in 268, to Valentinian, in 360, which show that the station was not deserted, as Horsley would have inferred, soon after the building of The Wall and the station of Segedunum, but in use only a short time before the desertion of Britain by the Romans (g).

(e) Memorable for being murdered by two colliers, June 11, 1628, in revenge for his zealosus exertions to quiet a misguided combination of their own body, which, in that year, without any beneficial result, did much injury to themselves and the country. One of the murderers was executed, the other, under a great reward for his life, long wandered about the county, with a companion, in a sadly emaciated state, and though seen by people who knew him, such is the abhorrence of Englishmen to receive “the price of blood,” that compassion stined avors, and let him pass on unmolested.

(f) Surtees, ti., 101. (g) Beauties of Eng. and Wales. V. 158.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. GLANNIBANTA.

Of the remains of Roman works here, I can myself well remember, some 30 years since, having seen indubitable evidence, in hewn stones and bath cement, not only built up in large quantities in the fences of the Law estate, but scattered, with abundance of Samian ware, over the newly-ploughed land. But its walls, to their foundations, and all its suburbs, have been so entirely razed from time to time, for building the quays and houses of South Shields; and constant cultivation in a very productive soil has done so much to smooth its site, that the lines of its ramparts and ditches can now be scarcely traced.

CLXVI. I.—The altar which Horsey found lying at the north-west corner of the station was removed by that venerable lover of antiquity, Dr. Hunter, to the library at Durham, where it now remains. Its sides are sculptured with the usual sacrificial vessels, and on its back it bears the knife; but time or design has despoiled it of its inscription.

CLXVI. 2.—* DIS ... MATRAB PRO SALVATE IMP ... REL 4 ANTONINI AVG ... I F ... 6 ....... * LVBNES M 8 OB REDITIV — which Horsey reads—

DIs matribus pro salute imperatoris Marci Aurelli Antonini Augusti pli fidelis ...... Iubens merito ob reditum.

This was on a very large altar, which was sent to Dr. Lister, at York, who published an account of it in the Philosophical Transactions, from which Gibson transferred it into his edition of Camden, with a long dissertation upon it. After Dr. Lister’s death, it was sent to Mr. Giles, of Norwich, where Horsey supposed it was lost. On Dr. Lister’s copy he exercised some emendatory criticism. The doctor thought it had been erected for Caracalla “when going into Caledonia.” But Horsey thinks that as Severus was generally joined in inscriptions with Caracalla, both before and during that expedition, it was not quite probable that this was intended for the latter; and that it was for Marcus Aurelius, or Commodus, was “yet more improbable.” The sculpture in Gruter (99) of The Three Deae Matres, two each holding a rose, and the third hiding her left hand under her robe, has over it —* In honorem domus divinae Deis Matrumus,* which will serve as an example of the use of Deis here for deisibus.

CLXVIII. S.—Horsey was informed that, about forty years before his visit to this place, an altar belonging to it was built up in a quay-wall at South Shields, which could not be come at; and he also saw here, a portion of the upper part of a sepulchral monument, with the usual pediment, and an M for mansibus on the first line, but all the rest broken off.

PART II. VOL. III. 3 M

GLANNIBANTA, the 19th station of the Notitia, was garrisoned by the first cohort of the Morini, a people of Belgic Gaul, opposite to Kent, and, from their situation on the British sea, called by the Romans agricultores homines. This cohort occurs in the Malpass inscription in s Trajan; but, as far as I can see, never once on other inscriptions—though we thus find it in Britain from p. 105 to the date of the Notitia, in the time of Theodosius the younger, who died in 450. Where this station, therefore, was, evidence we have none, but conjectures abundant. From having Alonis immediately after it, it has been very generally supposed to be the same as the Glanoventa of the tenth letter of Antonine, which has Galava between it and Alonis. Camden supposed, whether truly or not he would not say, that Glanoventa, the station of the first cohort of the Morini, was on the bank of the Wanbeck, for its name in British means the shore or bank of the Venta—and hence Glanum, on the coast of France, and mentioned by Malta, seems to derive its name (b). Gale at first put Glanoventa on the Bowent, in Glendale; after, for the same reason as Camden did, on the Wansbeck, fixing it at Thornton, about a mile from the place where I am writing; and half-a-mile east of the Devil’s Causey—which, Warburton told Gale, Thornton stood upon, and through the middle of which village a high-ridged military road ran, with a square platform adjoining it, both evidently Roman (i). But the lines at Thornton are, I apprehend, the mere “mentions” of a once considerable village, which, no doubt, in ancient times, had its thorn or tower; but is now reduced to one farm-house and two or three cottages. Nothing Roman has been found in or near it.

Horsey, after he had fixed Tunneceulum at the west end of The Wall at Bawness, finding five stations still to account for, and five acknowledged Roman roads leading southwards from The Wall, very ingeniously and plausibly found the five missing stations as southern outposts on the five roads. On Watling-street, in Northumberland, he fixed Glannibanta at Lanchester: the Maid-en-way took him from The Wall to Alonis at Whitley Castle; from Luguvalium ad Vallum he was led by the Cumberland Watling-street to Brammenacum at Old Penrith, on the Petterel; and by another Roman road to Olenacum, on the Wiza, at Old Carlisle: and from his Tunneceulum, at Bowness, he found a causey to carry him to Virosum, on the mouth of the Elen, at Ellenborough, or Maryport.

(b) Brit. 1607, p. 669.
New, in fixing Glannibanta at Lancaster, on the authority of Warburton's idle dream about a station at Old Town, in Allendale, he certainly found a place for fixing Gallava between the Glanoventa and Alonis of the tenth tier; but the road he conjured out of the bog between Lancaster and Whitley Castle to connect these stations, certainly never more had existence than one stone of Roman masonry on the site of Old Town. Then, besides Lancaster having two stations on Watling-street between it and The Wall, and being too distant from that barrier to be of use to it as a secondary station, it has produced inscriptions of the twentieth and the Gordian legion, of the second cohort of the Vandalians, and the second of the Lingones; but none of the first of the Mortni which garrisoned Glannibanta.

If this vision of secondary stations have any truth in it, Time may eventually show that Glannibanta was either at Jarrow or Hexham; and if a site that has yielded Roman remains, and is suited to the name, Ad Ripam Fluminis, or Brinkwater, the acknowledged meaning of Glannibanta, be to be sought for it, a better cannot be found than Jarrow, as this disposition of it would leave Hexham for Galava between it and Alonis.

And at Jarrow, an oblong square of about 3 acres, with its corners rounded off, overlooking the estuary of Jarrow Blake and Tynemouth harbour, and fronting on the south the bank of the navigable stream called the Don, is, on good grounds, supposed to have been the site of a station or fortified town of the Romans. Under-ground foundations of a wall of strong masonry mark out its area on every side, and include within them the site of the present church and church-yard, and some ragged remains of the antient monastery of Jarrow; and in digging up part of the remains of these walls, in a potato garden, a little to the west of the church-yard, on April 14, 1812, a silver denarius of Aulus Vitellius was found by the sexton of the church, embedded in mortar in the heart of the wall, and given to myself by the finder a few minutes after it was disinterred. The legend of it round the head is—A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS AVG., and on the reverse—CONCORDIA POPVLI ROMANI, with Concord seated, and holding a wreath in her right hand and a cornucopia in the left. If past the north wall of the house at the northeast corner of the church-yard be not a real portion of the original wall of the station, it externally appears to be built upon it in the manner of the walls of the Roman stations on the line of The Wall. Remains of buildings are also frequently met with in the church-yard, and east of it, within the area of the walls of the fortress: and when the road was formed past the east end of Jarrow How, in 1805, two square pavements of Roman brick were discovered; and the labour of digging for the foundations and cellars of the mansion-house and offices, in the field north of the church, was much obstructed by remains of walls, which, as the workmen described them to me, bore all the character of Roman masonry.

I must not, however, omit to remark, that the church and monastery dedicated to St. Paul, and founded here by Benedict Bishop, in 681, was built after the Roman manner; and that, when Bede was its pride and glory, 600 students were under education in it and its sister-house at Monkwearmouth, so that if the Romans had left no trace of works on the site of Jarrow church, remains of Saxon buildings constructed "juxta Romanorum morum," as Bede intimates, might be expected to be found upon it.

Though Surtrees, of dear and revered memory, has told some of the opinions I mentioned to him on the spot, respecting the Roman origin of Jarrow, in a tone of sceptical levity, he has not, however, attempted to scatter all of them to the winds. The notion that Jarrow might be a place of traffic in corn and other commodities with the county along the line of Wearendale, and the roads branching from it, was derived from accounts of Ammianus Marcellinus respecting the granaries which Julian built in seven cities on the Rhine for receiving the provisions "a Britannia sueta transiervit" accustomed to be brought from Britain. Julian himself, in his Oration to the Athenians, gives a detailed account of this trade, and the renovation of the seven fortresses on the Rhine; but, when he says he built 800 vessels to bring corn for them from Britain, he is more modest than Zosimus, who makes the number 800. If the garrisons on the line of The Wall did not take the whole supply of the neighbourhood, the conjecture is probable that the Tyne had a share in this trade to the Rhine, and that Jarrow was a point to which it was brought for shipment.

Aulus Vitellius was destroyed in A.D. 69, after a short reign of 332 days: as his coins, therefore, could not be in quantity enough to continue long in circulation, it seems probable to infer that the wall in which the forementioned denarius was found was constructed not many years after his death; and if the first of the following inscription was not put up by the soldiers of Agricola between the years 79 and 84, I think both it and that
which follows it do not belong to a period later than the
latter end of the reign of Hadrian.
CLXIX. 1. DIFFUSIS
PROVINCIis in
BRITANNIA AD
VTRVMQUE Cst.
EXERCITVS p.

In pulling down the nave of the old church of Jarrow
to re-build it in 1794, this and the following inscription
were found; besides a stone bearing the figure of "an
archer shooting at a stag," which Brand suspected to be
of Roman workmanship. The inscription is on a tablet,
such as were put up in the fronts of temples, and other
public buildings. It acquires, as Brand justly observes,
importance from containing the name of our island at
full length." He proposed to read it in the following
manner:"Diffusa provinciâ in Britannia ad utrumque
ostium exercitus posuit (or) fteri foci." Though he
allows that it may have been brought from the station at
South Shields, yet he thinks that "Ostium" may "with
the strictest propriety be applied to the very spot where
it was found." He translates it as follows:"The army
erected this on the extension of the Roman dominion in
Britain from the western to the eastern sea." The fourth
line was perhaps VERNUM OCEANUM.

CLXX. 1. OMNIVM FIL. HADRANIANI GISS
FIAT ... VATIS ... SIT F. ... Of this, Brand says,
"The large fragment of a Roman stone found at Jarrow,
and inscribed "Omnium fil Hadrianil," &c., I suppose to
have been part of an altar erected in honour of all the
adopted sons of the emperor Hadrian. Taking this for
granted, the word "omnium" must have been preceded by
"pro salute." Antoninus Pius, who succeeded Had-
rian in the empire, was one of those adopted sons alluded
to in the inscription." Then, as to authority for this
interpretation, he refers to the Life of Hadrian, by Span-
tian, in which we find it stated that this emperor first
adopted Cejunius Commodus Verus by the name of Mèlius
Verus Caesar, and after his death, Arrius Antoninus,
 afterwards called Pius, but under the express condition
that Antoninus adopted as his sons Annlius Verus and
Marcus Antoninus (j).

The stones bearing this and the above inscription, at
Mr. Brand’s death, fell into my hands, and I gave them
into the custody of Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hebburn-
hall, where they are now preserved.


HEXHAM.—That the Saxons very commonly settled
in Roman towns, and especially chose them, on account
of their materials, for the sites of their churches and
monashal institutions, instances are very numerous; and
Hexham was not only, in the Saxon times, the capital of
the kingdom of Bernice and the see of the bishops of
Hagustal, but below the floors of its church contained a
chapel built out of the ruins of a Roman town—and may
have many other under-ground evidences of its Roman
origin; but by what cohort it was garrisoned it has not
yet disclosed the secret. Richard of Hexham, its histo-
rian, tells us that Wilfrid’s church, which he commenced
here in 674, was built by masons brought from Rome;
and that, through all parts of its foundations, it had
"crypts and subterranean oratories and winding pas-
sages:"

CLXXI. 1. Q CALPVRAVS S
CONCASSVMVS PRAEF. EQ. CAESA. CO-
RONOTOTARVM MVNV PPAESENTISSIMI
NVMINIS DEI V.S.—which Horsey reads Legato
augustali propretore Quintus Calpurinus Concessius
vicecassius Cæsar. In it is mentioned numinis dei votum solvit.
This is on an altar in one of the side walls of the crypt. The remaining
part of the first line is on the capital of the altar, the upper part of which is broken off, and, as Horsey thinks,
might contain the name of the legate, and after it the
reading runs thus:—sub legato Augustali, or pro salute
legati Augustalis. Who the Equites Cæsarienses Corio-
nototae were, has not been satisfactorily discovered; there
can be no doubt that they were foreigners; and as little
that they were not Cotonesians, because these were Itali-
ans, and not liable to serve as socii. Whoever they were,
their mention on an altar here is argument, as far as it
goes, against the supposition that Glannibanta, the station of
the first cohort of the Mortin, was here. Numer
Presens is applied to Caracalla in the inscription in Orel
from Spon, No. 930.

CLXXII. 2.—
IMP. CAES. L. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS
PERTINAX ET IMP. CAES. M.
AVR. ANTONIN
This is upon a tablet as a cover to one of the passages to the crypt. I have an original letter, dated 24th July, 1725, from Dr. Hunter to Mr. Andrews, of Hexham, in which he thanks Mr. Andrews for the great favour of adding this inscription to the stock of his antiquities; and remarks, "I am persuaded your church stands upon many such vaults," as you have described to me, "its foundations being placed so very deep in the earth: and some subterraneous rooms having formerly been discovered in the garden belonging to the Abbey: may one of the avenues be found to open a passage into some other vault."

The inscription itself plainly belongs to Severus and Caracalla. As my copy of it (made from the original in 1810) has two R's after no, in line 8, I have ventured to suppose that the inscription was intended to commemorate the building of a granary; and we have before noticed a tablet which records the re-building of a granary ruined by age, at Great Chesters on the Wall.

CLXXXIII. 2.—Another tablet here, cut to suit a situation in the roof of one of the passages, has borne an inscription of at least five lines, which, with the exception of I in the last line, instead of C F, as in the original, is correctly enough given in Horsley.

That ALIO or ALIONIS, the twentieth of the stations put under the head "Per lineam Valli," and garrisoned by the third cohort of the Nervii, was at Whitley Castle, in South Tindale, it will, I think, be difficult to deny; because that cohort left an inscription there, belonging to the year 213, and consequently was stationed in it to the late period of 480, when the Notitia was written. Whitley Castle was first noticed by Camden, in his account of Cumberland, where he says, "on the gently inclining side of a hill are vestiges of a very large old town still remaining, girt on the north with a fourfold vallum; and on the west 'secculo' with as many and half as many more. Whitley Castle is its present name, and in proof of its antiquity there still remains an imperfect inscription, abbreviated much by linking its letters together, but by which we learn that the third cohort of the Nervii erected a palace there to the emperor Antoninus, the son of Severus." This inscription has been already given in our account of this station under Kirkbaugh (b), where we have copied from Horsley a fragment of another, evidently erected there in the front of some public building by the same third cohort of the Nervii, in the same year, and to the same emperor. The altar to Mars the Victorious, by J. Caninius, a prefect of the third cohort of the Nervii, given by Wallis, under Vindolana, does not prove that this cohort itself did any work, or was ever stationed there: but in the inscription before us we have direct testimony that the same Nervii who were in garrison at Alonis in 406, more than 230 years before that time, erected here a palace, if not some other public building, to the emperor Caracalla, and consequently satisfactory proof that Whitley Castle was the Alonis of the Notitia.

"As the third cohort of the Nervii, which the Notitia places at Alonis, was in garrison in this place, Antoninus calls it Alone, and the rivulet that runs past it is called Aline, if I should pronounce this Alonis, I should do so with more appearance of probability than of truth, since the ravages of time and war have now long ago destroyed all memory of these matters." (1) Aline, however, is not the name of any stream that passes this station: for the little brook on the north is called the Lort, and the wild mountain beck on the south, the Gildur; but nearly opposite to the junction of that with the Tyne, a brook, called the Ale, enters the Tyne from the east.

The similarity between the names Glanihibanta, Alonis, and Bremeteneacum, in the Notitia, and of Glenoventa, Aline, and Bremeotacae, in the tenth Antonine Iter, makes it very inviting to go from this place each way along the "Maiden-gate," on which it stands, in search of the stations that stood on each side of Alonis; but the temptation must be avoided. I will only notice, that as the first and second Iter began beyond the Wall, one south from Bremenium, along the east side of the island—the other from Blatum Bulgium, through Luguvallium ad Vallum, along the west side; so parity of reasoning might induce one to seek for the commencement of the tenth Iter beyond the Wall, in the middle part of the island, and to carry it along the Maiden-gate, by Overborough, in Lancashire, to Mancunium or Manchester, where certainly it joined the second Iter, and proceeded on its line to Mediolanum. But though the Wheel-causey proceeds northwards from Bewcastle, I am

persuaded that none of the stations of the Notitia were on the north side of The Wall.

**BREMENANCALM.—**As one, who prints as he writes, I feel some consolation in meeting with a precedent of an author expressing different opinions on the same subject, as he grew more intimately acquainted with it. Camden "suspected that Brampton might be Bremetanacum ad lineam Valli, since it is scarce a mile from The Wall, where antiently the first cohort of the Tungrians were in garrison; but, in the decline of the Roman Empire, the Cuneus Armaturorum under the duke of Britain. These horsemen were wholly clad in armour, but whether the armature were duplices or simplexæ is left doubtful. But when Vegetius wrote (in 396), they called those *armaturæ duplices*, who had a double, and those *simplexæ*, who had only a single allowance of provisions." Contiguity to The Wall, and similarity in name between Bremenacnum and Brampton, not evidence of Roman antiquity discovered on the spot, seem to have influenced the Father of English Topography in locating the station of the Cuneus Armaturorum at Brampton. Horaele, in his account of the stations per lineam Valli, in the beginning of his work, seemed to doubt whether he should fix Bremenacnum here, or at Old Penrith. At the latter place he found large remains of Roman works—at the former "no good evidence that there ever was a station," though "tis true that the ruins of a station might be buried in so large a town." However, near the conclusion of his work, he tells us that he became "more inclinable to yield to the common opinion, that Bremenacnum is at Brampton—and to think that Olenacum and Viroedum" in the Notitia "are transposed, so that Olenacum may be Elenborough, on the river Elen, and Viroedum Old Carlisle, on the Wir. And if the military way near The Wall which goes by Watch-cross has led to Brampton, as the people suppose, this might make it still more probable that Brampton is Bre-

Since Horaele wrote, more evidence of Roman antiquities having been found at Brampton may have occurred than has been published. But Hayman Books, esq., in 1789, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of certain small bronze figures, a lamp, a plate inscribed *novia*, and other Roman relics then in the possession of Professor Carlisle, and found at Brampton, where he says, "Roman antiquities are frequently picked up." (m) In what part of the town or its neighbourhood these discoveries are made, or whether Brampton could ever show any walls or masonry of veritable opus Romanum, I have neither heard or seen any notice. But in April, 1626, on a high ridge of wet land, near the top of a field called the Hawk’s Nest, and otherwise the Hallsteads, Mr. John Bell, in ploughing, turned up an earthen vessel containing, as was estimated, about 5,000 copper and brass coins, which weighed more than 14lbs. Some of them, given to the Newcastle Antiquarian Society by Mr. Hutton, are of Valerianus, emperor in 264, and Gal-lienus, his successor, in 260. These, and a few more (n), found their way into the cabinets of the curious; but the great bulk of them seems to have been claimed as treasure-trove, and taken to Howard Castle (o). This Hallsteads is 2 fields south of Brampton Old Church (p), and commands

---

(m) Hutch. Comp. 1, 183.
(n) As historical curiosities, I procured six of these, chosen at random, from an inhabitant of Brampton:—1 and 2. IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. Reverse, SALVS AVG. He was the associate of Postumus, and succeeded by Tetricus.—3. IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG. Reverse, HILARITAS AVG.—4. IMP C AELIVS P F AVG. Reverse, SPES RE. VELICAE. Tetricus was emperor in Gaul, Spain, and Britain, for four or five years, in the time of Aurelian, to whom he submitted in 271.—5. IMP . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S AVG. Reverse, "AX AVG VSTA."
---6. IMP C L TACITVS AVG. Reverse, SALVS AVG. The last is copper silvered. Tacitus was an educated emperor in 276, and died after a reign of between 6 and 7 months. The large batch of bad brass to which these belonged, consisted chiefly of small ill-mined pieces. One given to me by a friend is so small as to weigh only 84 grains.

(o) Arch. Ael. II., 210.
(p) Brampton Old Church stood on a bold site on the left bank of the Irthing, on the extremity of the parish, and a mile and a half from the market town of Brampton. But when the present parish church was built, in 1786, the spacious nave of the old one was taken down, and nothing now remains of the ancient edifice except the chancel, which is fitted up for services at funerals, for its burial ground still continues to be used. Some suppose that the Irthing here has made great encroachments on its left bank, which forms a high, bare, red scar or escarpment of diluvial matter, that is readily undermined by the river, and consequently that there was formerly between it and the Old Church room for a station to stand on. I have also been told that, in casting drains (on the opposite side of the river) on Mr. Bell’s farm, at the Noke, in Irfington, columns have been found and strong masonry. Possibly the Romans have had buildings in this very sweet situation: for a sheltered corner, with a beautiful carpet of meadow ground before it, and, on the north, a high ridge crowned with the Roman Wall, was not an uninviting place to settle upon. It is approached from the west by a lane deeply worn in diluvial
a view over Bewcastle and The Wall from Burdowski to Bowness. It and the field west of it have also very uneven surfaces, as if earthworks or buildings had been upon them; and not only ashlar, flanking, and paving stones, but many single Roman coins have been found in them; and, some years since, in the Hallsteads, 200 horse-shoes were found, and an iron sword. A little to the south there are also two remarkable barrows—one covered with oak trees (q). Such are the evidences that Brampton has to Roman origin, and to be the Bremetenacum of the Notitia.

OLENACUM, the 22nd of the Notitia stations on the line of The Wall, was garrisoned by an ala or wing called Hercules. When this ala first came into Britain I will not waste time or space in conjecturing; but as the Roman soldiers on the frontiers had lands granted to them in hereditary possession for their services, and therefore did not change their positions (r); and Olenacum, not long before 460, had an ala in it, we may venture to search for the sand hills, and its farm houses and cotages stand in casy gardens and orchards. The lanes about it are wild and lovely—full of hazels and flowering shrubs. But its ancient church wants its north aisle, and part of its west end, and though it be still "ecclesia de lapide" Romano, and "candida," it is in truth but a "humilia casa."

(q) Arch. Mex. II., 216.

(r) The remuneration of the soldiers on the frontiers of the Roman empire probably differed in different periods, though, from the view we can obtain of it, their condition in Britain seems to have undergone few changes. Of the troops, for instance, mentioned in the Notitia stations on The Wall, we find the first cohort of the Tungrians at the Battle of the Tumplin Hills in 148, constructing a part of the Antonine Wall in 160, and in garrison at Corbocius in 288, and still after the reign of Arcadius, which ended in 408; so also the first wing of the Astures were in Britain in 105, and at Banwell both in the time of Marcus Aurelius and Theodosius the younger. How came they to be thus stationary? Alexander Severus, who began to reign in 222, according to his biographer, Laminipodius, "granted to the border officers and soldiers the lands, which were taken from the enemy: so that they should continue their own, and never again belong to private persons, if their heirs remained in the service: for he said, 'they would do their duties better if the fields they defended were their own.' To these grants he also added cattle and servants, that they might till the ground given them; lest, for want of people, or in the old age of their owners, the neighbouring country should be left to the barbarian, which he considered a most grievous evil." Dioce- san, as we have noticed (above, p. 165), paid great attention to these stations: but Constantine the Great withdrew their garrisons into towns. However, in the reign of Valentinian, mention again is made generally of the Stationes Agrariae by Vegetius, and of the miltites limitanei or border soldiers, by which site of that station where a cavalry regiment has left inscriptions: and accordingly at Old Carlisle, a place suitable to its position in the Notitia as a secondary station, we find an ala on inscriptions styling itself Augusta in 186, 189, 191, and 213; and in 242 Augusta Gordiana; and are hence led to conjecture, in the time of the Notitia, two centuries after the last of these dates, it had changed Augusta into Hercules, and consequently that Olenacum was Old Carlisle, and that this ala had continued in uniform possession of this station from 185 to 456—a space of 266 years. Horsey thinks this change of name might be made in the time of Maximianus, who was colleague with Dioclesian from 285 to 304, and called on account of his strength and bravery. Hercules; and, at the time of the revolt of Carausius, in 287, had the direction of affairs in Britain. That Old Carlisle was at Olenacum he had, however, great difficulty in coming to any satisfactory conclusion. In the beginning of his work he took it to be so—"though it had been generally placed at Elfenborough," but he believed only on the foundation of the small affinity between Ellen and Olenacum. However, he afterwards thought that Olenacum and Virodius, in the Notitia, were transposed, "so that Olenacum may be Elfenborough on the river Ellen, and Virodius Old Carlisle on the Wiza." Thus at length preferring the small affinity between Ellen and Olenacum" (s) to the probability deducible from the facts, that as both Olenacum and Old Carlisle were garrisoned by a troop of cavalry, and their positions in the country and the Notitia answer to each other, they were one and the same place.

(s) That Ellen and Wiza are names coeval with the Roman age of Britain may be indisputable: and if it could be shown that Olenacum is pleonastic like Ellen-water, and Wizo-sid means Wiza-site, or seated on Wiza, some reliance might be placed on this transposition; otherwise it seems a groundless emendation of the text of the Notitia. But has not the Wiza its name from a place on its right bank, a little to the south of Old Carlisle?
Haltwhistle Parish—Thirlwall, or Roman Wall. Olencum.

If any faith can be put upon recorded traditional history, Waldeve, the son of earl Gospatric, about the time of the Conquest, gave the manor of Wigton, with other possessions, to Odard de Logie, who, out of the ruins of Old Carlisle, built the church of Wigton; and the name of the place, and the fact, that many stones in the old church and of old houses in Wigton, were dived or quarrized in their faces in the very same manner as the ashlar found in Old Carlisle, and other Roman stations, and buildings are, strongly corroborate the tradition; so that the subjoining (1) or changing the position of the old town of Olemic (if such really was its name) to Wigton, would seem to have commenced a long time ago. The places are about a mile aunder.

Of Old Carlisle, Camden, who saw it in company with Cotton in 1686, has the following account:—"Below the monastery of Holm Cultram, the little river Waver, which receives the small stream of Wiss, falls into the estuary, at the source of which melancholy remains of an antient city teach us that nothing on earth has better fate than man... The neighbouring people call it now Old Carlisle. What was its antient name, I cannot tell, unless, it was Castra Exploratorum (2) and, as it stands on a gently-swelling hill, where there is a clear view of all the surrounding country, it was very well adapted for exploratory purposes. Certain it is that an ale or wing, which for its value was called Augusta, and Augusta Gordiana was on service here in the time of Gordian, as is evident from inscriptions which I saw at Ilkirk, a seat in the neighbourhood. The altars, which are set up by the way at Wigton, have on their sides the simpulum, the fibula, the mallet, patera, and other sacrificial instruments; but the letters on them have yielded to time, and disappeared. Besides all these there are daily discovered here, numbers of small images, equestrian statues, eagles, lions, Ganymedes, and many other evidences of antiquity."

Of this station, Horsey remarks that its ruins "are very grand and conspicuous. It stands upon a military way, very large and visible, leading directly to Carlisle and The Wall; and there is no other station upon this way between it and Carlisle and The Wall. Old Carlisle is about a mile south from Wigton, about 8 miles south-west of Carlisle, and about 13 or 14 west from Old Penrith, and 10 long ones east from Ellenborough. The ramparts of the station lie—two of them directly east and west, and the other north and south. There seems to have been a double agger quite round it. The river Wina runs on the south and west sides of the station, about half-a-mile from it, and the descent to the river is steep; yet the out-buildings have been on all sides here, as well as at Old Penrith. From this station there is a very large prospect, especially westward, reaching the sea." To which printed accounts of this interesting place I may add, that the bishop of Cloyne says, "the fort is an oblong figure 800 feet by 400, and buildings of a large view are round it, especially on each side of the road. The foundations were so plain in the time of Stukely, that a plan might have been formed of all the streets." His lordship, however, is incorrect when he says that "not only the Ala Augusta, but the Ala Gordiana and the Ala Herculea are mentioned in" &c. inscriptions found here; for no inscription has been found either here or elsewhere, which mentions the Ala Herculea. Lyons, to his lordship's account, adds that the site of the station was purchased a few years since, by the rev. Rich. Matthews (3), of Wigton, who has discovered there several inscriptions and other antiquities."

(3) I am indebted to Mr. Matthews not only for drawings of several inscriptions and antiquities discovered here since the account of Cumberland, in Lysons' Magna Britannia, but for an accurate plan of the station and its suburbs, the windings of the Wina round it, the antient roads that lead each way from it, and the present highway past it; also, for the following notices of its present state:—"Its site has been so completely ranseacked, that, despairing of finding anything worth the search, I have not of late dug up any part of it. The disordered earthworks and imperfect roads are almost the only indications of Roman occupancy. Wigton-hall, Jan. 10, 1857." With the plan Mr. Matthews further informed me, that "the Wina runs in a deep ravine just below the station, not, as Horsey says, half-a-mile from it. The remains of the vici are chiefly to be seen on the south and south-east sides of it. The progress of cultivation and the construction of turnpike roads have utterly destroyed the Roman ways, excepting those immediately adjoining to the station, which, though they may still be traced, are so much disarranged as to be scarcely discernible. These ways met from the main street from Carlisle to Ellenborough, on the agger, directly in front of the eastern gate, which appears to have been the principal entrance. The track from the northern gate ends on the brink of the ravine: and neither visible street nor road points from without to the southern gate. Within the fort a street may be indistinctly traced from the north to the south gate, and another from the east towards the west, cutting each other at right angles. With these
CLXXIV. 1.----2... IP AELI... SEPTIMIANVS • RUSTICVS PRAE • MATERNUS ET BRADVA COS. ... Aelius Septimianus Rusticus praefectus Materno et Braduo consulibus. This and No. 5 are both fragments of inscriptions first, but inaccurately, as Gough observes, published in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1797. As No. 5 has formed the top and the bottom of an altar, and they are very similar both in the style of their carving and lettering, they would seem at first sight to have once formed one altar: but as this belongs to the consulship of Triarius Maternus and M. At. Met. Bardus, in A.D. 185, and the 12th year of Commodus, and the following to the succeeding reign, they are evidently fragments of different altars. This, according to Hutchinson, was in a wall near Old Carlisle in 1791, but the letters of it exceedingly defaced. He gives two copies of it.

CLXXV. 2.---I O M • A LA AVG OB • VIRTVT. APPELLA CVI • PRÆEST TIB. CL. TIB. P • ING M • IVSTINVS • PRAEF FVSICIANO • ET SILONO II COS. Jovi optimo maximno ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Tiberius Claudius Tiberi filius Ingenius M. Justinus praefecto Fusciano et Silano secundo consulibus. This and the two inscriptions No. 3 and 7, Camden copied from til Kirk, in 1699. They were all removed by Mr. Aglionby to his seat at Drumboh Castle, and afterwards to Lothor Castle, where they are still preserved. In this the prefect of the ala Augusta appears to display his full compliment of six names; but not, in regard to those of his tribe and country, with the same obvious classical accuracy as his successor here in A.D. 101 (u). Allius Fuscianus and Duillius Silanus were consuls in A.D. 188.

CLXXVI. 3.---I O M • A LA • AVG OB VIRTVTEM • APPELLATA CVI • PRÆEST TIB. P • AE PVAR FILL SERGIA MAGNVS D... MVRSAS EX PANNONI • INFERIORIS PRÆFEC • APIONIANO ET BRADUAS. Of this Gruevius says, "perfectissima est sed commediocissime scripta." It was engraved by Camden, who copied it at the house of the Barhouses of Ilkirk; and the letters in the original were certainly very briefly linked together. I would read it thus:—

Jovi optimo maximo Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata, cui præest Publius Aelius Publilius Sergius (tribu) Magnus domo Murus ex Pannonia inferioris praefectus Aproonianus et Braduo consulibus. The end of line 6, after D, in Camden's engraving, is filled with dots, as if some letters were effaced there, and these we have supplied with eae, as in inscription LXVII above, and is common where officers' names occur at length. Cas. Aprosonianus, and M. Attilius Metellus Bradus were consuls in 191; and there is an inscription under the same consulship to the god that invented highways and footpaths, on an altar restored in that year, and found at Thornborough, on the Swale (w).

CLXXVII. 4.---I O M • PRO SALVÆ • IMP • L SEPTI. • SEVERI AVG NO • EQUITVS ALA • AVG CVRANS • EGNATIO VER • CYNO • PRÆEF POSVERVNT. Jovi optimo maximo pro salute Imperatori Luci Septimilii Severi Augusti nostri equites alae auguste curtaneo Egnatio Verecundo praefecto posuerunt. This is an altar set up to Jupiter for the health of the emperor Severus by the cavalry of the ala Augusta under the direction of its prefect Egnatius Verecundus. Its date is certainly between A.D. 193 and 208, the seventeenth year of Severus's reign; but as it mentions no associate with him in the imperial dignity, it may belong to the period between the death of Albinus in 196, and the elevation of Caracalla in 198. It was found in 1758 with No. 5, about 200 yards east of the station, and drawings of them both were sent in the same year to the Gentleman's Magazine.

CLXXVIII. 5.---I O M • ROC • SALUTE • SEPTIMILII SEVERI ET • AVR. ANTONI—Jovi optimo maximo pro salute Luci Septimilii Severi et Marco Aurelio Antonino, &c., which is plainly a dedication to Jupiter for the health of Severus and his son Caracalla, who were associated emperors from A.D. 193 to 208.

CLXXIX. 6.---I O M • PRO SALUTE • DOMINI • NOSTRI • M. ANTONI • NI • PII • FELICIS • R COLLEGEIVS CVRILUS • PRAE ALAE AVG • TV IMP ANTONI NO III • ET BALSINO II COSS.

(v) Camden's copy of this inscription has undergone many emendations. Gruevius reads the prefect's name thus—TIB. CL. TIB. F. LING MIVSTINVS, and on the fifth line has this note:—"An ILIRIC, an FILIVS?" Podius Iliric. domo AESTTEINVS. Reaux." But see Horsley's comments, and Lysons' emendations of his reading.

(w) See Reina, 171; Horsley, 307; Gough's Camden. ill. 337.
Though this is but a fragment, the general tenor of the original, in its perfect state, may be satisfactorily gathered from it. The reading, in accordance with inscription four, seems to have run in the following manner:—\( \text{Jovi optimo maximo pro salute domini nostri Marcii Antonini pfi felicius Rufius Colegius Curtius prespectus ale Auguste ... imperatore Antonino quartum et Balbino secundum consulibus. } \) Gruter has an inscription both \( " \text{pro salute et incolumitate domus divinae,} \) and others \( " \text{servum suum et dominum nostrum.} \) which seem to show that \( " \text{pro salute} \) meant simply \( " \text{for health,} \) for the emperor, or of others for whom the flattery or devotion of the dedicatee besought divine protection. Its date is a. d. 213, when Caracalla was in the fourth, and Balbus Balbinus second time consul.

CLXXX. 7. 1 IO M. 2 PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS. 3 M. ANTONI GORDIANI P.F. 4 INVICTI AVG. ET SABINIAE FVEIRE TRANQUIILLE CONVIGI DIVO DOMO DIVINAE. EOL....VRE COAGVG ORE GORDIA OB VIRTVTEM. 8 APPELLATA POSVIT; CVI FRAE. 9 EMIULVS CRISPINVS PRAEF. 10 EQQ. NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE. TIVS DRO SVB CVB NONI PHILIPPI LEC. AVG. PROPRETO. 13 ATTICO ET PRETEXTATO. 14 COSS. —Camden and Cotton, in 1669, took this to Conington, where Horsey, in 1728, saw it, but \( " \text{very much effaced.} \) It was afterwards sent to Trinity College, Cambridge. In the Brittanica of 1607, it is printed in common type, without outline of the altar as in Gruvius' Gruter in 1707. The copies of it from Camden's to Lysons' Brittanica are very nearly literally alike. It may be read in English thus:—[In the fifth year of Gordian III, and a. d. 242] the wing, called, on account of its value, \( \text{Ala Augusta Gordiana, under the direction of Nonnius Philippus, imperial legate and propritor in Britain} \) set up (the altar which bears this inscription) to Jupiter, the best and greatest, of the health of the emperor Marcus Antoninus Gordianus, the pious, happy, and invincible Augustus, and of Sabina Flavia Tranquilla, his wife, and for all his divine house—\( \text{Eumilio Crispinum, prefect of horse, a native of Tuderus, in the province of Africa, being then prefect of this wing.} \) Gordian the First, as pro-consul of Africa, was resident at Tuderus when he was proclaimed emperor, in 238; it is, therefore, probable that this \( \text{Eumilio Crispinus,} \) owed his promotion to the command of the Ala Augusta, either to the patronage of him, or his grandson, Gordian the Third, for whose health the altar was erected; and that in gratitude to his patron, he procured to his corps the addition of Gordiana to Augusta, both of which titles, if the theory of secondary or supporting stations be right, and this Olenacum, it had, before 450, laid aside for the more heroic appellation of Hercules.

CLXXXI. 3. 1 DEO SANCTO BELA?TVCDARO. 4 AVRELIUS 5 DIATOV A RAM FEX VOTO POSVIT 7 LL. MM. —[\( \text{Deo sancto Belatucadaro Aurelius Diatovarum possuit libentissime meritis.} \) ]—Horsey.

Camden says, that Oswald Dykes, a very learned minister of God's word, copied this and the following inscriptions for him, and that the originals were then, in 1599, at the house of his brother—\( " \text{clerisimi T. Dykes apud Wardal,} \) which place is in the parish of Plumland, and still belongs to the family of Dykes; but has got vulgarized into Wartehale.

CLXXXII. 9. 1 DEO 8 CEAI IO AVR. 3 M. RTI ET MS. 4 ERVRACIO PRO SE ET SVIS V.S. 6 LL. M. —Nothing generally can be more vague and unsatisfactory than the conjectural readings of indistinct and miscopied inscriptions. Horsey says, if Caius be the true reading, it must be the name of some local deity. Mr. Ward proposed to read it thus:—\( \text{Deo Oceano Aurelius Martius et Martes [or Marsis] Eruuncus, etc.} \)

CLXXXIII. 10. 1 T.; BAI. 2 AVR.; ATE. 3 COC. 4 AVG. VOT. 5 S. L. A. FE. —This is an altar found in this station in 1803, soon after sold to a person in Carlisle, and now in the possession of Mr. John Atkinson, of that city, to whom I am obliged for the loan of a collection of extracts of letters by Mr. John Wilkin, to the editor of the Carlisle Patriot, respecting Roman and other antiquities in Cumberland, as well as for other information communicated for the use of this account of the Roman Wall, in the best spirit of antiquarian zeal and generosity. The copy of it sent to me by Mr. Matthews is accompanied with this reading:—\( " \text{Tite Baiano Aurelie Ate ... conjungi augustali voto solvens libens animo fecit.} \) It is on an altar 18 inches high, and all the copies I have seen of it are very similar. I think it belongs to the lower empire. Should any lynx-eyed antiquary discover on its capital the letters \( \text{XXO,} \) he may also find that this and the altar which bears the preceding inscription were both dedicated to the same divinity.

CLXXXIV. 11. 1 DEO MARTI 8 ARAM DO. —These two uppermost lines of an inscription are, in the
drawing of them communicated to me by Mr. Matthews, as well as the next fragment of an inscription, in very bold, distinct, and similar letters. In No. 8, we have an altar to Belatucaeder; and here, one to the same divinity, under the name of Mars. Have numbers 9 and 10 had any relation to Mars and Cocludius?

**CLXXXV. 12.—I. AE A...AE TE...LV A TER...CELLVS...RESE...—The first letter of the first line, and part of the end of each other line of this inscription are wanting, so that I hazard the following reading of it as entirely conjectural.—Des sterno templum Aulus Ter...cellus restituui.**

While I am writing this account I have not Selden, or any other good work "De Dea Syria" to refer to as authority for Des sterno; but from India to Egypt, and through all classical literature, the attributes of the Mater Divum or Universal Mother were so well known, that to style her Eterna does not seem to require authority. "Sic te diva potens." "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 celestial, and the uniform resemblance of the gods and goddesses." So Apuleius makes this divinity define herself.

**CLXXXVI. 12.—IMP CAES • M IVL • PHILIPP• PO • PIO FELICI • AVG • ET M. IVL PHILIPPO NOBILISSIMO CAESA • TR. P COS.**

This was on a rude column or mile-stone, dug up by the military way, not far from Old Carlisle; and, according to Camden, to be seen at Thoresby in 1689. In Horsey's time it was at Naworth, now at Bokerdy. It belongs to the year 247, when Philip the Arabian was second, and his son first time consul.

**CLXXXVII. 14.—D. L IVL • CRISPO • NOB CÆS • V CONSTANTINI • MAXIMI • FILIO • D...I • CONSE • NSTIT. • PHILIP • NEPOTI.**

This is on a milestone which Horsey saw at sir Robert Cotton's, at Connington, but could not learn where it was found. He was the first to publish it, and placed it under Old Carlisle, not knowing where to dispose of it better. Crispus, to whom it was erected, was son of Constantine the Great. He was consul in the years 318, 321, 324, and his name in the Consular Fasti is Flavius Valerius Crispus Cesar. This inscription can have no authority in the history of this station.

**CLXXXVIII. 16.—D. M. • MABLIIVIVS • SIVNDVS • EQVIS • ALE AVG. • STE STIP.**

Camden copied this at Iltirk. The reading may be—Dili Manibus Mabilius Secundus eques also Augustus stipendii-orum. In 1748, Mr. G. Smith found the original of the stone which bore this inscription used as the lintel of a window at Coninggworth, near Old Carlisle, and communicated a copy of it to the Gentleman's Magazine. **CLXXXIX. 16.—TANCOR . IX MVLIER VIG-**

**SIT ANNOS SEGREGINTA.—** This memorial, Lysons says, was lately found near the station of Old Carlisle, and is in the possession of the rev. Richard Matthews. Its orthography would seem to bring it far down into the lower empire.

**VIBOSIDUM, the 23rd, and last of the Notitia stations on the line of The Wall, has, since the time of Horsey, been very generally supposed to be the large Roman town on the left bank of the river E通知书, formerly called "Alneburgh" (x), the ruins of which crown an lofty hill, and, as Camden observes, "have a prospect far over the Irish sea; but though corn now grows where the town stood, vestiges of it manifestly appear in ancient vaults, and numerous altars, inscribed stones, and statues: all which that excellent man, J. Sanhouse, in whose ground they are found, carefully preserves, and disposes through his house. In the middle of the court (area) is set up, a most beautiful square altar, of reddish stone, exquisitely sculptured according to ancient art, above five feet high, and inscribed in fair characters. This, on all its sides, I have got engraved, from a drawing made by sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, baronet, a great cultivator of antiquity, when, in 1599, in the highest relieff of such pursuits, we traversed these parts together, for the purpose of illustrating the history of our country. Grateful memory will not allow me to forget this worthy gentleman, not only for the very kind and very polite manner in which he entertained us; but because he is a learned admirer of antiquarian lore, and has most carefully preserved these inscriptions, which by the ignorant people of this part are brazyed into sand, or put to other uses, to the great injury of ancient literature."

"This station," says Horsey, "has a double rampart about it, and seems to have been chosen principally for the sea prospect. The extended coast of Scotland is here

\(x\) The large modern village of Ellenborough is on the right bank of the river E通知书; and here I have been told that people still point out the collier's cottage to which the late lord Ellenborough was born, as his mother was passing through the village to Great Saltfield, of which parish his father, as archdeacon of Carlisle, was then rector.
in full view: but there is no great prospect towards the land. There is a round exploratory mound (y), on a point of land, not far from the station. The noble remains of antiquity here appear in great plenty, so that there is no doubt but it was a Notitia station. The same military way which passes through Old Carlisle is continued to Eamborough. "Another is said to have gone from hence directly to Bowness;" (a) and "it is perfectly plain two or three miles beyond Allanby, and again near Old Mawburgh, which was certainly a small station on it, and when last seen it evidently points for Bowness, going along the low grounds, where all remains of it would soon be lost; nor is it at all visible between Allanby and Maryport; but the necessity of such a road, to enable the garrisons on the west coast to march to the assistance of those on The Wall, makes it probable that this line was extended in a south-west direction to Moreby, and all the stations in that part of the country." A third "military way from this station has been more successfully examined. It leaves the village of Eamborough has been more successfully examined. It leaves the village of Eamborough, and Devenby on its left, and has been traced very plainly for six miles in that direction to the Roman town of Papcastle (a), near Cockermouth, from whence there is reason to conclude it must have communicated with the station at Ambleside." (b)

The remains of the north gateway were found in 1787; and not long after, workmen came to its arch entire; but, in Col. Senhouse’s absence, destroyed it. From it the Roman road passed in a direct line to Carlisle. In 1788, the remains of an “elegant bath” were found within the fort.

Mr. Senhouse informed Pennant, that in researches he made here, “Streets and footways were traced, paved with stones from the shore, or freestone from the quarries; the last much worn by use. Many foundations of houses, the cement still very strong; and the plaster on some remains of walls appears to have been painted with what is now a pink colour. Several vaults have been discovered”—one 12 feet by 10—“with freestone steps, much used; fire hearths, open before, inclosed with a circular wall behind;—from the remains of the fuel, it is evident the Romans used both wood and pit coal.”

By inscription No. 17 below, it appears that work had been done here by a vexillation of the second and twentieth legions: the altars 1, 2, 3, and 5, were each set up by a different commander of the cohors prima Hispanorum; 6, 7, and 11, by Acilianus, a prefect of the first cohort of Dalmatae; and the altar to Mars, No. 8, by the prefect of the first cohort of the Bethasii—all which cohorts, especially the prima Hispanorum, probably consisted chiefly of cavalry. I do not, however, put much reliance on the fact of the commanders on these inscriptions being, in every instance but one, styled prefects, or commanders of cavalry; for, in the Notitia, the head officer of the fourth cohort of the Gauls, stationed at Vindolana, is styled tribunus; but two inscriptions found there expressly call him prefectus. So also at Borovicius, the Notitia places a tribune over the first Tungrian cohort, while the inscriptions found in the station call him a prefect—which, if not the correct, was perhaps a more complimentary and acceptable style than that of tribune. And even here, while the Notitia gives the rank of tribune to the sixth cohort of the Gauls, one of the inscriptions which mention them calls him prefect.

Now, in all this, we have abundant evidence that “Alnwick” was a Roman station, but want of dates to its inscriptions darkens its history. That the twentieth legion was employed in the time of Hadrian in works on Moreby, on the coast near Whitehaven, we have the authority of an inscription discovered in 1822; and here, Acilianus, prefect of the first cohort of Dalmatae, left three inscriptions, one of which is on a tablet, in bold letters, like those of the time of Hadrian, and for the safety of an emperor of the Antonine family—probably, I think, of Antoninus Pius himself, the successor of Hadrian in 137. But of this cohort, as well as of that of the Bethasii, their stay here was probably short, as only one
commander of each occurs on inscriptions: while of the first cavalry cohort of Spaniards, we have distinct mention of 4, if not 6 (c), different commanders; and in inscriptions of Trajan and Hadrian, proof that this cohort itself was in Britain in A.D. 104 and 134. The vexillation of the sixth and twentieth legions, mentioned in inscription 18, probably put it up in the original walls of the station, not later than the time of Hadrian.

That this was Virocdum, the station of the sixth cohort of the Nervii, every trace of evidence seems to be obliterated. Proof, however, may be often wanting where combinations of circumstances may induce probability. And that the sixth cohort of the Nervii served in Britain, the testimony of Nitis is supported by the receipt of A.D. 134, as well as by one inscription found at Burgh, in Richmondshire, belonging to the latter end of Hadrian's reign, and another found in or near Alsica, on The Wall. But as well to gentle divinities in Britain, after the time of Constantine the Great, begin to disappear, and monumental inscriptions of every other kind to be rarely found to bear testimony in historical matters, it therefore follows that as this Spanish and other cohorts were stationed in Alneburgh during the era of inscriptions, the sixth of the Nervii were not then in garrison there, but, if they were removed to it after Constantine's time, evidence of their occupancy of it will be wanting, and consequently higher proof, that it was Virocdum, than probability cannot be expected to be found.

From verses in Claudian, Camden says it was supposed that a wall, in suitable places, was built by Stilicho, from Workington, for four miles, to defend the coast when it was infested by the Scots from Ireland; for so the poet makes Britannia say (d): and ruins of walls still remain as far as the Ellen (e).

CLXC. 1. (f)—I O M L CAMMIVS MAXI... PRAEF C... T... HIS... V... L... M.

As M. Manlius Agrippa, on altar 2, is styled tribune of the cohorts prima Hispavanorum, it is probable that C. Caius Filatus Priscus, mentioned on No. 5, and G. Cornelius Peregrinus Trib. on No. 9, were also commanders of the same cohort.

Mucilis Taritico, totam quam Scaurus Hibernum
Mozia, est intus spumavit remigio Thetis.
Illius effectum curas, ne bella timerem
Scaurus nec Pictum timerem, ne littere tuto
Prospicerem dubia ventemem Saxona ventis.

(c) Brit., ed. 1607, p. 523.
(d) Of the inscriptions belonging to this station, numbers 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, ten in all, were first published by Camden; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 24, are in Gordon; 5, 10, 14,
Haltwhistle Parish—Thirlwall, or Roman Wall. Virosidum.

Peregrinus, tribune of the cohort, and a native of the province of Mauritania Caesariensis, possibly, as Horsey thinks, on the occasion of the houses and temple of the decuriones of this station having been rebuilt. The same author calls this "the most curious Roman altar that ever was discovered in Britain." Its front is ornamented with two twisted columns, which support a capital decorated with two gourds and two radiated heads, represented as suns in Camden, but as lions by Lysons. The symbol between them Stukely calls a bust, and Horsey a wheat sheaf. The back, on each side, has fluted columns, with the sacrificial axe and knife between them, and volant vivas in two lines on the top: and one side has the pater and chalice, and the other a pine apple, the wheel of Nemesis, and a disc. Camden very hesitatingly gave it as his opinion, that "volant vivas" might contain a wish of the Decuriones, knights, and people, the constituted authorities of the place, that so good a man as G. C. Peregrinus, who restored their houses and temple, might live long at Volantium: and hence would have inferred, that the name of the place was Volantum. But his experienced continuator, Mr. Gough, says, that "wishes for the health of a person equivalent to Volanti Vivas are not uncommon." As in Gruter, "Cureti Vivas," and Montfaucon, "Petre bibas." "They inscribed their ardent wishes for the health of their friends on the altars, as most effectual to secure the divine protection for them." The Bywell Roman cup was inscribed round the brim—disideri vivas (b). Of this altar, Lysons says, it is the largest that has been found in Britain, being not less than 6 feet high. In Horsey's time it was at Flat-hall, near Whitehaven, the seat of Sir Jas. Lowther; and Lysons made his copy of it from the original at Whitehaven Castle. The conclusion of inscription 6 does not favour Horsey in reading the two last lines of this—"domos et adem Decurionum restituit" though I am unable to find the name of a place in Mauritania Caesariensis to answer to the letters after domo for the domicile of the dedicator; and it cannot be denied that houses and a temple which some disaster had destroyed might be properly enough put under the tutelage of the Genius of the place, good Luck, and better Fortune.

Cxcix. 10.—1 ROMÆ 2AETERNÆ 3 ET 4FORTVNAE 5REDVCI—This, in very well formed letters, is on a stone 3 feet 4 inches high and 10 inches broad, which Lysons says was found a few years

(g) Brit. Rom., 281, 476.

PART II. VOL. III.
since at Ellenborough. Both Roms. Eternas and Fortuna Redux occur on the great altar No. 9.

CC. 11.— PRO SA ......... 8 ANTONINI AVG PII II PAVLVS P. F. PALATINA POSTVMIVS ACILIANVS PRAEF COH I DELMATAR. Camden gave this in common type, and Gordon and Horsley have engraved it. Horsley reads it thus—

"Pro salute Antonini Augusti pili feliciae Paulus Pauli filius Palatina [tribu] Postumius Acilius prefectus cohortis primae Delmatarum. It is not easy to determine to which of the Antonines it belongs; but it is plainly by the same prefect as Nos. 8 and 7.

CCII. 12.— VICTORIAE AVGG 3 DD 4 AN. Victorius Augustorum dominorum nostrorum. This is from the Britannia of 1607. In the edition of 1606, there is, according to Lyons, 22 for Augustorum in a fifth line, and he conjectured that it belonged to the reign of Arcadius and Honorius: but Horsley thought none more likely to be meant than Dioclesian and Maximian, for "Spanheim carries this title in the plural number no higher than Constantine the Great." The two first lines in the original are above, and the two last within a wreath or garland supported on each side by a Victory. There is no guess to which of the joint emperors it belonged; for we not only find the and after the time of Constantine, but even and &c.

CCII. 13.— BELATCADRO IVL. CI. VILIS OPT V S L M. Deo Belatcadro Julius Civilis Optio (i.e. excubis prefectus) votum solvit libens merito (j).

CCIII. 14.— VIRTUTI AVGSTAE 3 IANA QUINTI FILIA HERMIONAE V S L M. This is on an altar broken into three pieces, and is plainly a dedication to Venerable Virtue by some Roman lady, who had high intellectual conceptions of the excellency of abstract moral power. There is no reason to think that it was a dedication to the virtue of one of the Roman emperors, while we have such examples as Diana Augusta, Epona Augusta, Fata Augusta, Fortuna Augusta, Deo Virtuti, Virtuti et Honoris. &c. &c.

CCIV. 15.— ACKAHDIOS A EGATOC 3 PASTOR 2 HON. Aulius Egnatius Pastor set up this to Eusebicus. This is on a tablet 16½ inches by 9.

CCV. 16.— DEAE SETLOCENIAE 4 L. ABA-

PEVS E 6 V. S. L. M. Deo Setloceniae Lucius Abaruns centurio votum solvit libens merito. Who this goddess Setlocenia was remains to be discovered. Possibly her name is disguised under some wrong reading.

CCVI. 17.— No. 20 in the Ellenborough plates of Antiquities, in Hutchinson's Cumbria, seems to be the fragment of an inscription which began thus:—

\[\text{C COH I 2 Hisp. Centurio cohortis prime Hispanorum.}\]

CCVII. 18.— VEXIL. LEG II AVG ET XX V 

\[\text{FECERVNT. Vexillatio legiones secundae Augustae et vicecomes valetis victorius fecerunt.}\]

CCVIII. 19.— D M IGIN V. I. AN. X. INV.

\[\text{SIMPLEX PATER F. C. Dils manibus Ingnui Julius Simplex pater facendum curavit.—From Camden, edition 1607.}\]

CCIX. 20.— D M MORI REGIS FILII H.

\[\text{EREDES EVS SVSTITTUR GVNT VIX. A.

LXX. Dils manibus Mori Regis filli heredes ejus substituenter: vixit annos septuaginta. In Camden's copy, in 1607, the between filli and heredes has been removed from its place after in line 4. Grevius has added after filli. It has been thought that substituenter here means that the sons and heirs of Morus Rex substituted this monument to his memory, in lieu of one which he had erected during his lifetime.}\]

CCX. 21.— HIC EXSEGERE FATA SC ENV

\[\text{S REG VIX V. AN. S VIX VIX.

AN. . . . IX. —Hic exegere fata enus. ac Ger-

\[\text{manicus Regulus: vixit annos: vixit annos, . ix. The s in exegere, as Horsley observes, is redundant. This seems to have been in memory of two youths, whom the fates had prematurely snatched from their friends.}\]

CCXI. 22.— D M I. VCA. VIX ANNIS

\[\text{XX. Dils manibus Luca vixit annis viginti. This is a memorial to a young woman who died at the age of 20.}\]

CCXII. 23.— D M IVL MARTIMA V. VIX

\[\text{AN. XII III DXX. Dils manibus. Julia Mar-

\[\text{timas vixit annos duodecim, menstrues tres, dies virgini duos. This remained at Ellenborough in Gordon and Horsley's time, each of whom have given a figure of the stone which bears the inscription, and above it a female bust, with a radiated head-dress. According to a communication to me from Nettlecombe, by W. C. Trelavyn, esq., Jan. 1, 1834, there is in Blackdown Wood, near Orchard.}\]
Wyndham, in Somersetshire, a stone, 7 feet high, bearing a similar bust and inscription, with the addition of a corona or wreath below. Mr. T. says, that the stone at Orchard Wyndham has a moulding on one side, as if it had been used for a door-way or chimney-piece; and suggests, that as the Wyndham family have property near Ellenborough, they may have removed the original thence to their seat in the south. If so, it has been deprived of the mouldings and pediment that ran round the bust and inscription, as given by Horsley. Sir Charles Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, in 1750, succeeded to the earldom of Egremont, and to the great estate of the Lucases and Percies, in Cumberland.

CCXIII. 24.—IL SEB QU. ANAT 3 CALAPIDIO 4 BVIT CAIA 5 XIT ANN 6 MORIVI VI 7 DESIPERIS INT 9 NON VA. This was published by Gordon, who says it was very imperfect. Probably a part of one side of the original was wanting when he copied it.

CCXIV. 25.—The sculpture, published by Gordon, and No. 72 in Horsley, is, I think, sepulchral, the figure of the lady for whom it was erected: No. 73, he thinks, represents a portion of a Roman bath and Venus pudica; and 74 is a rude draught, on stone, of a person on horseback, which Dr. Stukeley thought had never been finished. The sculpture No. 18, under Ellenborough, in Hutchinson's Cumberland, though much mutilated, is very curious. Pennant thinks its costume Gaulish. What he calls a bucket very much resembles the sportula; and the square figure on the left hand a stove. Has the stone that bears this sculpture been the upper part of the tombstone of some veteran soldier in the Roman days of "Alnwick?"

An extensive view has now been taken of the twenty-three stations, which the Notitia places under the head "per Linearum Valli." Sixteen of these, in accordance with Horsley's theory of primary, and secondary or supporting stations, have been put in the primary rank, or very near The Wall; and the remaining seven disposed of between the Roman town on the Tyne-Lawe, at South Shields, and that of Alnwick, at Maryport; and into this disposition have been brought the small fortress at Jarrow, and that of Hexham, as once probably important links of this secondary chain. Brampton had its claim habitually preferred by Horsley, who, however, was unacquainted with the ancient works about the old church there, and the probability that the Irving may have undermined and carried down its stream the greater part of the station of Bremetennacum (l). Luguvallum, or Carlisle, as a very important Roman position, has been also noticed. It was above the ordinary size for a single cohort or wing, and perhaps the residence of some superior commander. Corresponding, however, with Carlisle on the great western road, Corbridge on Watling-street still seems to invite attention, as well as the Roman ruins at Papcastle and Mosby, flanking the west end of The Wall, as Jarrow and the Tyne Lawe overlap and protect its eastern terminus on the German ocean; while to the north of The Wall, without the stations—Netherby, and Birrens near Middleby, in Annandale on the west road; Bewcastle, on the Wheel-causey or Middle road; and Risingham and Rochester, in Redesdale, on Watling-street—a map or plan of this great cordon of Long Fortifications would be incomplete. Many of these certainly are not noticed in the Notitia as containing garrisons under the command of the duke of Britain: but to me it seems probable, that they were once all thought necessary for the security of the country, not only south of them, but as far north as the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde. Of the different stations on the two great roads, and their branches south of the secondary line, as far as York on one side, and Manchester on the other, further notice seems to be unnecessary here, than that only part of them are mentioned in the Notitia—that they were probably fortified quarters, occupied by small garrisons, and used chiefly as places to halt and lodge at—while, occasionally, alae and cohorts were quartered in them—ready to quell any neighbouring insurrection, or march northward to the defence of the frontier to protect it from sudden irruptions of the ever-impending barbarian. The scene which occurred between Severus and the Ethiopian buffoon at the mansio nearest to the Murus at the Vallum, immediately after the completion of the Murus, has been before related (m).

CORSTOPITVM, or Colchester, was on rich alluvial soil, a few fields to the west of the present town of Corbridge (n), on the left bank of the Tyne, and at the junction of that river with the brook Cor, about a mile south

(i) The altar, No cxxxvi., above, p. 816, was found in the kirking, and might have been taken hence in leg, without much injury. See Addenda. (m) P. 164.

(n) On the common seal, and in charters of this town, about the year 1234, its name is written CORBRIA. Sometimes, in public records, it is written CALRIE. —III. 45, 50, 146; III. 61, 92, 465. Leask says, "as far as I can perceive by the book
of The Wall. This is unquestionably one of the Antonine stations, and the second of the first iter. It is about the same size as the stations of the aile and cohorts that accompany The Wall; but its suburbs have been very extensive. Leland says, the present "bridge is somewhat lower upon the Tyne than the old bridge was;" and he thought "the pretty brook, where evident tokens were still to be seen of the old bridge, was called Coree, though the name was not well-known." And "by this brook, as among the ruins of the old town, is a place called Colchester, where hath been a fortress or castle. The people there say that there dwelt in it one Yoton, whom they fable to have been a giant." At the town of Corbridge, he also says, that divers streets, then quite gone down, still retained their names, "and great tokens of old foundations be yet found there, and also numismata Romana." Camden thought this the Curia Otadornorum of Ptolemy, and the Corstipulum of Antoninus; and says, that the remains of antient works are not inconsiderable here; and that king John searched among them for treasure, buried by the antients, but not with more success than Nero did at Carthage for Dido's wealth; for, excepting stones set with brass, iron, and lead, he found nothing. But any one viewing the heap of ruins called Colchester, will instantly pronounce it to have been a fortress of Roman soldiers (o).

"Scarc three miles eastward of Hexham are the ruins of a Roman city now called Corchester. The circuit of the walls is still very conspicuous. Roman coins are found there as often as they plough, and the neighbouring town of Corbridge is full of inscriptions and other antiquities brought from this place, which is, by all hands agreed on to have been the Curia or Curia Otadornorum mentioned there by Ptolemy" (p).

Horrey says that, in his time, its site was almost entirely levelled; but that "abundance of medals, inscriptions, and other antiquities have been found" within it. "Pieces of Roman bricks and pots were lying everywhere on the surface of the ground in tillage, when I was on the spot. And several of the Roman stones are yet in Corbridge," of which an account was given in his Britannia. He also saw vestiges of the Roman bridge here; and of Watling-street, which had gone directly up to the station. The site of the station, he says, was called Corbow and Colchester, but was told on the spot that "Corbow is a small space included in Colchester, which contains several acres. It is probable that the former has been the station, or perhaps the pretorium only, and the latter both station and town." "This station seems to have been abandoned before the writing of the Notitia, for it is not mentioned there" (q).

Before the year 1181, the remains of the parts of this station, which belong to the duke of Northumberland, to promote agricultural improvements, were all taken up by the foundations; and, in doing this, one room of a bath, about 12 feet square, and over the pilastered part of the flues, was found beautifully plastered, and ornamented with a small neat green bordering. But my informant, Mr. Bartholomew Lumley, told me that the foundations of the remains in the part of the station belonging to Greenwich Hospital were then still untouched. On the south side of the Tyne, a large mass of the bridge was also then still remaining; many of the stones cramped together with iron, and some of them pierced with luis holes (r).

CCXV. 1.—HΡΑΚΑΣΕΙ ΤΥΡΙΟ ΔΙΩΔΩΡΑ ΑΡΧΙΣΥΣΝΕΣ. Herculi Tyrio Diodora maxima sacerdos. Diodora, the chief priestess to Hercules of Tyre. This was published by Drs. Hunter and Todd in the Philosophical Transactions; and the altar that bears it was in Corbridge church-yard in Horsey’s time (s), who, after having

(q) Brit. Rom., p. 397, 398.
(r) Wallis says, large wedge-like stones for constructing horizontal arches at the base of the pier, were in his time lying in the river, both here and at Glunram, with iron cramps in them; and Hutchinson states, that a "military way passeth from this place south-west through Dilston Park, over Hexham Fell, to Old Town, in Allendale, and meets with the Maidenway at Whitley Castle, as is set out in Mr. Warburton’s Map." Indeed, Warburton, in 1777, in an attempt to fix Glenbasta at West Thornton, near Hartburn, put Gallows at Port-gate, and Allens at Old Town, in Allendale; and says, that the two last places have "a port way seven yards broad. all paved with stone, ranging between them." I wish the truth of these assertions was well investigated; for, as I have before said, I searched all about Old Town, in company with my late antiquarian friend, Mr. Medley, for appearances of a Roman town, but without discovering a stone, trench, or vestige of any kind to warrant Warburton’s assertion, that it "was on an eminence on the very brink of the river Ason, and of a square figure inclosed."—See Hutch. Northumb. 4, 115.) In Horsey’s Map, a way is marked from Port-gate, through Hexham, by Allendale town and Ninebanks church, to Alston.

(s) Hutchinson says, it was 5 feet 6 inches high; and, in 1776, in the possession of the duke of Northumberland.
thrice examined it, was convinced that the second word should be read ἔσσεως, or Tiro. Arrian says, "that the temple of Hercules in Tyre was the oldest on record," and Pausanias, "that it was customary for a virgin to officiate as priestess in the temple of Neptune Calaute," in the sinus Saronicus, from which it appears "that women were not wholly excluded from the priesthood of male deities." The altar has a gable on one side, and an ox's head and a knife on the other. Hercules, amongst the Tyrians, was the sun; and there can be no doubt, that ages before the fabled birth of the Hercules of Greece, the Phoenicians and Egyptians had imported from India the worship of this divinity, and carried it into their settlements in Africa and Spain. At Cadiz, there was a temple to Hercules Gaditannus, in which his 12 labours, corresponding with the 12 signs of the zodiac, or the twelve months of the year, were most curiously and elaborately engraved. Arrian indeed says, that the Hercules of Tartessus was the Tyrian Hercules; for that place was founded by the Phoenicians, and his temple there in the Phoenician style. This and the following inscription each form an hexameter verse, a discovery, I believe, due to the ingenuity of the hon. Daines Barrington. Was the lana, No. CCXVIII, below, an ornament in the temple in which this altar was placed?

CCXVI. 2. 1 A.D. T. C. B. A. A. M. M. C. O. R. A. E. T. S. P. A. U. S. O. P. H. A. X. T. E. M. A. Α. Μ. Σ. Η. Κ. Ε. N. This was found after Horsey's time, and removed to Netherby. Gough very pertinently says, "When one reads the obvious interpretation given to it by the late Mr. Tyrwhitt, one cannot help wondering how it tortured Drs. Stukeley, Pettingal, and Adée:—

Ἀργυρὸς βωμὸς μετεμφερόμενος Πολύχρωμος μελετήματος."

Of Astarte the altar, you see, Fulcher replaced. The Doctors had read it—

Ἀργυρὸς βωμὸς Μακρὸς Βελαμών ντις Ὀμήρος αὐθάνει
Ἀργυρὸς βωμὸς μετεμφερόμενος Ἀντιχρόν αὐθάνει
Ἀργυρὸς βωμὸς μετεμφερόμενος Τ. Ἰ. Τ. Α. Π. Λ. Ε. Α. Χ. Χ. Α. Χ. Α. Χ.

No part of literature has had more speculative rubbish piled upon it than English antiquities. Great scholars have seldom delved to employ their critical acumen upon it, so that the antiquarian community has had more blind diversions into the ocean of past ages, than adepts who can swim within it with their eyes open, and gather from its bottom the jewels that its tempestuous billows have buried in it. I suppose Mr. Gough, in the first of the above readings, has given that which is the most approved. The works he refers to are not by me to consult. Without other help I should have read it thus:—

Ἀργυρὸς βωμὸς Μακρὸς Πολύχρωμος αὐθάνει, that is—Messera Poulcheren replaced this altar of Astarte, supposing the dedicatory to be a Phoenician, in which country Hercules and Astarte were the Basl and Astaroth of the time of Moses. They were indeed the Isis and Osiris of Egypt: the Isi and Iswara of India; and, in other words, the sun and the moon—Hercules the same as the Mithras of the Turgians at Berocovlus and Petriana; and Astarte as the Des Syria, the Celestial Virgin, and Mater Divum of the Hamians at Magna.

CCXVII. 3. —Horsey found the shaft of the Market Cross of this town fixed in a Roman altar, the inscription in the front of which was defaced; but each of the sides bore "a full-length" human figure—one with something like a bow, and the other a lyre in its left hand; but his drawings of figures are generally very bad. In 1811, I saw an altar 4 feet 4 inches high, without an inscription, but having a square hole six inches deep, and bearing on each side a time-corroded human figure, as above described.

CCXVIII. 4. —The greatest curiosity which has been discovered near Corbridge, is a rectangular silver dish, 19½ inches by 16, weighing 148 ounces, and now in the possession of the duke of Northumberland. It was found, in 1735, by a smith's daughter, buried in the sands, where a small stream enters the left side of the Tyne, a little below the town; and soon after sold to Mr. Isaac Cookson, an eminent goldsmith in Newcastle; but the duke of Somerset, as lord of the manor of Corbridge, claimed it as treasure trove, and in a suit in Chancery with Mr. Cookson recovered it.

The wealthy Romans had large services of plate embossed with legends of their mythology, and used to heighten the pomp of their great domestic feasts; besides others employed in their religious processions and sacrifices. Whether this dish or salver had been applied to domestic or religious uses, it is, I think, difficult to determine. It had a foot one inch high, and 7½ inches long by 5½ broad (v), and all round it a border 1 1/10th inch broad, bearing between two rows of beads a wavy vine stem, with a vine leaf and bunch of grapes alternately in each fold. The centre sinks about an inch below the

---

(q) Horsey's Brit. Rom., 246, 247. (u) See Arch. 1. L, 81.

PART II. VOL. III.
brim, and has upon it the figures described to be those of Diana, Minerva, Juno, Vesta, and Apollo, with symbols of each divinity below.

I. Diana, with her bow in her left hand, an arrow in the right; before her an altar, with an offering upon it, of a globular form; and below her feet, an urn on a rock, with water running from it, and below the altar, a dog, of the greyhound species, looking up to the goddess.

II. Minerva, helmed, with the gorgon’s head on her breast, a long spear in her left hand, and the two first fingers of the right uplifted, as if admonishing Diana to attention, or silence, or performing some ceremony at the altar. A tree, bearing fruit, rises at the foot of the altar; overshadows all the four female divinities, and has, over Minerva’s head, an eagle in the attitude of rising, several other small birds in its branches, besides a shield resting against its bole. What the plant below her feet is, I cannot tell. It seems to consist of a stem rising out of the earth, and bearing something like two bearded ears of corn out of a 4-flhd calyx. It is, indeed, not unlike the two feathers of the Phoenixopterus on the head of Isis; but I have neither Wincleman, nor other sure guide to assist me in this article.

III. Juno, looking attentively at Diana, has a wooden spear or long twisted wand in her left hand, her right to the wrist confined in her mantl, and the two fore-fingers uplifted like those of Minerva: her hair is folded, and in front has a single leaf erect. At her feet lies a dead buck. In making this a figure of Juno, I follow the opinion of Gale. But I see here no distinguishing feature or attribute of Juno.

IV. Vesta seated, part of her peplus or mantle drawn over her head, as a sign of her grief and modesty. The direction of her eyes and sedate expression of countenance are remarkable. The two fore-fingers of the right hand are raised, and apparently resting on her bosom: her left hand rests on a ... Behind the goddess rises a circular altar with a globe upon it, perhaps symbolical of “this pillar’d earth so firm and wide.” The altar below, with the eternal fire upon it, is supposed to be here a symbol of Vesta.

V. Apollo standing on a plectrum, under a canopy, supported by two Corinthian pillars. In his right hand he holds a stalk or branch, bearing three barbed trefoils; and in the left, which is uplifted, his bow. The pillar on his right hand is remarkable—the lower half of it consisting of a semi-pyramid of eight divisions. Below his left foot is a plant of three stalks, each bearing a flower; and below the right foot a griffin, with its head turned towards the altar of Vesta.

Now, I apprehend the whole of this to be a symbolical allusion to the period of the year, when the sun passes the autumnal equinox. Apollo has put his plectrum under his feet, and his lyre has lost a string. The sunflower has folded up its disc; but the griffin, a symbol of the sun, is given as a pledge that he will come again in his wonted strength in the sign Leo. On his departure, however, into the southern hemisphere, he presents Vesta in the character of Tellus or Ceres, with an emblem of fruitfulness; and by the pyramid of eight compartments, assures her that in May, eighth month hence, she will become a happy and fruitful mother. In her character of Earth, or the Great Mother, she is, however, and downcast at Apollo’s departure: but, as the Goddess of Fire, her altar burns at her feet, to show that the light of the world, though it may be for a while dimmed, will not be extinguished by the sun’s return to the lower hemisphere. The dead buck at the feet of the next figure may be intended either to show that the hunting season has commenced, or allude to the third labour of Hercules, when he slew the deer with golden horns and brazen feet, at the sun’s entrance into the constellation Cassiopeia, though that happens in the fourth month of the summer half year, and under the sign Scorpio. What exhortation Pallas ("galea effulgens et Gorgone savia") is delivering to Diana, I will not conjecture: but the divine huntress stands in a posture of eager readiness to be permitted with her dog, and bow and arrow to enter upon her autumnal sports; and the urn on the rock, with the stream running from it, plainly shows that the rainy season has commenced.

CCXIX. 8.—In 1786 there was also found, on the right bank of the Tyne, nearly opposite the spot where the lansx or large silver dish was discovered the year before, a silver cup or basin, which weighed 20 ounces, and had round it six equidistant compartments, each containing the Christian monogram. This, Gough thinks, “was possibly Christian, and the dish already noticed, though of Pagan workmanship, may have served as a paten.” I have seen no drawing of it, and can, therefore, form no opinion of the age of the monogram.

CCXX. 6.—Imperatio. M. Avrelilo. PofContain. This was published in the Philosophical Transactions and by Horsey; and, in 1810, still remained quite legible in the wall of an old tower in the
east end of Corbridge. Only the three uppermost lines of the right hand corner remain; and it is very curious to remark, that it is generally the left hand side and the bottom of these imperial inscriptions that are wanting. Most of them, I have no doubt, have been mutilated in the Roman age. In repairing or re-building old houses they were taken for common purposes; and the masons, who reduced them to a portable size, naturally read before they broke them; and thus the upper right-side corner being in his left hand, the hammer was applied to the left side and bottom of the stone till it assumed its intended form. Of this, Horsey observes, “it belongs to one of the Antonines, but whether to Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, or Caracalla, may be a question. It seems to have been a large stone, and the inscription—‘Imperatori Caesaris Marcus Aurelius Antoninus tribunitiae potestatis.’ &c.”

CCXXXI. 7. — LEG II AVG. COH III F. Legi- geris secundo Auguste cohos quarta facta. In Horsey’s time it was in the church wall. It belongs to the class of inscriptions that were put up in the faces of public buildings, as memorials by what division of the army they were erected.

CCXXXII. 8. — BIS. I. . . . . . 2. VAL. . . . . . . The upper, left, and bottom sides of the stone bearing this were wanting; it consequently contains the first word only of two middle lines. If the second line related to The Wall, it is to be regretted that the whole inscription has not been spared.

CCXXXIII. 9. — LVA. IVSTO. MIL. LEG. VI. EGNEIONISIVS ESRIVIVS. IVG HEREC. Mr. Bartholomew Lumley, in 1811, gave me the copy of this, which he had made from the original in the possession of Geo. Gibson, esq., then of Stagehow Close-house, when he also told me that the late Mrs. Clarke, lecturers of Hexham, had both then in their possession inscriptions and antiquities found in this station. I do not, however, see this in the collection which Mr. Gibson transferred to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. It seems to have been a funereal monument to a soldier of the sixth legion of the name of Justus, and set up by his heir EGNAUTUS DYONISIUS EURUS.

CCXXXIV. 10. — The sculpture, No. CIV, figure 2, in Horsey, was at the door of Mr. Bartholomew Lumley in 1810, and seemed to me something like that of a lion devouring a calf. The smaller lion, in Horsey, figure 1, was on the jamb of a door in Corbridge.

CCXXXV. 11. — Horsey gives a Victory on a stone on the front of a house in Corbridge, which, I think, has been only part of a large tablet that bore a similar Victory on the other or right-hand side, and a wreath for an inscription within it between them, somewhat in the style of his No. 70, Cumberland; and Camden’s sculpture, by the cavalry of the fourth cohort of the Gauls at Rising- ham, and engraved in this work, II. i., 173.

PAPCASTLE, or PAPCASTRE (w), crowned the hill above the present village of the same name. It is in the parish of Bredkirk, six miles south-west of Alnwick, and on the right bank of the Derwent, on which its suburbs stood in a slope fronting the south-west. Camden calls it “Antiquil castri cadaever, the Roman origin of which is attested by monuments.” Pavements of large flagging, unsquared after the Roman manner, were taken up here in 1749 (x). Samian ware and coins are frequently found both in the fort and its suburbs. The two fields in which the fort stood are called the Boroughs, which, as well as Burela, and Birien, is a common name for the site of a Roman station. Its situation on the banks of the charming Derwent is very beautiful. The bishop of Cloyne says “there is a great reason to think its Roman name was Derwentio, where the Notitia tells us a body of troops called the Numerus Derventionenis was quartered;” and Horsey mentions the Roman way which led from “Elenborough, by Papcastle to Ambleside.” Relying on the tradition that this station was demolished, and its materials employed in building the castle of Cockermouth, the following inscription goes far to prove that it was garrisoned in the time of Gordian the Third.

CCXXXVI. 1. — VS IVh. . . . . . 2. EX. V. P. XI. . . . 3. ET KAL NO. 4. VSLM G. RDIANO II ET PON PEIANO CoS. This imperfect inscription, according to (w) Camden could not tell whether this was Guernorius, which Nemnus says king Guertigern built near Lugenallion, and the old English called Palmcastre. Some have thought that it had its name from Gilbert Pipard, first husband of Alice, second daughter of William Fitz Duncan, earl of Murray, and son of Octred, sister and heir of Waldeve, first lord of Allerdale: while it is also asserted that Waldene himself resided here till he demolished the castle, and removed its materials to build that of Cockermouth, a mile from it, on the other side of the Derwent, where he and his posterity resided for many generations.—(Arch. and Bore, ii., 65, 106.) Benedict of Pacecaster occurs as party to a deed about Wyrgton in 406 (Arch. Eli, ii., 406); and Pacecaster is its name in ancient muniments.

(x) South to Gate; Hutch. Cumb. II., 237.
the drawing I have received of it, is on the lower part of
the face of an altar, which Lyons says, was "found in
the area of Cockermouth Castle about the year 1003,"
where it is now preserved. The reading seems to have
stood in some such form as this:— . . . . . us Julius M . . . .
ex visi ponuit quindecim . . . et ter et decimo kalendas
Novembrie votum solvens libentissime merito Gordiano
secundum et Pompeiano consultibus. The date is 20
Oct. a. d. 241, the same as No. cxxix above.

MORSBY is the name of a parish, the church of which
stands within the area of a Roman chester, which is 400
feet square, on an elevated site, "overlooking several
creeks still frequented by small craft, which shows that
one reason of its being placed here was to protect the
cost against the invasions of the northern and western
pirates. The west agger is perfectly plain, and the stones
of the south wall still appear through the turf that covers
them." (y) The ground on which it stands is rich, and
on the margin of the sea. Camden thought, from the
ruins of walls that he saw all the way from Workington
to this place, where a landing could be easily effected,
that the coast had been fortified by the Romans to pro-
tect it from the visits of the Scots from Ireland; and that
Morsby itself, many traces of antiquity in vaults and foundations—
many caverns, which the people called Picts' holes—many
fragments of inscribed stones, one of which bore the name
of Lucius Severinus Ordinatus, another Coh. vii.,
and another, lately dug up, inscribed to Silvanus, and a
fragment in the possession of Mr. Fletcher, lord of the
place. Horsey (a) thought this might be the Arbela of

(a) He thought the Borough Walls, on the opposite side of the
Derwent to Workington, and about a mile from the town,
only of "one of those old towns which we frequently see in
the north, and which sometimes bear the name of Burgh or Brugh;" but "nothing that looked like a Roman fort of any
kind." If, however, it was Roman, he says, "have
been only one of those small exploratory castella, which some
observe to have been placed along the coast. It has a large
prospect into the sea, but little towards the land. At Morsay,
I met with evident proofs; but little remains of a station. In
a field between the town of Morsby and Barton they continually
plough up stones and cement," but this "looked to me rather
like the place of the town than the station. There appeared,
as I thought, somewhat like two sides of the fort near the
church." Lyons has a drawing of the site of this station, with

the Birvarii Tigritenses, who were Moors from Barbary;
and others since, I cannot see on what ground, have co-
incided with him in his conjecture, which, whether it be
right or wrong, time may never disclose, though the ruins
about the place, and the inscriptions and other antiquities
that it has produced, plainly prove that it was at one
time a Roman chester, and very probably, from the nature of
its position, occupied till the final desertion of all the
forts on the line of The Wall. It is 11 miles north-west of
"Alnburgh," and the Birrens-work Camps, in Scot-
land, are plainly visible from it. Besides the inscriptions
copied below, Horsey has the figure of a man to the
waist, holding in the right hand a baton or scrawl, and in
the left . . . . . probably emblems of his employment, and
the stone funereal.

CCXXVIL 1.—1 DEO SILVAN. 2 COH II LING
3 CVI PRAES. 4 G. POMPEIVS M. 5 SATURNIN.
6 Deo Silvano cohors secunda Lingonum cui preesse
G. Pompeius M. Saturninus. This cohort of Lingones
are mentioned in the writ or rescript of the emperor
Hadrian in a. d. 134. Camden saw the original of this on
an altar, which, he says, had "a small horned effigy of
Silvanus upon it."

CCXXVIII. 2.—1 . . . . . 2 . . . . . 3 OB PROS.
PERRITATREM 3 CVLMINIS INSTITVTVI. This
was described and sent to Camden by "I. Fletcher, loci
dominus." The form of the stone which bore it is not
described; though Camden prints it within a border, and
with dots for two declined lines. Was it for the successful
completion of some roof commenced?

CCXXIX. 3.—1 IMP CAES 2 TRAIA. I HADRI.
3 ANI AVG P. P. LEG XX VV. Imperatoria Cesaris
Traiani Hadriani Augusti patris patriae: legio vicissima
valens victorica. This is in large bold letters, on a stone
3 feet 3 inches one way, and 2 feet 11 inches the other,
and was found with its inscribed side downwards in digging
in the site of the station for the foundation of some build-
ing in 1823; on April 10, in which year, an account of
the discovery was published by CLERICUS in the Carlisle
Patriot. It is important in showing that works had been
done here by the twentieth legion in the time of Hadrian,
and the position in which it was found would seem to
indicate that the building in which it had been erected
had perished, and this monument of its first erection used
the sea or Solway Firth in the offskip, and Birrenswork-hill,
in Scotland, in the distance.
as a common foundation stone in another. It is remarkable that in this inscription, and another of the same emperor, found in Northumberland, and printed below, his name is in the genitive case.

CCXXX. 4. - 1 DM 2 SMER TOMPAC 3 M CAG 1 5. HRAC 6. Q. STIP 7 X VIGST 8 XXX QV. This seems to be the tombstone of a soldier of the first cohort of Thracians, who had been a stipendiary ten years, and died at the age of 35. The second cohort of the Thracians, in 8 Hadrian, was stationed in Britain, and is placed in garrison by the Notitia in Gabroontis, which we have ventured to place at Bowness, the western terminus of The Wall.

NETHERBY was, there can be no doubt, the CASTRA EXPLORATORUM, which, in the second letter of Antonine, is placed twelve miles, the real distance, south of Blatun, Boulg, and the same north of Luguvallium. On the great west road it was the first of the two advanced stations beyond The Wall, and was garrisoned by the "Numerus Exploratorum." So also at the limit of the empire, in the west of Africa, the station was called "Exploratio ad Mercurius," and had in it militis exploratores: whom Vegetius mentions, in his account of the signs, or signals, by word of mouth, or by trumpets, or banners, in use in the Roman army; for the vocals, or words used by the watch, he says, should be every day varied, lest the enemy get to know them, and thus pass among our explorators unmolested (a). They marched in the van of the army; and on the confines of the enemy's country, were stationed in advance of the strongest cordon of barriers. In the time of the Notitia Imperii, one numeros of explorators was placed at the port of Adarum, on the British Channel; and another at Lavatne, or Bowes, on Stanemoor. That the Chesters of Explorers at Netherby was an important post, its situation, extent, and antiquities sufficiently testify. Its site was on elevated ground, on the left bank of the Esk, with a slope from it to the river; and on this side, remains of several streets have been found, and of a bath in which the altar to Fortune, No. 2, below, was found. About two miles to the east, it has in view the Roman (?) earth-works at Liddel-most—a remarkably high situation, which commands the junction of the Esk and Lid, with a view far up these rivers, and a considerable way into Annandale (b).

Here, says Leland, "hath been marvelous buildings, as appears by ruinous walls; and men alive have seen rings and staples, as it had been stays and holds of ships." Gordon says, an anchor was lately found at Netherby, on the Esk.

Camden saw here prodigious and extensive remains of an antient town: and in the wall of the house of the valorous family of Graham, copied an inscription to Hadrian, which there can be no doubt was set up in the front of the walls of the station, or of some public building in it in that emperor's time. The original of it is lost; but the copy of it in the edition of the Britannia in 1808, thus:—

CCXXXI. 1. IMP. CÆS. TRA. 2 HADRIANO
3 AVG 4 LEG. II. AVG. F., which, in style, resembles much the inscriptions to the same emperor found at Morby and Milking-gap, on The Wall, and the fragments of others at Bradley, Little Chesters, and Cawroorran. What Gordon says of medals of the higher and lower empire having been found here, shows that the station had been long in Roman occupancy. One of the three he has engraved is of Gordian. I will not, however, enter into a minute account of its antiquities; but notice only the inscriptions which illustrate its history,—lamenting, however, that it has not been in my power to see either this, Middleby, or any of the secondary stations south of the Wall, in Cumberland. The collection of Antiquities here, consists chiefly of articles found on the spot, and purchased at the sale of Mr. Walton, vicar of Corbridge, besides several altars and inscribed stones brought from Burdowal, Bewcastle, and other stations; but though many of them, especially the sculptures which belong to this place, are very interesting, I dare not, for want of room, admit them to description here.

CCXXXII. 2—DEAE SANTAE FORTUVAE CONSERVATRICI MARCVS AVREL SALLVVS TRIBVNVS COH • I. AEL HISPANORVM (C) EQ • V • S • L • M. Deae sanctæ Fortune conservatrici Marcus Aurelius Sallius tribunus cohortis prime Ælia Hispanorum milliaria equitata votum solvit libens merito. Altars to Fortune have been very commonly found in baths—probably always to her in the character of Conservatrix, or preserver from accidents: though I do not see that attribute any where expressed, excepting in this inscription, and in one found at Bath (c). Among the allies

(a) Lib. iii., cap. 65. Festus says, the spectator differed thus from the explorer: for the spectator observed in silence—the explorer gave alarm. See Stephani's Commentary on Vegetus, p. 871.

PART II. VOL. III. 3 R
the cohortes milliariae equitatae seem to have borne the same rank as the first cohort did in the legions (d). The prima Hispanorum are mentioned in the Maiapes rescript of 7 Trajan a. d. 104; M. Menius Agrippa, a favourite of Hadrian, occurs in Reinesius (e), and on an altar at Alneshur, as tribune of it; besides other tribunes or prefects, at the same place. Its title Milia was probably honorary, from Hadrian's father. Lampridius says (f), that Alexander Severus built public granaries in every country, and baths where they chanced to have none; and the next inscription shows that he finished here, under the same prefect that set up this altar, a basilica for horse exercise; and No. lxxxvii above, records his re-building a granary at Euce—so that these inscriptions offer curious illustration of his life by that author.

CCXXXIII. 3.—1 DEO MARTI 2 BELATVCA-DRO 3 RO. VR RP CAI IV ROBIIL M. This shows, as other altars do, that Mars and Belatucader were the same, or kindred deities. It is an ill-copied inscription: the five last letters should probably be v e l m (= g).

CCXXXIV. 4.—1 DEO 2 MONTI 3 VITIRES FLAV 4 S SECUND 5 V S L M. This was first published by Gordon. For an explanation of it, we refer to Part II., vol. I., p. 176.

CCXXXV. 5.—1 DEO 2 SANCTO 3 COCIDIO 4 PATERNVS 5 MATERNVS 6 TRIBVNVS COH 7 I NERVANE 8 EVOCATO 9 PALATINO 5 V S L M. Deo Sancto Cociido Paternus Maternus tribunus cohortes prime Nervani ex evocato palatino v. s. l. m. Lyons thinks this cohort had its style Nerven from the emperor Nerva. Is this the cohorts Nervae Romanorum milliariorum equitata, mentioned on the altar found in the Eden, near Beaumont? and which, on another at Middleby, the next station to the north of this, is called cohorts prima Nervae milliariorum Germanorum equitata? The prima Nerviorum is mentioned on the Sydenham rescript of 3 Trajan; and the secunda and sexta Nerviorum on that of Hadrian in a. d. 134; and the Nervi were a well-known German tribe, who reproached their neighbours all around them for ever submitting to the Romans. On the meaning of the words—"Ex evocato palatino," I will not here enter into a discussion, but refer to Reinesius, class xx, 18 and 19, and at p. 1025. Were they not soldiers recalled to honourable posts by a writ or order of court, which is here styled Evocatum Palatium?

CCXXXVI. 6.—1 DEO 2 VETRIB 3 SANCTO 4 ANDIATIS 5 V S L M E. There seems to be no account where this came from. On another small altar found here is the brief inscription—1 DEO 2 SILV.

CCXXXVII. 7.—1 IMP CAES M AVRELIO 2 SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL AVG 3 PONT MAXIMO TRIB POT COS FP COH I AEL 4 HISPANOVIM (>>) EQ DEVOTA NVMENI 5 MAESTATIQVE EIVS BASILICAM 6 EQVESTREM EXERCITATORIAM 7 IAMPRIDEM A SOLO COCEPTA 8 AEDIIFICIVIT CONSVMAVIT 9 QVE 9 SYB CVRA MARI VALERIANI LEG 10 AVG PR PR INSTANTE M AVRELIO 11 SLAVIO TRIB COH IMP D N 12 SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL AVG COS. Imperatori Cesarei Marco Aurelio Alexandro pio felici Augusto pontifici maximo tribunitate potestate consulati patriae cohortes prima Milia Hispanorum milliariorum equitata devota numeri majestatique ejs basilicam equestrem exercitatoriam jampridem a solo coceptam edificavit consuvmavitque sub cura Marii Valeriani legati Augusti proconsularis instante Marco Aurelio Slavio tribuno cohortis imperatore domino nostro Severo Alexandro pio felici Augusto consule. Alexander Severus was consul in 222, 226, and 229. The
HALTWHISTLE PARISH.—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. BLATUM BULGIIUM. 251

basilica equestris excercitatoria here now first commenced from the ground, and built and finished under the inspection of M. Aurelius Slavius, tribune of the first cohort of Spaniards, and under the direction of Marcus Valerianus, the imperial legate, was "a portico or colonnade for exercising horses, or a riding school" (h). "Devota numine majestatisque ejus" and "dominus nostro" may, in this inscription, be nothing more than expressions of loyalty and high considerations of the imperial dignity—devoted to the authority and majesty of our lord the king—though certainly Lampadius says, that Alexander Severus "forbad himself to be styled lord; and that in letters to him he should be addressed as a private person, the title of emperor only being preserved."

CCXXXVIII. 8.—\textsuperscript{1} IM. \ldots ANTON \textsuperscript{2} P F AVGV S\textsuperscript{3} C\textsuperscript{4} S\textsuperscript{5} VEXIL\textsuperscript{6} 2 LEG\textsuperscript{7} II AVGV \textsuperscript{8} M\textsuperscript{9} ET\textsuperscript{10} XX V\textsuperscript{11} 1\textsuperscript{12} TEM COH\textsuperscript{13} I AEI\textsuperscript{14} HISP\textsuperscript{15} 2\textsuperscript{16} EQ SVB CVRAM\textsuperscript{17} 2\textsuperscript{18} D IVNI\textsuperscript{19} LEG\textsuperscript{20} AVG\textsuperscript{21} PR\textsuperscript{22} P\textsuperscript{23} FR\textsuperscript{24} IN\textsuperscript{25} TANTAE\textsuperscript{26} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} EI\textsuperscript{27} IN\textsuperscript{28} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} I\textsuperscript{29} I I\textsuperscript{30} IMP\textsuperscript{31} CAESAR\textsuperscript{32} MARCO\textsuperscript{33} Aurelio\textsuperscript{34} Antoni\textsuperscript{35} o\textsuperscript{36} s\textsuperscript{37} felici\textsuperscript{38} Augusto\textsuperscript{39} bis\textsuperscript{40} consul\textsuperscript{41} vexillationes\textsuperscript{42} legionis\textsuperscript{43} Augustae\textsuperscript{44} et\textsuperscript{45} vicissim\textsuperscript{46} victrix\textsuperscript{47} item\textsuperscript{48} cohortes\textsuperscript{49} prima\textsuperscript{50} Aliae\textsuperscript{51} Hispanorum\textsuperscript{52} milliaria\textsuperscript{53} equitata\textsuperscript{54} sub\textsuperscript{55} cursum\textsuperscript{56} Decimi\textsuperscript{57} Junii\textsuperscript{58} legati\textsuperscript{59} augustalis\textsuperscript{60} proprietoris\textsuperscript{61} instantiae\textsuperscript{62} This perhaps belongs to the time of Heliogabalus, who was second time consul in a. d. 220; but I no where see the name of Decimus Junius occurring, excepting here. The inscription is on a tablet or pannell, raised on stone, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 5 inches; and, according to Lysyus, found at the same place as the last.

"Part of the first line has been purposely obliterated, and nearly the whole of the last is imperfect."

CCXXXIX. 8.—\textsuperscript{1} ANIO \textsuperscript{2} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} SOLO \textsuperscript{3} SVB\textsuperscript{4} CV R\textsuperscript{5} G\textsuperscript{6} IVL\textsuperscript{7} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} AVG\textsuperscript{8} PR\textsuperscript{9} PR\textsuperscript{10} INSTAN-\textsuperscript{11} TE\textsuperscript{12} 5\textsuperscript{13} P MAXIMO\textsuperscript{14} TRIB. This consists of part of five lines on the right-hand side and bottom of a tablet. The reading of the last four lines might be in some such form as this:—A solo restituit sub cura Call Julii legati augustalis proprietoris instantiae Publilio Maximo tribuno. CCXL. 10.—\textsuperscript{1} SCOPI\textsuperscript{2} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} IA\textsuperscript{3} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} TEM-\textsuperscript{4} PLVM N\textsuperscript{5} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} TATE\textsuperscript{6} CONLABS\textsuperscript{7} AD\textsuperscript{8} PRISTINAM\textsuperscript{9} MAVIT\textsuperscript{10} IMP\textsuperscript{11} DI\textsuperscript{12} R\textsuperscript{13} \ldots\textsuperscript{1} V. This is on part of the left-hand side and bottom of a tablet. The upper part is wanting, and two lines at the bottom seem to have been designedly erased. All that can be gathered from it is, that it records the rebuilding of a temple which had grown ruinous by age.

(b) Gough's Camden. III., 461.

CCXLI. 11.—\textsuperscript{1} D\textsuperscript{2} M\textsuperscript{3} TITVLIANA\textsuperscript{4} PVS-\textsuperscript{5} SITTA\textsuperscript{6} CIS\textsuperscript{7} RAETA\textsuperscript{8} VIXSIT\textsuperscript{9} ANNOS\textsuperscript{10} XXXV\textsuperscript{11} MENSES\textsuperscript{12} VIII\textsuperscript{13} DIES\textsuperscript{14} XV. How accurately the Romans recorded the days of their life! This lady lived 35 years, 8 months, and 15 days. Above the inscription, the stone which bears it has a pediment with a crescent rudely cut within it, as in No. CLIII, p. 221.

BLATUM BULGIIUM was identified by Horace with the Roman station called The Birrens (i), near Middleby Kirk, in Annandale. Gordon gives a plan of it under the name of Middleby Fort; but says, it is "on his grace the duke of Queensbury's ground, at a few houses called The Birrens. It is of an oblong form, surrounded by four ditches and five ramparts, and has had four entries into the area, one on each side. The whole length within the ditches is 405 feet, and its breadth 349 feet." Gordon also mentions a gold coin of Constantius Clorus found here. The exact site of the shell of this station is on a "commodious flat," close to the right bank of the Mein or Meik, where that stream on the same side is joined by Haughgill-burn, floods in which have torn away much of the east ramparts, as the Meik has carried down those on the south. On the west, it has a procestrum or suburbs defended by a splashing marsh, through which suburbs the Roman causey has passed northwards in the direction to Lockerbie. Roy's Military Antiquities contain a plan and section of it, and its antiquities have been described by Sir John Clerk, and other authors (j). Besides the inscribed stones found here, mention is made of the ruins of a hypocaust, a large arched vault, and a place formed of square stones, which contained wheat; but of all the antiquities it has produced,

(i) On the name Birrens, see above, p. 74. General Roy remarks that this name, or at least one very similar to it, occurs again and again in this part of the country, and always in situations where old intrenchments are found; so that it can scarce be doubted that it alludes to the ancient works situated near the places which bear it, and may be similar in some degree in significance to the Gaulish breccan, which means armies and monuments—all which I have no doubt is right. For the word Birrens, the walls,—as well as barracks, hburgh, brugh, brook, &c., seem to be from the old root ber, which means a circular wall, and as well as brugh is still applied to the hale or wall of glory, which, in a hazy atmosphere, surrounds the moon. Beareth, in Hebrew, and bars, in Greek, meaning a palace or castle, may be mentioned among the numerous words in different languages of which ber or ber seems to be the parent.

(j) Pennant's Tour, III., 90; Mastland's Hist., i, 191; Trans. of Antiq., Soc. Scot., i, 56—118.
the inscription to Hadrian has the highest historical value, as it proves that if this station was not on Agricola's plan of fortifying the isthmus of the Tyne and Eden, it was put up in Hadrian's time.

I know where see that its innermost ramparts were of mason work, which, considering it was an advanced outpost, is remarkable. That it was long in Roman occupancy is plain, from the coins that have been found in it. Three of its inscriptions mention the well-known second cohort of the Tungrians; and another, the German cohort, styled Nervana.

North-west of the Birrens of Middleby, about 2 miles, is the remarkable oblong hill called, from the camp works upon it, Birrenswork-hill. From its head, it has a vast extent of prospect every way; and, especially on the west, it overlooks the shire of Dumfries and part of Gal- loway, and towards the south, all Cumberland and part of Westmorland. Gordon has a plan of these camps, which, when compared with the exact survey and sections of Roy, seems to be fancifully reduced to true Polybian symmetry. The crown of the hill is oblong—1680 feet from east to west, and about 600 from north to south. On this summit are two small earth-walled burgs, or ancient British forts; and below, on the north and south side of it, two large legionary encampments of irregularly oblong figures, each defended with two ditches of stone and earth, and a deep and broad ditch between them, and connected round each end of the hill by intermediate posts, and a "huge rampart of stone and earth." The southern camp, according to Gordon, is 834 feet by 492; and the northern 929 by 395. But Roy says, that on the south is 300 by 300 yards—the north one of half the extent, or 300 by 100 yards. The larger has three entrances on the side next the crown of the hill, each covered with round tumuli instead of straight traverses—the smaller two gateways in its inner wall and one in the east—all similarly protected with tumuli.

The camps on Birrenswork-hill, and those relatively situated on the Walling-street at Gamesplexth or Chew-green, in Northumberland, may have both been posts of Agricola, at the end of his second campaign. Roy, however, thought that after Agricola's recall the Romans lost the whole or greater part of the province between the two isthmuses; and that Birrenswork-hill was a post of the vanguard of Hadrian's army while his fortifications were being built on the hither isthmus; for which purpose the prospect every way from it made it well adapted; and the site of the two camps on the skirts of the hill, and the outworks and barriers between them plainly prove that great caution was taken to prevent the top of the hill from being occupied by an enemy's army. From the similarity in size, form, construction, and the tumuli before their gates, General Roy also came to the conclusion that this and the camps of Ben Cross, on Stanemoor, and that on Crackendorph Moor were all formed by the sixth legion, whose head-quarters were at York, and which came into Britain in Hadrian's time, and was then much employed in the fortifications between the Eden and the Tyne.

CCLX. 1—BRIGANTIA S. AMUNDVS AR- CHITECTVS EX IMPERIO IMP I · BRigantia sacrum Amundus architectus ex imperio imperatoris Ju- liani. This is below a well-drawn female figure in a niche, armued and habited like Pallas: her helmet is girt with a mural brim or diadem. This statue was found in 1731, some time before Horsey's death, who describes it, and the two altars to Mercury in his additions to Scotland, from communications by sir John Clerk. Gale thought it might have been erected by command of the emperor Julian, who died in 363; and that the figure was a Sig- num Pantheum, bearing the symbols of Pallas and Victory, with the cap of liberty at its foot, the globe in its left hand for power, and the mural crown on its head as the emblem of protection. Gale also found from Ann. Marcellinus, that Mercury was a favourite of Julian, to whom "oculte supplicabat" at midnight. When first found, the statue had gilding upon it. From this Mr. Ward thought that the first line of the inscription, No. clxi, ought to be read—Deo Nympheis Brigantiae. An altar was found on the top of a mountain, near Gretna, on the Calder, in Yorkshire, inscribed—DIVI BRIGI ET NYM O T AVRELIANVS, &c.; and another found at Chester, inscribed DEAE NYMPHAE BRIGI, is noticed in the Britannia Romana, p. 316, and the preface to it, p. x.

CCLX. 2—DEO MERCURIO TVL. CER. 5 CENS SIGIN. COL. LIG. COL. EVS D S L M. Which Horsey read,—Deo Mercurio Julius Cerialis censor sigillorum collegii signiferorum cultorum ejus de suo dedit votum solvens libera merito; and which, in English, means that Julius Cerulas, the censor of the images of the College of Woodbears, at his own charge, set up to the god Mercury the altar which bears the inscription, in free and due performance of a vow.

CCLX. 3—NVMM AVG DEO MER S SIG POSVERVT CVLTORES COL LIGNI EVS DEM DEI CVR SING RVF V S L M.
which Horasle has read—Numen Augusti deo Mercuri
signum posuerunt cultores collegium ligniferorum ejus-

dem del curante Ingenio Rufus votum soruerunt libentes
merito. I take the sense of it to be this—To the god Mer-
curry—the divinity of Augustus—the worshippers of that
god set up his image in the College of the Woodmengers,
under the inspection of Ingenius Rufus, willingly and
duly performing a vow. The inscription is on a plinth or
pedestal, noticed under the following number.

CCXLIV. 4.—Both Horasle and Gale, from a combined
view of these three inscriptions, hoped that a statue of
Mercury would be found here; and accordingly, baron
Clerk, in searching the ground, in the suburbs or prosce-


nium west of the station, in 1732, found the remains of an
alto-relievo 264 (? 64) feet high, miserably defaced—the
head, hands, and feet broken off, and lost; so that nothing
was left to show that it was Mercury, but its contiguity to
the spot where the altars to him were discovered, and
the correspondence in breadth of its base and the top of
the plinth inscribed to him. Indeed Gough, in quoting
from a manuscript letter by Gale, says they were both
fixed against the wall (i).

CCXLVI. 5.—DEAE SARMIEMELAE SACRA
MIDIAEVS ARC WXV SLL. Gough, recollecting
the inscription under the statue of Brigantia, very mo-
derestly and ingeniously asks, "are we at liberty to read
this—Deae Harimelle sancta Amandus architectus votum
solvit libentesme? The orthography of the original is
certainly either a very barbarous or very inaccurate.

CCXLVII. 6.—DEAE VIRADESTHI FAVVS
CORNIVS TIS MILI IN COH I TVNGR
SVS SIVO SAVSPIC PRAEF. To what region or
people the goddesses mentioned on this and the preceding
altar belonged, I am unable to say. The second cohort
of the Tungrians were quartered at Walton Chesteris in
A. D. 241: and the first for a long time at Borocivus,
under which place, at p. 185, some notices of these cohorts
are inserted.

CCXLVII. 7.—FORTVNAE COH. I NER M
GER. EQVI. Fortune cohaors prima Nervana milliaria
Germanorum equitata. This, Gough says, was on a very
plain altar. Possibly in the original the first letter in the
second line was a ligature for AVN. The same cohort
occurs on the Beaumont altar, noticed below, and in No.
3, under Netherby.

CCXLVIII. 8.—FORTVNAE R . . . . . . . SAL
VTE F CAN . . . ITALICI PRAEF C . . . . .

(k) Camden's Brit. iv. 68, ed. 1808.

PART II. VOL. III.
described in this work (l). I have nothing further to add here but a repetition of opinion, drawn from its inscriptions, that it was founded by Agricola in the year 79 or 80.

BREMENIUM, or Rochester, in Reedesdale, is 8 miles north of Habitantum, and in distance from The Wall, on Watling-street, corresponds as a military post with the Birrens of Middleby, on the great western castrum. The history of it has also been already detailed at considerable length (m); but it will not be improper here to give some account of the great Roman earth-works, called in Roy’s Survey of them, Chev-greens, but in older authorities (n) Campas-peth and Gamel-peth, words which, in old language, mean the Soldier’s and the Old Causey. In a body of border laws drawn up in 1448, by 11 English and the same number of Scottish knights, in the first article it was ordained, “that if the defendant in any march trial resided on the Rede he should answer at Ridingburn;” but “Reedesdale and Cookdale ought to answer at Campaspeth according to the laws and customs in use between the two kingdoms” (o). Of Wallace, Barbour says—

“From Camielaspeth the land obeyed him hail

“Tae Ur water both strengths, forests, and sail.”

These works are on a dry oblong knoll, and have the Coquet running below them on the south; the ravine of a rivulet on the east and west; and, a furlong or so to the north, the border-dike between England and Scotland sweeping past them through rising sparty grounds. This great camp is environed on every side with higher-lands, and seated near the head of the Coquet, at a height, I think, of not less than 12 or 13 hundred feet. It consists of two compartments, defended on all sides by a dyke and a ditch—one compartment fronting the south-west on the margin of the Coquet, and about 1000 feet square—the other oblong, 1000 feet by 600, and extending about one-fourth of its length into the northern side of the larger compartment—which larger, on its western side, has within it a dike and ditch-defended area of about 500 feet square; and between it and the middle of the east vallum of the main camp, is another area of about 200 feet square, strongly fortified on every side with a vallum and four ditches, and having on its east side the entrance from

Watling-street, with a way straight through both it and the other internal area to the ravine of the western brook.

The sketch of these Roman works given by General Roy was not made by himself, so that he was unable to draw up “a description of them sufficiently explicit;” and though I have been twice over its site, my minutes respecting it are too meagre to describe it in detail. From the road on the higher ground, to the south, all its lines and covered ways to the Coquet and the rivulet on the west, as well as several square casts to the north, and terraces on the hill side to the east, are, however, still distinctly visible; and the devotees of antiquity need not fear that the still and vast solitude in which it is situated, or its own ramparts, will, for many ages to come, be much disturbed by the plough. Mackdlin, the name of the herd’s house in the valley below the camps, is a sobriquet.

AGRICOLA’S MOVEMENTS AND WORKS

IN A.D. 79.

Before we ascend some ideal eminence to review our survey of this chain of forts that oversaw the native population around them, and barred the way of a hostile force across them, let us briefly revert to the position of the Brigantes before Agricola assumed the command of the Roman army in Britain. He had himself served here (in what rank it is not mentioned) under Scutumius, in Nero’s time. In the beginning of Vesuvian’s reign, while Bolanus and Cerealis were imperial legates, he had the command of the twentieth legion. To Bolanus, his skill and moderation were of the greatest service; and Cerealis not only caressed him with all the warmth of friendship, but constantly shared with him both the hardships and the glory of the field. Sometimes he entrusted him in manoeuvring a part of the army—at others hazardéd to his skill the whole of the forces. And of Cerealis, Tacitus tells us, that he carried consternation into the confedecy of the Brigantes, which was accounted the most numerous of the British provinces, and fought with it so many, and some of them such bloody battles, that he either conquered or overran a great part of their country. From these notices, it is fair to assume that Agricola had seen much service in Britain, and that he was not unacquainted with the Brigantian territory. Indeed his high character soon obtained to him not only the favour of Vesuvian, but the patrician rank, and the government of the province of Aquitania. In the meantime, Cerealis was succeeded by a great man, Julius Frontinus, the celebrated general and engineer, and the conqueror of the
brave people and difficult defiles of South Wales. In
the latter end of the summer of 78, the whole command
of the provinces of Britain devoted on Agricola himself;
and in that year he reduced the Ordovices and the Island
of Mona to obedience; and now, in 79, we see him on his
march to the conquest of the Brigantes, at the head of
three legions—the second styled Augusta, the ninth call-
ed Victrix, and the twentieth Valens Victrix—the ensign
of which last was a boar.

I assume it as probable that his army moved in two
columns; that from each of these divisions were sent off in
different directions; and that the whole constantly se-
tained the lines of their march with roads and fortresses; while
faithful native guides conducted them by the best antient
trackways, and through the most accessible passes, and
squadrons of their fleet on each side of the island co-
operated with each column of the army, or sailed before
them, surveying the coast and nature of the country, and
from time to time sending their general official reports of
all their proceedings.

The first column takes its route from Manchester,
along the western side of the island, by Ribchester to
Lancaster, and there divides into two divisions—one of
which forces its way into Westmorland by Overborouh,
on the Lune, the Castlehowes in Borrowdale, and The
Brins (p) of Shap, to the station of Brougham Castle,
on the Eamont; the other moves by the station of Water
Crook, near Kendal, to the Birrens-ring at Ambleside,
and there subdivides—one party taking the route by
Kirskstone or the High-street, through Patterdale and
Materdale, to the camp of Whithbarrow, on Harryst Moor,
and thence to Old Pennith—, the other exploring its way
by Borrowdale, in Cumberland, or the pass of Dummel-
raise, down the Derwent, and along the coast to Carlisle,
where it would meet the first division of this column
from Brougham Castle and Old Pennith, and as many of
the whole as were wanted advance by Netherby and the
Birrens of Middleton to form the large camps at Birrens-
work-hill, their furthest advanced post in this campaign.

The second column, after leaving York and passing
through Ailborough, forms into two divisions at Catterick.
One division takes the road over Stainmoor, and builds
the forts of Bowes, Raycross, and Brough, and the Birrens
of Kirkbythorpe; and, taking the route of the first division
of the first column at Brougham Castle, joins it and the
second division of that column at Carlisle. The second
division of the second column moves from Catterick, on
the line of Wailing-street, by the stations of Pierbridge,
Blenchster, Lanchester, Ebchester, Corchester, Rising-
ham, and Rochester, to the camp of Gameleseith, throw-
ing off on its way sub-divisions at Blenchster, by Chester-
le-street to Newcastle, and from Lancaster to Jarrow
and South Shields.

If the Maiden-way was formed at this time, we must
suppose the first section of the second division throwing
off a detachment which traversed the west side of Cross-
fell in a northerly direction, erected the menses or sta-
tions of Whitley, Caervorrun, and Bewcastle, and formed
a camp somewhere on the Wheel Causey, corresponding
with the temporary camp of the first and second division
on Birrenswork-hill and at Gameleseith.

Then, again, we are to suppose strong detachments
of the army left in these advanced posts, and the remain-
der drawn back to build the stations and form the roads
that ran from sea to sea. I am not, however, endeavou-
ing to prove that Agricola made all these roads, and
erected all these stations, in this, or even in succeeding
years. I am of opinion that he did not; and that many of
them were commenced by Hadrian, and not completed
before the time of Severus. But, in one general view, I
wish to show that there still remains undeniable evidence,
in roads and stations, of a grand plan of subjugating the
whole confederate tribes of the Brigantes, from sea to sea,
to their utmost northern frontier; and that when Tacitus
said, that in this summer the policy and military skill of
Agricola had induced several communities to deliver
hostages to him for their fidelity, and environed them so
securely with garrisons and castles that they could not
rise up against him with impunity, he was not embellish-
ing the life of his father-in-law, as he says, with the
decorations of eloquence, but speaking "fide rerum"—the
truth of the matter. What he says, too, about the way in which the following winter was spent, is also no doubt equally true. He captivated the sons of the nobility with the seductions of Roman luxury—piazzas, and baths, and the elegancies of banquets: and curious pillars, baths, and remains of buildings, large enough for Roman banquets, have been met with in almost every station along the line of the Roman Wall.

"It is probable," says General Roy, "that part at least of the stations on the isthmus between Newcastle and Carlisle, which in after times the Romans joined with a wall, were established by Agricola, while the army lay extended in its winter quarters along this narrow part of Britain." He also thinks it probable that he had advanced posts in Redesdale, Berwickshire, and Dumfriesshire (q).

That the walls of the station of Amboglanna or Burdoswald were of earlier construction than the Great Wall itself, has been already shown (r). The north wall of the station is in a direct line each way with the Great Wall, but not tied into it, nor built of such thick courses as it. Horsley, too, could see no good reason why The Wall frequently inclined from its general direction to fall in with the north walls of several of the stations, but that the stations were built before it (s). That Benwell existed before the time of Severus is plain from the altar found at it, which mentions the name of Antoninus Pius; and, as I have before remarked, it is not ascribing to the buildings, which time had ruined, but were repaired at Cilurnum in 221, at Great Chesters in 226, and at Benwell and Manchester about 240, any unreasonable antiquity to fix their date in the second campaign of Agricola, or the 79th year of the christian era. An imperfect inscription, bearing the words vestis and conspeximus, has also been found at Raisingham (t).

One difficulty, however, deserves to be mentioned at the conclusion of the preceding enquiry. Every inscription of any moment found in the stations of the upper isthmus has been noticed; but no mention of the name of Agricola occurs amongst them. The answer to this is the well-known fact, that the fashion of inscribing memorials to their emperors or generals had not grown into common use among the Roman soldiers in the time of Agricola, and did not infect them in Britain till the time of Hadrian (u).

(q) P. 79. (r) Above, p. 207. (s) Brit. Rom., p. 98. (t) See II. I., p. 180. (u) "Hadrian is the first emperor whose name occurs on any forts of Glota and Bodotria.

Two, if not three ancient causes, with the aid of the narrative of Tacitus, lead directly from the Brigiantian territory to the line of forts erected in the year 81, by Agricola, across the isthmus of Glota and Bodotria. Chalmer's, with great apparent accuracy, has traced the line of march to the southern confines of Caledonia by one causey from The Wall, by the Birrens of Middleby and the camps of Birrensworke-hill, and by another from the station of Rochester, in Redesdale, and the camp of Gamelaspeth, near the head of the Coquet: and, in accordance with a general opinion, thinks the road that branched off from Walling-street at Bewclay, in Northumberland, and entered Scotland across the Tweed, nearly opposite to West Ord, was of Roman origin. From the Tweed "it pointed its course towards Mordington, whence it was not to be traced along the eastern coast." As it was of the great breadth of from 24 to 26 feet, I am of Chalmers' opinion, that it was certainly Roman.

At the commencement of the summer of 80, Agricola, leaving the country behind him under the protection of well-garrisoned forts, and the guarantee of the affections of the chiefs of the Brigiantian confederacy, advanced northwards. That his three legions and their auxiliaries marched in three divisions (v), I think it probable from the existence of the three great roads already described; and that he did not from the first intend to fix permanent garrisons in the country between the Upper and Nether Isthmus of the island, seems probable from all the camps on the west and middle road north of Birrens and Risingham having been nothing more than casta estiva—mere earth-works, or at best, "tumultuaria castella" (w), made of our British inscriptions; and we have very few of his, though he built a wall quite across the country: and the few to him are simple and short."—Horsley, Brit. Rom., 188. Roy p. 151.

(v) General Roy thinks they marched in two divisions along the west and middle road; and from the smallness of the camps on these routes, that this or other armies that have advanced upon them have moved "in divisions which followed each other, the second occupying successively the camps the first had quitted."—Misc. Antiq., p. 79.) If they marched in one column, he thinks it most probable that its route was on the line from Gamelaspeth to the Frith of Forth.—(F. 98.) But he considers the camp at Channel-kirk, in Upper Landerdale, in the middle line, and those of Turwood Moor, near Lockerby, and at Cleghorn, between Beaggar and Lanark, on the west line, were each large enough to hold 10,000 men.

(w) Horsley, in his Britannia, says, he could nowhere find any Roman antiquities upon this east line of Walling-street;
as far as I can see, have had ramparts of masonry, or in which inscriptions or remains of baths, or suburbs have been discovered. That no Roman camp of any description are found on the eastern road through Northumberland, Berwickshire, and the Lothians, proves only this—that after it was first constructed it had been seldom used; and that the army which made it, according to the Roman fashion, destroyed their temporary camps as they advanced, lest they might be of use to an enemy in their rear.

Be all this, however, as it may, we have the express testimony of Tacitus, that in this summer of 80, Agricola advanced to the estuary of the Tay; and that, with the exception of tempestuous weather, he met with so little opposition, that he had even leisure for building castella.

In this march the isthmus of the Forth and Clyde could not be passed without the greatest caution, and the most careful examination of every part of it. It is about 34 miles across; and before it, to the south, has a country comparatively flat, and containing a coal formation. Ignor or, as it was popularly called, the Devil’s Causey: he, therefore, was “suspicions that it is farther than Roman.” In a manuscript, he says, “It runs through the country, as I have represented it on the map.” “The Devil’s Causey, or Carlisle Causey, as some call it, is very distinct, about half-a-mile east from Longwitten, where it lies across the highway we were travelling along. I measured its breadth exactly, and found it eight yards four inches. It was paved with pretty large stones, but did not appear to have been ever raised much above the ground. Nor do I think, in the general, that it is either laid or raised like an Old Roman Way. I know no Roman military way that it resembles so much as those causeys, which accompany the Roman Walls, both in England and Scotland.”—MS. Hist. Northumb., p. 305. This way is also commonly called Cob’s Causey. A little to the south of the place where it crossed the Scotch street at the Pemand and his Man, on Hornham Moor, I found it by two admeasurements 55 feet 7 inches broad, with a ditch on each side, and still very distinctly visible.—See L., 346, 346. It is also still very distinctly visible in many places between Netherwitten and the Coquet. If made by the Romans in a march merely to explore the country, and never after much used by them, in accordance to their usual custom of levelling their camps as they left them behind, to prevent the natives from using them, few or no traces of the sites of such camps can be expected to be found on this branch of Watling-street.

Horsley’s opinion that it resembles the roads parallel to the walls of Hadrian and Antonine favours the conjecture that it was made by Agricola’s army. On the west and middle roads many camps north of Rochester and the Birness of Middleby have been traced; but as far as I can see, all of them with earthwork ramparts, and destitute of remains of masonry and inscriptions—the usual evidence of a castra stativa or permanent fort. 

nous force has worked little other change in its strata than to heave them gently out of the ocean in which they were formed. On its north side, a chain of secondary hills, called the Campse and Kylsheth Hills stretch quite across it, and are separated by the Frith of Forth from a kindred chain called the Ochil Hills, and these again by the Tay, from the Sidley Hills, which end in the ocean north of Dundee. Behind this low-land chain, overlooked by the great primary and parallel chain of the Grampians, lies in three divisions, the Great Strath or Valley, which extends from the sinus of the Clyde to the town of Stonehaven, on the German Ocean, and in which the Forth, the Tay, and the two Eaks, in Forfarshire, gather their waters. Into the western portion of this strath, Agricola, in this year, seems to have led his army in one column, by Sterling and the camps of Ardoch, to those of Strathgyle, on the Earn; and down the right bank of that river to have deployed the forces he took with him, and explored the country as far as the estuary of the Tay, where he was probably joined by a portion of his fleet.

Which the castella were, that he found time to plant this year, I will not hazard a conjecture: there are several between the Forth and the Tay. Roy thinks the camp at Ardoch large enough to hold his whole army of 20,000 men. Possibly the strong fort (x) at the south end of the bridge of Ardoch might be one of the castella of the year 80; but if Roy’s opinion be right, that Agricola spent this winter on the isthmus, it seems reasonable to infer that the castella of the third summer formed part of the plan of fortifications, which were finished in the fourth, when “all the proper sinuus or nearer bay was in possession, and the enemy removed as it were into another island.” This nearer bay was, I think, Bodotria. It was not till the fifth campaign, of 82, that he succeeded in securing the sinus of the Clyde, and the contiguous country which lies opposite to Ireland (y).

Caer-mon, now Cramond, on the proper sinus, was probably the site of one of Agricola’s forts; but the chain

PART II. VOL. III.
that crossed the isthmus is generally supposed to have commenced at Casr-ridden, near Abercorn, on the east, and to have run through a sort of strath or hollow on the south side of the Campsie Hills as far as Old Kirkpatrick, if not to Dunglass, on the right bank of the Clyde. Cultivation at each end has done much to obliterate all trace of these ancient works; but, in the higher grounds, towards the middle of the isthmus (a), they are still conspicuous. From Casr-ridden to Old Kirkpatrick, nineteen of them have been satisfactorily fixed; at the mean distance between each other of about two miles.

Of the antient names of these stations Antiquity is silent, except indeed the following obscure notice in Ravenna’s Chorography of Britain relate to them (b):

“Are there also the following cities in Britain, connected one with another in a right line, where the island from sea to sea is distinguished by the narrowest isthmus—Valonia, Vottiano, Peza, Bepessia, Colonies, Medio, Nematum, Subdohsion, Litana, Cybra, Credisga. Their modern names from east to west are—Carr-ridden, Kenniel, Inner-aven, Munrilla, or New Merchiston, Falkirk, or Bentaskin, Rough Castle, Dickhouse, Castle-Cary, Westerwood, Creyll, Barhill, Auchindary, Kirk-Intillich, Calder, Bemulie, New Kirkpatrick, Castle-hill, Dunloch, Old Kirkpatrick, and according to some Dunglass.”

Whether these forts of Agricola were originally built of turf only, or they were from the first of the same sort of strong masonry of which the remains of several of them have been found to consist, it is difficult to speak with confidence. They are not only of different sizes, but have undergone enlargements and alterations. The ramparts of Castle Carey were triple, and “have been built with freestone and mortar.” That of Casr-pannalias “has had a double rampart of hewn-stone strongly cemented with lime. They were, just at the time of the survey, working stones out of it; and it was surprising to see how fresh both they and the lime seemed to be: and some of them were chequered” (b). Some of the others had suburbs. Of eleven of them, General Roy has given plans. Like the stations on the English isthmus, they differ very much in size—the internal dimensions of New Kirkpatrick being 475 feet by 540, and the largest; and Castle-hill, the smallest, only 300 by 915 feet.

II. THE VALLUM, OR PRETENTURAE OF HADRIAN:

History mentions Hadrian’s expedition into Britain only in very general terms. Its date has been generally assigned to the year 120—the fourth of his reign. “He repaired to Britain,” says his biographer, Spartian, “where he corrected many things, and first drew a murus of 80 miles to divide the Barbarians and Romans.” (c) What history, however, wants, respecting this important reign, inscriptions partially supply.

Marcus Menius Agrippa, tribune of the first Milan cohort of Spaniards, dedicated an altar to Jupiter at Alnwick (d); and, in the inscription already quoted from Reinesclus (e), occurs not only as having had the command of the cohorts secunda equitata of Britons styled “felix liber,” but as “chosen by the emperor Hadrian, and by him sent in the British expedition, tribune of the cohorts prima equitata, prefect of the first ala of the Gauls and of the Pannonian curassiers, an imperial pro-consul, admiral of the British fleet, and pro-consul of the province of Britain.”

Julius Severus is mentioned in conjunction with the emperor Hadrian in an inscription found at Lavatre or Bowes; and, according to Xiphilinus from Dion, “was the principal commander sent against the Jews by Hadrian, for which purpose he was recalled from the command in Britain.

Licinius, as procurator, occurs on a broken stone to the emperor Hadrian found at Bewcastle: and Gruter has an inscription to T. Cl. Licinius Priscus, in which, besides other high offices which he had held, mention is made that he was procurator and imperial legate in Britain, and of his having been sent “a divo Hadriano in expeditione Judaeae” (f).

The Rivington rescript, according to the copy of it in Gough’s Camden, was made when Hadrian enjoyed the

(a) Brit. Rom., p. 405. (b) Id. 109, 170.

(c) Britanniam petit, in qua multa corrigit, murumque per octoginta milia passuum primus duxit, qui Barbaros Romanoque dividisset.

(d) Above, 240. (e) Id. 950.

(f) Ed. 1707, p. 698, No. 1, where it is said to have been found at Rome: but an edition of Speed’s History says it was found on the Picts’ Wall, which I suspect to be an error. See Gough’s Camden, 1, pref., p. 97.
tribunitian power for the eighth year, after he had been third time consul, when the soldiers in whose favour the receipt was made, "were under Platorius Nepos in Britain," and when C. Julius Gallus and C. Valerius were consuls; of which consuls I see no notice in the Fasti Consulares. They might be only lesser consuls, or "consules designati," when the receipt was made, and superseded, after a scrutiny by their competitors, for the office; for when Hadrian enjoyed the tribunitian power for the eighth time, in 124, M. Adilius Glabrio and C. Bellicus Torquatus were consuls. It will be afterwards seen that while this general was legate and propraetor in Britain, the second legion erected for Hadrian's works in the Castellum of Milking-gate, in the murus itself; and that his name occurs in inscriptions to Hadrian found at Little Chesters and Caeserovanum; from which evidence it is plain that extensive imperial works were carrying on under Platorius Nepos about A.D. 124, twelve years before this emperor's death.

That Hadrian first of all drew a murus of 80 miles across the island to separate the Romans from the barbarians, we have not only the express testimony of Spartan, but the remains of a continuous chain of works extending from sea to sea between the line of stations attributed to Agricolu; and, on one of which lines of works, good evidence has been advanced by Horsey that there were 81 castles at about a Roman mile distance from each other, and consequently, in accordance with Spartan's account, 80 intervals of a Roman mile each between them. The common opinion amongst topographers has been, that the southern series of these works, consisting of a fossa and three mounds of earth, were formed by Hadrian; and the other, consisting of a military way and a deep ditch, with a murus or wall of stone between them, strengthened at intervals with castles and turrets, was the work of Severus. In the following account of these works, I shall call the lines attributed to Hadrian, the Faluns—the remaining part the Murus,—and the whole The Wall, or the Roman Wall.

Of the remains of the Valum, a section was published by Gordan in 1728; another, by Horsey, in 1732; and a third, by Warburton, in 1783. The first was taken between "Wallwick Town" and "Tower Tars," about two miles west of Chollerford Bridge; the second is from the still perfect specimen, about half-a-mile west of Carrow; but as both these are incorrect, we insert here only the third, which was taken "near Portgate," and which I have ascertained on the spot, as well as in many other places, is sufficiently accurate to convey a correct idea of the whole work through all its line.

1. 2. 3.

The figures 1, 2, 3, 6, represent the four lines of which the work consists, and which, according to Horsey, "keep all the way a regular, constant parallelism one with another" [g]. The dimensions and character of each are as follow:

1. The south agger, or outer mound, has been uniformly, from end to end, as far as I have observed, of the same height and width, and at present where it is most perfect, as about Portgate, on Tipper Moor, and half-a-mile west of Carrow, is about 4 feet high, and 10 feet broad at its base. The space, about 10 feet, between it and the second or inner south agger is also uniformly the same, and has not had its original surface any way altered, as it still preserves its natural level with the ground both on the south side of the south agger, and on the north side of the mound No. 4; so that I can see no ground for poor old Hutton's opinion, that it was a ditch between the two southern mounds, and that these three lines were formed by Agricolu.

2. The second, or southern agger, or inner mound, is close to the side of the fossa; and, wherever I have examined it, never measures more than about two feet high and 6 or 8 feet in breadth at its base. Horsey, by some mistake, calls this the principal agger or Vallum on the brink of the ditch." Agriculture has certainly encroached more on the outer than the inner mound; and in this view, when he says that the southern agger is generally somewhat smaller than the principal Vallum; but in some places it is larger—he is right; but wherever man has left them untouched, the outer Vallum is by much the largest.

3. The fossa, or ditch, in places where it is still most perfect, is about 21 feet broad at the top, and from six to

(g) "The distance between Hadrian's Vallum, ditch, and north agger are everywhere the same, and so they are constantly parallel one with another. The north agger I found to be about 24 foot north of the ditch; and of the two aggers of the Vallum, one is always detached about 24 feet to the south of the ditch, and the other upon or near the very edge of it." The original distance of the south agger from the ditch has been near 50 feet; but the distance is lessened by the spreading of the earth in its present ruinous state."—Brit. Rom., p. 183.)
eight feet deep; but in places well adapted for cultivation, and through neglected morasses, its line in many places is scarcely observable. Over Tepper Moor it is cut out of a stratum of whin or irregular basalt, and huge masses of it still lie on the south side of the inner mound, with room enough for a horse to pass between them and the outer mound: but these blocks lie in the greatest abundance in the space between the ditch and the north agger.

4. The north agger, or military way of Hadrian, as Horsey calls it, lies about 30 feet north of the fosse, and is at present, in several places, 6 feet high, and 30 feet or more broad at its base. The crown of it, where it is most perfect, as at the west end of Tepper Moor, is about 13 feet broad; but, as far as I have observed, nowhere paved.

There is no appearance or tradition that this chain of works extended east of Newcastle or west of Drumboagh; and it was probably omitted in the two intervals of the Wall beyond these places, because the Tyne on the east and the Solway Frith on the west answered the purposes for which they were erected between Newcastle and Drumboagh. Further account of them I omit here, that I may resume the subject when I come to consider them in conjunction with the parallel works attributed to Severus.

III. THE WALL OF ANTONINUS PIUS.

If antient annals wrong be written not, Here Roman Conquest stayed her swift career. Whom not the Lybian stern, nor Parthian bred In squallid camp, nor Meroe by heat, Nor Rhine nor Elbe could baffle back, The arms of Scotia gloriously repulsed:— Sole land on earth, where not by mountains high, Nor bank of rapid stream, nor forest wide, Nor long array of camps, the power of Rome, Her confines strengthened, but by fosse and walls. And nations other while she drove from home, Or conquered kept in slavery subject, Here Rome her barrier walls extended wide, From Scotia's arms her frontier to defend; And Terminus the bounds of Roman reign Despanding fixed on Carron's southern side.

So sang Scotland's historic bard at the marriage of Francis the Second of France with Mary the Beautiful of Scotland, and certainly with more of patriotism than truth; for Rome built walls against savage and inhospitable wilds in other countries as well as Britain. But our enquiries are about facts, not opinions—to elicit truth, not to narrate abandoned theories. In Buchanan's time, the History of the two British Walls was ill-understood: and he has given a wrong account of them in his own eloquent work on Scotland: but in placing the utmost boundary of the Roman empire "ad Carronis undam" he is historically correct.

To the testimony of Capitolinus that Antoninus Pius employed his legate, Lollius Urbicus, in subduing the Britains and drawing "another murus of earth to remove the barbarians" beyond the boundary of the empire, we have the evidence of a very remarkable series of inscriptions, which not only mention that emperor's name, but the number of the paces of this Wall, which each division of the army formed. One of these inscriptions also mentions the name of Lollius Urbicus. I am aware that many, when they see this account, will say, "What has this Scotch Wall to do with Northumberland?" and to one that may ask the question, I can only reply that as this article, on the Long Fortifications of Britain has long ago overpassed the limits within which I had hoped to confine it, I will not now, for any hostile cry, narrow its compass by omitting the following brief account of the Antonine Wall and its inscriptions.

The popular name of this work is Grimura dyke, which Horsey "was incontinent to think," might mean the Black dyke: because he had been told that Graham, in Gaedic (b), meant black—and that black dyke was the name of a large ditch and rampart that crossed a great part of Northumberland from west to east, and tended toward the sea not far from Morpeth (f). He also mentions, from Plot's Oxfordshire, a military way near Salisbury, called Grime's Dyke. These ridges frequently ran over heathy moors, and from their dryness were addicted to heath, and hence called grim or black.

Camden, and others, had seen that the Ithamus of Glotha and Bodbria was the true site of The Wall of Antonine. Gordon, too, honoured this work with a survey, and an account of its inscriptions. Horsey, soon after, had it and its stations more accurately surveyed, and wrote on its antiquities with a firmer hand than his precursor had done. And Roy, from surveys made in 1747 and 1758, gives a large and accurate map of its

(b) Dubh is Gaedic for black, guim for blue; but grime, as a substantive, means the dirty soil of soil or charcoal; and grimpe, marked or dotted with soil or charcoal; and hence black. See II. II., p. 461, for notes about Black Dykes.

(1) Brit. Rom., 173.
Haltwhistle Parish—Thirlwall, or Roman Wall. Antonine Wall.

The military way is generally about 100 yards south of the vallum or dike, and 20 feet broad; but this distance varies according to the nature of the ground. The general work passes over. Near Barhill it comes within 33 feet from the ditch. It has been paved with large stones where the ground was low or watery, but where the ground was higher and dryer the stones were smaller.

2. The Wall, or dyke, has been originally about 14 feet, broad, and formed chiefly of materials dug from the fossae. In the inscription cclxxxii., it is called calium—the true meaning of which word in that place is explained by the nature of the materials of which this Wall is formed. But though we have vallum in this inscription, and Capitolius calls the whole work exspectitum, yet the foundation of this Wall was in places formed of hewn stone. Gordon, travelling eastward, found the first specimen of the greatest agger or rampart on the south side of the fossae, between Castle Carly and Rough Castle; and here also he unexpectedly met with a foundation of a freestone wall, at the bottom of the south rampart, about 14 feet broad; and going on still eastward, in sundry different places, the foundation of the said freestone wall appeared again: on the top of the rampart a great many such stones lay heaped upon one another, forming the agger, but now they are mostly covered with turf and heath—and hence the name of the Grims, or Grims Dyke.

More to the westward, however, Horacle found that Mr. Graham, laird of Douglaston, had taken up the stone foundation of the Wall for near a mile together, from the middle of Fergusston-moor, east of New Kirkpatrick, almost to the village of Simmerston; and used the stones for building a park wall. These stones were much of

1. The military way is generally about 100 yards south of the vallum or dike, and 20 feet broad; but this distance varies according to the nature of the ground. The general work passes over. Near Barhill it comes within 33 feet from the ditch. It has been paved with large stones where the ground was low or watery, but where the ground was higher and dryer the stones were smaller.

2. The Wall, or dyke, has been originally about 14 feet, broad, and formed chiefly of materials dug from the fossae. In the inscription cclxxxii., it is called calium—the true meaning of which word in that place is explained by the nature of the materials of which this Wall is formed. But though we have vallum in this inscription, and Capitolius calls the whole work exspectitum, yet the foundation of this Wall was in places formed of hewn stone. Gordon, travelling eastward, found the first specimen of the greatest agger or rampart on the south side of the fossae, between Castle Carly and Rough Castle; and here also he unexpectedly met with the foundation of a freestone wall, at the bottom of the south rampart, about 14 feet broad; and going on still eastward, in sundry different places, the foundation of the said freestone wall appeared again: on the top of the rampart a great many such stones lay heaped upon one another, forming the agger, but now they are mostly covered with turf and heath—and hence the name of the Grims, or Grims Dyke.

3. The fossa or ditch is generally about 20 feet from the root of the Wall, 40 feet wide at the top, 12 at the bottom, and from 14 to 20 feet deep. In some places it is only 30 feet broad. Near Barhill, Gordon says, it is magnificent, and 36 feet deep. Near a place called Craigend, "along a continued track of rocks and frightful precipices, the ditch is all along cut through the said rocks, running on the sides of the precipices, where, I think, there is more of the Roman resolution and grandeur to be seen than on its whole track." This ditch is the grand feature of the work. At a short distance from Rough Castle, Gordon found it in its greatest perfection and beauty. It was 50 feet in breadth.

---

1. Nilm. Sep. 56. 2. Brit. Rom., 164. 3. In this neighbourhood the rampart is grim or black with heath; and here it was, near Kibb-laird, according to traditional stroma, that "The valiant Grims, nephew to Eugenius, king of Scots, with his whole army, broke down the Wall"—(Nilm. Sept., p. 28)—and hence the name, Grims's, or Graham's Dyke.

PART II, VOL. III.
and 33 feet deep—the rampart on the south being there 5 feet high, 24 feet broad, and 23 feet from the ditch.

4. That the north oppus, which Gordon gives (r), ever existed, neither Horsey nor Roy could satisfy himself; though Horsey "saw in some places somewhat that looked like a north rampart; but it was just on the edge of the ditch," where Gordon in his section has given it. Indeed, Horsey says, "the rubbish thrown out of the north side of the ditch seems to have been designedly levelled or planed so as to form somewhat like a terrace; on the north of which, again, is sometimes a gradual descent, almost like a modern glacis, which appears in other places, where there is no terrace." "In one place this elevation on the north side of the ditch appeared just like a heap of rubbish thrown out of the ditch; but it is not for any considerable space, or in many places, that there is any appearance of this kind." I apprehend that when the fosse was first made, about one-third of the earth or "deeds" taken from it was employed in building the vallum; the rest disposed of on its north side as best suited the form of the ground through which the works ran. Where the fosse was on the brow of a declivity, the materials not used in the rampart were thrown down the precipice, with the intention, as Roy observes, of "rendering the natural glacis somewhat steeper." Through flat grounds they were spread out to prevent their being easily put back into the ditch. In this respect the north margin of the ditch of the Antonine Wall very much resembles that of the ditch of the English Murus.

Of their origin the remains of the Roman fortifications across the isthmus of the Tyne and the Solway have afforded little evidence; but the Antonine Wall has preserved a series of inscriptions, which record not only the names of the legions and cohorts employed in building it, but of the number of paces constructed by each detachment of the army employed in it.

It has been the fashion to conduct the accounts of this Wall from west to east: I will venture to reverse the order, and to commence it on the "proprius sinus" of Tacitus; and following the course of the sun and the account of Bede begin at Penneltun, about two miles

from Abercurling, and carry it westward to its end near the city of Alcuith (s).

Cenall, according to Nennius (t), was the Scotch or Gaelic name of the place which the English called Penneltun; and some assert, and others deny, that this was Kinniel, the name of an old church town, now joined with the more modern parish of Borrowtounness. Certainly modern Abercorn is nearly seven miles from Kinniel: and Caerriorden, an acknowledged Roman station, little more than half the distance: but the evidence is doubtful that the Antonine Wall ever extended from Kinniel to Caerriorden: and the latter station, like that at Crannond, still more to the south, might be an advanced post to this Wall on the Forth, as Alnecbourgh and Morsey were to the English Roman Wall on Solway Frith. Indeed Horsey says, "What has been taken for the remains of the Wall between Kinniel and Caerriorden are rather the remains of the military way, which has gone on not only to Caerriorden, but probably to Crannond and to Edinburgh;" and, as far as I can judge from Roy's Map of the Wall, Kinniel, from its contiguity to the high banks of the Forth, was a suitable position for this end of the vallum—as "the water of the Frith is deep near to Kinniel, and the banks and rocks, on the side of it, steep and inaccessible. At Caerriorden it is just the reverse" (u). But Chalmers would take the vallum to Caerriorden: for he affirms that from Kinniel "the track of the rampart may be faintly traced to the house of the Grange, beyond which it may be seen further eastwards, pointing to the high bank of the Forth at Caerriorden, where probability and remains equally evince that it must have ended" (v).

(r) Gordon, 1065 pages east of Rough Castle, "perceived" a huge rampart on the north bank of the great ditch, measuring 33 feet in breadth, and as much from the bottom of the fosse. This rampart, without question, has originally been all along its track, as has also the south rampart; but never so very conspicuous and discernible as here.—(Hist. Sco., p. 59.)

(s) "Incipit ante duorum ferium millium spatio a monasterio Aber-curnig ad occidentem, in loco, qui sermone Pictorum Pausabhei, lingua antem Anglorum Penneltun appellatur: et tendens contra occidentem terminatur juxta urbem Alcuith." Abercurling is plainly Abercorn, which means—on the mouth of the Cornie, on which the town of Abercorn stands, just at the junction of the Cornie with the Midhops, and of both with the Forth. Irr. Hist. Scot. Nomenc. sub verbo Abercorumium.; Chal. Cal. ii., 978.

(t) See above, p. 165, note n, and p. 166.

(u) Brit. Rem., 159. Horsey also says, "the ditch, which is everywhere else the most visible part of the work, and always appears where any thing is visible, does not appear at all in this place;" but in another place he admits that it "is most likely to have proceeded from Kinniel to Caerriorden: and the remains near the Grange House, west of Caerriorden, which he thought passed over ground more proper for a military way than a rampart, Roy took to be, and has laid down on his Map, as a slight vestige of the ditch.—(Brit. Rem., 174; Mit. Ancly, 102.)

(v) Cal. i., 341. But is not this from Gordon, p. 60, as quoted below, under Kinniel?
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. ANTONINE WALL. 263

CRAMOND.—The right bank of the Forth, in the Roman era, was guarded by forts from Kinneil eastward as far as this place, which has its name from its site at the influx of the Annan into the Forth. Horsley married a daughter of professor Hamilton, minister of Cramond, of which parish Mr. Wood, in 1794, published the Antient and Modern History.—(II. 4, 447.) Besides the following inscriptions, Gordon mentions "vestiges of a great Roman station," an incredible quantity of Roman coins," and "several Roman altars and inscriptions" which "have been found here."

CCLVI.—1 OM 2 COH V GALL 3 CVI PR. EEST 4 IMINI HONV 5 TERTULLVS 6 PRAEF VSLIM. "Iovi optimo maximo cohors quinta Gallorum, cui praest dum Iunius Tertullus praefectus, votum solvit libenter et merito." "The names of the prefect are not very like Roman, excepting the last of the three; but this is not uncommon" (w). I see no other mention of the cohors quarta Gallorum.

CCLVII.—MATRIB ALATEVIS 1 ET 2 MATRIB CAMPESTRIB CH I 3 TVNGR. INS 4 VERS 5 C ARAM 6 CHI 7 XXXV. "Matribus alatervis et matribus campesribus cohors prima Tungivororum..." This was found in Sir John Inglis's garden in Cramond; but with part of the three last lines so much defaced as to be unintelligible. Horsley thought the Des Matres might here have the name of Alatervis, from the place; but the term was perhaps applied to the Three Mothers, to the worship of whom the first cohort of the Tungrians was addicted, and to whom they have left inscriptions and sculptures at Housesteads, in Northumberland, where they were for a long time stationed. They were with Agricola in his battle against the Gaedae (x).

CCLVIII.—LEG. I AVG. 1 [IV S] 2 FECIT. Legio secunda Augusta jussu secundum armenti facit. The second legion styled Augusta, by command and according to architectural rules, made this. The first and third lines are within a border in the form of a writing tablet; and the IV on the right, and IV on the left handle.

1. CAERRIDEN, commonly called Carwy, stands on the brink of a high and perpendicular rock, overlooking the Firth; and, according to Gordon, just two miles to the west of Abercorn, where Bede begins the Wall. The same author also says, that Roman altars, inscriptions, and coins have been dug up here; and if the inscription, No. CCLX, and placed by Horsey under this station, could be proved to belong to it, then indubitable evidence were found that the Wall extended hither. Indeed No. CCLX makes it probable that it did.

CCLX.—COH 8 VIII 3 STATELES T. Cohortis octava centurio Stateletus terminavit. Both Gordon and Horsley mention this as on a stone built up in the house of Carin, or Caer-ridden. The stone is small, and of the kind called centurial in the Wall of the Upper Isthmus. The inscription has on its right-hand side, between two ensigns, an eagle with its wings expanded, holding in its bill a garland, and having the letter T above it, concerning which letter, Ward, from Manutius, observes that it is sometimes put for Terminus, and in this sense suits very well here. Tsa, the last letter in Hebrew, also signifies "an extremity or bound."

CCLX.—1 NINO AVG 2 P 3 P 4 COS 5 III 6 I 7 GVGNERN 8 B 9 M O I 10 M P 11 IMPERATORI CAESARI TITO ELIO HADRIANO Antonino Augusto pio felici patri patriae consuli tertium cohors prima Gugnorum opus tribus millibus passuum facit. This is on the fragment of a mile pillar presented by Sir Robert Sibbald to the University of Edinburgh; and, according to Gordon, "certainly dug out of the Wall," though where, I see no account. Horsley suspected that it was part of an inscribed pillar, found on the grounds of Inglistown, which Gough could not possibly persuade himself to. It has been cut in or after 148, when Antonius Pius was in his third consulate with M. Aur. Cesar his successor. The Gugnerni were a people of Beige Gaul, whose country was situated between the Ubii and Batavi. "Ubii, colonia Agriplinensis, Gugnern, Batavi, et quo in insulis diximus Rhenum" (y). They were in Britain in 104 (z). "Opus," on inscription CCLXXXIX, may be authority for Horsley's reading of "opus tribus millibus, &c." in this.

CCLXI.—IMP. CAESARI T. AELIO. HADRIANO Antonino AVG. PIO. P. P. VEXILLATIO IN LEG. XX. VAL. VIC. F. PER. MIL. P III. Imperatori Cesaris Tito Elilio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Pio patri patriae vexillatio legionis vicinam valentis victoriam facit per millia passuum tria.

I have ventured to read the character which Horsley calls an "effaced N," milliaria, on the supposition that this vexillation consisted of a thousand men of, or attached to, the twentieth legion. The inscription is on a stone carved into the form of a square tablet, the inner margin of the

(w) Brit. Rom., p. 304.
(x) See above, at p. 189, No. 46, &c.
(y) Pliny, iv. 17, p. 63.
(z) Malp. Rec. 7 Trajan.
frame of which is moulded: its handles ornamented with eagles' heads, joined above and below with an open scroll of nest patterns. Camden had it from Servatus Ribellius, a Silesian gentleman, whose curiosity led him to visit the Antonine Wall; but though Horsley gives it under this station, I see no mention where it was found. In Camden's time it was at Dunnoter Castle, from whence it was removed about 1724 to the University of Aberdeen, and since to that of Glasgow.

2. — KINNEIL was formerly the name of the parish, now called Borrowstounness, probably from its site on the ness, which contained the ancient burgh or borough of Kinniel, which stood on the brink of a steep rock, 60 ft. above the level of the Firth. It is not two, as the Pennelton of Bede and the Cenail of Nennius was from Abercorn, but 7½ miles (a). "For a mile beyond Kinniel, a faint track of the rampart may be traced to the house of the Grange, above Borrowstounness, where it is to be seen a little way farther eastward; but from this place I could never find a vestige of it any more" (b).

3. — At INNER-AVON," Sibbald says, "there is yet standing part of a Roman turris spectatorium, and the track of other buildings may yet be seen:" and in the Statistical Account, under 1796, it is stated that "the Roman Wall is still distinctly visible on the east bank of the Avon. At Inneravon the ruins of a Roman tower still remain. It was built of common freestone, and stands in a very conspicuous place" (c).

4. — MUMRILS. Here Gordon was inclined to believe there might have been a fort on the Wall; because quantities of red Roman earthenware, pieces of urns, and thick, hard, square conduit pipes have been found at the place: though he could see no traces of the fort. Westward, in the grounds of Callendar-house, the track of the Wall was very distinct; and at New Marchiston, between Mumrils and Calendar-house (if this New Marchiston was formerly called Langtown), there was, according to "Timothy Pont, a fort on the Wall (d).

5. — FALKirk. "As the Wall itself, so probably a station lies buried in the large town of Falkirk; for the distance on each side will be very suitable." Roy says, that this town seems to stand on the north side of the Wall, which appears to have passed through the grounds occupied by the gardens on the south side of it: and he is further inclined to think the ridge, on which Bantaskie-house is situated, answers for the position of a fort, and the mean distance between it and Rough Castle and Murmils.

6. — ROUGH CASTLE, says Gordon, "for its entireness and magnificence, exceeds any that are to be seen on the whole track from sea to sea:" and the same "freestone wall" which he had before observed at the foundation of the Long Wall "seemed by its foundation here to have surrounded the whole castellum." Horsley's account is, that the prospect from this fort is good, especially to the north; but the ground wet and overgrown with heath, and without any visible remains of buildings or ramparts. Roy says, it is the "easternmost station now existing on the Wall:" and "consists of two divisions, whereby the principal one seems to have been that towards the west, as it is surrounded with a triple envelope." Between this place and Falkirk, the Great Military Way from the south to Sterling crossed The Wall three-quarters of a mile south of the old Roman fortified town of Camelon, through which both Gordon and Horsley say, the Wall ran, from which Roy inferred that Horsley had not scrupulously examined every point himself, but in some cases trusted to the slight and inaccurate information of others.

7. — DICK'S HOUSE is called by Horsley a village, where he and Gordon found a beautiful exploratory mount, surrounded on the north with a ditch about 20 ft. broad, joining with the Great Fosse of The Wall; and the latter adds, that "abundance of iron and lead ore is dug up near this hill, some of which I carried away with me, and probably the Romans at this place might have had a foundry for melting their metal."

8. — CASTLE CARY, according to Horsley, was "one of the best preserved forts in the whole series." Its situation is pretty high, with a good prospect, and "the ramparts have been built with freestone and mortar."

CCLXII. — BRITTON 8 VSSLLM. This is on the lower part of an altar which belongs to Castle Cary: but in Gordon and Horsley's time was at Cumbernauld, the seat of the Earl of Wigtown. It probably refers to some cohort of Britons. Agricol added to the army he led against Galgacus such of the bravest of the Britons as had been tried by long fidelity.

CCLXIII. — MATRIEP 8 MILITES 8 VEXILL. . . . This is on the upper part of an altar, which had probably been dedicated to the goddesses "the Mothers" by the soldiers of a vexillation of one of the legions. The original, in Horsley's time, was at Cumbernauld. In the Additions to Camden there is an altar, said to be found on the Roman Wall in Scotland, with the following

(a) Chal. Cal. ii., 860.  (b) Gordon, p. 60.  
(c) Chal. Cal. ii., 841.  (d) Roy, 182.
inscription, which would seem to show that these are two fragments which were once one altar, though Horley thinks it plain, from the disagreement of their measures, that they belonged to different altars.\footnote{M. MILITEN VESEL... IO \textit{LEG} XX VI \textit{BRITTON} \textit{v.s.}}.

Horley gives two other imperfect and obscure inscriptions found at Castle Cary: in the room of which we insert the two following, discovered here in 1769.

CCLXIV.-\textit{IMP CAES T AEL AN AVG PIO P P COH I TVNGROBVM FECIT}}. Imperatori Caesar Tito Aelio Antonino Augusto pio patriae cohors prima Tungrorum mille passuum. Roy conjectures that the last character, from the points attached to it, might stand for 3 or 4,000 paces. This was found a few years before Roy wrote, "upon the Roman Wall, near Castle Cary." It is on a tablet, the handles of which are ornamented with eagles' heads. Boscovich, on the Upper Isthmus, was for a long time the station of the first cohort of the Tungrians; which also left an inscription, No. CCLIX, at Cranmond: and, as appears by inscriptions XXXIX and XLIV, was a cohors milliaria.

CCLXV.-\textit{FORTVNAE VEXILLATIONES LEG II AVG \textit{VIC} P S P L.} Fortune vexillationes legionis secundae Augustae legionis que sexta victrix pecunia sua posuerunt libentissima. When the Caledonian Canal was being made in 1768, the workmen used the ruins of Castle Cary as a quarry; and among them found the remains of a bath, in which was the altar bearing the above inscription, and near it a figure of Fortune.

9.-\textit{WESTERWOOD} fort was situated on ground which, though level and low, has a descent from it on the north. Large fir trees are dug out of the masses near it.

CCLXVI.-According to Gordon, this station has produced several inscribed stones, on one of which were WEG V... and on another LEG VICTR I., both of which Horley properly refers to the sixth legion. Horley calls it Crowy-hill.

CCLXVII.-\textit{D M FLA LVCIANVS MILES LEG II AVG.} This was found in a tumulus not far from Kilneth, in 1731. With it also were found, in a grave of mason-work that had its west end formed semi-circularly, three effigies carved on stone in relief. One a three-fourths length of a man, with his right hand pointing upwards, and the left on that hip—an attitude of calling attention. The second, a recumbent figure on a couch, and a dog on his toga near his feet, and on the south wall. The third, in the north wall, opposite the second, was a recumbent figure in a car, drawn by a quadrupe, too rudely designed to show its genus. The two walls that ran eastward from the semi-circular part were of chequered masonry, 7 or 8 courses high, and traversed near the east end with a lintel of hard stone, 64 feet long. What is curious, the figure on the south seemed to have been left unfinished, and its face "toward the inward part of the building, with another stone before, which covered it; but the back of the other stone was turned to the inward part of the building." Several pillars and pedestals were also found; but the reporter to Horley could not see how they had been here situated. A stone in the floor of the semi-circular part bore marks of fire.

CCLXVIII.-\textit{D M C IVLI MARCEL-LINI PRAEF COH I HAMIOB.} Dies manibus Caui Julii Marcelliani praeffecti cohortes primae Hamiorum. The station of the first cohort of the Hamians in the time of Hadrian was Caervorras, on The Wall, in Northumberland (c). Camden says that this was at Miniacbruch, now, according to Horley, Kilneth, and that it was removed thence from the minister's house to that of a gentleman building there. The original is lost.

11.-\textit{BARHILL} fort deserves a particular regard and description. Its situation and strength, and the ruins of buildings within it, are very remarkable. The hill has as it were two summits, opposite each other. "It has had a triple rampart and ditch on all sides but the north. The pretorium is visible, and of a similar figure with the fort itself; and three rows of ruins resembling ramparts and ditches appear within the pretorium." (f). Under this station, Horley gives the figure of a person holding a shield in the right hand and a sprotula in the left, which he saw at Skirvy, 1\frac{1}{2} mile west of Kilneth, where also were two other altars, quite defaced. Under this station he has also the following inscriptions:

CCLXIX.-\textit{VEX LEG II 3 G VEXILLATIO LEGIONIS SECUNDAE AUG.} This, in bold letters, was within a square writing table, deeply moulded, and fretted with oval ornaments in the inner margin, and having lunettes for

\footnote{(c) See above, pp. 187, 205. (f) Brit. Rom., 199.}
handles; but not more of the whole left than to show its
general form.

CCLX.—IMP CAES S T AE HADRI S AN-
TONINS AVG PIO PP VEXILLATVS V S.
Imperator Cesar Titus Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus
pio patri patris vexillatio votum solvit. This inscription
was circumscribed by an oblong border of two lines, and on
a pillar—probably a military, or mile stone, which was
found at this fort.

CCLXXI.—D M S SALMANS S VIX AN XV
SALMANS P OSVIT. Salsamnus. Salmans
vixit annos quindecim: Salmans possuit. The symbols
above this inscription are a wreath between two globes
quartered and two palm branches. On the upper part of
another grave-stone belonging to this fort is—\textsuperscript{d} M \textsuperscript{vex}

12.—ACHINDAVY has been girt with a triple ramp-
part and a ditch. Its site is marshy, with a descent
to the north. Horsley says that Roman antiquities have
been found here, and some uninscribed altars may be seen
in the walls of the houses of the village. When the
workmen, however, were making the canal near this fort,
in 1771, altars bearing the five following inscriptions,
together with two large iron hammers and a gold coin of
Trajan were found, at the depth of 9 feet, in a pit of
about 7 feet in diameter. Gough says, "I am told there
is near Achninday a Roman bridge of five arches, a com-
mon communication through a morass, in order to obtain firing
wood; but that this curious reman has been unnoticed."

CCLXXII.—I O M VICTORIAE VICTRI-
CI PRS ET SVÆ SVORVM S COCCES S FIRMVS S LEG II AVG. Iovi opti-
mo maximo Victorii victri pro salute imperatoris nostri
et suæ suorum Marcus Cocceius Firmus centurio legions
secundae Augustae. Gough observes that the style of
dedication, "pro salute imperatoris nostri et suæ
suorum," as well as the name of the centurion, M. C.
Firmus, is new in Britain. The emperor, for whose
health this was consecrated, was probably Antoninus Pius;
and "suæ suorum" synonymous to "liberorum eorum," and
"liberorumque eijus" in inscriptions to him in Orel-
lus.

CCLXXIII.—DIANAE APOLLINI S M CO-
CE S FIRMVS LEG II AVG. Diana Apolloni
Marcus Cocceius Firmus centurio legions secundae Au-
gustae—in other words, to the Great Mother and the
Great Father.

CCLXIV.—MARTI S MINERVAE S CAMPES-
TRIBVS HERO S EPONAE VICTORIAE COCCES S FIRMVS LEG II AVG. Marti
Minerva Campestribus, Heroi, Epone, Victoriae Marcus
Cocceius Firmus centurio legions secundae Augustae. The
altars bearing this and the following inscription were
broken in two when discovered. The whole five have
been engraved by the University of Glasgow, and in the
Archæologia. Some notices of Epone are given above,
under Caerworrain, page 141; when the notes there, on
altar 11, were written, I had not the assistance of Gough's
Cânden.

CCLXXIV.—GENIO TERRAE BRITAN-
NICÆS M COCEI S FIRMVS LEG II AVG.
Genio terræ Britannicæ Marcus Cocceius Firmus cen-
turio legions secundae Augustae. "Cocceius, after ad-
dressing himself to the gods of his own and the enemy's
country, erected one altar to the Genius of Britain alone.
Other inscriptions are addressed to the Genius of a parti-
cular place, it being a common thing for the Romans to
address the Genius of the place, even where they were
strangers, as Enna in Italy. Cocceius more comprehen-
sively invokes the universal Genius of the Island" (g).

CCLXXV.—SILVANO... This was on the upper
part of a broken altar plainly dedicated to the Silvan
God.

13.—At KIRK-IN-TILLOCH, of old called Caer-
pentalecho, was a fort upon the Wall, called the Peel,
"small, but very strong, and the best preserved of all.
It has had a double rampart of hewn stone, strongly
cemented with lime: they are, just at the time of the
survey, working stones out of it; and it was astonishing
to see how fresh both they and the lime seemed to be, and
some of them were chequered. The east entry only is
visible" (b) Gordon could not learn what antiquities and
inscriptions had been found here.

14.—CALDER, from its distance between Kirkintil-
loch and Bemulloch, would appear to have been the site of
a Roman station; and Horsley thinks it stood near the
church, in grounds called the Crofts; but that immemorial
tillage had destroyed all trace of it. Boy says, that here
is "a fine rectangular tumulus or castellum that hath
been surrounded with a ditch;" but that it is doubtful
whether this castellum may or not "have been the only post
on this part of the Wall." As both this station and
Bemulloch, the next to the west, were upon the Calder

(g) Gough's Când., iv., 99. See also Virg. Ænu., v. 95; vii.,
185, and Rusek's notes on these passages.

(b) Brit. Antiq., p. 169.
estate, it is difficult to say at whether place the three
next following inscriptions, formerly preserved at Calder-
house, were discovered.

CCLXXVII.— IMP CAES. · TITO · AELIO · HADRIANO ANTONINO 3 AVG PIO PP LEG II AVG · PER M P III DCLXVII. Imperator Caesar
Tito · Aelio Hadriano Antonino Augusto plo patrie legio secunda augusta per mille passuum ter sexcentos sexaginta sex solvit.—that is, a vexillation or detachment, under a banner of the sixth legion, made for the
emperor Antoninus Pius 3665 paces of the Wall. This is on a writing tablet, the handles of which have a heart-
shaped opening, and are ornamented in the middle and at
each end with flowers of 7 petals. It is on the largest
inscribed stone that has been found in Scotland. Gordon
says, it was dug up in the fort of New Kirkpatrick: but
other authorities say in the station of Castle-hill (i).

Of the four following inscriptions, Horsey says "They
must have been found somewhere near this end of the
Wall, though the particular place may not be certainly
known, and therefore I choose to insert them here."

CCLXXXI.— IMP · C · T · AE · HADRIANO
ANTONINO AVG · PIO · P · VEX · LEG
XXX · VV · FEC · P. Imperator Caesar Tito · Aelio
Hadriano Antonino Augusto plo patrie vexillatio
legionis vicesimes valentis victricis fecit passus. The
number of paces is not expressed on this monument, but
probably followed in the last line, after the figure of the
boar, which was the banner sign of the twentieth

CCLXXXII.— IMP · C · TAE · HADRIANO
ANTONINO AVG · PIO · P · VEX · LEG
XXX · VV · FEC · P. Imperator Caesar Tito · Aelio
Hadriano Antonino Augusto plo patrie vexillatio
legionis vicesimes valentis victricis per mille passus ter quingentos
undecim. This tablet is defective on the left-hand side.
On the right is a figure of Victory, and a flower of eight

CCLXXXIII.— IMP · C · T · AELIO · HADRI-
ANNO · ANTONINO · AVG · P · VEX · LEG · VI · VIC · P · P · OPVS · VALLI · P · CCLXXXIII.
Imperator Caesar Tito · Aelio Hadriano Antonino Augusto plo patrie vexillatio legionis sexta victri-
ciles perfect opus vallium passuum quater mille cemum quadra-
ginta unum. This inscription is for 4,141 paces; and is,
as Horsey observes, "very curious upon account of the
express mention of the opus vallii.”

CCLXXXIV.— IMP · C · TAE · JULIO · AELIO
ANTONINO AVG · PIO · P · VEXILATIO
LEG · VI · VICTR · P · F · PER · M · P · III
DCIX · V. Imperator Caesar Tito · Aelio Hadriano
Antonino Augusto plo patrie vexillatio legionis sexta victri-
ciles post fidellis per mille passus ter sexcentos

(i) Brit. Antiq., p. 196.
sage in Capitolinus, which says that Antoninus Pius by him drew another sod wall across Britain. Horsey was told that it was found near Calder or Bemulie, and that it had lain a long time neglected before it came into the custody of the University of Glasgow.

17.—CASTLE HILL, with the exception of Barhill, has the largest prospect of all this line of forts. Gordon gives a plan of it; and is very express in mentioning that the following inscription was dug out of its ruins. CCLXXXV.—IMP CAES TITO AELIO * HADRIANO ANTONINN® AVG PIO PP LEG II AVG • PER M P IIII DCLXVI S. Imperator Cesari Tito Aelio Hadriano Antonino Augusto pio patriae legionii secundae augusta per mille passus ter sexcentos sexagesinta sex solvit. Here the second legion records the finishing of 3,686 paces. The inscription occupies the middle of the stone, and on the side facing the left hand, has victory crowning an armed genius, mounted on a pegasus; and below them, two naked captives with a dirk, and the label for the sentence of each between them; on the other side, an eagle stands proudly on the sea-goat, and below, is another manacled captive, with the board to write his sentence upon before him. The original was dug up in 1604, and presented to the University of Glasgow.

18.—DUNTOCHER, like other Roman forts, is on elevated ground, with "a gentle declivity open to the south." Gordon found its form distinct. "Some curious Roman antiquities, stones, and medals have been found here" (1): one coin of gold, engraved by Gordon, was of Hadrian.

CCLXXXVI.—IMP ANTON AVG PIO PP LEG II AVG AVG P P IIII CCLXXV. Imperator Antonino Augusto pio patriae legio secunda augusta fecit passus ter mille ducentos sexagesinta unum. This is on a square tablet, with eagle-headed handles, and above it the sea-goat, and below the pegasus, the symbols of the second legion. The three first lines are crowded into the top on each side of the sea-goat, and each corner of the stone is ornamented with a narcissus, or some other six-petalled flower. It records the making of 3,271 yards of the Wall. Horsey says, it must be referred to this fort; but is now over the gate of Cochnoch-house.

19.—OLD KIRKPATRIC, the reputed birth-place of Ireland's tutelary saint, stands on the right bank of the Firth of the Clyde, about 1 mile east of Dunglas, and as much more from Dunbarton, or the Isle of Clyde, called by Bede, Al-cluith, near which place he says the Wall terminated, which commenced at Fennelturn. This station is supposed to have stood near the church, where the following inscription and other Roman stones are said to have been dug up; but, in Gordon's time, all trace of the ramparts, ditch, and other buildings, had been entirely effaced by the plough. Here, Horsey observes, the Clyde is so shallow at low water that there would be room enough to pass by the end of the Wall; whereas at Dunglas the banks are high and the Clyde broad, and deep to the shore. CCLXXXVII.—IMP C T AE HADRIANO ANTONIN® AVG PF PP VEX LEG XXVII FFE P P IIII CDXI. Imperatori Cesari Tito Aelio Hadriano Antonino Augusto pio patriae vexillationis vicissime valentissimae foecit per passus quater milles quadrigentos undecim—that is, a detachment of the twentieth legion, valiant and victorious, made the Wall for 4,411 paces. The stone bearing this is in the form of a portico, having the three first lines in the pediment; the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the centre, within a wreath; holten by a Victory; and the last, on the base, with a boar, the ensign of the twentieth legion, between the sigla III and C. The Victory inclines with the left arm on a globe, and holds under the same arm a palm branch, the symbol of victory. The original stone was for some time at Mugdock, the seat of the duke of Montrose, and thence removed to Glasgow.

DUNGLAS castle, the ruin of a fortress built by Cromwell, stands on a promontory, which overhangs the deep water of the Firth of Clyde; and on which, according to several writers, and a constant tradition of the neighbourhood, the Romans had a military post. Here, indeed, the Clyde becomes a deep and broad estuary; and further to the westward is no where fordable—so that this was a good situation for one, if not for the last of the forts. Add to this, that according to Horsey, the military way has certainly been continued as far as Dunglas, for it still continued very visible in his time at Dunne-buck, within half a-mile of this place. The people also talked of striking on the foundation of the Wall half-a-mile on the Dunglas side of Old Kirk-patrie: but all confessed that no distinct remains either of the Wall or its ditch had been found between these places; and in the authorities I have consulted I see no evidence that any trace of a Roman station was ever seen on the green headland from which Dunglas obtains its name. It was, I think, from this place or neighbourhood that Agricola

From this concise account of all the inscriptions, found on or near the Antonine Wall, of which I have been able to meet with any account, no evidence seems to arise that Roman garrisons were ever regularly stationed beyond this isthmus, excepting during the time that the Wall was in building. The troops employed in this work were the second and twentieth legions, under their legionary standards, besides vexillations or detachments under distinct banners of both these legions, and of the sexta victrix, and the first cohort of the Tungrians, and the cohors Gergusonorum. Both Gordon and Horsey made measured surveys of the whole work; but that of Roy, taken under the authority of the Board of Ordnance, and published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1793, seems to be most correct; and by this it appears that the space occupied by the intervals between its 19 stations from Caeridden to Old Kirkpatrick was 36 miles and 620 yards, and the mean distance between each station two English miles and 867 paces. "According to the survey," which Horsey ordered to be made, "it was nearly 34 English miles between Old Kirkpatrick and Caer-ridden, taking only the right lines, which were made the bases of the several offsets."

Of No. cclx, I ought, however, to observe that it may be difficult to say whether it was originally intended to refer to the building of the Wall or the making of the military way, or to the distance from one post to another. The position of the character @, too, in No. cclxix, makes it more probable that it should be read miles, and that possum has been omitted for want of room, than that it stood for milliaris, and was placed after facta by mistake. The inscription cclxii, added below since this paragraph was in type, shows the drawing I have had of it, seems to be only a mutilated fragment, but evidently intended to record the making of a certain number of paces of the Wall. And as 3,632 is the average quantity of paces mentioned on the eight perfect inscriptions (I), I have added that number to inscription cclxxi: and, for a nearly similar reason, 3,000 to cclxxii: by which conjectural calculation the whole of the inscriptions hitherto discovered, and supposed to relate to the building of the Wall, record its length at 41 Roman miles and 608 paces. Horsey, from somewhat dissimilar data, brought the whole to 39 Roman miles and 726 paces: and to that calculation Roy added 3,000 for the work of the Tungrian cohort, making the whole 40 Roman miles.

(1) Namely, numbers 261, 277, 280, 282, 283, 286, 297, and 290.
The following Table of Inscriptions, which relate to the building of the Wall, and the number of paces made by each division of the army employed in it, may serve to show the great historical importance of these documents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Ins. above</th>
<th>No. in Hor. Del. Rom., or pl. in Roy's Med. Ant.</th>
<th>Plate and page in Gord. Itin. Sep.</th>
<th>Where the Inc. was found.</th>
<th>No. of Paces men-</th>
<th>By what Legion, Vestalation, or Cohort, the work was done.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCLXI.</td>
<td>xxvi.</td>
<td>Pl. xii, p. 62.</td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>3,000.</td>
<td>Vexil. mili. of 20th Legion. First Tungrian Cohort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCLXIV.</td>
<td>(Roy, pl. xxxix, p. 200.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Castle Carey.</td>
<td>1,000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCLXXXVI.</td>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>Pl. x, p. 60.</td>
<td>Castle-hill.</td>
<td>4,665.</td>
<td>The Second Legion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not known.</td>
<td>3,340.</td>
<td>Vexil. of the 6th Legion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCCIII.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kirkintilloch.</td>
<td>3,304.</td>
<td>The Twentieth Legion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCCIV.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kirkintilloch.</td>
<td>1,000.</td>
<td>Vexil. of the 6th Legion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of Paces mentioned on Inscriptions, 41,608.

I may here add the following remarks from Roy:—

"The second legion, with the vexillations of the sixth and twentieth, are the only legionary troops mentioned as having borne any part in the execution of the Wall. Hence it is natural to conclude that the gross of the sixth and twentieth must have been employed in other services. Some detachments of them might even be stationed in different garrisons in the south: but the far greater part would certainly be pushed on into the country to the northward of the Wall, in order to cover that division carrying on the work. The same may be alleged with respect to the main body of the second legion, which might occasionally be called off the Wall, and sent on other duties; and this easily accounts for the small portions they performed, comparing their numbers with those of the two vexillations" (m).

Gough, in a note to his Additions to Stirlingshire, has the following observations:—"It has been doubted whether this line is consistent with the indubitable line of the forts at Callendar. It may not be easy to understand the reason for the Romans making forts, and then leading the Wall to them in the cause of Falkirk. No one without moving" [over] "the ground can have a right notion of the matter. Some go to the spot with an hypothesis ready formed—others copy their fancies, while truth and probability are no more thought of." For my own part, I lament that I have not been able to travel along the line of this Wall—or even to procure a sight of the antiquities found upon it, or of the series of engravings of them done at the expense of the University of Glasgow, under the custody of which learned body the originals have from time to time been deposited: but certainly the clear account of Tacitus, that the isthmus of Gliotta and Bodotria was, in 82, defended by garrisons, all the nearer bay taken possession of, and the enemy driven as it were into another island,—together with the probability that the forts between the Forth and the Grampian-hills were garrisoned only while the chain of fortification between the Forth and the Clyde was in making, should dispel all doubt about the identity of these lines: the country bounded by the Friths of Forth and Murray, and the Grampian mountains and the German ocean, was formidable on account of its population, and, therefore, watched by a series of forts from Sterling across the strath of Earn: the Rannoch country beyond the hills of Glenlyon, and the Argyll district, from distance or want of people, could not annoy the soldiers at work on the isthmus: and the district, watered by the different streams of the Forth, might well enough be kept in awe by the armies lying on two
sides of them; by hostages; and by a large portion of them being employed on the fortifications of the isthmus.

Gordon, Horsely, and Chalmers, and I suppose Roy too, were natives of Scotland; and they have done more patriotic and disinterested work in illustrating the Roman History of their country, than any other individuals. But, if doubt still hangs over the subject, would not a prise from the University of Glasgow, for the best Account of the Roman Antiquities in Scotland, rouse her students to a personal investigation of all the camps and antiquities of the country, and to describe them under rules of succinct and accurate criticism. The spirit which the Caledonian Britain adored under the name of Freedom, the Romans called Barbarity: but now, where these conquerors once fixed the boundary of their empire, and walled Humanity out of the country beyond them, parallel to their famous line of fortifications, the white sail of Commerce floats on the Forth and Clyde Canal; and either Frith of the isthmus has its seat of learning far more flourishing than Imperial Rome ever fostered in her most palmy days; yet, as Glasgow holds the Time-spared records that Rome left of her unavailing efforts to subjugate the Caledonian population of Britain, the Genius of the literature of that great city, should be loudly called upon to inspire her students to say, concisely, all and well that can be said on the classical subject of "The Roman in Caledonia."

Since the two preceding pages were in type, the ordinary course of the author's studies has been interrupted by a severe dispensation in his family, and two months of indifferent health; but the interval has enabled him to add to this account of the Antonine Wall, the following contributions of Friendship and omissions of his own:—

CCXC.—I M P • C • T • AELIO • HADRIANO
ANTONINO • AVG • P • P • VEX • LEG • VI •
VICTRICIS • P • F • OPVS VALLI • P •
CCXL • F • (a) Imperator Caesar Tito

(a) This and the two following inscriptions are from additional plates to the "Monumenta Romani Imperii," in Scottie Maxime velo inter vestigia vallii, suscitat Antinianii II Imperators, a Fortis naque ad Gliotum perducti, reperta, et in Academia Glasguensi adscendit, locumibus expressa—for a copy of which work I am indebted to the politeness of W. D. Wilson, of Glenarbad, seq. The whole of the originals of which antiquities, comprising numbers 281, 285, 287, 289—277, 280—287, 289, 290—289, 294, and 285, in this collection, are preserved in the Hunterian Museum in that University.

Ellio Hadriano Antonino Augusto patriae vexillatio legionis sexies victoriae opus vallii per ter mille ducentos quadragesimae fecit. This is very much in the style of inscription CCXXXII, on which P. F. in line five, should, I think, be read pia Hadriani, and F. for fecit is wanting at the end. The original is on a stone, four feet one way and 2½ the other, and the inscription on a raised tablet, supported by two soldiers and two victories. One of the soldiers holds in his right hand an ensign inscribed VIXIT AVG—victor Augusti, and in his left something like a fascia.

CCXCL.—CAMPESTRIBurn • E • • BRITANNI
Q P SENTVS • IVSTVS • PRAEF • COH • I
GAL • V • S • L • L • M.—Campestribus et Britannicis [matribus] Quintus Publius Sentius Justus prefectus cohortis quarta Gallorum, &c. The Campestral mothers have been frequently noticed before (o). The fourth cohort of the Gauls had their fixed station at Vindolanda, or Little Chesters.

CCXCII.—VEXILLATIO • II • AVG •
XX • F.—Vexillationes legionis secundae
augustae et legionis vicecessima victoria fecrerunt. This was probably put up in the front of some public building, to show that it was erected by vexillations of the second and twentieth legions.

CCXCIHI.—Mr. Wilson, of Glenarbad, has also kindly furnished me with the following imperfect inscription, which, he says, is now to be seen in a pig-stye, at a farm-house, near Kirkintilloch:—

LEG • XX • V • V • F • M P III
CCC IV. The left bottom corner of the tablet contains a rude figure of a boar, the symbol of the twentieth legion; and the whole seems to have been intended to record that the twentieth legion made 3,304 paces of the Wall.

CCXCIV.—DEO • MAR • CAMVLO • III C
O • SC.—concerning which all I can see mentioned in, is that it was found near Kilpath. Till, by the kindness of Mr. Wilson of Glenarbad, I received a copy of the Glasgow "Monumenta," &c., I had overlooked this and the following:—

CCXCV.—IMP • CAESARI • T • AELIO • HADRIANO • ANTONINO • AVG • PIO • P • VEX
ILLI • LEG • VI • VIC • P • F • PER • M • P—
Imperatori Caesar Tito Ellio Hadriano Antonino augusto patriae vexillatio legionis sextae victoriae pia fidella per mille passuum. Sir John Clerk sent a copy of

(a) II. 1, 188; and above, pp. 176, 285, &c.
this to the Society of Antiquaries in 1740, and says it was found near Kirkintilloch. Here, as in number cclxiv., we have the memorial for making just a thousand pieces of the Wall: though, perhaps in this, as in inscription cclxxxi, the exact number of pieces, for some reason, was never inserted; yet arguments against such a conjecture might be suggested.

The remains of finely-moulded brick pillars, supporting a stone floor covered with lime and gravel, and discovered near the fort of Dumtocher, in 1776, were unquestionably those of a Roman bath; and the bridge of two arches, over the contiguous burn of Dalnotter, on the line of the ancient Roman road, and that of the present road from Glasgow to Dumbarton, claims to be of Roman origin (p). The two hills called by antiquaries Durn Pasie, and conjectured to be boundary memorials of some poros between the Romans and Caledonians, may have had their name from the parish of Dunloche, in which they are situated, and, on examination, not be found to be artificial. Indeed, Horace says that one of them is thought to be natural. Arthur’s Oven, on the left bank of the Carron, about two miles north of Falkirk and the Antonine Wall, was an object of much antiquarian curiosity and veneration in its neighbourhood. It was a circular building, covered with an open dome, 19 feet wide and 22 high within. Gough says, the iron gate to its door-way remained within memory. Some supposed it to have been a temple of Terminus, others a chapel for the eagles and ensigns of a Roman legion; and numerous other conjectures were raised respecting its origin. The only probability I have seen that it had lasted from the Roman age, is an account in Gordon’s Itinerary, of certain time-fretted appearances upon a stone in the inside of the arch of its door-way, which were supposed to be, in bas-relief, the resemblance of Roman eagles and ensigns. To me, however, it seems unlikely that the Romans would erect on the Caledonian side of the Wall, and in the bare and defenceless situation on which it stood, any religious edifice or memorial, the destruction of which could be easily accomplished, and would gratify their enemies. Indeed, its mode of construction, in regular courses of hewn stone, without lime or mortar of any kind, is an argument against its Roman origin. Wooden-hall, on the Whitsader, a building of three concentric circles, was also without mortar or cement, and much resembled Arthur’s oven, “both in its form and construction.” Concerning

the edifice that bore the name of the renowned son of Uter Pendragon, sir Michael Bruce, on whose estate it stood, set all busy conjecture about its origin at rest, by pulling it down to build a mill-dam: but the Carron, indignant to find its ancient votary made an obstruction to its stream, swept the Vandal work away.

IV. ON THE MURUS OR WALL OF STONE ATTRIBUTED TO SEVERUS.

A dark and intricate part of this enquiry is now approached, and must be past. L Septimius Severus, a soldier born of noble parents in Africa—a scholar of uncommon talents and attainment—and a man whose courage no danger nor difficulty could daunt, ascended the imperial throne in April, 193—about 70 years after the reputed time of Hadrian’s expedition to Britain, and 56 after that emperor’s death. Between their reigns those of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, and Pertinax intervened. With the exception of the Antonine Wall and the war under Calpurnius Agricola, little, during this period, is known of the Roman affairs in Britain: it was too tranquil to attract the notice of historians. In the time of Commodus, however, there was a dangerous irruption of the northern nations, who passed “the dyke or barrier that divided the two nations,” and attacked and slew the Romans” (q). In the year 207, similar inroads, according to Herodian, hastened Severus across “the rivers and breaches that were the boundaries of the empire” to punish the audacity of the barbarians. Both the Maeatae and the Caledonians were engaged in this insurrection; and the Maeatae dwelt “near the long wall that cut the island in two” (r). After a hard campaign of three years, Severus, however, worn out with hardship, grief, and gout, died at York, Feb. 11, 211. The copious historians of his own reign mention no wall that he built, but barriers that existed before his time, and which he passed. He was too much occupied with a skirmishing and desultory warfare to have any leisure to construct new fortifications; but Spartan, nearly a century after his death, bestows upon him this (q) Ziph. l. ixxii. “περιβολαῖον τοί δίπλωσι τί διαφεζο \ 


(r) Horace, from Ziphiline, p. 66. The Maeata dwelt between the two isthmuses, and were included in the part of the island civilly called Britain: the Caledonians beyond them both.
HALTWISTLE PARISH—THRILLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. THE MURUS. 273

remarkable commendation, that "he drew a murus across
Britain from sea to sea, which was the greatest honour of
his reign, and for which he obtained the name of Brit-
tannicus," a portion of history, which, I am persuaded,
belongs to the life of Hadrian. The same author also, in
an anecdote respecting him already related (a), incidentally
mentions the murus at the valley in Britain:—"post
murum apud (t) vallum missum in Britannia, cum ad
proximam mansionem redierit," &c. These are the two
hinges on which his credit hangs, as the builder of the
murus: and more modern notices of the same subject are

and four: and this part of the section was taken by
Horlsey, "about a mile west from Carraw, where Seve-

(a) See above, p. 164.

(t) I quote from the Bipont edition of the Hist. Aug. Script.,
1789, vol. i., p. 161. But Balmaschus, and others, for "apud," read "aut": and what here is the proper meaning of "mis-
sum"? Ascribed? or rather passed? I think Spsarian intended
to say that Severus, in returning from Caledonius after he had
passed the murus and vallum in Britain, and was approaching
the next town or station not only as a conqueror, but in pro-
found peace, was met by an Athenian mountebank, as the
anecdotes relate; and this version agrees with Philistine's
account from DIs, that Severus, "after forcing the Britains to
make a peace on condition of their ceding to him a considerable
portion of their country, returned to his allies" in the southern
part of the island.—(See Gord. Ins. p. 69 s 85.)

(u) The following letter, from Harleian MSS. 974, was lately
forwarded to me by Mr. Wilson, of Glenarbeach, and is probably
the earliest general account of the Wall now extant. The
inscription is "The Fights Wall: Sir Christ. Ridley to Mr. Wm.
Caxton circa 1573." Who Christopher Ridley was, I am
unable to say: but there can be no doubt that he belonged to
some branch of the Rydleys of Willymoteswick. Sir William
Caxton was the friend and correspondent of Stowe, Camden,
and Gower, an antiquary of great eminence in his day, and
died in 1597. (—Burnet's Hist., i., Introd., n; III, 77, 78.) I have
consulted Mr. Wilson's copy from the original with one kindly
furnished to me by Mr. Carlisle, esq., secretary to the Antiqua-
rian Society, and supplied some deficiencies of the one by the
other:—

Rycht worsefullfull, as where you speke unto me for a cer-
tayn knowledge of one wall bulidt betwyxt the Britons &
Piglettes (which we call the Kape Wall) bulidt by the Fights,
sure they is one. The length whereof is about, I think,
almost a C myles, bulidt alwyys when they cild uspon the
hyghes, whereon aboute the greatest gates was, and where
they was no craits or by place they was a great stank cost of

ru's military way is separated from Hadrian's north
agger" (u).

other eyd, the breidh lij yrdas. the hyght remanith in sum
places yet vij yrdas. it golth from Bowness in Cumberlard vili
mylez beyond Carraw upon the west sea cost till it comes to a
town called the Walls and byseyd Ynnesont on the est sea, at
every myles and theyh hath been a great hildyng or castle hav-
ing thre curtynes, two base curtynes & one inner, with a
grande steaks round about and a draw bridge, a wall outyde
the stank four square, and ten score every square. I know
certayn of the names of them, theyr is on in Cumberland
called burdswodd, next to it in Northumberland, one called
Carvaran, now belonging to Mr. Willam Blenkynsope, the next
a myte from that another to Mr. John Rydleye ground of the
Waltone and called the Chester. then is theyr one in Mr.
Nycholas Rydleye of Wilmotswricks one called the Castel sted
and another called OverTom. theyn in Mr. Eorons ground,
one called Swynysheill, another called Carrawe etc. and at
every half myles and is theyr a tower. now in this wall was
theyr a truncke of braze or whatever kynd of metal which
went from one place to another along the wall, & came into
the Captenes chamber where at theyd had watchers for the
same, and yf theyd had bene styfe or business betwyxt the
enemies and that the watchman did blow a horn in at the end
of the trunke which came into the chamber, and so from one to
one, theyr was certayn money payed early to the maintance
of this truncke by the inhbitantes theyrabout, and doth yet pay
to some gentlmen in Northumberland, the which money is
called horn gold money. theyr is manyoustes of Churches that
hath ben bulidt with in the wall and theyr hath bene 4 great
ditches bulidt within it all the way. and betweyne the wall
and the ditches hath ther bene a fair way paved all along the
wall. and theyre doth go from a castell (above named, Carva-
ran) unto the mydren Castell on Stannesmore, a skye way paved
through great morsnes and hyghtes, and is called the Mydren

* Mr. Carlisle's copy reads wit's. † Mentions, i. e. traces.

PART II. VOL. III. 32
1. The Greater Military Way to the murus. Horsley was of opinion that the agger, which runs parallel to the north side of the fossa of Hadrian, was the "Old Military Way" to the stations prior to the time of that emperor, and as such, "the best and evenest passage" (v); and also, that this "Greater Military Way" as he calls it, which runs sometimes a little to the north of the north agger, at others along its top, and through the western part of Northumberland keeps at a considerable distance from it, was coeval with the murus, and made by Severus. Its track is uniformly from castellum to castellum, and thus from station to station; so that through its whole line, troops or military stores, moving upon it, were protected on the north by the murus and on the south by the valuum—through neither of which, with one exception, Horsley could find any appearance of gate or pass—only through the garrisoned walls of the stations (w). Under this view, the security and utility, and even policy, of this covert way were very remarkable. All the military movements of the garrisons along its whole line could be conducted, not only with security, but with secrecy. The garrisons within the stations, too, could be kept from mixing with the native population on either side, and, in a great measure, with their suburban population: and thus a communication be preserved from sea to sea, not only without the molestation, but without the knowledge of either party.

About a century since, agriculture had destroyed all distinct traces of this work from its east end as far as Harlow-hill; but a little to the west of that place it began to be visible, and seemed to be about 13 feet broad, and 3 chains or 186 feet from the murus. "And this is the first and undoubted appearance of this military way, which now continues for a great length very conspicuous" to Halton Sheela." Near the second castellum from Harlow-hill it seemed "to cross the north agger, or rather to run upon it, there not being sufficient room for way, which is thought to be built by a kyng's daughter dwelling at the same castell. God have you in his love & grace. Yours, Sir.

CHRISTOPH. RIDLEY.

To the rycht worshipfull Mr. William Claxton of Winyard.

(v) Brit. Rom., pp. 98, 121, 185. "Above, in this account, p. 350, lines 10 and 11, &c. or military way of Hadrian, as Horsley calls it—read, which Horsley took to be the old military way to Agricola's stations.

(w) Brit. Rom., p. 181.

it between that agger and the castellum." Indeed, after keeping upon the north agger for a while, it takes the north side of it, and then passing the Wall-houses, halfway between Welton and Halton Shields, "it runs parallel both to the Wall and the north agger." It "is here low, but the pavement regular" (x). Round a steep conical hill, between Halton Shields and Hunnum, this road winds on the south side and the murus on the north. For the greater part of the distance from Hunnum to Cilurnum, and thence to about a mile west of Procolita, the military way took the top of the north agger, and had diverging lines from it to the castella, thus 1...

---

Fossa. Murus.

Castellum.

North Agger.

as is still plainly to be seen at the second castellum on Tepper Moor.

From the west gate of Procolita to the point where the murus leaves the valuum to pass along the chain of basaltic hills westward through the Forest of Lougha, the military way keeps upon the north agger; but from that point, as far as Caervoran, it takes as easy a sinuous course round projecting points of rocks, and through the deep gashes of the hills, as it could find contiguous to the line of the murus. Few traces of it, except a little to the west of Burd Oswald, seem to be left through Cumberland.

Nothing of use to modern road-makers can, I fear, be learnt from the construction of this road. Its breadth "seemed constantly to measure about 17 feet; perhaps it has originally been 3½ Roman paces" (y). Christopher Ridley, two centuries and a half since, described it as a "fair way, paved all along the line of the Wall:" and Horsley, in one place, says, it "seems to have been well paved, but not raised so high as the north agger. Sometimes when they run just by each other, the regular pavement of the one and the greater elevation of the other, are curious and remarkable: and when they coincide I cannot say that the pavement anywhere appears so

(x) Brit. Rom., 141. (y) Id., p. 182.
Distinct, tho' the height and breadth are then more considerable" (a). And at Wall-houses, two miles east of Hunnum, he says, "there seemed to be somewhat like a pavement from the entry" of a castellum "to the way; and 'tis highly probable that there has been one, though the distance between them is but 10 yards and somewhat less. The military way here is low, but the pavement regular" (b). Where I have noticed it between the Sewingshields grounds and Caervoran it is, over ground of the same level on each side of it, a low ridge of earth and smallish loose stones—never a pavement: along slopes it has had a rude breast-work of stones, built on its lower side, and its face formed of the earth and splinters of heath and earth dug from the upper. Through marshy hollows it forms a ridge high enough to keep its top dry.

In considering this covert way, as one member of the grand military plan, which included all the works attributed to Hadrian and Severus, I am raising no new or presumptuous theory. Christopher Ridley, in queen Elizabeth's reign, mentions the "great ditches builded within" the Wall and the "fair paved way, which ran all along between them." and Horsey himself says, "I know that it is the opinion of some ingenious persons, that both the walls, with all their appurtenances and the stations upon them, were the work of the same time and the same person, and that the one is only an interior vallum or fosse to the other" (b). Through the whole line there is, indeed, a unity of design very skilfully adapted to the purposes for which the whole was formed, and to the nature of the ground over which it had to pass. But this opinion he declined to adopt, and endeavoured to convince himself that the north agger and fosse of the vallum were coeval with the forts of Agricola, and formed as a military way between them. Instead, however, of attributing the whole cordon of stations "per lineam vallii" to the short period of Agricola's lieutenantship in Britain, let us for a moment recollect, that from Stanwicks to Fourstones, in Northumberland, only a century since, there were undoubted remains of a military way, connecting a series of stations—Walton Chesters, Caervoran, and Vindolana, which lie to the south of the Wall; that this via vicinalis, or neighbouring road, as it has been called, extended from Vindolana through the grounds of Newbrough and Fourstones to Cilurnum, all writers on the subject are agreed (c); that it was Roman.

Three successive milestones remaining west of Vindolana, each in its proper place, only a few years since, were found clear evidence—that it continued to be used long after the Roman age there is also very satisfactory evidence—and that it branched off from Fourstones to Hexham, and to Corbridge, I think is extremely probable.

2. The Smaller Military Way ran between the greater and the murus, and from turret to turret (d), and was probably intended for the use of the infantry, as the past Watch Cross "was very distinct." (Brit. Rom., 108.) It ran between the fort and "the military way belonging to the Wall," and the opinion of the neighbourhood in his time was, that "part of the highway to Brampton" ran upon it. This way has gone from Cambeck or Caervoran to Stanwicks "like the string to a bow." (Id., p. 144.) From Caervoran to Vindolana it is still in many places very distinct, and from the latter station to the limekilns on Grandy's-know its broad and high ridge is very conspicuous, but without pavement. Horsey found it very visible as far as Newbrough, and pointing to the Tyne at Cilurnum; but the open grounds from Hatfield-stones to Grandy's-know have since his time been all inclosed, and all traces of the road obliterated. Armstrong, on the line of this road, in his map of Northumberland, places a Roman station at Settlingstanes, where I have been unable to find any trace of military works.

Before the year 1888, the king's justices itinerant seem to have sometimes halted at Fourstones, on their way from Carlisle to Newcasti, and to have there delivered writs empowering the bishop of Durham to hold pleas within his palatinate (Proc. de q. w., p. 604; III. t., 150); and this way, as it passed through the neighbouring lands of Stancroft, near Newbrough, is evidently called Caroli viae in the following ancient boundary copied from the Chartulary or Black Book of Hexham:—"Incipt ex parte occidentali cursu stantia in Karlegetane vocata Dodis Cross. Et sic directe versus borsalem per quendam limitem Inter Dodisfield & predictam terram usque Stancroftburne. Et sic descendendo per dictum bursa versus orientem usque le Nonnes field, & dictam terram versus eastrum usque usque Karlegetane. Et sic sequendo eandem aequo usque occidentali cursu predicto." Also, in the same chartulary, the boundary of Ryaches, in the territory of Hexham, is described as extending from the Bondonrydern towards the north to the Stanegate, which is called Kerlegate, and so by the same way to Miltherburn, and ascending by it to the north to the Herryyard of Ryaches, and by the Hervyard east to the east part of Adidgeate. Little more than a century since, one of the names of the Causey, which ran from Pontgate on The Wall, through Northumberland, by Harhun, Hartburn, Netherwithen, Cawley-tower, and Lowick, to the Tweed, and of which there are still considerable remains, was called Carletake Causey, evidently implying that it had formerly been the public way from the north part of Northumberland to Carlisle; and, in the Hexham Chartulary, an old way through a parcel of land in the township of Hartley burn is called "Carletake," probably because it led out of Knarsdale to Carlisle.

(a) Brit. Rom., p. 121. (b) Id. 141. (c) Id. 124. (d) About the year 1726, the military way from Stanwicks
greater was for carriages with military stores, and for the movements of cavalry.

3. The Fossor or "ditch belonging to Severus's Wall, was, I believe, in all places, both wider and deeper than that which belonged to Hadrian's valium" (e). From Wallsend to Bowness its track is still traceable the whole way, excepting through Newcastle, and some other populous and highly-cultivated parts of the country. Even between Newcastle and Wallsend, it is still, in several places, distinct; and at two farm-houses used as a pond. In Gordon’s time, near Cousin’s-house, he found it 20 feet wide, and near Walker, 40. A little west of Portgate it was 25 feet broad, and 20 ft. deep (f); and there, too, and over Wall Fell, its appearance is still, to the eye that loves and understands antiquity, very imposing and grand. The earth taken out of it lies spread abroad to the north, in lines, just as the workmen wheeled it out, and left it. The tracks of their barrows, with a slight mound on each side, remain unaltered in form. On Teper Moor, like that of Hadrian, it is formed out of a stratum of exceedingly hard basalt: and one block lying there on its north side, now “split,” probably by the “winter’s frost,” into three pieces, which, from the parallel positions they lie in, have evidently been raised in one mass, measures not less than 165 cubic feet, and, at the rate of 2890 ounces to a cubic foot, weighs more than 13 tons. Was it raised by levers and bars on rollers up an inclined plane? or by a crane in a rope or chain? It has no mortise in it for a hals. From Sewingshields to the west end of the Walltown Crags, the purposes of the ditch have, for considerable parts of the way, been supplied by the brink of the high basaltic cliffs that form the southern boundary of the Forest of Loughs.

4. The Myrva, or Wall of Stone, consisted of 4 parts, namely—1. The mursus itself, or a continuous wall extending from Wallsend, on the Tyne, to Bowness, on Solway Frith. 2. Fourteen stations connected in a right line with the mursus on the north side, and the valium on the south. 3. Eighty-one castella or square towers attached to the mursus on the north side, and the valium on the south. 4. Four turrets between each castellum: besides which, this section will include a 5th—on the inscriptions belonging to the mursus and its castella; and general notices respecting the mursus and the valium.

1. The Myrva, which, according to Bede, the Romans built in a right line across Britain, was eight feet broad and twelve feet high, “ut usque hodie inuentibus clarium est” (g). These measures were probably given as those of its mean width and height. For Christopher Ridley, about 1772, described it as 9 feet broad, and its remaining height in several places 21 feet. I think it probable that he belonged to Walltown, or some other place in the parish of Haltwhistle (h); and Camden and Cotton, on Walltown Crags, in 1599, found the mursus 15 feet high and 9 broad. Gibson, Gordon, and Horsley also found it 9 feet high in the same place; and Brand, in 1789, measured it to 8 feet 3 inches. Now, in the highest part, 11 courses of stones, measuring 6 feet 9 inches, appear above the turf. Its thickness is different in different places (i). Through the Bradley ground, from the castellum opposite the Hoptank farm-house, eastward up the hill, it is 6 feet thick above ground; and from the top of the bank eastward, it has various upright out-sets and in-sets, on the south side, of from 12 to 4 inches, at unequal distances, as if one set of men had built 132 feet, another 46, another 98, and a fourth 300 feet, and so on; but the north face here, as in other places, is quite uniform. Generally its foundations, and all its upper courses of facing stones, have been laid parallel to the horizon and to each other; so that in slopes (and many it has in it through the parish of Haltwhistle as steep as one in four), the work must have been commenced at the bottom and advanced upwards, to buttress it backwards, and thus prevent it from sliding as it was built. In some steep ascents it is, however, built more according to the

(g) Bede was born in the parish of Jarrow, and wrote all his works in the monastery there: and the chapelry of Wallsend, though on the opposite bank of the Tyne, was antiently part of that parish, and is still included within its rectory. Bede, therefore, when he speaks of the height of the Wall in his time, does so as an eye-witness of its state.

(h) See Ridley Pedigree, II. ii., p. 283. Bishop Ridley’s father was Christopher Ridley, of Unthank.

(i) A portion at Denton-burn is 9 ft. broad above the ground. The foundations in the turnpike-road just west of Portgate scarcely 7 feet; but opposite a plantation, a little further west, 10½ feet. Hutton, in descending the Brunton banks to the Tyne, says, he found its breadth at the lowest course 6½ feet, at the second 6 feet, and at the third upwards of 5½ feet. On Housestead Crags, 80 yards east of the castellum next west of the station, I removed the earth from its sides, and on the north found 9 courses of stones remaining, the lowest out-set 5, the next 4 inches, and the breadth of the Wall at the top 6 feet 2 inches. At the north-west corner of Ambogiana its breadth is 6 feet 7 inches.
rules of masonic art; and the courses of its facing stones lie all parallel to the horizon at the Castle-end, at the head of Craig-loch, where 3 or 4 of them laid in lime and sand, and the rude rubble work between them, have been built in successive slabs, and each slab as it was at its height, smoothed over with a sort of stiffish groating of strong coarse mortar made of lime, mixed with the chippings of the facing stones, gravel, and broken tiles and basalt pressed down among the fillings, so as to bind them together as solidly as the basaltic rock on which they are founded. The mortar generally, over dry ground, remains quite hard; but below the surface, and in damp places, has perished. The facing stones are all of hewn sandstone, and those near the bottom are generally about 8 inches square on the face, and 18 inches long in the bed—further up each course is about 6 inches thick. The fillings, or internal part of The Wall, are set in rough layers on edge, herring-bone-wise, one layer leaning one way and the next the other, and these consolidated with mortar commonly made of lime, gravel, and the sand and chippings from the freestone settings. Though man has had the chief labour in effecting its destruction, its whole line, and all its stations, castles, and towers, ever since it was deserted by the Romans, have been incessantly suffering prostration by the hand of Nature. The feeble roots of grasses, ferns, and shrubs have been assisted with the more destructive wedges and layers of forest trees in levelling it with the ground: and, in many places in the west of this county, for considerable distances together, the ruins, that Time has thrown from its brow, lie in a deep green mound at its feet; and thorns, briars, hazels, and mountain ash, entwined with relentless ivy, are still, in the parts that remain above ground, at the labour of demolition, in which, for the last fourteen centuries, they have been unceasingly engaged. The subject is too vast to moralize upon.

2. The History of the Stations "per lineam Valli" has been already analyzed, with the view of detecting in it some evidence, that, according to a received historical opinion, they were built, or a part of them at least, by Agricola. But the research has yielded neither inscription nor other record respecting any work done under him or any of his successors, lieutenants in Britain till after the time of Trajan. It is indeed probable that inscriptions on public works did not become fashionable in Britain before the time of Hadrian, consequently that any of the stations were founded by him must rest on evidence that cannot have that species of satisfactory support. But still without such kind of authoritative proof, the testimony of Agricola's son-in-law, Tacitus, that he environed the country of the Brigantes with presidia and castella, and encouraged the native population to build market-places, temples, and dwelling-houses, entitles the received opinion, that he built a chain of fortifications across the hither isthmus of Britain, to respect and credit.

With the evidence that we have hitherto arrived at, all, therefore, that can be satisfactorily said respecting the date of the stations immediately on the line of The Wall, is, that in their apparent connection with the rest of the works that accompany them—the vallum, the military way, and the murus, with its appendages of castles and turrets—they seem to form a portion of one great plan of fortifying the whole length of this isthmus; and that, if any of them were founded by Agricola, the contriver of that plan took them into it. And that some of these stations at least were coeval in design and execution with the vallum and the murus, I think, apparent, from several considerations.

Segedunum and Pons Aelii were connected by the murus, but the vallum was wanting between them, apparently because the Tyne there afforded a sufficient protection without the additional aid of the vallum. So again on the western extremity of The Wall the vallum has not accompanied the military way and the murus between Drumbogh and Bowness, because a series of bogs across the peninsula of Bowness, and part of the sea-coast served instead of it.

The whole chain of works is carried from sea to sea in the highest, the most defensible, and the shortest course that could be found for it: and from the straightest track it could take, it never bends or turns, but for the evident purpose of taking the most advantageous ground for the purpose for which it was constructed. Through the whole breadth of Northumberland it traverses the brows of ridges, and thus avoids, as much as possible, interruptions from brooks and valleys. For the stations on its line not only commanding positions have been chosen, but, in every instance, dry and fertile spots: barren sites have been carefully avoided; but still these sites have been plainly selected in reference to the defences which they and the road between them should receive from the vallum and the murus; and, as if from the first it had been intended to be the great feature and the main member of the whole, the murus, through the whole line, takes its position on the most commanding ground on the brows of ridges overlooking the country...
on the enemies' side to the north: while the vallum, as the weaker work, and designed only to protect the garrisons in their stations or marches against revolts or predatory attacks of an allied population, or from mixing with the people, is of flatter materials, and often on a less defensible line than the murus.

Borovcovis and Kesica, I would say, are manifestly coeval with the murus. There could be no other reason for placing them where they stand, any more than there could for building the castles and towers in the murus between them, than as fortresses for garrisons stationed to protect the general line of fortifications, of which the murus made the principal part. The area of Huncum has been irregularly formed, partly within and partly without the murus, in evident accommodation to its line; and indeed, in every view I can take of the subject, all the stations that lie in the interior of the two Walls seem so plainly to have had their sites chosen and adapted for receiving protection from the murus and the vallum, that I can see no probable way of accounting for the origin of the 14 that lie between them, but by concluding that all, or the greater part of them, are coeval in design and erection with the Walls.

The variable breadth of the interval (j) between the vallum and the murus is, I think, an argument in favour of their having been both formed at one time, and for one purpose. For while the murus either forms the north wall of the stations, or is built close up to the north-east and north-west cheeks of their eastern and western gateways, the vallum as invariably (excepting in the two peculiar cases of Borovcovis and Kesica) comes to the defence of the south wall of the stations, or keeps close to the southern side of the military way up to the gateways; and where the murus runs over ground which lies flat on each side of it, or traverses a pass in the hills, as at Steelrig and Haltwhistle burn, the vallum comes up to protect it as nearly as it can to allow room for the castella and the military way. At the broad pass of Busy-gap, where the vallum keeps at a great distance to the south, the murus was not only defended on the north by a deep ditch, but by two strong outer earthworks.

That Pons Ellis had both its name, and origin from Hadrian, it cannot, I think, be reasonably denied. An inscription found in Condercum proves that station to have existed in the time of Antoninus Pius: and, besides the form of Huncum favouring the opinion that it was coeval with the Walls, the name Sabinia, borne by its garrison, and supposed to be derived from Sabinus, Hadrian's wife, seems to indicate its origin in that emperor's reign.

3. The Castella.—The remains of these remarkable fortresses in the murus are called "Castle Steads:" and through the middle part of the line of the Wall many of them are still very apparent: but towns and agriculture, towards the sea on each side, have razed the foundations, and almost every trace of the whole of them. Horsley, with great probability of truth, thinks they were 81 in number, at about a Roman mile (mille passuum, or a thousand paces) (k) asunder; and, consequently, that they had just 80 spaces of one mile each between to Wallburn, where "they touch each other." Farther west I have no measures. Was this interval ever employed as a night close for castle? or, indeed, as an inclosed pasture at times for cavalry horses by day?

(k) This is reckoning a pace at 5 English feet, just 56 feet more than an English mile of 1760 feet. From their distance from each other, some writers have called them mile castles. Camden mentions a Treatise on the Art of War, written to Theodosius and his sons, in which it is said, that "among the advantages to the state must be reckoned a care for frontiers on every side, whose security is best provided by a number of castles: so that they should be erected at the distance of every mile with a strong wall and stout towers, which fortifications the attention and care of the owners of the adjoining land will erect without charge to the public, keeping watch and ward of country people in them, that the repose of the provinces may
them, which make exactly the distance, 60 miles, that Spartan assigns to the Wall, which he attributes to Severus. As Gordon had the merit of being the first to apply the rules of correct criticism to discover the names of the Notitia stations, so he was the first to direct the attention of antiquaries to the number of these interesting appendages to the murus. His account of their size is not, however, strictly accurate. Of the 22 which he notices, he makes the whole that he measured, squares of 66 feet each way, except one near Wall-house, which he says was "20 paces in length, situated between the two Walls: the side to the east was standing, but the other demolished" (l). Horsey, too, says that all of them, except this (!), were "66 foot square, the Wall itself falling in with and forming the north of them." They "seem to have stood closest where the stations" (m) are the widest. In Gibbon's edition of Camden, they are said to be of "a very different size and shape." But Horsey thinks that the ruins of "2 or 3 Castlesteads that don't join to the Walls, and of one that does, which are plainly of another sort, have occasioned this error." The measures that I have taken of five of them are subjoined in a note below (n). Of their construction little can be learnt from their remains: but from the plain foundations of an inner wall at the distance of about one-third of its internal length and breadth from the outer walls in that next east of Housesteads, I inferred that the space between the walls had been roofed, and the centre uncovered. The entrance to them has been uniformly in the middle of the south wall.

4. The Turrets.—Gordon, between Corinium and Magna, noticed the remains of five "exploratory turrets," the first of which was between "Tower Ture" and "Walwick Town," built of hewn stone adjoining to the Old Wall, and "little more than 12 foot in length and something less in breadth." They "have been more generally and entirely ruined than the castella; so that it is hard to find three of them any where together with certainty." Horsey found the distance between two of them 306 yards, which he thought made it probable that there had been four of them "between every two castella, at equal distances from the castella and one another" (o). The whole number of these turrets would consequently be 320. In 1835, 1 saw one opened, about 300 yards west of Burdorwald, the walls of which were standing to the height of 6 courses of stones, and 34 inches thick—the door-way on the south and the internal area 13 feet square: all of it, in 1837, was taken away.

5. Inscriptions belonging to the Murus and Castella, and Notices respecting the Murus and Vallum from station to station:—

BEGEDNUM to PONS AELIL.—The first portion of the murus extended from the margin of the left bank of the Tyne to the south-east corner of the station of Segedenum; and its second, from the north side of the west gateway of the same station to the walls of Pons Aelili—thus shutting up from all public annoyance the interval between it and the Tyne, and these two stations. All traces of it through this space are now nearly effaced; though parts of the ditch between Carville and Byker are still to be seen, and at Bee-houses and Walker it is broad, and used as a pond. A century since, Gordon and Horsey found here, foundations of parts of the murus, were razed, in 1832. A Roman scourer of iron was found in its ruins, and the remains of an inner wall all round parallel to the outer walls. That next west of Borovica is 60 feet north and south by 51. The Milking Gap Castle-stand opposite the farm-house, now called the Roebank, 61 feet from east to west, and 57 from north to south: and the one in the Door, or Castle Nick, at the head of Craig-Lough, is about 66 feet north to south, by 50 feet from east to west.

(c) Brit. Rom., p. 190.
perfectly plain: and Brand, in 1783, saw some of it between Byker and Walker, covered with brushwood, in which state it continued till within the last 20 years. The distance between these two last stations is exactly three measured miles and five furlongs; and in this space there are three castella, all visible; one a "little west of Bee-houses," the next between Walker and Bykerhill, the third at the head of the left bank of the Ewaburn. Pandon Gate, in the walls of Newcastle, was traditionally reported to have been of Roman origin; and "As old as Pandon Yate" was a common proverb there. Grey, who wrote in 1649, has three notices of a Roman tower in the Picts' Wall in Pandon, and the third thus:—"One of these towers" of the Roman Wall "remaineth in the Town Wall of Newcastle, in Panpeden, older than the rest of the towers, and of another fashion, standing out of the Wall." But I apprehend that this opinion is founded on mistake, for the Roman Wall crossed the Town Wall on the Wall-knoll, and thence proceeded westward over a lofty arch, called the Low-bridge (p), across Dean-street (formerly the bed of the Lorburn) to the north side of St. George's Porch, in St. Nicholas' Church-yard, where some have supposed it began to form part of the north wall of the station of Pons Elivi. It is also very improbable that the Romans would weaken the murus with a gate so far east of the station of Pons Elivi, as the site of Pandon-gate, which, from all I can learn respecting it, was of early English, not Roman architecture. Of the military way between these stations, I have seen no notice, nor heard any account: agriculture had probably destroyed it centuries since; and the Tyne here, as I have before remarked, served instead of the vallum.

I saw strong remains of the Roman Wall exposed when the foundations of houses were being formed on the north side of Collingwood-street in 1818; but here, as at other stations, no remains of Roman suburbs have been found to the north of the line of the murus—nothing in forming Mosley-street—nothing in building the magnificent markets and streets between the Bigg-market and Pilgrim-street. The grave of Pons Elivi lies to the south of St. Nicholas' church, and hitherto seems to have been little disturbed by modern improvement or curiosity. From what point of the west wall of this station the murus and the vallum started off, cannot now be ascertained.

CCXXCVI.—All the altars of Segedunum had perished in Horsey's time, excepting one, which, with the four following centurial inscriptions, supposed to have been affixed to the face of the Wall, were built up in niches in a wall at Cousan's-house, to which Horsey says, "name and being" was given by his great-uncle, and which is now called Carville.

1. CH. I. FIAR.—The century of Fiusus of the first cohort.—2. COH II. VARI CERELI.—The century of Varus Celerus, of the second cohort.—3. COH X. IVSTIN. SECUNDI.—The century of Justinus, of the second cohort.—4. COH X. SILV. PRISCUS.—Of the tenth cohort, the century of Similimus Priscus.

5. C IVLI M. MISIIAN OVVL PIVS CAMMIL- LVS IITI SOVTIVS. For this rude and much defaced inscription I am indebted to Mr. H. Turner, Secretary to the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. Mr. Bewick, the engraver, told Dr. Lingard that there was an inscribed stone in a terrace wall in Mr. Yellowley's garden, at the Heaton Flint Mill; and this, of which the above is as good a guess as a copy as I can make in type, Mr. Turner has removed to Heaton-hall. It is within a rude panel or border, and the stone two feet by one (q).

(q) That the Romans occupied the country along the sea side, and a great way north of the Wall, for pastoral and agricultural purposes is plain, from the traces of many small square deep-trenched camps that still remain on the banks of the Blyth and Wansbeck.—(I.c. II. 6, 356.) One of these camps on Warkworth Common overlooks a peninsula formed by the Coquet, which, since it has been ploughed, has had a large tumulus formed upon it. The Roman silver antiquities found near Capheaton has been already noticed, under the account of that place. These disposed of in Newcastle, in 1815, were supposed to have been found in the country somewhere east of Backworth. The immediate notice of their sale, in the newspapers, caused them to be acquired after as treasure trove; and prevented a remaining lot from being offered, and the place mentioned where they were found. Some shields of leather, finely embossed, were among the conomised part, and probably
HALFWHISTLE PARISH.—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL, AND ITS INSCRIPTIONS. 281

FROM PONS AELII TO CONDERCUM.—The great modern carriage road to Carlisle from Newcastle, after passing a little beyond the Westgate, ran between the murus and the vallum; and the lines of the ditches of both these works may be still here and there traced from the great quarry above the Westgate, to the station of Benwell.

In the Roman age, the interval between these barriers probably served as a close or night-fold for the horses and cattle of the garrisons, as well as for security to the military way: and the strength of the murus, its ditch, castles, and towers, on one side, and the great ditch, and three ditches of the vallum, each fenced with vallum or palisadoes, on the other, certainly formed, from station to station, across the island, a formidable line of security for both these purposes.

CONDERCUM TO VINDOBALA.—When government, in 1751, began to carry into effect Warburton’s plan of constructing the Carlisle road on the foundations of the murus, one of its turrets, 13 feet square, was opened on Benwell-hill, about “14 chains west of the station.”

At Denton-hall, about 36 feet of the murus, 9 feet broad, and containing 5 courses of stones, remained in Brand’s time, and still escape the destruction of incursive hands. In 1804, a little to the west of Denton-hall, the eastern portion of a long picturesque line of it was dismantled of its ancient garb of thorns and hazels, and levelled for the plough. Here the two centurial stones inscribed IVLI RVFI were found. The ruined ramparts, called the Castle-steads, south of the murus and vallum, near the Chapel-houses, and noticed by Horsey, seem to have been temporary Roman earth-works. But about 1790, strong foundations of masonry were dug up at Chapel-houses, on the site called the Chapel. In making the military way near Heddon-on-the-Wall, in 1792, a great number of Roman coins and medals were found in the Old Wall, in decayed wooden boxes; and ascending the bank, on the east side of that village, parts of the murus, as noticed by Brand, still remain. Near this place are three eminences, called Heddon-law, Dewley-law, and Turpin’s-hill, all capped with tumuli, cairns, or other antient works. In 1796, copper coins of Domitian, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina, were found in a cairn on Turpin’s-hill. Between these stations, in 1792, there were six castella in a series, without interruption, and the uniform exact measure between them was 1465 yards, or 891 English paces (a). In the nearest of them to Vindobala, on the east, two poor labourers, in 1792, found a small urn full of gold and silver coins, “almost a complete series of those of the higher empire: among them several Othos: most of them in fine preservation.” At first a quantity of them were dispersed about Newcastle; but Mr. Archdeacon, the proprietor of the estate, and owner lord of the manor, “claimed them as treasure trove, and recovered near 500 silver, and 16 gold coins” (b); though he, in turn, after proceedings at law, was compelled to deliver them up to the court of Ovingham, to the Duke of Northumberland, the chief lord of the fee.

CCXCVII—Inscriptions of the kind, commonly called centurial, do not belong exclusively to the murus. They were put up in the walls of stations by detachments of the legionary troops employed in building them: and the five next following, show that different cohorts of the second legion built or repaired portions of Condercum, or of the murus near it.

1. LEG II AVG: Legio secunda Augusta. Brand, under Benwell, gives an engraving of the pretty stone which bears this inscription, with an enameled inscription LEG II, and the sea-goat on its right and the pegasus on its left side.—3. LEG II AVG COH X. Legionis secundae Auguste cohors decima. This was on a tablet, with the pegasus and sea-goat above; and in Horsey’s time, it and the following were built up in houses in Benwell: this in the fore-wall of the house of Joseph Willis.—3. LEG II AVG COH II. Legionis secundae Auguste cohors secunda. This was in the wall of Mr. William Pattison’s house, and bore on each side the sea-goat and pegasus, the usual symbols of the second legion (a).—4. J PEREGRINI. Centurio Peregrini. This was in the fore-wall of the house of William Gill: it is exactly the same as the first in No. 9, below.—5. J ARRI. Centurio Arrii. In Matthew Garret’s house.

6. L II AVG CHO VIII FEC. The eighth cohort of the second legion, called Augusta, made this. Horsey found the original of this, about the year 1713, in the

(a) Brit. Rom., p. 180, where it is said, “the whole distance between the two stations is six measured miles and three-quarters.”
(b) Wallis, ii. 168.

PART II, VOL. III. § B
side-wall of a house at East Denton: afterwards, it was in his own possession, but now at Durham.-7. HEREN- 
NI AN. This also was found by the highway-side near Denton, and in Horsey's possession.

8. > IVL. BVF. Two facing-stones of the Wall, each bearing this inscription, were found, in 1804, in clearing away the ruins of the murus for the plough in the field next south-west of the gate leading to Denton—hall, where I copied them in 1808.

9. In March, 1794, one stone inscribed > PEREGRI-
NI, and another > P.P., were found in the murus, near Walbottle; and described to the Newcastle Philosophical Society by the late Mr. E. B. Wilson. Brand had also a centurial stone found in the face of the Wall, near Walbottle, inscribed > IVSTIANA—" centuria Justiana;" and Horsey gives several stones of this kind, found at this place, one bearing > MVCIEN, and the other VII, VIII, and IX, and other obscure numbers, probably of cohorts employed in building the Wall.—10. LEG. XX. XV. COX. IV. Legionis vicemense valentem victoriam cohaerent. Dr. Lingham copied this; and another inscribed > IVL. BVF, from the wall of a house in Heddon-on-the-Wall.

From VINDOBALA (v) to HUNNUM there are many interesting specimens of the murus and the vallum, and especially of their ditches. About half-way between Ruthchester and Harlow-hill, the foundations of a castellum are still visible on the south side of the road; and, in the ascent to Harlow-hill, the ditch of the murus is still deep, broad, and sharp. In a stable yard in the village, a portion of the murus still remains. Here an old man told Brand that the skeleton of a man was found in taking up the remains of a neighbouring watch-tower: and the same author says, that to the west of the village, and about 40 yards south of the murus, he found evident remains of the military causeway; and that sixpence a yard was allowed for taking it up to enable the tenants to plough the land. "It was about two yards broad, and in wet places a yard deep," How different this from Horsey's account, who makes the military way here about 13 feet broad, and 3 chains, or 66 yards from the Wall. "It is curious here to observe the passage of Hadrian's ditch through a limestone quarry; where, though nothing is to be discerned on the surface, yet below, the exact dimensions of the ditch may be taken." "It is made sloping—the depth between 8 and 9 feet, and about 11 foot broad." (w). Of the state of the barriers between these stations, notices have been already taken (x).

Between Wall-houses and Halton-shields the Albury Strother in pars occidentalis et sic per partem occidenta-
lem de Albery-strother versus austrum usque eis Puliya per partem occidentalem. Et sic de eis Puliya versus occidentem per quoddam fossatum usque quoddam rivum quod sic extendit usque aequam de Tyne saeva communis pascuta edem priori et successoribus suis in predictam marcas de Houghton usque de Thoranwode per partem occidentalem. Et sic per partem occi-
dentali de le Brownshille et de Rydenshowe et sic versus austrum descendendo per le Groesieghe et sic usque Sypher-
waxe sic usque ante predictos prior per metas et divisas subscripset. Vide videeat. Inscipiendo in parte boreali de le Thoranwode et sic versus austrum usque ad cursum aequam quos currit inter Strother de Houghton et Strother de Ruthchester et sic stetcurvus illius aequam se extendit versus occidentem usque Redford. Et sic descendendo versus austrum usque ad Leolfeord. Et sic de le Holliford descendendo versus austrum usque Rydenburne usque ad terram arrabilem de Wyllum. Et sic per fossatum sedem terrae usque le Longbyng quod ventus de bocce de Wyllum. Et sic descendendo versus austrum sic usque Syphers-way exten-
dit inter boscam de Houghton et boscam de Wyllum usque Wyllum Haligh. Et sic per fossamentum quod sic extendit versus orientem inter Wyllum Haligh et boscam de Houghton usque

vallum is still very distinct, and overgrown with vines and
heath, the ditch of the murus still sharp, and the facing-
stones in the middle of the Carlisle road appear in two
distinct parallel lines.

CCXCVIII.—1. TVRBANVS PRISC. The 4
first letters in the second line are in one character in the
original. It is in Horsey, and by him rendered "cen-
turis Turian prisci." He also found an inscription at
High-seat, inscribed > VOCONICO; and Dr. Lings,
at the same place, noticed one bearing > EVMAN.

2. LEG. II. AVG. F. Legio secunda Augusta feicit.
This, in 1816, I copied from the outer edge of a large flat
stone, then at Welton-hall, and which had been lately
dug out of the ruins of the opposite castellum of the murus.

3. . . . . AEG MARC ANTONIO Fl. Felici
 co NTONINO augusto Arabici Adia-
 ci AVG ARAB Benici Parchico maximo
 ADBAE PB ET MAXIM Britonum maximo tri-
 BRI. MAXIMO buntiis potestatis decli-
 TRIB FF XVI COS IIII mum sextum consil
 MARTIO IVL MARCO quantum Marto Julio
 LEG A. G PP Marco legati augustali
 propertore.

The stone which bore the above inscription was a
rude round column, found some time before I inscribed
it in 1816, lying with the inscription downward, close
against the murus, nearly opposite to Welton-hall. To
raise it, it was cut into several pieces, hence the "letter-
ing" is on three pieces, and a good deal injured. It
evidently belongs to the reign of Carus, who became
joint emperor with his father in 286, and was fourth time
consul in 213, so that its date is in A.D. 214. Was the pillar
that bore this one of a series of milestones set up "for
linesum vallum" or for what other purpose it erected?

From Humnum to Carlolum the facing-stones of the
murus still appear in places in the present military way
in two parallel lines, generally six feet, but sometimes as
much as 10 feet asunder, the out-sets and in-sets being
always, as in the Bradley grounds, on the south side; and
when the military way was in making through Humnum,
about the year 1758, several inscriptions were discovered,
and sent to Matfen-hall, the seat of Sir Edward Blackett,
the proprietor of the station, and the contiguous lands
and demesnes of Halton and Aydon castles, by whom
they were sent to Alnwick castle, as a present to the
Duke of Northumberland.

At Portgate, or Port-gate, a few furlongs from Hum-
num, the great eastern military way, called Walling-street,
crossed the barrows. Camden says, "From St. Oswald's,
the foundations of two of the forts, called Castle-stands,
are seen, and then a place called Portgate, where there
has been a gate in the wall, as the meaning of the name
in both languages shows" (7). Horsey, I have no doubt,
was right in saying that the square tower and great ruins
of old buildings which Gibson saw here had nothing
Roman in them, but that the Tower especially, was one
of the Border fortesics, of which there are such multitudes
in these parts. The Port-gate, indeed, was not at
the farm-house which bears its name, but at the turnpike-
gate where Walling-street at present crosses the Wall.
Modern works and buildings have destroyed all traces of
its foundations; but Horsey says, "Near Walling-street
gate, which is about a furlong to the east of it, is a visible
castellum: and at Walling-street gate there has been a
square castellum half within the wall and half without, in
which respect it differs from the other castella. And the
part without is more visible and distinct than the part
within;" "the ditch belonging to the Wall manifestly
shows out of it." "I expected to have found some other
gates of the same form, or some passes through the Wall
in the castella, but could not" (8). The castellum next
east of Rakes has certainly, I think, stood partly within
and partly without the murus.

The engraved "Survey" for a road between Newcastle
and Carlisle, by Warburton, in 1761, and his Vallum
Romanum, in 1765, give the following "Profile of the
Roman Wall and Vallum near Portgate, as it is at present."
or earth dug from the ditch of the murus, and disposed in long parallel lines at right angles to its north side over parts of Wall-fell, near the 18th mile stone, have been already noticed. Each line has had a hollow way for a wheel-barrow along the middle of it. In this elevated district Horrary found the greater military way "very distinct for the small spaces where it was separate from the north agger, and regularly paved, but not much raised above the level of the ground. When the two are united they make a military way very beautiful and magnificent." And the rest of the works he found here "ample and conspicuous." And the circumstance of the military way leaving the north agger to go to each castellum seemed to him not only curious, but matter of wonder that it had not been more observed (a).

In a field opposite Saint Oswald's chapel, called the Mould Field, and just south of the Carlisle road, I was told in 1810, that bones, skulls, and hilt of swords are frequently dug up; and tradition says, a great battle was fought here. Was this the site of part of the battle of Heavenfield, which Bede says was fought just north of the Roman Wall, and in memory of which the Chapel of St. Oswald was built?

A conspicuous part of the murus, about 36 yards long, and tufted with large hawthorns, still remains in the middle of a field a little to the east of Mrs. Tulip's hospitable house at "Brunton-on-the-Wall," and just below the house there is a fine piece of it—7 courses, and 5 feet high, and 24 yards long, in a woody dene which forms part of the pleasure ground of the adjoining mansion.

The remains of the Roman Bridge over the North Tyne, on the eastern approach to Carlunum, have been already noticed (b). Its connection with the barriers is remarkable, as its battlements on each side served as covers to the military way across it, instead of the murus and vallum, which at each end and on each side came close up to it. The ditches to the left bank of the river, in Horrary's time, were still quite discernible: and from the right bank the vallum diverged to the southern rampart of the station, and thus extensive suburban found protection between it and the murus one way, and the eastern rampart of the station and the bridge the other. At the bridges on other rivers the barriers also closed in the same way.

CCXCIX. From the upper part of an altar to the Dee Matres now at Matfen, and supposed to be brought from Hunnum, where also the original of No. XVII is preserved, and other antiquities belonging to this station; for copies of which I am indebted to the kindness of Sir Edward Blackett, bart.

CCC. D. M. AV RELIA. VICTOR. AVREL. F. From a stone at Matfen, but brought from Hunnum. It is injure on the right-hand side; but plainly a funereal monument to one Aurelia Victoria, by some relative of the name of Aurelius.

LEG VI V F
S F REF TE R ET SAC CoS

"The above inscription was copied with great care by myself from a stone found at . . . . , on the Roman Wall, and as my father also took a separate copy, which agreed in omnibus with mine, I am well assured of its exactness. The stone itself is now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, of whom enquiry should be made where it was found. I think it must be read thus:—Legio sexta victrix plia fidella reficit Quinto Flavio Tertullo et Licinio sacerdote consulis S. F. The meaning of the last two letters I cannot unriddle. These were consuls in A. D. 156, consequently we have thus undeniable authority to assert that Antoninus Pius repaired Hadrian's vallum (or at least the stations per lineam vallii) as well as built one between the Scottish Firths. This stone is certainly most valuable, as it clearly proves that though Antoninus extended the boundary so far north, he could not, or durst not trust the Meateas, but thought himself obliged to keep up the southern pretenture, lest they should on any disturbance join the Caledonians." This is from Judge Cay's MS. "Observations on Horrary's Britannia Romana!" and his reasoning plainly proves that he thought this remarkable inscription was found on the Wall of the Upper Isthmus, though he has no minute of its locality, nor could I find it among the antiquities at Alnwick Castle, or obtain the slightest account of it there. On the supposition, however, that it was one of the Roman inscriptions found at Hunnum, when the military road was made through that station in 1758, soon after sent by Sir Edward Blackett as a present to the Duke of Northumberland, and since lost or destroyed, I placed it some time ago in my collection of inscriptions belonging to the murus, and found between Hunnum and
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL: THE MURUS.

Cilurnum. On its second appearance to me, I am inclined to think that it belonged to the Wall of Antoninus Pius, as it manifestly belongs to the twenty-first year of that emperor, and relates to some building that had been then repaired. The whole, perhaps, should be read thus:—

Legio sexta victoria pia fidells relict turullo et sacerdote consultibus—sacris faciendi (c). Inscription cclx proves that works on the Antonine Wall were going on under Antoninus Pius between the years 140 and 146: and this, some sixteen years afterwards, might be put up in the face of some building, in which fire, war, or accident had rendered repairs and consecration necessary.

CCC.—I. LEG. VI VI F. Lex legio sexta victoria fact. Horsey copied this from the original at Beaumont, and says, that it and the next following in this series were found near the second military castellum west of Portgate: the remains of which castellum are a little east of the 16th mile-stone, and in the year 1836 were nearly all taken up for building materials. 2. COH VI & STATII SOLONIS. Cohortis sextae centuriae Statii Solonae. Horsey says, this was in the wall of an inclosure not far from the second mile castle from Portgate. It seems to be the same, or the duplicate of this, miscopied thus:—I. COH VI & OSVIT. LI. SOLONI. S.—which is mentioned in an original letter, of May 28, 1728, from Dr. Hunter to Mr. Walton, the antiquarian, vicar of Corbridge.—3. PETRA FLAVI CARANTINII. The rock of Flavus Carantinus. This is on the face of a rock on Fallowfield-deal, about 3 furlongs south of the Wall, and called The Witten Crags. It was first shown to me while on a visit to Mr. Tulip at Fallowfield, in 1813, by my late very excellent friend Matthew Atkinson, of Carlhill, eq.—4. COH IIII & VOLVSI. Seen by Mr. Routh, in a stone wall, near Saint Oswald’s Chapel (d); at the entrance into the yard of which, in

1813, there was a large uninscribed altar, set on a round stone, and having a square hole cut in its top.

CILURNUM to PROCOLITA—Gordon’s notices of the state of the murus and vallum through this space, because it is the oldest that has been published, claims insertion here. From East Chesers, which was then the name of Cilurnum, “The Wall ascends Wallwick-hill, being very conspicuous, by Wallwick-town. From thence both the pretentures” “for three miles are to be seen in greater perfection and magnificence than upon any other track from one sea to the other.” “Here three courses of the stones which face the real Old Wall are seen, the middle part being considerably high.” “About 1339 passes further west there are no less than six regular courses of the square stones above one another, facing the Old Wall. And here I met with a little exploratory turret of hewn stone joining to it, being little more than 12 foot in length and something less in breadth, and is about five courses of stones in height. Beyond this is such another called Tower Ture: the stone Wall is here about 8 courses high. A little beyond this I met with another square watch tower projecting from the Wall about 66 foot each way; and still somewhat more westerly is another exploratory turret of the same dimensions with the former. Here the Wall continues to be seen in great perfection, and beyond it they meet within 35 foot of one another. For a quarter of a mile further they keep in this manner passing by the village of Carbruch: but more westerly the ditch becomes something flat arriving at another great station on the Wall called Carbruch-fort.”

The murus started from the north cheek of the west gateway of Cilurnum; and many yards of it and its fosse still preserve much of their pristine form behind the mansion-house at Chesers. Up the steep ascent of Teppener Moor there is also a long reach of the murus covered with brushwood, and with four or five courses of its facing stones remaining. Over Teppener-moor, too, for a long way, all the works of the vallum are remarkably bold and distinct. The ditches of both works, dug out of a strong stratum of basalt, and with huge masses of that rock strewn by their side, form here one of the boldest and most remarkable features of the whole line of The Wall. The long, dark, and craggy chasm of the ditch of the vallum, Nature has set with a dwarf, but dense thicket of oak, rowan-tree, hawthorn, and hazel; and of late years, over the crown of the hill, its dikes have been hidden, but perhaps, for many years to come, protected from destruction, by a plantation of pines and firs. The remains of the Roman military ways, as Horsey saw them, between the

(c) On inscription cclxviii, the sigla IV.—SIA are, as S.—P here, on the handles of the tablet, which contains the rest of the inscription. That the tablet cclxviii came from Scotland, I cannot doubt; but that this contains it, Judge O’Geby’s testimony seems to contradict the supposition. His father resided at North Chariton, was the friend of Horsey, a skilful antiquary, and likely to know all that was known about it. As I write, it occurs to me that I have heard that it was the Rev. George Ridgway, minister of Stichill, and author of “The Border History,” who gave No. cclxviii to the Duke of Northumberland, on whom, according to the posthumous dedication to his Grace, he sometimes did himself the honour to wait at Alnwick Castle. He was, indeed, minister of a presbyterian congregation at Alnwick, at a time when the tree of Antiquity burgeoned and blossomed fairly under the walls of the castle there.

(d) Gough’s Camden, III., 510.
two castella next west of the cottage of Towneray, were obliterated in making the present military way; but the road that diverged each way from the north sagger to the second castellum is still distinctly visible.

I should also notice, that on the top of Tepper-moor, the vast masses of basalt which have been raised from the ditch of the vallum, still, on the north, lie between it and the great mound oragger that formed the military way; and, on the south, between the two mounds, leaving an open space between them and the south sike, sufficient for foot or horse-soldiers to pass in single file. And that from the turn of the murus here, where the castellum overlooked the lovely country in which Nunwick and Chipchase are enshrined, both the works run for two miles over ground, that has either little or no descent to the north, and, apparently on that account and for mutual defence, come so close to each other as to leave little more space between them than was sufficient for the ordinary breadth of the military way and the castella.

A little to the east of Procolitia, I observed in, 1817, in a limestone quarry, then in use for repairing the military road, that Hadrian's ditch had been formed out of a limestone stratum; but afterwards filled up by the falling in of its sides, and with earth and different sorts of rubbish, nearly to the level of the ground on each side. Among the rubbish were bones, teeth, and horns of deer and other animals; also, much mosasen's sandstone chippings, as deep as ten feet below the surface. The quarrymen also told me that urns, with ashes in them, were not un-frequently found here. What has become of the stone taken out of the ditch? Did the Romans burn and use it for building the murus and the adjoining station, and for agricultural purposes? or were the dykes formed by it, when it was first raised, used, as those of basalt have been on Tepper-moor, for making the contiguous modern road?

Ccccill.—Of the five central stones given under Cilurnum by Horsey, and found near Tower-lay, only the two next following are legible.—

\[ \text{Coh VI} \] 8. \[ \text{Delvianas} \], cohortis sexta centuria Delviana.—8. \[ \text{COH VI} \] LOGVS \[ \text{SVAVIS} \], cohortis sextae Logus Suavis positit. This, or a duplicate of it, still remains at Chesters in deep and legible letters, thus—COH VI IOVSI SVNIS, but some of the letters are ligatures.

The three three borse these imperfect inscriptions:

\[ 3 \] \[ \text{P...SERE...} \] 4. \[ \text{COH \# Li...BIALIS} \].

5. \[ \text{DNNM} \] 11 \[ \text{C.O...} \].

Ccccv.—The following are now preserved at Alnwick Castle; but, in 1819, were built up in walls at Walwick Grange;—

\[ 1 \] \[ \text{COH V} \] 2. \[ \text{CAECILI...} \] 3 PRECV... Part of the left side of this is wanting; it is plainly the duplicate of this:—

\[ 2 \] \[ \text{COH V} \] \[ \text{CAECILII} \] \[ \text{PRCV} \], which is still very perfect and legible, but wants the character \( \gamma \) for centuria.—3. \[ \text{COH X} \] \[ \text{MAEFLLI} \] \[ \text{SVRI} \]—4. \[ \text{COM} \] \[ \text{LIPE} \] \[ \text{S..} \].

This is only a fragment—5. \[ \text{II} \] \[ \text{SIV} \]... 3. \[ \text{ELCIVELIVS} \] \[ \text{DEO...} \]. This has not yet found its way to Alnwick.

Ccccv.—These, with some others, too rude and time-worn to be deciphered, are preserved in the armoury at Cherters.—1. \[ \text{C} \] \[ \text{VLPIO} \]... 8. \[ \text{C} \] \[ \text{P} \], which are on the bottom part of the fragment of a tablet, the top and both sides of which are wanting. Half also of five letters of an upper line remain. Ulpius was one of the names of Trajan, and Ulpius Marcellus was governor in Britain under Commodus about A.D. 184.—2. \[ \text{COH III} \] \[ \text{ARIA} \]... 3. \[ \text{IANL} \]... 5. \[ \text{IV} \]... 8. \[ \text{VIPF} \].

From Procolitia to Borovidice.—Near the 25th milestone (c) from Newcastle, the vallum and the murus come near each other, to pass between an extensive bog (f) on the north, and the point of a hill on the south, so to leave little more than room for the military way between them; and here the contents of the fossa of the murus have been plied up high on its north side, apparently to defend it from being choked up with the moss-earth of the bog. From this point westward the two works begin to diverge from each other, and on approaching the Sewingshields ground, the murus takes the brow of the northern escarpment of the great basaltic stratum which crosses this county out of Cumberland diagonally to the sea at Holy Island; and the vallum sweeps along a succession of hollows which skirt the southern margin of this rugged and remarkable ridge. The foundations of

(c) On Brown-moor, south of Carraw, and near a cottage, is a square camp, 15 yards by 15, and defended by a ditch and dyke of earth, and opposite to it, across a syne, a tumulus; and the strong square entrenchments on the same moor, called Brown-moor dyke, measure 90 yards each way, and on each side have entrances flanked with strong earthen traverses—a mode of defence said to be peculiar to the twentieth legion.

(f) In the midst of this bog, about some 15 miles or more below Sewingshields, is a curious triangular entrenchment, girt on the sides with an earthen dyke, and within with a ditch 10 feet broad. The internal area is about 60 yards one way, and 41 the other, and at one end is a sort of pond connected with the wet ditch, and girt with a dyke of 60 yards in circuit.
the castellum, a little west of the farm-house of Sewingshields (g), are still very plain, as well as those of many both to the east and west of it. Here several basaltic columns rose very proudly and remarkably in the front of the high and rugged cliff that The Wall has traversed; and one of these, in particular, just behind the castellum, was called by some, King Arthur, and by others King Ethel's Chair. It was a single, many-sided shaft, about ten feet high, and had a natural seat on its top, like a chair with a back; but was most wantonly overturned a few years since by a mischievous lad, well known in the neighbourhood, but unworthy of punishment by the mention of his name. Vulgar malignity loves to torment the orderly and ingenious, by destroying works which time has sanctified and rendered objects of their veneration.

Over some parts of Sewingshields Crage, the mode of building the Wall in alternate flate is very observable. About four courses of rough stones have been laid obliquely, first one way and then the other, and then a quantity of mortar dashed in among them, and smoothed over on the top. All the hollows between the stones below each stratum are not intimately filled up, but the whole mass is cemented together as strongly as if liquid lava had been poured in among them. The facing stones have all been removed; but from Busy-gap, eastward, through these grounds, there is still, in places, a low ridge of the hard core of the Wall still remaining. At Busy-gap, the wide opening between the hills is defended by a broad ditch close to the north side of the murus; and by two exterior outworks of earth thrown across a bog from rock to rock.

The Castle-stead, opposite to Moss-kennel, has been already noticed as built upon a slope of one in five, and as having an interior wall on every side at the distance of about 20 feet from the exterior wall. In taking up its foundations in 1831, an iron couter, much corroded, and of an antient form, was found among the rubbish within it.

CCCVII.—In taking down the murus for its stones, in 1816, the tenant found in it several rude centurial inscriptions, of which the originals of the three following are now at Wallington:—

The floor was intersected with toads and lizards; and the dark wings of bats, disturbed by his unhallowed intrusion, flitted fearfully around him. At length his sinking faith was strengthened by a dim, distant light, which, as he advanced, grew gradually brighter, till all at once, he entered a vast and vaulted hall, in the centre of which a fire without fuel, from a broad crevice in the floor, blazed with a high and lambent flame, that showed all the carved walls, and fretted roof, and the monarch, and his queen and court, reposing around in a theatre of thrones and costly couches. On the floor, beyond the fire, lay the faithful and deep-toned pack of thirty couple of hounds; and on a table before it, the spell-dissolving horn, sword, and garter. The shepherd reverently, but firmly, grasped the sword, and as he drew it leisurely from its rusty scabbard, the eyes of the monarch and his courtiers began to open, and they rose till they sat upright. He cut the garter; and, as the sword was being slowly sheathed, the spell assumed its antient power, and they all gradually sunk to rest; but not before the monarch lifted up his eyes and hands, and exclaimed,

"O woe beside that evil day,
On which this wiser might was born,
Who drew the sword—the garter cut,
But never blew the bugle horn!"

Of this favourite tradition the most remarkable variation is respecting the place where the farmer descended. Some say that after the king's denunciation, Terror brought on loss of memory, and he was unable to give any correct account of his adventure, or the place where it occurred. But all agree that Mrs. Spearman, the wife of another and more remote occupier of the estate, had a dream, in which she saw a rich hoard of treasure among the ruins of the castle; and that for many days together she stood over workmen employed in searching for it, but without success.
CILII ₃ PROCULI. — Cohortis octavæ centuriae Cecilii Proculli. — 2 LEG II AVG.—Legio secunda augusta. — 3. CO IV PR. — Two years after that date I searched the faces of all the sandstone cliffs to the north of the Wall for inscriptions; but found none, excepting in the King and Queen’s Cave, in a high shelving rock at the foot of Broomley Lake, a rude figure, in outline, holding in its left hand an ensign. Much of the stone for facing the murus has been quarried from a sandstone stratum below the bed of basalt, along the brow of which the murus was built.

From BORCOVICUS (b) to ESTICA. — The murus through all this space has been a grand and imposing object. Under the north wall of Borcovicus (I), the Housestead cazes begin to rise in rude and pillared majesty, and, to the west, were crowned with a castellum, the remains of which, and of the murus, are still very interesting. At their feet lie long columns of basalt, that probably many centuries since fell from their sides; and some of them worthy to be inscribed and set up as monuments. About 80 yards east of the castellum, I found the north side of the murus remaining, nine courses above and four below ground, 6 feet 3 inches thick at its top, and the whole height of the thirteen courses 5 feet 6 inches. The annexed sketch represents it as it now appears on a part of these cazes, and stretching away along the brow of the cliffs through the Kennel and Sewingshields grounds. Here the masonry and mortar were solid; and from the great quantity of rubbish that laid close to its north side,

(b) Did not the three figures on the three stones LXVIII, LXVIII, and LXX, as well as the altar LAMINIS TRIVOS, adopted by Mr. Howard on the seal of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, relate, in the nodical theology, to the fifth labour of Hercules, when the sun, in November, entered Sagittarius, or the house of Diana, and pierced with his arrows the constellation of the three birds, the vulture, the swan, and the eagle.

Terret. lustrat. agit, Proserpina. Luna, Diana, Ima, suprema. Fera, scietro, fulgere, sagitta.

(1) On the authority of documents in Byrner, Pryme, and the Calendar of Patent Rolls, I find Edward the First testing records in the presence of several great officers of state, at Lancaster, on Aug. 10; at Corbridge, Aug. 14; at Newburgh, in Tindale, Aug. 28, 30, and 31, and Sep. 4; at Bradley, “in Marcha Scottica,” on Sept. 6 and 7; at Harwood on the 11th, and at Thirlewale on the 20th of the same month; and at Lancaster on Oct. 4, a. d. 1296, at which last house he continued all the winter. The Bradley here mentioned is probably Bradley Hall, on the right bank of Craig-lough burn, and a little south both of the valium and murus; not the farm-house of Bradley, which is between the two barriers. This progress seems to have been made along the Roman Walling-street to Corbridge, and thence direct to Newburgh, from which the Roman “Stanesgate, called Caregais,” ran to Vindolana, a little to the north of Bradley Hall; and after passing west “became a boundary of the estate belonging to the monastery of Hexham, called Tho Rishilea.” (Hawk. Cart. fol. 16 a; note e, above, p. 275.) “Aldhewey,” mentioned in the Houghton boundary, above, p. 282, might be a continuation of this Caregais, from Corbridge to Newcastle. In the books I have access to while I am writing this note, it does not appear that Edward the First, in his last progress in the north, halted at any place between Corbridge and Newburgh.
Maus just West of Percevice.
never be obliterated; for here, according to Wallis, "in digging up the foundations of" this "castellum or military turret in Thirlwall in an opening of the precipice by Crag-lake, called Loughend-crag or Milking-gap, for stones for building a farm-house, belonging to William Lowes, of Newcastle, esq., to the north-east of the station" of Little Cestheres, "a centurial stone was found by the masons, very large, inscribed—

CCC VII. IMP CAES TRAIAN
HADRIANI AVG
LEG II AVG

A PLATORIO NEEPOTI LEG PR PR.

which stone is now at Mr. Lowes' seat at Ridley-hall:" where it continued till it was, a few years since, presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. The engraving of it at p. 990, is a faithful representation of the original, and the reading of it thus—:—"Imperator Caesar Traiani
Hadriani Augusti legio secunda augusta Aulo Platorio Ne-
pote legato proprietore. Of all the inscriptions discovered in Britain, this, I think, is of the greatest historical importance, inasmuch as it proves that the Bradleyle

1. The first of these fragments is printed above at p. 141. In the original at Durham, it stands thus—:

M P C A .........
H A D R I ....
L E G I ....

Gordon published a drawing of this, and noticed that the reading of it "is very difficult." Indeed it eluded the sagacity of Horsey; and Gough, though he gives from Wallis the Milking-gap inscription, did not perceive the two to be counterparts of each other. Where this fragment was found is not certainly known. Horsey gives it under Caeserorum, and notices that it was one in Mr. Warburton's collection, and that because he was much inclined to think it was brought from these parts, he chose to place it under that station—an account which Warburton, in his Vlllum Romanum, has copied without contradicting, though I have no doubt that it was brought from the neighbourhood of Bradley.

2. The second fragment of a counterpart of the inscription under consideration, belongs to Vindolanda, and contains only part of the three first lines, as printed in large capitals in No. lxxxviii above, where the small capitals represent the parts that are wanting. And a discovery was made, on Aug. 8, 1837, on Borcum, the high brown hill that overlooks Vindolana from the south-east, which renders it very probable that the whole, or some part of that station, was built by Hadrian. One of the workmen employed in getting stone for the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, in an ancient quarry, near the pillar, on the top of the hill, discovered a small basket or sportula of copper, containing 63 coins, three of gold and sixty silver (k) denarii, four of which were of Hadrian, and the rest all previous to his reign. Those of Trajan and Hadrian were as fresh as if new from the die, and one of the latter emperor bears cos. 11, and the other three cos. 111, so that they were deposited after the year 116, in which Hadrian was in his third and last consulship, and the second of his reign, and two years, before his expedition to Britain in 120.

3. The third fragment was found, a few years since, built up in the south wall of the farm-house at Bradley, when some alterations were being made in the door-way there; and a copy of it was taken from the original by myself, June 16, 1831, since which time it has been

(b) The gold coins were, one of Claudius Caesar, reverse Nero Claudius Germanicus; one of Nero, and one of Vespasian, each wrapped up in a piece of greenish leather or velarium, which was still tough and strong, and tied with coarse lint thread. Of the silver coins, 3 were of Galba, 1 of Otho, 1 of Nero, 15 of Vespasian, 8 of Domitian, 1 of Nerva, 17 of Trajan, 4 of Hadrian, and 10 of empresses, consular, or uncertain from their worn state. This copper vessel in which they were found was about six inches long, narrow at both ends alike, covered with a copper lid, and having a slender copper bow or handle. The lid had a hinge at one end, and at the other fastened with a spring slot. —(Gent. Mag. 1837, p. 687.) The man who discovered these antiquities, contrary to advice repeatedly given to him, refused to deliver them up to the chief lord of the franchise of Tindale, to whom by law they belonged; for, in antient times, not only all mines of gold and silver, but all coins, plate, or bullion of these metals, belonged to the king, or some lord, by the king's grant or by prescription.—(See above, p. 46, note (a); and Oke on Inst. III., cap. 58.) The Duke of Northumberland, therefore, as chief lord of the township of Thorngraston, in which the coins were found, in order to establish and perpetuate his right to treasures found within the seigniory, procured a writ of enquiry from the Queen's Bench into the damage done by withholding from him his right in this case; and, accordingly, an Inquest was held at Haydon-bridge, Dec. 15, 1837, before the under-sheriff of the county, when the jury returned a verdict for His Grace of 191l. damages, the assessed value of the box and coins.

Many years ago, I noticed that very great quantities of stone had in some antient time been won on the top of Borcum. The rubbish of the quarry is thrown up in ridges in the excavated part, and the hollow lines in the western face of the hill seem to have been worn in conveying stone from it.
removed to Matfen-hall, the seat of sir Edward Blackett, proprietor of the Bradley estate.

\[\ldots\ldots\ldots S\cdot T R A I A N \]
\[\ldots\ldots\ldots N I \cdot A V G \]
\[\ldots\ldots\ldots A V G \]
\[\ldots\ldots\ldots E P O T E L E G P R . P . \]

The farm-house at Bradley is little more than a quarter of a mile south of the castellum of Milking-gap; and from what Wallis says of the perfect inscription having been found there in digging up its foundations, I cannot help here suggesting the probability that it was deposited in the foundations of the castellum as a memorial of its first erection in the time of the emperor Hadrian; for the Moreby inscription of the same reign, No. cxxxix, was found in the foundation of a building, with its face downwards, and, like that, was on a large flat stone, and had the name of the emperor in the genitive case; and from the first of these fragments supplying the whole of the part wanting in the third, excepting one letter in each line at the fracture between them, I am further led to suggest that these two fragments originally formed one stone, which also was deposited in the foundation, or built up in the front of some castellum or turret in the murus in this neighbourhood, as a memorial of its erection by Hadrian. Be all these conjectures, however, as they may, we have here one perfect inscription, and the fragment of another, to prove that the Milking-gap castellum, and some other nearly contiguous part or appendage to the murus, was built in the reign of Hadrian, and consequently that the murus and the vallum in these parts were contemporaneous; for of what use could the vallum be from Carrawburgh to Caeserorran as a barrier without the assistance of the murus, with its stations of Borsovicus and Asica, and different castles and turrets?

According to the Rivelling rescript, Platorius Nepos had at least thirty auxiliary cohorts under him in Britain in the eighth year of the emperor Hadrian (1). Spartan makes him a person of senatorial rank, and in great favour with Hadrian, under whom he held many very important offices, besides that of imperial legate and propretor in Britannia, as appears by an inscription (m) found, in 1816, in Aquileia, on the gulf of Trieste; but when death began to annoy the emperor, by demanding him to name a successor to the imperial throne, the consciousness that long familiarity and faithful services might encourage Nepos to aspire to the imperial dignity, converted friendship into jealousy; and though he had before visited him in sickness, now he could not be seen without insult, and was held in the greatest detestation (n).

We have before noticed not only Platorius Nepos as employed under Hadrian in Britain; but Licinius Priscus, as imperial legate; M. M. Agrippa, as imperial proconsul and admiral of the British fleet; and Julius Severus, as a commander of forces here during the same reign; to whom we may add, on the authority of an inscription found in Rome, in 1565, Marcus Pontius, who, in the out-set of life, was a candidate of the emperor Hadrian, by acts of the senate, questor of Gallia Narbonensis, and military tribune of the sixth legion called Victrix, with which he passed out of Germany into Britain; afterwards he held many high offices, and in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus had a state decree to him in the forum of Trajan, at the public expense (o).

To these observations I will only add under this head, that, according to a general opinion, Hadrian came into Britain in the year 120; that five years after, we find his office in this island filled by his legate Platorius Nepos, with a force under him, besides three whole legions, of about a corresponding complement of auxiliary cohorts; and that here we have the second legion, not only in one, but in two, if not in three inscriptions, recording their

\[\text{BRITANNIAE LEG.} 2\cdot \text{PRO. FR. \ PROVINC. \ GERMAN. INFERIOR} 2\cdot \text{LEG.} \cdot \text{PRO. PR. \ PROVINC. \ THRAC.}\]
\[\text{LEG. \ LEGION \ I \ ADIVTRICIS} 21\cdot \text{QVST. \ PROVIN. \ MACED.} 18\cdot \text{CYRAT.} \cdot \text{VIARVM CASSIAE MCOL.}\]
\[\text{DIAE \ CUMINIAE} \cdot \text{NOVAE} 14\cdot \text{TRAIANAE CANDIDAT} \cdot \text{DIVI} 14\cdot \text{TRAIANI TRIB.} \cdot \text{MIL. LEG. XXII} \cdot \text{PRIMI-GEN.} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F. PRAET. TRIB.} \cdot \text{PLEBIS} 2\cdot \text{VIR. \ CAPIT.}\]

(1) A. D. 135.—The corroded part in the rescript before the numeral VIII. should, perhaps, be supplied by the letters PLAE, and not with X, which would make the date in A. D. 135, only three years before Hadrian's death.

(m) A. \plutorio A • F. \sever • nepot • aponio • italico • maniliano • c. \liciniolum polion • cos • avui • legat • avg • pro • prae • priving •

(1) A. D. 156.—The rescript, though the name of the emperor appears as Severus, must be ascribed to a later copy created in the Xth century and afterwards used by later writers.


(o) uter, p. 467, No. 2.
IMP CAES TRAIAN
HADRIAN AVG
LEG II AVG
APLATORIO NEPOTELLC PRPR
erected during the proprietorship of the same legate, of castella or other parts of the murus, which common criticism has attributed to Severus, contrary to the express assertion of Spartian, where he says that Hadrian "first of all drew a murus of eighty Roman miles across the island of Britain."

I have not room to enter into a detailed description of the present state of the murus, or of the fantastic form of the rocks it passes over between Craig-lough and Aesica; but to give a general idea of their features, insert here a view of the north side of the Peel Crag, looking eastward over the Steel-rib meadows, the lough, and the elevated ridge over which the murus runs, through the Bradley ground. The high cliff, that lowers over the lough, has in its face a very remarkably tall column, which has been detached, probably artificially, from the face of the crag, and has evidently been turned partly round on its base; and here, at the head of the lake, the crags are bearded with "witchwood" rowan tree, ferns, bilberry, and heath, and their heads everywhere perfumed with thyme, and garnished with the "little sun-flower cistus." The gap in which the conspicuous remains of the Steel-rib castle lie, is called, from its situation in a hollow between two rocks, The Door, and the Castle Nick; and here, on the east side, the remains of the murus, from the excellence of its masonry, are very remarkable, but have been already described (p). Its core is principally rough sloping courses of basalt, firmly bound together with mortar; and the outside courses, of which several remain, are set parallel to the horizon, not to the surface of the earth, as in most places. On the Peel Crag, the remains of the murus are deserving of notice; and west of it, far up the ascent towards Steelagill, for want of the crags, it has been accompanied with a ditch, and the vallum approaches it "within 30 paces." Over Lodum, in 1817, and 1830, we found some parts of it six, and others five and four courses high, and the prospect very extensive—to the west, over the Nine-Nicks of Thirlwall and the Shaw, to the Criffell hills, all over the line of The Wall to its utmost extremity at Bowness, and along the coast of the Irish Channel as far as Whitehaven—to the north, Tarnbanks, at Irthing-head, above Naworth, is seen in broad extent of moesoe and moors, and over it Pearl-fell and Mid-fell, above Kellder castle. On the east, the line of The Wall appears over Wall-fell, and the country about Minsteracre—and Cross-fell, air-tinted and tarnacled in the sky, rises far away to the south, and between it and the eye, in the woods of Featherstone, lies the great shining hydra, the Tyne, "sinuous columna torquens." Approaching the Caw-fields, the rocks over which the murus passes are high and grand, and though they rise in columnar forms, their sections show their stratified structure. Hawks, and the shy and lonely bird, the ring-ousel, tenant their whole line from Sewingshields to Thirlwall. At the farm-house, called The Wall, the ditch of the murus seems to be cut out of the sandstone bed on which the basalt rests; and in which here, and in many other places, there are old quarries to the north of the Wall. The vignette at the head of the preface to this volume, is from the Burnhead, where the vallum at the pass of Haltwhistle-burn comes up to the defence of the murus, and immediately again slants off to the south-west, to fetch in, apparently for the purpose of the garrison of Aesica, a great compass of ground between it and the murus. Half-way between the farm-house called the Burn-head and the station of Aesica, are the remains of a castellum which has apparently stood half on one side and half on the other, of the murus. The fosse passes close under the north wall of this castellum, and leaves here, as in the ascent to Tepper-moor, a broad space between it and the murus to the station one way, and the Burn-head the other.

On the north side of the present military way, between the 33rd and 34th milestones, two unhewn blocks, one of basalt, about 6 feet high—the other lower, and of sandstone, stand very conspicuously on a ridge of ground which has been artificially heightened for a small distance around them. They are now called the Mare and Poal; but on Armstrong's map, which was published in 1769, "The Three Stones."

In passing from Aesica (q) to Amsogalanwa, the barriers leave the station of Caervorran to the south, and have a

(q) Harwsey thought he could trace an ancient causeway from Vindoliana to Horcuviana, though he speaks very dubiously on the subject. From Priscollita to the card-gate at Newbrough, of any such causeway the slightest trace was not in his time discoverable; for it could never have been of much use, as it was nearer by the military way of The Wall from Priscollita to Ilvrum than by any other route. But from Aesica to Cardgate the track of a way over Haltwhistle-fell is still visible; and, on a ridge of the fell, has by its side, in sight of the station, four barrows, called the Four Lawns. They are in a sort of cluster, about twenty yards from each other. Wallis says, that Mr. Currey, a dissenting minister, of curious and observant habits, cut through one of them, and found "both entire human
marsh between them; and it. I therefore omit here any further additional notice respecting it than the remarks in the note below (r). Under ÄEsica, I may mention that in 1837, I endeavoured to ascertain how its east and west walls were connected with the murus; but having neither men nor tools to assist me, I could only find that the west wall turned off circularly to the murus, like that of Ambogiana. A little digging would, however, ascertain how the two works are joined. The north part of the east wall has farm-houses on its site.

The original of inscription xxxi is now in the collection of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society; and has been miscopied both by Wallis and Brand. The reading of it should perhaps be thus—Imperatori Marco Aurelio Severo Alexandro pio felici et augusto, horreum vetustacie conlapsum milites cohortis secundae Asturum secundum bones and an urn, with sabes and salt in it; the salt well preserved, white and fair."

(r) In 1837, Mr. Carrick, in self-defence against the trespasses of the curious upon his fields, removed entirely the remains of the bath described in the preceding account of this station, and put the site of it under cultivation. Antiquities excite popular curiosity strongly; and to these remains the country people from far and near, in the fine summer Sundays, came in such numbers as to do great damage in treading down the crops of the adjoining fields. The same kind of attraction was also found so strongly to Housesteads, after the researches made there in 1850, 1851, and 1853, as to induce the farmer of the estate to refuse their repetition. In 1819, Mr. Reed, of Hexham, showed me, in London, a gold coin of Nero, found in Caeserrana. Camden, in 1677, published a funereal inscription to Calus Julius Marcellinus, prefect of the first cohort of the Hamilc, which cohort, from the stone which bore the inscription having been found near Kilsyth, was probably employed in building the Antonine Wall. See above, No. CCLXVIII.

CCCXVIII.—The following inscription, on a stone 5 feet high, was found in or near Caeserrana, and makes one of the valuable contributions of Col. Couson to the Museum of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. 1D • M • 3AVR FIAEAE 1D SALonas 4AVR MARCVS 2O OBSEQ CONVIgo SANCTIS SI MAEV QVAE VESTIT ANNIS XXXIII 9SINE • VILLA MVCVA • LLA. Ditis manibus. Aurelia Fisa domo Salonas Aurelius Marcus centurio obsequo conjuncta sanctissime quae visit annis triginta tres sine uilla Macula, which is a dedication to the Dii Manes by the centurion Aurelius Marcus, out of affection for his most holy wife, Aurelia Fisa, a native of Salona, who lived 33 years, without any hurt.

The Maiden-gate came by College-house, up to the south gate of this station, and Carel-gate past east and west close before that gate. The ditch on the east side was double, but the ridge between its two lines has recently been filled up. Calpurnius Agricola, mentioned on the altar to the Syrian goddess (p. 157), and on the fragment of a memorial of the Hamil (p. 200), was legate in Britain under Marcus Aurelius in A. D. 162.—(Hist. Aug. I, 56; Pet. Mat. Inst. Phil. C. civ.)

While the murus takes the notched and sinuous ridge that runs between Sewingshields and Thrilwall, the valum holds its course along a low parallel strath to the south, sweeping sometimes out of a right line to avoid a bog, obtain the most defensible line, enclose between it and the murus useful ground, or to come up to a bridge so as to make it serve for the passage both along the military way of the Wall and along the north agger. This is peculiarly the case at the Knag-burn, just east of Housesteads, and at Halwhite-burn, where the murus takes a turn from the basaltic ridge on the east, to the north-west, apparently for no other purpose than to fall into a line with the same ridge to the west of ÄEsica. Through the Ollaca ground, the three aggers are covered artem a solo restitutium, provincia regnante Maximo legato, kalendis Martii mediis—legato consule secundum, et Dextro. The original is within a rude border, composed of a bead between two cords, but is on a very ill-dressed stone, for the pick-marks are still to be seen all over it, and hence the letters appear indistinctly among them. Its date seems to be in 233, when Maximus was lieutenant-governor in Britain, and consul a second time with Dexter; though the Fasti Consularis makes Ovinus Paternus his colleague in the consulsiphip in that year. T. Dexter, however, was consul in A. D. 225, which was the fifth year of Alexander Severus. Of this emperor, Lampridius says, that "he built in every country granaries, to which those who had not private custody for their goods might bring them. He also built baths wherever they were wanted, and many of them still go by his name" (s). If, then, the granaries of ÄEsica were built when Platorius Nepos was imperial legate in Britain, about the year 124, it had required only 101 years, when Maximus held the same office, and was second time consul, to put them into such a completely ruinous condition as to require them to be re-built from their foundations; and in connection with the expression "a solo restitutum," it may be worthy, a second time, to remark, that this inscription was found "in digging up the foundations of a building in the upper part of the station;" but Wallis does not notice whether this stone, like those of Morby and the Milking-gap castellum, was found with its face downwards or not (t). Its ill-dressed face, however, seems to argue that it had never received the polish fit for placing it in the front of a public building; but that it was deposited as a stone of memorial when the granaries were re-built.

(s) Scrip. Aug. 1, 295. (t) See inscrip. cccxix and cccvii.
with the whin, called by botanists genista anglica, and
the continuous sandstone ridge is deeply scarred with
antient quarries.

CCCIX.—"Beyond a small village, called Bycloose (u),
I found a square stone at the foot of the Wall, adorned
with the figures of two winged Victories, supporting the
Roman vexillum, under which were two wild boars
between two trees, representing a wood" (r). Horaley
found it "near a wicket or batch at Cockmount-hill,
lying exposed to all the injuries of the weather, by which,
and barbarous hands, it had suffered too much." Each
of these authors gives an engraving of this curious device,
which is in very high relief, and on a stone 29 inches
high and two feet broad; and, in 1817, was near the
door of the farm-house of Great Chesters, built up in a horse
mount, and miserably defaced, but with features sufficient
remaining to identify it with the rude drawings of it in
Gordon and Horaley. It consists of two Victories, each
standing on the outspread wings of an eagle, and display-
ing with both hands an ensign, on each side of which the
eagles stand on the bough of a tree, and have below them
two boars, with their heads to each other. The back
ground seems to represent a wood. My opinion is, that
it was intended to represent the standard of the twentieth
legion, which was styled valens victrix, and very com-
monly carved on its inscriptions a boar, a symbol both of
its banner and its prowess. I can no where see authority
for Horaley's conjecture, that the boar on inscriptions in
Britain was "an emblem of Caledonia, or the northern
parts of Britain." Martial's line, which he quotes—

Nuda Caledonio sic postum prorsus ubi,
certainly relates to the great sea-bear, the urus albous
of the north; or to the brown bear, "cauda abrupta," which
was formerly common in Britain. The boar or hog was
indeed one of the five bearings of the Roman ensigns, as
we find from Festus (r): the other four signs were the
eagle, the wolf, the minotaur, and the horse (x).

The most extensive and perfect specimens of the murus
now remaining are on the Walltown Crags. Leland's
notice of the Roman Wall is very brief, simple, and devoid
of the theories with which, since this time, its history

(a) This Rye Close was about half-a-mile west of Helms; and
Cockmount-hill still a little further west.

(r) Gordon's It. Sep., p. 79.

(w) "Perdi efigies inter militaris signa quinimum locum
obstinent." (x) Geisser's Hist. Anmali, i, 267.

PART II. VOL. III.
the murus passes, are called, in Cumberland, The Devil's Teeth, and from the gashes between them, The Nine Nicks of Thrirlaw. They are distinctly visible from the bridge at Carlisle.

Number one is from the south side of the murus, a little to the west of Walltown, where four courses of facing stones are still remaining above ground, and two feet three inches high. In number three, the courses are parallel to the horizon, and in the greater portion of the whole work, whether over plain or wavy ground, or up steep declivities, they are thus set parallel to the natural form of the surface. The breadth at the top is 7 feet 7 inches; and on the north side, 7 courses, measuring 5 feet high, remain above ground, and the whole in a section, if ridded of the rubbish that lies against it, would appear thus, several courses having fallen from the north side.

The cliff, on the verge of which the murus runs, does not here, or in any other part of its rugged line, "beetle over its base;" but rises in proud perpendicular columns, and broad masses; and on its skirts has a thick, natural wood of oak and birch, that, like a royal robe, flows gracefully out into the adjacent pastures.

Number two is a north view, looking towards the west. The distortion of the courses has been effected by roots of trees and plants heaving them out of their original line, which is parallel to the natural surface of the earth.

Number three is also a north view from the first deep gash or opening in the crag west of the farm-house of Walltown. Through the hazel and birchen hollow, which it here crosses, the murus has been broader than on the brows of the crag, and is now probably buried to a considerable depth in the ground. In places here, it still retains nine courses of stones, all on their original beds; and as it ascends the crag to the left or east side many courses still remain both on the north and south sides; but, especially on the north side, sadly bilged by roots of trees and plants, that have grown upon it. On the south side, its appearance, in 1838, was thus, 

as nearly as I could by the eye represent it, but more stones, weeds, and rubbish covered its lower courses than my pencil was willing to put it into the sketch. A little west of this gap, there was a fine specimen of 30 or 40 feet in length, with eight courses on the south, and eleven thus on the north side, the courses averaging about 7 inches high, and the whole eleven 6 feet 5 inches. The crag below is bold and faced with fine basaltic columns, irregular in form, grey with lichens, and fringed with birch, ash, and brushwood, that spread out thickly into the flat below.

Between the barriers and the site of Caereorran, there is a marsh, from which Horsley thought that station had its name—because it stood Cor-de-orran, or before the Cor. Down the Thirlwall banks the line of the two barriers, especially their fosses, are still distinctly seen at a considerable distance coming closer and closer to each other as they approach the Tipalt, and diverging again as they pass westward from it. Over this mad, mountain stream—insaniens flumen, as Camden calls it, I could find no visible remains of a Roman bridge, nor does any mention
Monsium, Haltown Crags.
occur in history of one ever existing at the place; though there can be no doubt that the murus, in its Roman days, crossed the Tipalt over an arch, as in Camden's time it passed the Pictross "arcuato operis," and the Ithring "arcuato ponte." Of either of these bridges no trace appears at present: though from the Tipalt to the Ithring cultivation has not yet succeeded in levelling altogether the murus and the vallum, and filling up their ditches. On both the steep sides of the Pictross the foundations of the Wall remain, and its ditch is deep, and part of its facing-stones still on their ancient beds along the left bank of the Ithring, through the Willowford ground, westward to the haugh or holm land, over which the Wall passed to cross the river in its still visible track through the fields to Amboglanna (y). The round knolls between the Tipalt and the Ithring, which Camden calls "great mounds piled up within the Wall, as if, for watching the country," are diluvial hills (a)—earth-altars left by the western ocean as memorials of its attempts to pass through the gorge of Glenwill, and battle with the waters of the German ocean. They abound in rounded masses of the upper red sandstone and the porphyrises, granite, and other rocks found in situ to the west. At present there are none of the inscriptions of the first cohort of the Daclans at Willowford, as in Camden's time, and for more than a century after. The diluvial scar up which The Wall ascended the right bank of the Ithring is constantly sliding down by the river undermining it. On the opposite side, the foundations of the murus still remain with a hedge upon them half-way across the haugh, but all trace of the Roman bridge is gone or buried in alluvium. Horaeley thought the military way through the Willowford ground seemed to be on the south side of the vallum; and, after it crossed the Ithring, was pretty visible near Burslowald, on the north side both of the murus and the vallum: but he qualifies this opinion by observing, that "if the appearance be not mistaken, this is the only instance of Severus's military way running out from between the two walls in the whole track." The fact is, that according to his own account, "the Walls from the castellum just west of the Pictross water are within a chain of each other, and continue so almost all the way till they cross the Ithring water," and between these the Roman military way held its course across the river to the east gate of Amboglanna. The two ways outside of the Walls were mere old occupation roads for farm purposes.

CCIX.—I COH X F FONRICI. Cohortis decimae centurii Flavi Norici. In the collection at the Shaws in 1833, and supposed to have been brought from Caerwern. The inscriptions DEAEUS NYMPHAEE, &c., and CIVITAS DVKN (a), are also in the same collection, as well as two centurial stones, one inscribed 13 H ... FENSENI —the other M ACVCIEA, and other indistinct letters, all in one line.

From Amboglanna to Arbalata.—The western gateway of Amboglanna, though much ruined, has on each side three courses of rustic jambs remaining, each like those of the west gateway of Borovicius, about 12 inches thick.

The altar, NO. CIVIL, was, I have no doubt, signis et that I could not guess for what it had been intended. The original is in the collection of Major Mounsey, at the Shaws, Gilliland Wells. This, I suspect, was intended to represent the surnames of one of the legions or some cohort.

(a) Above, p. 127 and 145.
HECULVI COH. I. ALIA DACREVM &c. In October, 1837, I satisfied myself on inspecting the original, that Gordon, in giving the remaining part of the second line, thus—\textit{ex her}, was right. It probably belonged to the chapel in which, according to Dio, the semina and the agnatis of the garrison were adored.

The junction of the north wall of the station of Ambrogiana with the murus has been already noticed. The murus here has had room for a cartway cut through it: and its section measures 6 feet 7 inches in breadth. The facing-stones on each side are laid, as in other places, in lime and sand; and the rough stones with which they are backed are also cemented together with mortar; but the centre of the Wall is mere dry, ramley work, without mortar of any kind—tumblerls of limestone, varieties of granular green stone, granite, blue porphyry, &c. for 5 ft. high—and above that height comes a cover of flat stones laid on lime and gravel, the superstructure on which, within the facing-stones, is all of rough stones, very strongly cemented together with lime and river gravel.

CCCXL—1. Thirty feet west of the junction of the murus and the north wall of the station, Sept. 3, 1835; I found a centurial stone in its original situation in the fourth course of the north side facing-stones from the surface, inscribed—\textit{I COH IIII PROBIAN—cohortis quartae centuriae Probiani. The original, to prevent its being carried off, is now preserved among other antiquities of bronze, iron, and earthenware, in the farm-house within the station. It is the only inscription I have seen remaining in its original situation, through the whole of this chain of fortifications.}

(b) Since I wrote the note (p. 806, I have been to Bewcastle, and sought in vain for the inscriptions numbered 1, 2, and 4. No person about the place had ever seen a Roman stone bearing letters. The church was rebuilt in 1793, and has now nothing remarkable in it, excepting the Bailey-house Insoleum, hung in chains in the front of the gallery; and three antient lancet-shaped windows in the east end of the chapel, but only one of them open. The church-yard is within the area of the station, and full of modern funeral monuments, but not one of them, as formerly, that I could find, bearing with its modern a Roman epigraph; but in digging graves, Roman coins are often found, though of the few shown to me, rust had robbed them all of imperial likeness and superscription. The far-famed Bunce Cross still holds its antient and usual position of church-yard crosses on the south side of the church, nearly opposite the middle of the nave, and was perhaps a time, in intimation, with the Ruthwell obelisk. The figure of its founder—the mystic legend above him, the glorified saisi, and the blessed Virgin and Holy Lamb, on its south side, are much corroded; but the ornamental devices on the other side, especially on the north, still venerably fresh. The transverse bar of its head was, so long since as 1618, removed; but a drawing of it preserved. Though it is fixed with lead in its base, it seems very insecurely so, as the mortar in which it stands is only about 4 inches deep, and wants one side, while the shaft is 143 feet high. Was this a monument of the Cumbrian inhabitants of these parts? The huge here met at the Castle here occupies the north side of the Roman station, which covered a green mound in the centre of an oblong valley, the

(c) Horsey's Cumb., xiv.
garden at Naworth (d). 6. 1) COH I 2. . LEN.
At Lamerton, a mile west of Burdowald, in Horlsey's
7. 1) PED 2 CL 3 BR T. "Peditum centum
quinquaginta Britannorum"—on a stone in the garden
wall at Naworth, in 1748, and described in the Gentle-
man's Magazine of that year by Mr. Smith.

From this station westward, for about half-a-mile, 4, 5,
and, in some places, 6 courses of facing-stones remain on
the north side of the Wall. They are covered with
a hoary and venerable beard of lichens and evergreen
ferns, and are thicker than the courses in Northumber-
land. On the south side here, the rubbish against the
face of the murus has been removed, and through part of
one field some courses of facing-stones were replaced;
but in the second field to the west, in 1857, it was pain-
ful to see the remains of a turret, which I had first
noticed four years before, almost entirely removed (e).
Through a bog, about a mile west of Amboglanna, the
vallum has had two ditches, probably intended for drain-
ing the military road that ran between them. They are
still very distinct. At the High-house, Gordon found
seven or eight courses of the square stones of the murus
remaining; and at Wallbour, where he says the vallum
and murus "touch one another," the space between
was, with the exception of room for the military way,
occupied by the foundations of a castrum. At Bank-
burn the two works were only 135 feet from each other.
The castrum at Harshill (f) had a dwelling-house in it,
the north wall of which was the murus; and, in 1729, still
9 feet 6 inches high above ground. In 1838, we found
its site a garden, and the bare core of the murus nearly
10 feet high. Hence to the Kingwater the vallum in places
keeps at a considerable distance from the murus, which
take the crown of the hill past the sweet and secluded
hamlet of Burham; and has its ditch for a long way
thickly overgrown with brushwood, but distinctly visible
from a great distance westward.

CCXXIII.—1. DEO 2 CECIDIO 3 MILITES
4 LEG II AVG 5 V. . . . . —Deo Cecidio milites lege-
nae secundae augustae votum, &c. "This is on a broken
altar, and found, with the following, in the foundations of

(d) Horlsey. (a) See above, p. 279.
(f) This place has its name from the murus here being the
bar or boundary between the manors of Lanercost and Walton-
wood. Here, says Hutton, in his garrulous but good-natured
History, "The Wall is 10 feet high and 5 yards long, but the
front stones are gone. I view this relic with admiration: I
saw no part higher."

PART II, VOL. III.
of the second and twentieth legions have also been left on
the faces of the fine quarries of Crawdendale, probably in
commemoration of obtaining stone for building the station
of Whelp Castle, near Kirby-Thurso also on those of
Shaw, near Rose Castle, in the parish of Dalston, by
soldiers of the second and fourth cohorts of the second
legion: and drawings of this last inscription have been
published by bishop Littleton in the Archæologia, and by
Hutchinson in his History of Cumberland. It is rude
and unique in England: but the three first characters
bear a strong resemblance to those of many of the inscrip-
tions in the Written Valley, in one line of the routes
between Sues and Sarnai—only those of the Written Valley
seem to read from right to left, but this, by the words
LEGIO II AUG MILITIS PVD III COH IIIII, intermixed
with certain hieroglyphics and numerical characters, runs
from left to right (i). It is very probable that the station
of Old Carlisle, if not Luguvalium and Aballava (modern
Carlisle and Stanwix), were built out of the Shaw quar-
ries: and the quarry at Hollbeck Scar might serve for
the largest stones for part of the murus, and the stations at
Brampton Old Church, and Walton Castlesteads. For
the general purposes of the murus, stone, however, could
be got in places much nearer than Hollbeck Scar—on
the banks of the Irthing, and especially at Bleaburn,
where there are large antient quarry holes.

The lane from Kingwater to Walton is in places steep,
deeply-worn into the earth, and on its north side has the
foundations of the murus hanging out of its moulder-
brow: and here, in 1833, in scrambling up the north side
of the lane to measure the depth of the foundations from
the surface of the ground, and examine how they were
laid, I met with the skeleton of an animal of the cervus
or deer kind, in the diluvium, two feet or more below the
foundations of the Wall. The remaining parts of it were
chiefly vertebrae and ribs, a shoulder blade, and part of
theibia, os frontis, and the skull. The diluvium in
which they were embedded consisted chiefly of detritus
of new red sandstone, slightly embedded with nodules of blue
porphyry, green stone, and other rocks that exist in situ in
the west of Cumberland. The bones I gave to the
Museum of the University of Durham: and a detailed
account of them, and of the place where they were found,
in a letter to the venerable archdeacon Thorpe, was read

by Horshay, the Old Quarry, is a written rock, the inscrip-
tion on which is so far above the bed of the river, that it
cannot be read without a very tall ladder or opera glass.
Camden and Horshay have both very rude drawings of it—such as would induce a geologist to say, that the rock
which bears it had been disjointed by two slip dykes since
the lines of memorial were inscribed: I have not seen it:
but would say that the engraving and description of it in
Hutchinson’s Cumberland seem to be correct. The rock
which bears it has a salient angle, so that when the
three first lines are in sun-light, the four next are in
shadow. The eighth and ninth lines are on the face of
the rock below. The point of the angle between the first
and second part has suffered so much by the weather,
that the last letters in lines two and three are indistinct.
By the best collation I can make of the several versions
of it, the whole should seem to stand thus—

1 ☼ "X X (b) ²VEKJV AEG f AVG OB PP ³SVB AGRICOLA OPTIO ⁴APRO ET
MAXIMO ⁵CONSULIBVS ⁶OFFICINA MERCATI ⁷MERCATIVS FIRMIV ⁸IVLII ⁹OFFICI
VÔ ROMANOR. ⁰Camden gives the last line as
"recentiori caractere." Horshay thought he saw some
confused strokes in its place, but could make nothing of them:
and Hutchinson, of these two last lines, says—the word
IIVL is in a very fine letter, but seems modern: Romanor.
is very plain, “and we are most surprised Mr.
Horshay should describe it as defaced and confused.”
The purport of the whole seems to have been intended
to record, that the vexillarii of the second legion, under
an optio called Agricola, when Flavius Aper and Albinius
Maximus were consuls in A.D. 207, had been employed to
win stone here for the public works of the Romans.
With the exception of the two last lines, Horshay reads
the whole in this manner—Vexillatio legionis secundae
Augustae ob virtutem appellate (i) sub Agricola Apro et
Maximo consulibus ex officina Mercati Mercatius flius
Firmi Julii officium Romanorum. Roman inscriptions

(b) The numerals IX and X, which are very distinct, are so
like those described on several stones of The Wall, that I cannot
but think the ninth and tenth cohorts of the second legion were
employed in this quarry, and about The Wall in these parts—
(Horshay.)

(i) The site stationed at Old Carlisle was ob virtutem styled
Augusta, as appears by two inscriptions found there; and may
not the vexillation mentioned here have obtained for its
bravery the same appellation? In the Turnerby inscription,
given below, two centuries or companies are designated by
honorary titles.

(j) See drawings of these inscriptions, and an account of them
by the rev. O. F. Grey, in the Transactions of the Royal Society
of Literature, vol. II., 147.
before the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh in 1835 (k). They are unquestionably the remains of a deer that perished in waters, which covered the plains of Cumberland when the bed of sand was formed in which they were found.

From the King to the Cambeck Water, the line of the murus is fairly seen nearly the whole way. In the village of Walton, Horsley, however, could find no trace of it; but observed remains of an earthwork, which he supposed to have been a summer encampment to the fort of Walton Chesters, or Cambeck fort, which was situated about "12 chains," or 284 yards to the south of the Wall, and had between it and Ambodianna 7 castella, all in his time still discernible, and just seven furlongs between each other.

Old Wall is a hamlet in the township of Laversdale, and parish of Irthington, about two miles west of the Cambeck Water, and has its name from the Roman Wall passing through the south side of its grounds. There was a castellum a little to the east of it; and to the west, between it and Blaestarn, another, called the Housesteads. Here the barrows are about a furlong asunder; and the lines of their ditches, especially of the murus, still distinct nearly the whole way to Stanwicks. Though Horsley says that, "in a field called the Housesteads, near Watch Cross, one of the altars at Scaleby Castle" was found, I am still of opinion that the earthworks there, or at the places called Watt's Cross and Studfold, were none of them remains of a Roman station—nothing but temporary works. The murus about Old Wall has produced the following inscription:

CCCXXV—1. DEO
  MARTI
  . . .
  MARTIO
  MARTIO
  OH . I DA
  GENIO Y .
  VALL... VAL
  LM L


The first of these copies is from Lysons, the second from my note book, and made from the original at the Shaws in 1833. Lysons says, it was found by Mr. Law, of Carlisle, in taking up the murus at Old Wall. "It is dedicated to Mars Cocius by Martius, some officer, probably a centurion of the first cohort of the Dacians, whose head-quarters were at Ambodianna. The inscription runs thus:—Deo Marti Cocicio Martiis ... cohortis prince Dedorum ... Genio Valli lubens merito. The words Genio Valli, which were probably preceded by ET, appear to have been omitted in their proper place, and come in awkwardly after the name of the person by whom the altar was dedicated. No other altar has been hitherto found inscribed to this deity, but a great variety of Genius, both of persons and places, occur in ancient inscriptions." I am not sure that my copy is correctly drawn; and, therefore, refrain from adding any opinions of my own to those of Lysons. The original is imperfect on the left-hand side, and wants its base.

2—IMP. DIOCLETIANVS P. F. AVG a SEMPER SENI. Lysons first published this: it is on the upper part of a rough pillar, about 4 feet 4 inches high, and 1 foot 4 inches thick at the top. He read it thus:—"Imperator Diocletianus pius felix Augustus sempiter senex;" and observes that senex is on some of this emperor's coins, and was applied both to him and his partner Maximilianus in several inscriptions in Gruter. In one they are styled "invicti seniores."

3—LEG II AVG S IVLI TERTUVLLIAN. Legio secunda Augusta centurias Juliii Tertullianii. Horsley found this built up in the end of a house at Old Wall, where it still remains; and the following, by the same centurion, was, in his time, in a wall near the back-door of the garden at Naworth.

4—COH. VI . S IVLI TERTUVLLIANI so that it is probable that both these were put up by the company of Julius Tertullianus, a centurion of the seventh or eighth cohort of the sixth legion. 6—Horsley also gives this—CO IV SIL AVCINUS, as in an old wall belonging to Mr. Thomas Graham (m). 6.—The following is within a neat centurial border, and was found when Mr. Law, of Carlisle, was taking up part of the murus at Old Wall, in 1832:—TREDONI NEOTIL.

7—CAPVD PI SVIVITAT SVBRICIC. This is in Hutchinson's Cumberland, where it is said to have been communicated to the editors as found at Blaestarn; but they could not be answerable for its correctness.

(m) Brit. Rom. Cum., No. xx, xxxvi, and xxxvii.
little to the north of the citadel of Carlisle (a), their track at some distance from the river can be distinctly traced as far as Burgh; and their line is known even as far as Dikesfield; but from that point all trace of the vaultum through Burgh Marsh, and the peninsula of Bowness, is entirely lost. Of both, Gordon recovered vestiges near Grindale (a), 24 miles north-west of Carlisle, where the murus began to appear very visibibly, as well as the vaultum, and separate from each other about 223 yards. At Kirkandrews they were only 67 yards sauder; and to this village belongs the following inscription.

CCCXXVII. — I ILYNVS VICTORIVS E L
2CAELIANVS LEG 4 AVG LEG VI VIC 5 F OF
RES TRANS 6 VALLVM PROSPERVS GESTAS.

With the books I have access to, I can come to no satisfactory conjecture respecting the date of this inscription. It is on a stone of memorial, about 3 feet high, 2 broad in front, and 14 inches thick. Its top is sloped off on each side to a circular finish of the diameter of its width, as if it had been intended for the base of a round column. The field in which it was found, 38 years since, is called

(a) The reading of inscription C 3 should be thus:—Dios mantibus Marci Trojanis Augustinulturn curavit Aelia Malinilla, conjux charisima. In the preceding account of Langwarrilum, p. 225, Harbury-hill is twice mentioned instead of Gallow-hill; and to the account of the Roman antiquities given there, the following note may be added:—Below the stone of memorial set up in memory of Aurelia, the affectionate wish of Ulpius Apelinarius, at the time the Corthilian (pilar was found, the workman came to a grave 7 feet 10 inches long, by 3 feet 3 feet deep. Formed of sanded dressed stones, lined first with oak planks and then with lead, and the whole covered with strong oak branches, laid closely side by side. In the grave were found some human hair, highly perfumed, and a phial for perfumed ungents, not of gold or of curious glass, indeed, but of pewter very beautifully formed: in the angle between the head and the left shoulder were 5 silver coins of Antoninus Pius and Faustina; but no remains appeared of the body interred, except some small pieces of bones. Two other lead coffins were also found here in common earth graves: also, an axe, 4 foot square and 2 foot deep, of two tier of similar work, solidly cramped together with iron: and at the same time, namely, in 1853, upwards of 600 silver coins, of all reigns, from Julius Caesar to Septimius Severus.

C. H.

(b) Mr. Simpson, of Grindale, in 1826, told me that, on his father’s grounds, lately a part of Grindale Common, there are two square camps, each having a mound of earth before each of its four entrances. One of them, a quarter of a mile south of the Wall, had a drain through it; the bottom filled with round cobble stones, and these covered, first with flag-stones and then with earth: in the other, half a mile from the Wall, a stone hammer was found; and a stone, with a horse’s head carved upon it.
the Kirksteads, from a green mound of better land than the other parts of it, and in which bones, carved stones, and a stone coffin have been dug up. The coffin is still preserved at Moor-house, the seat of the late Mr. Liddell; and these antiquities, strengthened by the name of the Field, and an old tradition recorded in Hutchinson’s Cumberland, that this was the site of the Mother Church for the district, which comprises the four parishes of Kirkkens, Beaumont, Grindale, and Orton, make it probable that a sacred edifice stood here in the Roman or Cumbrian age of Cumberland—for certainly a parish church has not stood up to it since the Norman era (g). The monument is still carefully preserved at the house of Joseph Norman, esq., of Kirkkens, to whom I am indebted for this account of its discovery. I read it thus:—Lucius Junius Victorius Elius Columanus legatus augustalis legiones sextae victrices plei fidellis ob res trans vallum prosperae gestae—which, in English, means that Victorinus, who, after the Roman manner, bore four other names, and was augustinian legate of the second legion, set up the monument which bears it, in memory of military exploits successfully performed beyond the vallum. With whom, in history, shall we identify this Victorinus? He cannot be Victorinus, one of the Thirty Tyrants, who certainly for a short time commanded in Britain (q); because his names were Marcus Plauvomius; or as Zosimus calls him Victorinus Maurus. Was this monument set up by Victorinus, the brave and successful commander in Britain in the time of Honorius; but recalled in 410, on the occasion of the sacking of Rome by Alaric the Goth? Vallum here, I think, plainly means the whole fortified line, consisting of the earthen dyke and the stone wall—and vallum, in the country north of The Wall.

(g) Kirkstead, Chapel-garth, Chapel-hill, Castle-stands, and such like terms, have been very commonly applied to places along the line of the Wall, in which remains of buildings constructed of ashlar work and carved stones have been found—from a common notion that such buildings must have been churches, chapels, or castles, because in time only such edifices were constructed of regular and ornamental masonry. The ordinary piers and dwelling-houses were almost uniformly built of rammed work—that is, not of hewn stone or in courses, but of stone faced and bedded little better than it came out of the quarry.


From Beaumont* to Burgh, especially through the undulating ground, as they come towards Wormsby, the ditches of the Walls are still very distinct, and according to Gordon, 65 feet off each other.

From CONOAVATA to AXELODUNUM.—Dr. Lingard’s minute book, On the Roman Wall, has the following note:—"Inside of the monument of Brugh Marth, the

• Beaumont Church, a very humble, but very ancient edifice, has had much of its walls formed out of the ruins of the murus, which swept nearly close past its west end. This sacred edifice commands a charming view of the line of The Wall, especially towards its terminus at Bowness; and it and the adjoining village have their name from the beautifully-situated hill, of which the church forms the declivum. Here, in a garden, in an autumnal evening of 1835, I saw an altar 87 inches high, found in the Eden in 1825, about half-a-mile below Beaumont; but though the wan twilight enabled me to see that it was white-washed, and used for the double purpose of a seat and praying sand upon, it was not strong enough to enable me to read its dim inscription: I therefore here use the copy of it, sent to me by my brother soon after it was found, and published in the Archaeologia, XLII.

The last three lines are much defaced: but the rest I suppose legible enough on the original, though there is evidently an imperfection in the above copy. The perfect part may be read:—JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO COHORS PRIMA NERVANA GERMANORUM MILITARUM EQUITATI EQUITATI ET ARMATI. I adopt this reading entirely from the inscriptions CERVIA and CELVEI, the first of which mentions the cohors I. NERVAN., at Netherby—the other cohors I. NERVAN. GER. ROXI, at the Birrens of Middleby; for I think it probable that m, in the beginning of the second line of the latter, is a misprinted sigla for vam, though this inscription certainly proves that the cohort mentioned in it, whatever was its other true designation, was a cohors equitata militaris.
neither tradition nor remembrance of any remains of either work having ever been found in their fields.

From Axwellum to Garbocentia.—Time may have evidence in reserve to prove that the carden of Notitia Stations "per Lineam Valli" went from Carlisle to Old Carlisle, and thence to Alnemouth, Papcastle, or Moreby, in which case Old Carlisle, to preserve the order of the Notitia, would be Congerava, the station of the second cohort of the Lingones; Alnemouth, Axwellum, of the first cohort of the Spaniards; and Papcastle or Moreby, Garbocentia, where the second cohort of Thracians were in garrison.—And the lofty sea-commanding site of the station of Alnemouth certainly answers well to the presumed meaning (s) of Axwellum, and the fact that four tribunes or prefects of the first cohort of the Spaniards have left their names on altars there, does certainly prove beyond contradiction that Alnemouth was, for some considerable time, their station. Inscriptions, too, of the second cohort of the Lingones and of the second of the Thracians have been found at Moreby; but as other cohorts have left their names on altars at Alnemouth, and inscriptions prove that other stations, as well as this, have been garrisoned by different cohorts, I will not here attempt to move Congerava, Axwellum, and Garbocentia, from the positions I have already assigned them "Per lineam Valli."

From Drumbogh, westward, Gordon found the murus "very plain," and "very great" passing, through West Kirkland, by "Fossa Cross, which is upon the Wall," and beyond that, much of the "lime and mortar that cemented the inward part of the Wall." Then he found a watch tower of the ordinary dimensions of 66 ft. square, which he somewhat erroneously assigns to all the castella. Beyond that, the murus measured 8 feet in perpendicular height; and thus both the Wall and ditch, continuing distinct and plain, run a little more westerly to Bowness, "at which place the last fort upon the Wall is to be seen, where it ends." Half a mile east of Bowness, Horsley found the Wall 10 feet high, but without its facing stones. In our tour along it, in 1833, we called at Glasson (t),

(c) But this might be the post assigned for the inhabitants of Dikesfield to watch at by the articles devised at Newcastle, Sept. 12 and 14, 6 Edw. VI., in which it was ordained, that in the barony of Burgh, "Cardonacke shall watch to Bowness, Bowness to watch to Glasson, Glasson to Drumbogh, Drumbogh to Eston, Eston to Burstead-hill, Burstead-hill to Langburgh, Langburgh to Dikesfield, Dikesfield to Burgh, Burgh to Beaumont, Beaumont to Kirkanders, Kirkanders to Grymsdale, Grymsdale to the Hoghil and Grindnel watches," Sc. &c.—("Border Laws, ed. 1747, p. 192.

(e) See above, p. 994, for the derivation of this name.

(t) In the grounds between Glasson and Kirkland, the Carlisle Canal crossed the murus, three or four feet below the foundations of which, a prostrate forest of oak was found eight or ten feet below the present surface. Many of the trees were above four feet in girth, and so sound that Mr. Chapman, the engineer of the Canal, allowed jetties to be formed of them at the out-lot of the Canal to the sea-way Firth. The chair of the president of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society is also formed
and Mr. Borrodale, the oldest and ablest antiquary of the village, told us that the bestel house, at its entrance from the Canal, was 1790 years old, and a veritable building of the Romans. He also showed us a wicket-post to a garden, which had been a Roman altar, and was brought by himself from The Wall, and seems to have been inscribed, though its form and letters have suffered sorely under the hammer. Many also were ready to tell us, and some with indignation, that much of the heart of the murus had been lately removed, and even some of its lowest facing stones, to build the new Inn, called the Solway hotel, at the Binacle, where the Canal ends. We have this remaining note on its present state, and made upon the spot. Between the Binacle and Bowness, for one whole field’s breadth, The Wall has been lately taken up by its foundations; but on each side of the field it still remains, and serves as a fence through several inclosures: it is 6 feet high, but without facing stones visible above the rubbish that lies at its feet. Its rugged and weathered core, still hard as a rock, is thickly bearded with sloethorn and hazel, and mantled below with ivy and honeysuckle.

CCCVIII. Brand has a sketch of part of the murus here, and says, that about three-fourths of a mile east of Bowness he found it about 10 feet high, and broad and over-grown with ivy in a most picturesque manner; and at Bowness, in 1784, he saw a centuriol stone, then only lately found, and bearing this inscription—1 LEG II AVG ST COH III.

Baron Clerk visited Bowness in 1759, and, in a letter to Gale, has the following remark:—"I cannot omit one remarkable thing, which my landlord, who was a mason of this oak; and much of it was used as common railing along the side of the Canal. The stratum in which it was embedded is a fine, smooth, blue clay, which, on many accounts, ought to be analysed. The heads of all the trees laid to the north or north-east, and a little below the level of the high tides, which make it probable that this forest was overturned by a tempest from the south or south-west, at a time when the sea occupied a lower level than it does at present. Here the loaves of black oak may have it in any quantity, and of the finest quality, for furniture. It is spread over a great extent of ground: and though the present generation be incurious about it, the time is not far distant when it will be wanted. Its existence, if not extinct, has, however, been long and publicly noticed: for Camden remarks that the form of the coast had undergone a change, as was plain by the roots of trees exposed by the shifting of the sands, and he knew not whether the reports he heard about subterranean trees without boughs found here, by dew never lying on the herbage above them, were worth mentioning or not. When will coal be won here? by trade, assured me of, and that is—that there is no stone within 6 miles of the place of the quality of which Severus’s wall is built, being a reddish kind and of a very fine grit. It required 7,000,000 cart loads to make so stupendous a work; and therefore I believe they had it from the Caledonian side of the water, where all the country for some miles round abounds with it, and likewise affords great quantities of limestone."

CCXXX. Gale thought that "A Blato Bulgium," in the second Antonine Iter, should be read "Ab lato bulgii," and consequently that the meaning of the name might be "the Town beyond the broad firth" (n). But as we have, in the same Itinerary, Isu-Brigantium, Venta Belgarum, Venta Silurum, Venta Icenorum, Isca Silurum, Isca Dumnoniorum, and Calleva Atrebatum, each plainly having its second name to distinguish it from a town or station in some other district, analogy would suggest that this was the Blatum of a tribe or nation called Bulipes, to distinguish it from a place of the same name in some other part of Britain. Sir John Clerk, in a letter to Gale, says that the walls of this station "have been ex lapide quadrato," a fact I had overlooked in the account of it at p. 252; and in addition to the inscriptions described there, my attention has been kindly called to the following by Dr. Duncan, of Ruthwell, the amiable and distinguished author of the Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons.

1 DEAE *MINERVAE *COH · II · TV *GROBVM · MIL · EQ · C · L · CVI PRAEST · C · SOL · AVSPFEX · PRAEF. It was found in the proconsular or western outwork, prior to the year 1813, in which a wood-cut and account of it were given by Dr. Duncan, in the Dumfries Courier, who found the altar that bears it employed as the pillar of a sun-dial in the garden of Mr. Irving, of the Burnfoot. It is about four feet high, and the inscription perfectly legible. What Oedipus shall come to unriddle the reading of the sigla c. r., in this inscription? They occur with the second Tungrian cohort in the inscriptions cxxviii, cxxx, and cxxx, and in them have been rendered "cives Latini," as synonymous to c. r. and civ. rom., which, in many inscriptions, unquestionably stand for Cives Romani. But what honour could it be to this renowned cohort of auxiliaries to be styled cives Latini, when most of, if not all, the auxiliary cohorts in Britain were cives Romani, and the Latins themselves, as a nation, were only auxiliaries or allies to the Romans? The explanation we have given of two of the inscriptions found in Blatum Bulgium:

(c) Brit. Rem., p. 115, 408.
are brief, and may be found incorrect; but we think they were set up by a guild or collegiate section of the second Tungrian cohort, called ligniferi; and that coll. lig. on them, and c. l. on this, are sigla for collegium ligniferorum, and under this impression would suggest the following reading of the whole—Dee Minervae cohortis secundae Tungrorum milliariae equitatae collegium ligniferorum cui [cohorti] (v) preest Caius Silius Auspex prefectus. The name of the same prefect occurs on inscription cxxxvi. The colleges of the ligniferi seem to have been the same as those of the dendrophori, which frequently occur in the corpus of Gruter; and from Reinhold's account of them, appear to have been artificers in wood, as well as purveyors of timber for public uses.

V. ON THE FAIL DYKE, OR WALL OF EARTH AND STONE ATTRIBUTED TO HONORIUS.

Theodosius, in the reign of Valentinian the First, soon after the year 367, after subduing a desperate rebellion and inroad of the Picts and Scots, "repaired the cities and garrison towns of Britain, and strengthened the chesters and boundaries with night watches and lines of defence, so that the province, which had yielded to the power of the enemy, was recovered, had a lawful ruler placed over it, and, as a compliment to the reigning prince, was called VALENTIA (w)." The province thus recovered was the country between the upper and lower isthmus; and the chesters and limits then fortified with night watches and cordons of guards, were the Walls of Hadrian and Antoninus. For half a century after this period, the provincial government was almost continually harrassed with rebellion, and devastated by irruptions in the north. In the beginning of the reign of Honorius, Victorinus, by his prudence and valour, restored it to momentary repose; but when Alaric, the Goth, conquered the imperial city, Victorinus and his army were recalled to fight the battles of Italy. Then it was, almost 470 years after the invasion of Caesar, that Rome ceased to rule in Britain (x). Honorius seems to have made a formal abdication of his power in the province, and in its place allowed a free government to be planted. But as reason sometimes comes as the immediate precursor of death, to brighten intellects darkened by derangement—so Britain, now animated with the hope of lasting liberty and independence, assumed new and youthful energies for a while before her final downfall. The free Caledonian fled before the sword of the free citizen; but the courage that drove them within their own frontier did not dare to attack them beyond it, and trembled when the savages turned back to lay it upon its own bulwarks. It has been already shown out of Gildas (y), that Rome, at the earnest entreaties of the Romanized Britains, sent them assistance against the invasions and atrocities of the Picts and Scots. In affection for an ancient ally, a legion came over, and soon drove the invaders beyond the Frithe; but, before its departure, exhorted the people to build a Wall from sea to sea for their protection: advice which was taken: "but as the work was done by the ignorant common people, without the assistance of an engineer, and more of sods than of stones, it was to no use." Bede, with some verbal alterations, repeats this account, and adds to it the following comment of his own:—"This Wall was made between the two friths or bays through a distance of several miles, so that where the defence of waters was wanting, there they could protect their frontier from the irruptions of the enemy by the shelter of a Wall; of which work there constructed the most evident vestiges of a very broad and high vallum may be seen to this day. It begins on the east, about two miles from the monastery of Abercunnig, at a place which the Picts

(v) I think the inscription cxxx should be read—Jovi optimo maximto cohortis secundae Tungrorum milliariae equitatae collegium ligniferorum, cui preest Albus Severus prefectus Tungrorum instante Victore Severo princi. Tungrorum seems to have been here added to show that Albus Severus was not prefect of the college of ligniferi, but of the second Tungrian cohort.

(w) "In integrum restituit civitates et castra multitudines quidem damnis affecta, sed ad quietem temporis longi fundata." "Instaurat urbem et presidium, ut diximus, limesque vigilias tuebatur et praebentur: recuperatamque provinciam, quae in diemem concussa hostium, tua reddiderat statu prietatis, ut, sada referentes et restorum habet interna legitimum, et VALENTIA deinde proceretur arbitrio principa velut avanria."—(Am. Marc. s. xiii., S.)

(x) Bede Ecc. Hist., l. i., cap. ii.

(y) P. 166. It is very difficult to reduce the historical notices respecting Britain in the beginning of the fifth century into correct chronological order. Gildas has no dates. His book on the Downfall of Britain, written in the year 561, contains, indeed, more in declamation about the vice of the times, than in historical facts. He was born in Wales about the year 511. Bede, however, in his Chronicle, confines the assistance given to the Britains by the last two legions sent to their assistance, as related by Gildas, within the space of full four years—that is, according to one calculation, between 416 and 419, and to another, between 418 and 423. See Smith's Bede, pp. 58 and 49, and notes there.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—ROMAN WALL, CONCLUSIONS RESPECTING.

call Peanfesh, but the English Penneltun, and thence stretches westward to its terminus at the city of Alcuith" (x). Where Gildas got his information about this Wall, it baffles my researches to discover. It was probably some tradition he had heard at second hand, in early life, and might relate to repairs done to the Antonine Wall. Bede's additions to the account, while they show his want of information respecting the early transactions of the Romans in this country, evince his honesty and sagacity as a commentator. He knew the nature of the construction, both of Hadrian and Antoninus's barriers; but, unaware of their origins, thought he had discovered it in the narrative of Gildas. The library of his monastery of Jarrow probably contained only some such Epitome of the Roman History, as those of Eutropius, Victor, or Orosius.

VI.—MURUS ATTRIBUTED TO THE REIGN OF VALENTINIAN III.

The legion that Honorius sent to the relief of the Britains "returned home in great triumph and delight; but the antient enemy, according to Gildas, renewed their visits, and, like devouring wolves, overlept the walls of the fold, and no shepherd appearing, they passed over in boats, invaded the borders, and cut down, trampled under foot, and over-ran every thing in their way." In this dilemma, the native government again besought the assistance of Rome; and, according to Camden, Gallo of Ravenna, in the time of Valentinian the Third, came over with an army, bravely repulsed the barbarians, and for a while revived the drooping spirit of the afflicted and desolate province. The assistance and advice derived from this expedition have been before related from Gildas (x). A murus, he says, was built across the island, "in the track from sea to sea, between the cities which had haply been built there for fear of the enemy" (b): to which Bede adds, that this Wall was "famos de lapide," and built "where Severus had formerly made a vaultum, which hitherto famous and conspicuous murus, erected at the public and private charge, and with the aid of a body of Britons, is 8 feet broad, 12 feet high, and in a direct line from east to west, as to this day is plain to all that see it." Here, as in the preceding account of the Turf Wall, Bede labours under evident anxiety to establish the truth of the assertions of Gildas. He had resided all his life at Jarrow, and aware that the fortifications of the upper isthmus consisted of a murus and a valium, and ignorant that Hadrian was the author of either of them, that he might point to the remains of the murus of Gildas, he attributed the valium to Severus and the murus to the last Roman army that came to the assistance of Britain (c). Gallo very probably repaired the murus: that he built it, arguments to refute seem unnecessary.

CONCLUSIONS AND INFERENCES FROM THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH LONG FORTIFICATIONS.

The extreme length to which the preceding account has been carried, forbids any extended review or recapitulation of the subject. When I first began to prepare it for the press, &c., I hoped that less than one hundred pages of the small type in which it is printed would have contained the whole. Much curious material, and many views and illustrations of the subject that were presented to my mind during the many months that it has occupied my attention, have been suppressed. I have especially curbed the vein of Fancy and Exuberance in explaining the great number of inscriptions that have come within the plan of my enquiry; and if heavy charges of prolixity and book-making be brought against me, I can defend my minuteness and anxiety to omit no information, that the intelligent inhabitants of any particular part of these famous fortifications may expect to find here, only by saying, that if my enquiry had been printed in the large type of the text of this work, it would have contained little more than one-third of the information it embodies in its present form, and been attended with less labour and expense to myself, somewhat in the same ratio: but if I could have afforded to give a volume of 1200 instead of 400 pages for the sum these are sold at, it should have been done, rather than any materials or illustrations should have been suppressed, which in my own estimation were curious at present, in time might become

PART II. VOL. III.  4
important, but eventually may sink in the river of Oblivion.

I.—First, respecting the name of the barriers on the upper isthmus, I would say, that considered as a whole, they were called the Roman Wall, because they were built by the Romans; the Picts' Wall, because they were intended to check the incursions of the Cimric tribes to the north of them; the Thirwell and the Thworner, because they thirled or bounded the Picts back within distinct limits, or thworner them from crossing the boundaries of the nation; and, finally, they were called the Keep Wall, because they kept back the enemies of the Romans.

II.—Vallum, in Latin, meant, I think, the whole of the barriers—the earth and stone long fortifications, the stations, castles, and towers of the murus, and even included a parallel series of supporting stations on both sides of it, as well as Alnecurh and Morbyon, on the Irish Channel, at its west end. This seems plain from the first and second Antonine Itineraries: for the first it is "from the limit, that is, from the vallum to Pretorium," and its first stage is "from Bremunum to Corstopitum"—that is, from Rochester, in Redesdale, to Corbridge. The second is "from the vallum to the fort of Rutupiae:" and its two first stages "from Blatum Bulgum to Castra Explotororum:" and its second from "Castra Explotororum to Luguvaullum"—that is, from the Birrens of Middleby to Netherby, and from Netherby to Carlisle. Another, the fifth it, comes "from London to Luguvaullum, at the vallum." Then there is the inscription of Victorinus, "ob res trans vallum prospera gestas," in which vallum evidently includes all the fortifications.

III.—Agricola's Fortification, both here and at the Nether isthmus, were probably little more at first than encampments defended by strong earthworks: and these, first gilt with stone walls by Hadrian, and his successor, Antoninus Pius. But still all the camps of Agricola might not be converted into permanent fortresses, with stone bulwarks, in succeeding reights; nor all the chesters of Hadrian, and his successors, reared on sites previously occupied by Agricola. The exigencies and variations in modes and plans of military defence through the space of nearly four centuries might cause new stations to be built and old ones to be deserted; but still, that internal discord in the constitution of the Roman state, which, from the palmy days of Caesar and Augustus, was imperceptibly weakening its apparently imperishable power, and the consequent increase in boldness and strength in the Picts and Scots, demanded the most incessant care to be taken in defending every post, on the line of the frontier, that experience had ever found it necessary to fortify.

The camps on Grinsdale Common, and at Watch Cross, in Cumberland, and on Glenwheilt Leazes and the Brown Moor, in Northumberland, were probably early temporary stations of the Romans: that they were ever occupied for much time together, the usual proof is wanting of foundations of buildings, Samian and commoner sorts of earthenware, and a coal fastened by the consumption of luxuries and the provender of cattle. The great camps on the conspicuous head of Birrenswerk-hill, and the lonely earth-works near the head of the Coquet, called Gamelspath, have been strongly fortified, and by the irregularities of the surface of their areas, frequently tenanted.

Concerning Agricola's fortifications, I would, in other words, say, that numerous inscriptions to the emperors, from Vespasian to Trajan, are given in Gruter, and other collections; but not one of them found in Britain. Why not? Because no military works of stone were erected in this country prior to Hadrian? for I see no evidence that the Roman soldiers were less addicted to flattering their emperors for some reigns prior to his, than after. The custom might be more common or more fashionable after Hadrian's time than before it; but that it prevailed before his time, is unquestionable; and yet, in all Horsey's collection, not one occurs prior to his reign; while, not only in Italy, but in Spain, and even in Hungary, there are many. Should it be said that Agricola's camps were all ordinary earth-works, such as remain on Birrenswerk-hill, at Gamelspath, Ardoch, and in various other parts of England and Scotland, the assertion might be balanced with the well-known opinion, that where the Romans conquered they settled; and with the account of Tacitus, that Agricola instructed and assisted the Britains in building temples, market-places, and dwelling-houses, and even introduced among them the fascinating luxuries of porticoes and baths; and that if these were of stone and not of timber, we cannot suppose that the impregnable fortresses he had the credit of constructing were nothing more than earthen camps. He indeed distinctly notices that these castella were winter quarters, and in his account of them, and their use in the winter after Agricola's third campaign, that they were furnished with a year's provisions. I should also again notice that Agricola, from his long acquaintance with Britain, and the
surveys of the coast by his own admirals, had an intimate knowledge of its whole length and breadth—of all the great indentations on its shores; and that, consequently, his plan of conquest was formed and commenced in the year 79—in which the Brigantian communities, as far north as Tynemouth and the Solway, were "presidii castellis qui circumdant"—and so securely so, that the countries in advance of his lines, and hitherto unexplored, could not escape from the movements of his army. To the south of this isthmus all was lulled into secure obedience. To the north, he could advance with the certainty of conquering as far as his prudence should carry him. The narrow isthmus of Gliotta and Bodotria was fortified in 81; and in 82, Galloway—"that part of Britain which lies oppetita to Ireland," was supplied with forces. In the third year, he advanced to the Tay; and, in the sixth, again spread his army over the country between the Grampian Mountains and the German Ocean; but still, in all these districts, only on the two lines of Long Fortifications, no remains of Roman masonry have been found—none in the peninsula between the Clyde and the Solway—none north of the friths of Forth and Clyde. The history of his works across the two isthmuses is dark, and wants the oill of some undiscovered evidence thrown upon its stream to smooth and clarify it. The north wall of Amboglanna is certainly of a very different style of masonry to that of the murus—not so broad, of thinner courses, and turns from it out of a right line semi-circularly into the east and west walls: and the north-east corner of Æsica is also rounded off, and apparently not tied, like the side walls of the castella, at right angles, into the murus; and thus, in both cases, the stations seem to have been built prior to the murus. But that Æsica and Borecovium, as well as all the towers and castella of the murus, were coeval, and formed parts of one general plan of fortification, no one, I think, that has seen their positions, and their relative situation with the vallum, and the outer parallel military way, called Caer Street, can possibly entertain a doubt. I think the stations and castella were built on established plans by colleges or companies of artificers in the legions; and the murus and vallum by other portions of the cohorts, and workmen sent by the toparchs of different communities of Britons. One cohort, or century, or civitas had 100 yards of the Wall to build, another 80, and a third 60, and placed one of the stones, called central stones, at each end of its portion, to show by whom it was built: so that, if this opinion be correct, the style of the masonry of the murus and the stations might be somewhat dishomogeneous, and yet both works be coeval.—(Above, p. 270, col. 2.)

III. 1. That the vallum, or any thing of its kind, existed when Ptolemy wrote his Geography in Trajan's reign, want of all notice or allusion in his description of Britain is good negative evidence; and that it, as well as many of the towns not noticed by him, but named in the Itinerary of Antoninus, were founded in the interval between the publication of the two works, the mention of them in the latter is reasonable presumptive evidence.

2. That Hadrian, first of all, built a vallum in Britain, 80 Roman miles long, from sea to sea, is expressly mentioned by Spartan; and the large remains of such a work, extending from the estuary of the Tyne to the Frith of Solway, and which had formerly consisted of 81 castella, connected by 80 portions of wall, each about a Roman mile in length, are, I think, strong existing evidence of the correctness of the historian's account. The same author, however, almost extinguishes the lamp which he set over the origin of this barrier in Hadrian's reign, by opposing to it a counter-torch in honour of Septimius Severus; of whom he says, that he fortified Britain with a murus extended across the island from sea to sea, and that this was "maximum ejus imperii decus"—the greatest honour of his reign, and obtained for him the title of Britannicus (d). This I once thought a portion of Hadrian's life, which, by some accident, had fallen into that of Severus. For the same Spartan says, that Lollius

(4) It cannot perhaps be asserted that Hadrian either assumed or sought for the style of BRITANICVS. Oreillefs, indeed, gives a Spanish marble, which entitles him DACIVS MAXIMVS, BRITANICVS MAXIMVS, & GERMANICVS MAXIMVS; but the editor questions the authenticity of the inscription, and certainly these honorary titles occur in none of the monuments to Hadrian in the collections of Gruter or Reinesius. Camden has a coin with HADRIANVS AVG COS IIII P P around the head, and on the reverse EXERCITVS BRITANICVS S C, with the figures of three soldiers, supposed to represent the second, the sixth, and the twentieth legions, of which, with their proper complement of auxiliaries, the Roman army consisted in Hadrian's time. Other coins of Hadrian bear on the reverse, a female figure sitting, with BRITANIA below; and one has RESTITVTORI BRITANIAE, and another ADLOCVTIO BRITANICA: but I see no account of any that styles him BRITANICVS, or alludes in any way to his fortifications in Britain. One to this emperor, engraved in Brass's Newcastle, was taken out of the foundations of a pier of the Tyne Bridge, at Newcastle, in 1771; but the legend on its reverse was obliterated. There can, I think, be no doubt, that this bridge and the adjoining station here from him the name of PONS ZELII.
308 CORB RIDGE DEANERY—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE—TINDALE WARD, W.D.

Urbicus, under Antoninus Pius, drew another murus of turf before the barbarians in Britain, so that one earthen barrier must have existed in Britain before that of Glotta and Bodotria, made in that reign; and that could be none other than the murus, or a part of it, which Hadrian first of all constructed: and, when the same author brings Severus out of Caledonia, he affirms, that after he had passed the murus at the collium, and was approaching the station nearest to it, a remarkable omen appeared to him. It was not at the vallum of Antoninus where the Ethopian buffoon annoyed the emperor with his sable presence; but at the other vallum at the murus. This author's accounts then, that Hadrian first of all made a murus of 80 miles in length—that Antoninus drew another murus of turf—and that when Severus, after a campaign of about three years, returned from the conquest of Caledonia, there was a vallum at the murus, show not only that he knew there were two distinct long fortifications in Britain, and that one of them was made of earth, and the other consisted of two distinct walls, one of earth and one of stone; but also that Hadrian was the author of the barrier of 80 miles, and Antoninus of the other—that of Glotta and Bodotria—the inscriptions found upon which express-ly ascribe its origin to Antoninus Pius. That Spartan, therefore, was mistaken in attributing to Severus the glory of the title of Britannicus, from his building a murus in Britain, is, I think, plain, both from his own account, and from that of contemporary authors. He himself admits that there was a barrier, which consisted of a murus and a vallum, when Severus returned from his conquest of Caledonia; and to suppose that any detach-ment the emperor could spare from his army, could, in the space of three years, have perfected such a barrier as the murus, is difficult to believe. But Herod-ian, who, according to his own account, was an eye-wit-ness of all he wrote, says, that Severus received the account of the revolt of Britain with delight, partly because it offered him an opportunity of taking his sons from the environs of Rome, but principally because it opened to himself a prospect of obtaining the title of Britannicus. For this purpose he marched across the rivers and tremes that were the boundaries of the empire; and after a long and skirmishing warfare returned to York, where he died, "worn out more with sorrow than disease." Dion also lived in the days of Severus, and his account of this campaign is, that the emperor, under the determination of subduing the whole island, entered Caledonia (e), "where he had endless fatigue to sustain, forests to cut down, mountains to level, morasses to dry up, and bridges to build." He had no battle to fight, and saw no enemy in a body. Instead of "appear-ing, they exposed their flanks of oxen and sheep, with a design to surprise our soldiers, that should struggle from the army for the sake of plunder." In a word, Severus lost 50,000 men there, and yet quit not his enterprise. He went to the extremity of the island, where he observed very exactly the course of the sun in those parts, and the length of the days and nights, both in winter and summer. He was carried all over the island in his chair, by reason of his infirmities, and made a treaty with the inhabitants, by which he obliged them to relinquish part of the country to him. It is the assertion of one of these historians, that he was an eye-witness of what he wrote; the minute-ness of the other in describing Severus's campaign in Britain; and the silence of both respecting any murus he erected, that induce me to suppose that Spartan was mistaken when he said that Severus obtained the title of Britannicus from a work of that description. Severus stayed winter and summer in the island to earn that distinction (f); and assumed it only just before his death. He was ambitious to receive it for the total subjection of Caledonia: not for opposing their inroads by a wall, but for subjugating the whole island, and thus rendering walls and barriers useless. At a vast expenditure of human life, he succeeded in obtaining the title of Britannicus Maximus (g), and of dictating terms of peace; but in the grand object of his ambition—the final conquest of Caledonia, and the reduction of the whole island into a Roman

(e) Roman historians called the country south of the isthmus of the Fort and Clyde, Britannia, as early as the time of Tacitus. North of the Friths, the island was called Caledonia.

(f) On medals, he is styled BRITANNICVS—with reverse VICTORIÆ BRITANNICÆ S.C.; and, in two inscriptions in Gratian, BRITANNIVS MAXIMVS, both belonging to the 19th year of his reign, A. D. 219, in which year he died.

(g) Spartan's assertion that a murus was built by Severus in Britain, seems to have annoyed the magnificity of Bertram. He saw something irreconcilable with history in the account; and, therefore, made the monk of Westminster say, that Severus "restored the murus of Hadrian, now become ruinous, to its highest perfection." If it were probable that so strong a work as the murus would have become ruinous in the space of the 70 years between the time of Hadrian's death and Severus's expedition to Britain, it seems incredible that Roman policy during that period should have permitted it to be so neglected as to require much repair at the end of that interval.
province, he entirely failed. Had his plan indeed been less extensive and less ambitious—only to repress the savage inroads of the Caledonian, chastise the rebellion of the country between the two Walls, and to make the upper barrier impregnable—still to me it seems far from probable that, in the short space of his campaign, he could possibly have compassed, as he did, all Caledonia, and also left behind him sufficient strength for the completion of the murus by the time of his return. A glance at the length, height, and breadth of this part of the fortification, with all its castles and towers, is sufficient to extinguish the credibility of any such conjecture; but, in his return, the vallum at the murus was existing, and, I have no doubt, had done so from the time of Hadrian—full seventy years before.

3. In the progress of the preceding investigations, I have gradually and slowly come to the conviction, that the whole barrier between the Tyne, at Segedunum, and the Solway, at Bowness, and consisting of the vallum and the murus, with all the castella and towers of the latter, and many of the stations on their line, were planned and executed by Hadrian; and I have endeavoured to show (b) that in this whole, there is an evident unity of design, and a fitness for the general purposes for which it was intended, which, I think, could not have been accomplished, if part of the vallum had been done by Agricola, the rest of it by Hadrian, and the murus, with its castella, towers, and military way, by Severus. For the vallum does not extend at either end so far as the murus, but begins and ends where it was first and last wanted as a barrier to the military way on the south: it also falls in with the south wall, or the south side of the east and west gateway of all the 14 stations, which it incloses on the south, except those of Borovoc on and Esica; and especially both it and the murus always contract the width of the interval between them as they approach a river, apparently for no other purposes than a close protection of the military way, and the defence of one bridge; for if they had passed the brooks and rivers on their line at any considerable distance from each other, two bridges would have been necessary, and two sets of guards to defend them; and here it is not unimportant to remark, that the murus always takes that brow of the ridge it traverses which is precipitous to the north, and never deserts its straightest or most defensible course to find a convenient situation for a bridge, while the vallum almost invariably

bends inwards as it approaches a bridge, and diverges outwards as it leaves it. In the pass, called the Busy-gap, where the vallum could not be conveniently directed towards the murus for the protection of the way between them, that barrier was defended on the north, not only by the ordinary ditch of extraordinary width, but with a double lunette of earth-works extended from rock to rock across the gap (i). On each side of Borovoc the vallum is so entirely obliterated, that it is difficult to say at what distance it had passed the southern wall of the station; but as the western gate had been walled up—a series of entrenchments thrown up before it, on the outside—buildings raised in front of it on the inside—and only the east and south gate had apparently been in use, I think that from a period soon after the station was built, the covered way had passed in the front of it; and the vallum, from the Knagburn, had taken the strath below, in the soft ground of which it had long ago disappeared. Why the vallum runs out to the south beyond the walls of Esica, I am unable to account, unless it were for the purpose of enclosing a greater space in front of the station for meadow or pasture ground, or even for arable uses, than could have otherwise been obtained, but by diverging off as it does. Did the uncommon natural strength of the line of the murus, and the breadth of bogs to the north of it, through this space, joined to the great difficulty of forming the vallum through the whinstone rock from Sewingshields to Thirlwall, induce the designer of the whole barrier to carry the vallum generally at a greater distance from the murus than through the other parts of the line? It is, I think, very probable, that Agricola’s road across the isthmus ran through Caerwirian and Vindolanda, and from thence by Hexham to the eastern Watling-street at Corstopitum, and thence by the “Alde-he-way” to Tynemouth; while I think it evident, almost to demonstration, that the whole line of works between the Tipalt and the North Tyne, if not to Segedunum, were planned and constructed in Hadrian’s time.

4. The west of the vallum between Segedunum and Pons Ælili, on one side the island, and from Drumbogh to Bowness, on the other, also evinces a unity of design in the whole. The Tyne, on the east, protected the military way from annoyance from the south, and the bogs across the isthmus of Bowness, from the Woomool to Drumbogh, answered the same purpose on the west: but against all attacks from the north, the murus was necessary in both

(b) See above, pp. 275, 277.

(i) Pp. 276, 289.
these spaces for the safety of the soldiers in their marches, and of the transit of provisions and military stores.

5. But, besides the protection of the military way from station to station, the interval between the Walls might have its use as a secure enclosure for the horses and cattle of the garrisons to departure in, and especially, in the language of our ancestors on the borders of England and Scotland, it would have answered the purpose of a night-fall against plundering man, and the invasion of wolves and other wild beasts, with which the island was infested in the Roman age. The contents of the whole area of this interval we can only guess at; but reckoning its mean width at 378 feet, from the average of 19 measures (j), taken chiefly from Gordon, and the whole length at 80 Roman miles, the space between the Walls, including the military roads, from Wallend to Bowness, would be a little more than 10,000 acres, or about 700 acres to each of the fourteen stations connected by both the barriers.

IV.—It is not, however, from the twilight of History, and presumptions and assumptions drawn from the general form of the Wall itself, that we would venture to conclude that it was wholly the work of Hadrian; many inscriptions come to corroborate our other evidence that he did.

1. M. Manlius Agrippa owed his promotion in the army from having been the host of Marius, the father of Hadrian. His first office was that of prefect of the second horse cohort of the Brittones, styled Flavia. Then he was chosen by the emperor Hadrian, and sent in the expedition to Britain to take the office of tribune of the first horse cohort of Spaniards, which was quartered here in Trajan's time. Afterwards, he was made prefect of the first Ala of the Gauls, and of the Pannonian curassiers; imperial pro-consul of Achala (k); admiral of the British fleet; and pro-consul of the province of Britain. While he was tribune of the first cohort of the Gauls, he dedicated an altar to Jupiter at Alnwick (l). That fortress was, therefore, in existence in his time, and probably built soon after he came over with Hadrian in the expedition into Britain in A. D. 120. From his other offices nothing of a topographical nature can be inferred—only that he rose apparently in Hadrian's time to the distinguished offices of admiral of the British fleet and pro-consul of Britain. He was living in the time of Antoninus Pius, from whom he obtained certain municipal privileges to the Camerates, for which they dedicated some monument to his memory.

2. Marcus Pontius, a celebrated Roman general in the time of Marcus Aurelius, had a statue decreed to him at the public expense, on the base of which was inscribed a memorial of his exploits and honours; and amongst these it was stated that he was "a candidate of the emperor Hadrian by an act of the senate, quester of Gallia Narbonensis, military tribune of the sixth legion, with which he passed out of Germany into Britain," and though his name does not occur on any inscription hitherto discovered in Britain, yet the sixth legion left many inscriptions in The Wall and the stations on and near it; and some about Amboglanma and Logovallium, which, in the form and boldness of their letters, exactly resemble those that belong to Hadrian; and in that respect, as well as their brevity, are very dissimilar to those of every successive reign (m).

3. Julius Severus, according to Dion, had command in Britain, from which he was recalled by Hadrian to quell a rebellion of the Jews; and Camden found a tablet, plainly dedicated to Hadrian, as son of Trajan, and grandson of Nerva, used as the altar of the church of Bowers, in Yorkshire. The inscription was imperfect on the right-hand side, and wanted the whole of the last line, except the letters ... to exv ..., which are supposed to be part of the name of Julius Severus. The station at Bowers was the Lavatere of the Antonine Itinerary, and garrisoned by a band of Explorators, while the station of Brugh had, for the convenience of travellers, a band of directors—and that at Kirbythure, a band of defensors.

4. The fourth cohort of the Lingones was stationed in Britain in Trajan's time; and, according to the Notitia, was in garrison at Segedunum, the first of the stations per lineam valli. Of this cohort, Licinius Priscus, who had first in life been sent by Hadrian in the Jewish expedition as an ensign, was next made a prefect; and, among other important offices which he afterwards rose to, that of proprietor in Britain was one, probably in the latter end of the reign of Hadrian; for at the time the monument

---

(j) Above, pp. 276, 300, 301.

(k) This translation is from Orellius; the Latin version above, p. 286, from Belomassius.

(l) Above, p. 246.
which enumerates his honours was set up, Hadrian was
dead, and Licinius himself was imperial prætor in Cap-
podocia, to which office he had been promoted next after
his lieutenancy of Britain. With this information
respecting him, I, therefore, cannot doubt that the inscription
found "in the bottom of a grave" in Bewcastle
church-yard (n), was put up in Hadrian's time, and by
this prætor, and consequently laid in the foundation of
some building there, as a memorial, to be discovered in
future ages, of the reign in which such building, if not
the station itself, was founded. The inscription, though
very imperfect, agrees in simplicity and number of lines
to those on similar memorials of Hadrian's reign.

4. A very important document in elucidating the
history of Hadrian's operations in Britain, is a writ or
rescript, on a copper tablet, found at Rivelling, in
the parish of Ecclesfield, in Hallamshire, about the year. 761.
It appears to have been made after Hadrian was third
time consul in 118, and while he was enjoying the
tribunician power for the eighth time—consequently, in 124,
eight years after his accession to the throne. Parts of it
were so much oxidized as to be illegible; but enough of
it was distinctly plain to show, that the cohorts in favour
of whom it was issued were in Britain under "Platnerus
Nepos" when it was made. This Platnerus first came into
public notice in the time of Trajan, was a great favourite
of Hadrian, and occurs as legate and prætor in the
inscriptions of the castellum of the murus in the Millington-
gap, and of other places in that neighbourhood, and is also
mentioned as imperial legate and prætor of the pro-
vince of Britain, on a monument to him, apparently while
he was enjoying that office, and found at Aquileia (o).

5. At Moresby, on the Irish Sea, half-way between
Workington and Whitehaven, the twentieth legion inscribed
a tablet to the emperor Hadrian, which was found
in the foundations of a building with its face downwards.

(o) See above, pp. 256, 289, and 290. Two recitals of
the time of Trajan have also been discovered in Britain. One at
Malpas, made in 7 Trajan, or a. d. 104, mentions the following
cohorts as then on service in Britain:

- Coh. I. Hispanorum.  
- Coh. III. Roman Augustanorum.

- Coh. I. Valerianum militiaria.  
- Coh. III. Romanorum.

- Coh I. Alpinorum.  
- Coh. III. Delmatarium.

- Coh. I. Maritimum.  
- Ala I. Pannioniorum Tingitana.

- Coh. I. Lugurorum.  
- Ala I. Thracum.

- Coh. I. Curti.  
- Ala II. Galliorum Sabinorum.

- Coh. I. Tungri.  
- Ala Hispanorum Ventisae.

- Coh. III. Thracenorum.  
- Ala Hipponus, Vietovium, C.N.

The other was found at Sydenham, and made in favour of
the fourteen following cohorts and also in 8 Trajan, or a. d. 105.

- Coh. I. Tungri.  
- Coh. II. Vascomun C.N.

- Coh. Cassiana C.N.  
- Coh. Asturium.

- Coh. I. Cettalernorum.  
- Coh. I. Pannioniorum.

- Coh. X. Hispanorum.  
- Coh. I. Delmatarium.

- Coh. I. Laco.  
- Ala I. Asturium.

- Coh. II. Felix Variolitorum.  
- Ala I. Pannioniorum Tampli-

- Coh. I. Frisianorum.  
- ana. (T. H.)

- Coh. I. Nerviorum.  
- (T. H.)

The Rivelling rescript was in favour of the following auxilia-
tories. The letters in italics are additions to the original, in which
the words cohors and ala do not occur, excepting before "prima
Sasoria," at the last. These are the names obliterated by rust;
but the names of the cohorts seem to be very inaccur-
ately given in Gough's plate.

Verinallis vi.  

- I. Delmatarium.
- I. Aquit.
- I. Menar.
- I. Hispanorum.
- I. Vip. Trajana.

- Ur.  
- ... C.R.
- I. Qu. ru.
- ... R.

- I. Satav.
- Petroflavum.
- II. Tungri.

- II. Lingonum.
- II. Asturernum.
- II. Donum.
- I. Frisianorum.
- I. M. Salin [Sabiniana].
- I. Sunuc.
- I. Venetorum.
- I. Barc. Augustanorum.
- VI. Nerviorum.
- I. Beretaurornum.
- I. Claudianum.

Cohors prima Senator... col present Aulminus

Many of these auxiliaries probably were attached to the sixth
legion, which came over in Hadrian's expedition into Britain.
I have not been able to learn in what part of this station this inscription was found; but the discovery of it with its face downwards, induces me to believe, that both it and the one found in a similar position at the castellum in the murus, near the foot of Craig-lough, if not the Bewcastle inscription to Hadrian, were deposited as stones of memorial that the buildings reared above them were built in the time of Hadrian.

Before his time, the second, ninth, and twentieth legions had been in the country.

The second legion had the Pegasus and sea-goat for its banner, and was styled Augusta. It came over with Claudius, under the command of Vespassian; according to Dion, it had its winter-quarters in Upper Britain; its head-quarters were at Carlisle, from whence it sent out detachments, like the other legions, to different places, and on various services. It erected works for Hadrian at Netherby, the Birrens of Middleby, Bewcastle, and Little Chesters; and in its time built the castellum at the foot of Craig-lough, and probably other works in that neighbourhood. It was also employed in the time of Antoninus Pius in the vaults between Roman Britain and Caledonia; and it continued in the island as long as the Romans had the least power in it. In the time of the Notitia, its commander's quarters were at Rutupae, or Richborough.

The sixth legion came over with Hadrian, and was styled Valens Victoriae and Pia Fidelis. I have not seen what was its symbol or banner sign. In Hadrian's time, it was employed in the works of the Roman Wall, about Amboglanna and Carlisle. Dion mentions it as stationed in Lower Britain; and its head-quarters were certainly at York, where the principal part of it seems to have been in garrison till Britain was finally deserted by the Romans.

The sixth legion formed part of the army of Claudius. It was Agricola's weakest legion, after whose time it is not heard of.

The sixteenth legion also came in Claudius's expedition to Britain; but as it is not mentioned in the Notitia, it seems probable that it had been withdrawn from the defence of the island. The Directory was written. Its style was Valens Victoriae, and its symbol a boar. In Hadrian's time, it was employed in building the station of Maresby, and it left its symbol cut in high relief on a stone in some tower or castellum, a little west of Elscot. It had also a considerable share in making the vaults of Antoninus Pius.

The following alphabetical Table contains large additions to Horsey's Index of the Auxiliary Cohorts which he found mention of in Britain. M. stands for Malpas, S. for Sydenham, and R. for Rievling.

NUM. ABULCOGENIUS, which. the Notitia, stations at Andercros.
Coh. I. Aelia Dacorum left numerous altars to Jupiter at Amboglanna, in the building of which, both it and parts of the sixth legion were probably employed by Hadrian, soon after they came over with him into Britain. It also left an altar to Jupiter at Bewcastle, and is called Gordiana on one altar, and Tetriciana on another, at Amboglanna.
Coh. Aelia Classica, a marine cohort, placed at Tynnocellum,

6. That the Castra-Explorerorum at Netherby was a station in Hadrian's reign, is proved by an inscription of the usual bold and simple style with all the rest of that reign, which was seen there, and published by Camden. It was by the second legion. (Above, p. 248.)

7. Blatinum Bulgium, or the Birrens of Middleby, the most distant walled station in advance to the north of the Wall, has also produced evidence of its existence in the Wall, by the Notitia, which station we have fixed on the Tyne-law, on the south side of the mouth of the Tyne.

Coh. I. Aelia Hispanorum. On two altars found at Netherby, this cohort is styled milliaria equitata. The first Spanish cohort occurs on the Malpas inscription, and the tenth on that of Sydenham; and these are probably the two named on the Rievling inscription, where the numbers before them are obliterated. On the Alnwick altar to Jupiter, by M. Manlius Agrippa, this is styled simply "Cohors prima Hispanorum!" but for services done to Hadrian after the dedication of that altar, it probably obtained the title of Aelia and the rank of milliaria equitata, after it was under the command of Manlius. Other altars at Alnwick also designate it simply cohors prima Hispanorum.

Coh. I. Alpinorum, M.

I. Aquitanorum, R., at Haddon, in Derbyshire.

Cohern Armaturum, according to the Notitia, garrisoned Bruntemacrum, the twenty-third station on the line of the Wall.

Ala I. Asturum, S.; but this is probably the Ala I. Asturum, quartered at Comerorum, and called Astorium in the Notitia. On the Benwell tablet to the Campus Pulcher, this area is distinctly called "Hispaintum Astorium," and seems also to be there styled Gordiana.

Ala II. Asturum, called "Astorium" in the Notitia; but on an inscription at the station of Churnum "Astorum." Coh. I. Asturum, M., R.; on the Malpas and Sydenham inscription called "Asturnum," and in the Notitia, "Astorum;" but, in the Rievling inscription, "Astorum." They were from Spain.

Coh. II. Asturum, R. On a tablet at Elsdon this cohort is very distinctly mentioned, though the Notitia stations there the cohors prima Astorium.

Ala Augusta ob vertutem appellant, so styled on 6 inscriptions at Old Carlisle, and on another Ala augusta Gordiana ob virtutem appellant.

Coh. I. Baltavorum, M. & R. They are distinctly mentioned on an altar to Mars Miliaris, found at Alnwick.

Num. Barcavonorum Thurnheim, in the Notitia at Artebia, under the duke of Britain.

Coh. I. Ba Thurnheim. This cohort left an inscription at Carvertian; and on an altar to Fortunae, at Procolitia, where it was stationed in the time of the Notitia. Tacitus has immortalized the bravery of the three Batavian and two Tungrian cohorts, in his account of Agricol's battle with Gallicans at the Grampian mountains. Gordon thinks that a stone, found at Castle Cary, bearing the letters H B A T, had been erected by one of these Batavian cohorts.
HADRIAN'S reign, in an inscription, word by word, and
nearly letter for letter, the same as that of Cæsārus Explota-
torum.—(Above, p. 353.)

3. The Newcastle inscription, which seems to mention
Hadrian and Licinius Priccus, his imperial legate and
proprētor in Britain, in conjunction with the second and

Coh. III. Bracali Augustorum. M. and N. Oedtius
Cecilianus, prefect of the Bredacum, dedicated an altar to
Mars, found near Bushwell, in Derbyshire, and preserved at
Haddon-hail, in bishop Gibson's time.

Coh. III. Ebr. On briachs at Grimsby, near Elsand,
in Yorkshire.

Coh. III. Birvtrum Antoninit. The inscription 7, 15,
above, p. 161, Horace thinks should be read thus; and
that both this and the bricks of Grimsby allude to the same
cohort. The Britons were a people of Gaul; and cohorts of
them occur not unfrequently on inscriptions, as we have in
Galia—cohors primæ Mile Birtvtrum—cohors sextâ Birt-
trum.—Brit. Antiq., inscr., p. 513; Ord. i., 182.

Coh. I. Carrow. mentioned by Camden on an altar at Pierc-
bridge; and supposed by Harlby to be the same as the
"cohors Cornuvarorum," stationed in the time of the Notitia
at Fons Aenili.

Coh. Wirvtrum, mentioned on a funeral monument found
at Old Peraith or Plumpton Walls, in Cumberland, and
 copied there by Camden and Cotton in 1563.

Equites Cataractarum, or horse outriders, at Morbium,
under the duke of Britain.

Coh. I. Celtiberorum. S.

Coh. I. Cremeria C.N.—S. What C.N. stand for I cannot
conjecture, unless for Q. Celtiberiorum.

Equites Cæsariarum Cæsariensium, mentioned in an In-
scription found at Herodum.

Equites Cæsariarum, placed by the Notitia at Damor, or
Dumscaster, under the duke of Britain.

Coh. Virciorum, stationed at Fons Aenili, on the Wall, by
the Notitia.

Coh. I. Cuniboriœ.—M. This, I apprehend, was the coh. I.
Guerororum, who made 3,000 paces of the Antonine Wall,
as appears by Inscription CXCV.

Coh. I. Dalmariorum. S.

Coh. II. Dalmariorum, placed by the Notitia at Magna, the
eleventh station on the Antonine Wall.

Equites Dalmariorum, placed by Frisidium, or Broughton, in
Lancashire, by the Notitia.

Equites Dalmariorum Brancodunenses, at Brancaster or Bran-
chester, in Norfolk, in the time of the Notitia.

Num. Defensorum, or Guards, at Brougham or Kirkbythorpe,
in the time of the Notitia.

Coh. I. Dalmariorum, mentioned on inscriptions CXXIV and CC.
As Alnshurg, and on the Maipes and Rivington inscrip.

Coh. III. Dalmatarum.—M.

Num. Dracovienses is placed by the Notitia at Derventio,
a station hitherto not ascertained.

Num. Directorum, or Guards, at Vercors or Brugh, under
Stannomum, in the time of the Notitia.

Coh. H. Donson. — S.

PART II. VOL. III.

28th legions, is, I think, very probable evidence of the
existence of that station in Hadrian's time. It was found
at the bottom of a grave, and probably at the place where
it was first deposited, for the purpose of telling to distant
ages that the building of which it was a foundation stone
was reared in the reign of Hadrian.—(Above, p. 306, 311.)

Num. Explotororum, stationed by the Notitia at Lavena or
Bowes; and there is a band or troop of explorators belong-
ing to the fourth cohort of the Gaits mentioned on two
inscriptions at Reningham, and a remnant of the same kind
on an altar at Bremenium. Cæsarius Explotororum at Ne-
therby, was the first station in advance of the Wall on the
western Watling-street, as Hatianorum or Reningham was
on the eastern. The station of the explorators on the western
limit of the empire in Africa was "Exploratio in Mer-
curio," about 800 miles south of Tingi, or Tangiers.

Num. Fortinuam. Stationed by the Notitia under the
count of the Saxon shore at the port of Adurum, or Ports-
smouth.

Num. Fortinuam, at Othona, in Britain. Notitia.

Coh. I. Frisii. mentioned on an Inscription found at Mancheste-

Coh. I. Frisiorum.—S. and Malanda castella, Derbyshire; and
the Rivington inscription has cohors "I. Frisii," which was
probably the same as is named on the Manchester, Syden-
ham, and Malanda Castella Inscriptions.

Coh. I. Frisiorum, stationed by the Notitia at Vinobala, the
fourth station on the Wall.

Ala II. Galloorum Sabinorum.—M. The als Sabinorum is men-
tioned on the Stanhope altar to the Syrian God; and has
been supposed to have been named also on one to the same
divinity found at Amboganna.—(Above, p. 309.)

Coh. II. Galloorum Equitata occurs on two altars found at
Old Peraith, and dedicated to Jupiter and the Genius of the
Philips, who were joint emperors and consuls in A.D. 246.

Coh. IV. Galloorum was, in the time of the Notitia, stationed
at Vinolana, where it has left several Inscriptions. It is
also mentioned at Reningham, in Redesdale, on a tablet to
the divinities of the emperors, which perhaps should be
read—"Numimius Augustorupum cohortis quarta Galloorum
equites ferocius" — and thus serve to show that the main
body of this cohort was constantly stationed at Vinolana,
but its horse and troop of Explorators sometimes at Rening-
ham. The horses of this cohort also left an altar to Jupiter,
at Walton Castlesteads. See Inscrip. CCC.

Coh. V. Galloorum, on an altar to Jupiter, at Crumond, in
Scotland.

Coh. I. Harriorum Aquitariorum, mentioned in 4 Inscrip-
tions at Cæsierum, one of which belongs to the reign of Hadri-
an, and other two to the undiscovered time when Caipari-
numus Agricola was imperial legate and præpotor in Britain.

Another stone, found near Kilby, on the Antonine Wall,
was erected as guardian of the shade of Julius Marcellinus,
a prefect of this cohort, which was from Hama, on the
Gronies, in Syria.

Ala Herculis. This wing the Notitia places at Olmacum,
the 22nd station on the line of the Wall.
2. T. Flavius Secundus, prefect of the first cohort of the Hamian archers, erected, in the baths within the station of Caerovran, an altar to Fortune, for the health of Lucius Aelius Caesar, whom Hadrian adopted, and who died in A. D. 137. That station was consequently in existence in Hadrian's time; and, from other two inscriptions:

Nam Hispanorum Vettonum. M. Valerius Fronto, prefect of the Vettones, is mentioned as inspector of the restoration of a bath at Bowes, when Virius Lupus was prefect of Britain, in the time of Septimius Severus.

Coh. I. Hisp. and X. and XI, at Alnwick, in Hadrian's time. This, I apprehend, is the cohort which occurs with the additional title of Ilicia at Netherby. The Notitia places it at Axedudden, the 16th station on the line of the Wall; and a centurion of this cohort had a stone erected to his memory in the camp at the bridge of Arbeoch, in Scotland.

Coh. X. Hisp. Two cohorts of Spaniards are mentioned in the Ravelling recuscript, but both of them want the numerals that have preceded them.

Coh. I. Lingorum. S.

Coh. II. Lingorum. R. This, I apprehend, was the same as the second cohort of the Lergi, which the Notitia stations at Conergha on the Wall. It occurs on one altar at Morpeth, another at Lancaster, and a third, at Ilkley.

Coh. IV. Lingorum, M., called in the Notitia Lorcusum, and in that authority stationed at Segedunum or WallSEND. Mentioned also on an altar at Tynemouth, which was probably garrisoned by them, but its station there encroached upon by the sea, and much destroyed by building the monastery upon its site.

Num. Longufcarrorum, at Long vicum in the time of the Notitia.

Num. Maurorum Aurrilliorum, stationed by the Notitia at Aballabo, on the line of the Wall.

Coh. I. Menae. R.

Coh. I. Norribonum. M. The Notitia places this cohort at Gisbaini, the 14th of the stations per lineam vallii. They were people of Belgic Gaul, upon the sea, or sea-side, where the passage was shortest to Britain.

Coh. NK. - M. R.


Coh. I. Nervigom. S.

Coh. II. Nervigom. R.

Coh. III. Nervigom. G. R. On one inscription at Whilaw Castle, and another at Vindolanda. The Notitia places it at Allo, or Alloca, the 20th station on the line of the Wall, which has been commonly placed at Whilaw Castle.

Coh. VI. Nervigom. H. The Notitia places it under a tribune at Viridos Infantia, the last of the stations under the head per lineam vallii in the Notitia. They were in Britain in Hadrian's time, and left an inscription in the murus, near Wallsown (Y. Tantum); and another at Brugh, near Saltmire, in Yorkshire.

The carriages found there, it is plain that it continued to be garrisoned by the same first cohort of Hamians when Calpurnius Agricola was imperial legate and proprietor in Britain, under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, about the year 165.

10. Vindolanda, the next station on Carel-street, east of

Num. Nervigom Dictusnum, at Dicta, under the Duke of Britain, in the time of the Notitia.

Num. Pacensium, stationed at Magia by the Notitia, a place not yet discovered.

Ais I. Panboriorum Tampania. M. and R.

Coh. I. Panboriorum. S. Cornelius Victor, whose gravestone was found at the east gate of Vindolanda, was probably a soldier in this cohort.

Ais Petriana, which the Notitia stations at Petriana, the 13th station on the Wall: and is probably the corps which, on the Ravelling recuscript, is briefly styled "Petriana."

Coh. I. Salim. R.

Ais Satuinia. This wing the Notitia places in garrison on Humber, and is called on an inscription there Subsalian; probably after Salina, the amiable wife of Hadrian.

Coh. I. Satur. R.

Equites Stabilesian. Gartmannsensel, at Gartmannsensel, near Yarmouth, in the Notitia.

Num. Seleki, at Mapple, under the Duke of Britain in the time of the Notitia, which Horseygiven at Great Bridge.

Coh. I. Senators. Aquintius Claudianus was prefect over this at the date of the Ravelling recuscript.

Coh. I. Senuc. R.

Ais I. Thracum. M.

Coh. I. Thracum. Mentioned on the tombstone of a soldier at Morpeth. In the beginning of the reign of Severus it rebuilt a bath at Bowes that had been destroyed by fire. Was this the cohort Thracum Aforum mentioned on the tombstone of one of its tribunes, and found at Wresford? It occurs on an altar at Worms.—(Gruter, 15, 8.)

Coh. II. Thracum. H. This cohort was stationed at Gabranta, the 17th of the stations per lineam vallii.

Tungariani milities, at Duver, or Dover, under a prepositus.—(Notitia.)

Coh. I. Tunbororum. S. In the Ravelling recuscript, only two letters, V. G., of this cohort, seem to exist: but they are followed by C. H. sigla, which have been supposed to stand for "Civium Romanorum." They were in the battle of the Grampians, and are placed by the Notitia at Horcovensia, where they have left many inscriptions—in some of which they are called militiana. They left an altar, "Matribus aeternis et Matribus somnoestitibus," at Crumond, and an inscription near Castle Cury, which shows that a thousand places of the Antonine Wall were formed by them.

Coh. II. Tunbororum was also at the battle of the Grampians, and is mentioned on the Ravelling recuscript. On inscriptions left by it, at Walton Castletot, in Stirlingshire, and in the mountainous district of the Grampians, which may stand for "Collegium Ignitum," as col. Igis, and col. Igni. Certainly the inscriptions belong to the Hibris of Middleseey, where this cohort had also left its name on altars and a funereal stone.
Caestruman, by the fragment of an inscription discovered in its ruins by the late Mr. Hedley, also lays indubitable claim to existence in Hadrian's time (p). The Caeuse
ran at a short distance past the north gate of this station, but on the south side of Caestruman.

11. The sixty-three Roman coins (q) found on Borcum in 1837, and belonging to eight of the reigns, from Galba to Hadrian, are good evidence that they were deposited in Hadrian's reign, and that the quarries there were used by Pistorius Nepos, either in building the station of Vindolana, or in constructing the works of the murus; for the stone of the Milking-gap inscription by Pistorius Nepos, as well as of the three fragments by the same legate, and all belonging to Vindolana, or the murus, near Bradley, are of the same precise grain and quality as that of the great and antient quarries on Borcum. The inscriptions and coins, therefore, corroborate each other in proving, that the Roman works in the places where they were found were in operation in Hadrian's reign, and under Pistorius Nepos. Borcum is a conspicuous hill, about half-way between the Roman Wall and the Carlisle railway, in both which works its different strata have been extensively used.

12. That Jarro was a Roman station, to me, has always seemed unquestionable; but that it existed in

Num. Turnacum, at Lemann, or Lime, in the Nottitia.

Coh. I. Varsorum. R. Publius Honoratus, a tribune of this cohort, erected a funeral altar to Publius Honoratus at Clunum; and two other of its tribunes left inscriptions—on an altar to Hercules, the other for some work done under his care at Habilizonium, in Redesdale.

Coh. I. Varsorum salutaris. R.

Coh. I. (Pila) Vardvillorvm. S. They are named on two tablets found at Bremensium, in Redesdale, and made in the time of Caracalla; and also on an altar there, in which they are styled C. B. EXQ. 55. They have also the same titles on an altar to Jupiter, found at Lancaster; and another there runs thus—NUM. AVG. ET GEN COH. I. P. VARDVIL- LORVM. GR. EXQ. o, 80.

A. L. Vettium. Valerius Frontio, prefect of this ala, was director of the re-building of a bath at Bowes, in the time of the emperor Severus. It was probably from Spain, and the same as the ala prima Hispanorum Vettium, mentioned in the Malpas inscript.

Coh. I. Vermissus VI. R.

Coh. I. Ventaesium, at Regulibillum, or Reclusum, supposed by Horsey to be the same as the Basset.

Num. Vindelium, or Watchers at Conisgarg, perhaps Grosmere, in the time of the Nottitia.

Coh. I. VIND. . . . TRAIAN. R.

Coh. I. Uteniopes, R.

(q) Above, p. 300, No. xxxviii. (q) Above, p. 359.

Hadrian's time cannot be very confidently asserted. The probability is, that it did; though the inscriptions discovered at it are imperfect, and certainly, under any version I can give them, of dubious interpretation (r).

13. The name of the station of Pons Mill, too, and of the garrisons of four other stations on the line of the Wall—the ala Saviniana at Hurnum; the cohors Illia Decorum at Amboglanna; the cohors Illia Classica at Tumaculum, or Tyno-law; and the cohors prima Illia Hispanorum at Netherby, also place themselves in support of the main column of evidence, that Hadrian built the whole of the Roman Wall, as no feeble and inconspicuous buttresses.

14. We have thus found both probable and conclusive evidence that The Wall, and all its members, were planned and constructed by Hadrian; and evidence equally strong that five of the stations next to the Wall, on the south, and three next north to it, were in existence, if not built, in that reign; but, in support of Spartan's assertion, that Severus drew a murus from sea to sea, and that this was the highest honour of his name, and procured for him the title of Britannicus, no corresponding testimony occurs in other antient writer on the exploits of Severus, nor inscription has been found to corroborate it. Indeed the historians of his own time mention the barriers which he passed, on his march into Caledonia, as fortifications familiarly known: and even Spartan himself speaks of the murus at the vallum, not as any thing new, but apparently to distinguish the works of Hadrian on the confines between the Bruguies and the Mearst from those of Antonine, on the southern boundary of Caledonia, where there was a vallum, but no murus.

15. I have before hinted at the probability, that the building of the Wall—both the vallum and the murus—was allotted in distinct portions to distinct cohorts and centuries of the legions, as well as to companies sent by different communities of native Britons. Two centurial stones, each inscribed “Centuria Julii Rufa,” were found in taking up the murus a little to the west of Dentonhall; and other two, with the same superscription, a little more abbreviated, near Heddon-on-the-Wall. Near Walswick, two also were found, bearing “Cohors quinta, centuria Cecilii Procili.” A single stone was also found near Sewingshields, inscribed “Cohortis Octava Centuria Cecilii Procili.” The two stones taken from the Wall, on Thrirlaw Banks, one inscribed “Civitas Dumnoni,” and the other, “Civitas Dumnoni,” were, I think, intended

(r) Above, p. 320.
to be pairs; but the compeers of the Howgill stone—
"Civitate Catuvellaunorum," and that of Blestarn, "Ca-
pud Pl. Civitate Bricicorum," have not yet been dis-
covered.

16. The very observable inequalities in the thickness of
the murus through the Bradley grounds, west of Bor-
covicus, seem also attributable to the cause of the whole
of it having been assigned in portions to be built by
companies varying in number, and all labouring in the
day, and in the night resting under the protection of the
two Walls and the stations as they advanced. With the
three legions, and the impressed services of different
communities of native Britons, south of the Upper Wall,
and between it and the isthmus of the Friels of Forth
and Clyde, upwards of 30,000 men might be all at once,
and continually employed in rearing these fortifications;
while the auxiliaries, 18,000 men, at least, would be
engaged in active service against the enemy, or in watch-
ing their motions in advanced positions. And it requires
little skill in calculation to discover that 18,000 legionsary
soldiers, with the help of 2,000 impressed from the
native population, constantly at work upon these fortifica-
tions, would, in not long lapse of years, complete their
whole length and breadth from sea to sea. I nowhere
see that the auxiliaries were employed in building the
Wall. The fourth and fifth cohorts of the Gauls, and
the first of the Hamili, Tungrians, and Spaniards, left
funereal monuments on the nether isthmus: it was only
the first of the Cugerni and of the Tungrians that assisted
in rearing the Wall there: but the auxiliaries almost
exclusively occupied the stations on the upper isthmus
after they were built.

VI. BATHS. Most of the stations on the line of the
Roman Wall in England seem to have had one bath
within, and another without its walls. Indeed, on account
of their hypocausts or furnaces for heating them below
being usually vaulted, and like cellars, underground
remains of them have more commonly escaped destruction
than of other kinds of buildings. Two suites of apart-
ments that had been heated by hypocausts have been
found within Borovicus, and one in its suburbs. Vind-
olana had one within, and another without its walls: and
the interior bath there, and one of those at Borovicus,
had each a southern aspect, and stood on the right of the
entrance from the eastern gate. Brand has a plan of the
outer bath of Centuricum, the caldarium or laconicum of
which had a square instead of the usual circular recess,
and four distinct apartments with hanging floors. Plans
also have been published of the thermes, or warm baths,
at Caerleon; and at Walton Castlesteads and Netherby,
in Cumberland. The garrisons of Segedunum had baths
on the margin of the Tyne, where Paddan-staelth now
stands; and ruins of others have been found at Tamscce-
lum, on Tyne-law, on the right of the mouth of the
Tyne; at Corstorphine, near Corbridge; Bremenum, in
Bidesdale; and Alto, in South Tindale; but the most
extensive and perfect remains of this kind, of which I
have any accurate measurements or account, are those
of Humnum, or Halton Chesters, for which, and the
annexed plan of them and plate of antiquities, as well as
certain minutes of the state of the remains, when they
were disinterred, I am indebted to a worthy friend, and
able architect, Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle (a).

(a) As limes was little in use among the Romans, baths
became one of the greatest services; and a convenience, which
necessity adopted and gradually perfected, habit converted into
so great a luxury that the therme of Rome were amongst the
most splendid of its edifices, and of such common and licentious
use that fornication and baldness, in a secondary sense, meant the
same as impance, and still furnish derivations to fastmister and
bagno. In consequence of this tendency of baths to produce
impurity of morals, severe laws were made for their regulation.
Those of Germania and Dacie were remarkable for their
extent and elegance. On their antiquity much has been writ-
ten; and those of Pompeii, all vaulted over, still afford such
accurate examples of the size, convenience, and decorations of
the thermae of a small Italian town, that we need only inspect
the present specimens of them to obtain a comprehensive idea of
the consideration they had obtained, and of the vast treasure that
was lavished upon them amongst the Romans. To illustrate these
examples, and convey some general notion of their construction, I add
to this note a translation of Vitruvius’s chapter on baths—presuming that Calcut-
turn, Topardarium, and Frigidarium by the Roman architect are
applied both to the three quaps or caldaria near the furnace,
for holding hot, warm, and cold water; and to the rooms for
hot, warm, and cold baths; Laconicum had the same import as
Caldarium; and the Sudatorium, or Sudatoria, were rooms
heated with air or steam for promoting perspiration. The
Abras was a large circular vessel, under the dome of the Cal-
darium, and was constantly supplied, from an emble in its centró,
with a stream of cool water to wash the head in after taking the
hot bath, and thus to prevent chilliness in going into the open
air. This labrum was in shape something like a large, shallow,
circular font, and its origin may have been a contraction of
lacent, a vessel to wash in; figuratively, purification or bap-
tism: and, as the labrum of Constantine, the emblem of the

* The use of public baths could be had at the low price of a quadrans,
or about a farthing; so Horace—"Dum tu quadrante lavatur res tibi." 
* The rich had baths in their own houses.
* I venture these passing remarks on the labrum, aware of the aude-
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—ROMAN WALL, ROMAN BATHS.

The situation of the Baths of Hunnum, in a recess on the north-east compartment of the station, has been already described. The following notes are intended to illustrate the use of several apartments:—

A. Flagged footway, five feet broad, sloping outwardly, and having a gutter cut in its outer margin to carry off the rain water. See Plate, Hunnum Baths.

B. Line of the foundation of the portico C; but the whole of its stones had been taken up before the researches of the Roman empire under the religion of the Cross. Many lares remain in Rome and its neighbourhood, large dimensions, and beautifully executed in "beads, granites, porphyry, and silex:—" those found on the line of the Wall in England are of the common form, but in sandstone; and their ordinary fate seems to have been to hold meat for swine, and afford models of vessels for that purpose.

On the Arrangement and Parts of Baths.—First of all the warmest place is to be chosen, and one having its back to the north and the north-east. The caldaria and tepidaria should have their light from the south-west; but, should the nature of the place not allow of that, at any rate from the mid-day, because the chief time of bathing is fixed between mid-day and evening. And care is to be taken, that the caldaria for the women and men adjut, and be placed in the same respect, for by such arrangement the vessels over the hypocaust may serve a common purpose in both. The cuppers over the hypocaust should be three, the caldarium one, the tepidarium another, and the frigidarium the third: and these ought to be so placed, that as much water as goes out of the caldarium should flow into it from the tepidarium; and so out of the frigidarium into the tepidarium; and that the bottom and sides of the cisterns be heated by a common hypocaust. The hanging floors of the caldarium should be made thus:—In the first place the ground-floor is to be paved with tiles of a foot and a half, and inclining to the hypocaust, so that a ball thrown into it, could not remain within, but would roll back to the eye of the furnace, and the flame spread itself more easily under the hanging floor: on this (ground-floor) pillars are built of 8-inch bricks, so disposed that 8-feet tiles can be placed upon them. The pillars should be two feet high, and these overlaid with clay tempered with hair, on which the two-feet tiles are to be laid for support of the floor. But the vaulting, if it be constructed of masonry, will be more useful; but, if it be of rafters, it should be plastered underneath. Iron rods or bows are made, and these fixed under the rafters by small iron hooks, very thickly set. These rules or bows are to be so disposed,

es here described were made in 1837, and the entrance door-way through it consequently could not be traced. Large quantities of stones were taken from the ruins of this station for forming the Military Way that runs through it, about the year 1753; so that the walls of the bath then suffered spoliation as far as their materials were wanted, or they appeared aboveground.

C. This room had been 45 feet 3 inches long, and 30 feet wide, and was probably the portico and saloon of the vestibule, where the bathers waited and employed themselves in walking and talking till their turn came to bathe. Gell quotes a Roman author, who says:—"In vestibulo debere certa porticus ad deambulationes habere, qui essent ingressuri:"—the vestibule should have a portico as a promenade for persons waiting for their turns in the baths.

D. The vestibule or apodyterium of the frigidarium Here persons going to the cold bath, E., put off an that tiles without edges may rest on, and be carried by two and thus the whole vaulting resting on iron may be completed. The upper parts of these vaults may be tuck with a plaster of clay worked up with hair. The under part, however, which looks upon the floor, is to be plastered first with pounded potsherds and lime, and then polished-off opere albaro sine tectorio— with stucco work, or roofing plaster. And these vaultings of the caldaria, if they be made double, will be of greater use: for then the damp of the steam cannot rot the wood of the rafters, but will find its way between the arches. The size of the baths should be proportioned to the population around them. Still, however, their proportions should be thus:—Whatever be their length their breadth should be one-third less, exclusive of the schola or alcove of the labrum, and the aleva or bath. It is very expedient that the labrum be made under the window, lest bystanders darken the light by their shadows. But the alcove of the labrum should be of sufficient size, that when one set of persons have taken their places, the rest, waiting around, may be able to stand in order. The breadth of this aleva, however, between the wall and the well should not be less than six feet, that a lower step may be taken from it, and a pulvinus of two feet. The laconicum, and sweating [places] (sudationes) are to adjut the tepidarium; and the breadth of these are to be the same as the height of the summit or bottom of the vault of the dome; and a middle window is to be left in the dome; and from this should hang a brazen shield in chains, by the raising and lowering of which, the temperature of the sudatory may be regulated; and this ought to be made with compasses, that the power of the flame and steam may diffuse equally from the centre through the turnings of the dome." The Baths of Pompeii stood in the same street as the temple to Fortune, and altars to Fortune have been found in baths at Ptolemais, Baroovica, Vindeliana, Magna, and Castra Exploratórum.
left their clothes. Its floor was formed of flagstones, covered with the usual bath composite. It was also on
the same level as those of the rooms E, F, G, H, I, and
K. All the plaster was off its walls. In its perfect state
it would have pegs in its walls, or other conveniences for
the orderly disposal of the clothes of the bathers. Like
this, each of the frigidaria of Pompeii consisted of two
apartments, one the dressing-room, the other the cold-bath.

E. The frigidarium of the Roman Baths included an
ante-room, where the bathers undressed and left their
clothes; and the cold-bath, called by the Romans, piscina,
and natatio or natatorium, and by the Greeks baptisterion,
and loutron. The younger Pliny has this passage—"inde
spodysterium balsael luxum et hilare excipit cella frigida
in qua baptisterium amphium atque opacum." This apart-
ment had consisted of the cold-bath, 14 feet 5 inches by
7 feet 3, a parapet a of about 10 inches, and a space in
front b to stand in of about 3 feet. The section R.R.
shows the construction of the foundations of this room,
which deserve description. The outer coating of the
remaining part of the piscina or bath consisted of a finely-
polished composition made of lime, pounded shards of fine
terra-cotta, and unburnt pounded limestone; and the
parapet or front wall a had been built on the foundation,
consisting of two upright flags, having between them a
space of 4 inches, closely filled up with fine clay. Imme-
diately below the cement of the bottom of the bath was a
horizontal bed of flagstones of 24 inches thick, and below
them the following strata successively to the natural soil
—gravel 3 inches, sand 4, clay 3, lime and gravel 5, lime
and pound tile 5, gravel 6, tile and lime 8, sand 2, flag-
stones 24, and finely puddled clay a 1/2 of an inch, which
several strata were inclosed between the foundations of
the walls on three sides, and the two flagstones and in-
terstices of clay on which the parapet had been built on the
other. The sides and corners of the bottom of the bath
were turned into a uniform curve; and the floor of the
passage or space in front was made of the usual composi-
tion of tile and lime laid on flagstones, with a bed of clay,
about 20 inches thick, below them. At one end, the cold-
bath was the greatest request—adque praeluit semper frigidarium usus, ut vix quidam allis balsael
uterentur" (t).

F. This, I think, has been the spodysterium or unrobing
room to the tepidarium G. It is 14 feet 5 inches square,
and its flooring of rough flagstones, overlaid with two
coatings of lime and tile, the upper finer than the lower.
It has no hypocaust or means to heat it underneath, and
therefore probably had a movable hearth or grate for a
charcoal fire. But "in thermes of small dimensions,
one chamber must have served for many of those pur-
poses for which, in the imperial city, separate apartments
were allotted," and hence the same room might here be
called spodysterium, alepteron, eleothorium, or unctuar-
rium, according to the use in undressing or olling, to
which it was applied (u).

G. The tepidarium, 14 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 1 inch,
had a hanging floor, supported on pillars one foot square
at the top, and 2 feet 9 inches high. The floor consisted
of a stratum of flags three inches thick, incumbent on the
pillars, then a layer of about two inches of sand; and on
this, lime coarsely mixed with broken tile and gravel;
and lastly, a very finely-polished covering of lime, inter-
mixed with earthenware. All the sides of the room were
also coated with fine cement; and between this coating
and the walls CC, there was a row of square pipes of
burnt clay fixed to the walls by T headed holdfasts, and
having between them and the wall an open space of about
an inch and a half. Each pipe was 11 inches high, and
outside 6 inches by 5, and inside 7 by 34. While the
researches were in making, it was not ascertained where
the opening was between this room and the caldarium K;
but it was probably at X, from which point the spare heat
of K would readily pass into the pipes on the sides CC.
Communication between the caldarium and the tepidarium
was sometimes effected by earthen pipes, as in the
baths at Netherby. The processes of olling, perfuming,
and dressing, were perhaps as frequently performed here
as in the ante-room F.

H. This was plainly contrived to connect the tepidi-
arium G with the caldarium K, and the cistern of cold
water I. By it persons undressing in F could pass from
the tepid into the hot room, and return by the same
gradations into the frigidarium, through F I, or use the
bath 1, and afterward dress in D. Celsus recommended
to his patients, first, the tepidarium, then the caldarium,
and, lastly, the frigidarium; while Galen prescribes the
hot air of the laconicum, then the loutron or warm-water
bath, and then the frigidarium" (v).

I. A bath or reservoir for cold water, 10 feet long by
7 feet 3 broad, faced up in front with a parapet wall, and
lined with the usual sort of cement. I think it probable

(t) Gell’s Pompeiana, 1, 106.

(u) See Gell’s Pompeiana, 86, 113.

(v) I. A, 14.
that this was the cold-bath, for the persons who had used the tepid and hot baths, because it was usual with the Romans, and is still so with the Turks and Russians, to pass from the cold to the tepid, and thence to the hot rooms; and, contrariwise from the hot to the tepid, and lastly into the cold bath. Here water could be procured for conversion into steam on the hot floor of Κ.

Κ was 16 feet 7 inches square, and would appear to have been the caldarium, vaporarium, or sudatorium of this suite of thermae: it was also called hypocaustum, or under-heated, because it was on pillars, and floored and covered on its sides in the same manner as G: but here, instead of square earthen pipes on two sides, each side had circular pipes of baked clay, set upright, and fixed close together all round with T headed holds driven into the wall. The furnace of the hypocaust was at the opening in the wall at δ; but the flue into the stove, or pillared part below, could not be traced further than three feet inwards. The pipes both here and in G were open at both ends; but whether there had been any contrivance to prevent the smoke and stibbe passing through them from the stove into these two apartments was not ascertained. Possibly there had been one or more rows of these pipes all round the room, excepting at the doorway, where there was only one; and thus, not only the floor, but the side walls, would be surrounded with heated air: for the men's caldarium at Pompeii was so constructed that "a column of heated air enclosed the whole apartment on all sides:" and "this was not effected by flues, but by one universal flue, formed by a lining of bricks or tiles strongly connected with the outer wall by cramps of iron, yet distant about four inches from it, so as to leave a space by which the hot-air might ascend from the furnace, and increase almost equally the temperature of the whole room." A casing of this bricks, made for the purpose, and set on edge, one broadwise to the wall, and one tied endwise into it alternately, and these carried up with the wall in successive courses, would have left between it and the wall a free space from top to bottom, and thus effected the same purpose of heating the hypocaust from the furnace and flues, as the apparatus at Hunnum and Pompeii, and been more durable than them. To produce steam in these rooms water was sprinkled on the heated floors. In the caldarium or vaporium sudatorium, near the east gate of Borovicus, pillars of very porous tufaceous limestone, in the form of bricks, were built up between recesses in the walls, under the side plaster, from the steve below, with the evident intention of answering the same purpose of transmitting heat as the pipes in this room and G.

L had evidently been the apodyterium or vestibule to Μ, as the only opening to it was through the outer wall, between the buttresses at ι. It measured 17 feet 9 by 13 feet 4. Its floor was of the usual composite, laid on rough flags, but had no stone on pillars underneath it.

Μ was 20 feet 8 by 17 feet 9, independent of the alcoved recess 8 feet 9, and the breadth of the wall 3 feet 6, making the whole length from east to west 30 feet. The suspended floor extended over the whole space. From the furnace Α, the heat was conveyed under the floor by a brick flue, in the direction of the two arrows, and thrown into the open space among the pillars at γ. This seems to have been the principal laconicum, caldarium, vapour room, or sudatory; but whether it had any contrivance, as in G and Η, for heating its side walls, or a cistern or solium for hot water has not been ascertained. Neither was any trace of a labrum found in the semi-circular recess. The whole inside dimensions of the warm water bath in the caldarium of Pompeii was only 15 feet by 4, and a little more than 2 feet deep, for warm water; so that, to be properly immersed, the bathers had to sit on the floor, with the body inclining backwards against the pulvinus or cushion, which, for that purpose, sloped like the back of a chair, "in an angle well adapted to the support of the body in that position" (w).

N. The prenurn and fuel room, 21 feet 4, by 17 feet 9, had four steps downward into it at ψ. The mouth of the furnace was at Α, and had an arched flue of brick from it in the direction of the two arrows at ζ. The bricks of the flue were much wasted by fire. On the floor of this room charcoal was found; and when I visited these remains soon after they were laid open in 1837, I found here, in the corner to the right of the furnace, many pieces of that species of mineral coal, called splint or cannel coal; from which it is plain the Romans, in heating these baths, had used both pitch and charcoal.

O.O. The main sewer or drain, about 2 feet wide, and 2 feet 3 inches high, and when opened out was about one-third filled up with that sort of ammoniacal sleet or sludge which comes from kitchens. This was in a stiff state, and intermixed with great quantities of bones. The group of antiquities represented on the back of the plan, and described in the note below (x) were also found

(w) Gell's Pompeiana, l., 119.
(x) A, a bronze ladle or spoon. B, a bronze vessel, of the
in it; but it probably did not receive much of its contents from this suite of buildings, as the only drain into it from the bath is that marked on the plan I, I.

Q. Q. is a section of the whole length of the building from south to north, and through the rooms A, B, C, D, H, K, L, M, and N. This extreme length of the rooms, wall, and flagging, is 132 feet. At K and M, is shown the manner in which the two main sudatories are floored on pillars.

R. R. is a transverse section from west to east, through the rooms E, D, F, to the sewer O.

S. S. is also a transverse section from west to east, through the two heated rooms K and G, and showing the manner of making their floors on pillars.

The exterior as well as interior walls were all inside, and out of that kind of masonry called block in course, or common ashlar work, each course of stone being from 7 to 10 inches high, and the stones from 10 inches to 3 feet in length. The nine buttresses, each marked #, remain as evidences that the apartments K, L, and M, were like some parts of the outer baths of Vindolana, and after the usual manner of the Romans with their sudatories, vaulted with stone (y).

V.—Within the lines of the fortifications described in this account, altars have been discovered, dedicated to the following divinities. The earliest to which a date can be assigned, is that to Jupiter, at Alnburgh, by M. Menum Agrippa, in the time of Hadrian; and the latest, one found at Bowness, to the same divinity, for the safety of Gallus and Volusianus, and another to Mithras, at Borovicus, when these joint emperors were consules in 293. At Caerwtrtan we have an imperial inscription to Constantine the Great; and this, excepting the milestone to Clorus, son of Constantine, seems to be the most recent in this collection of inscriptions discovered on the Walls.

Apollini Granjo, at Auchindavvy, p. 267. This divinity often occurs in Gruter.

Astaer, at Corbridge, p. 243.

Belatucadro, sometimes called Mars Belatucadore. Mentioned on altars at Walton Castlesteads, 216; Old Carlisle, 237; Alnburgh, 243; and Netherby, 250, all in Cumberland; but never occurs in Northumberland. See also under Marti.

Brigantia, Birrens of Middleby, 282.

Campestrius, Auchindavvy, p. 266; and Campestrius and Britannia, at Glasgow, p. 271. See Matribus.

Ceres, on the Caerwtrtan tablet, 138.

Cocido, in the stations of Ambogmah, p. 209; and near Netherby, 250; and, in the Wall at Bankshead, and near Howgill, 297; and at Old Wall, 299—all places in Cumberland. See Marti. Only one dedication to this divinity has been found in Northumberland.*

Diana, Auchindavvy, 266.

Dias, Desalbusque, Borovicus and Alnburgh, 188 and 241.

Discipuline Aug., 217.

Epona, Caerwtrtan, 140, 280; Auchindavvy, 266.

Esulupio, Alnburgh, 242.

Fortunae, Hunnum, 179; Proculita, 184; Borovicus, 188; Vindolana, 199; Caerwtrtan, two altars, 132; Birrens of Middleby, two altars, 283; Castle Carey, 264.

Fortune conservatrix, Netherby, 249.


Genio & signis cohortis prima fide Vardulorum, at Bre-

menium, II. L. 142.

Genio loci, Fortune reduci, Romee aeterna & Fato bono,

Alnburgh, 241.

Genio pretorii, on three altars, at Vindolana, 198.

Genio terrae Britannicae, Auchindavvy, 266.

* CCCXXI.—DEO +COCIDIO +DECIMV +CA +P AREL-

LIVVS VICTOR PFB. Coh II + NER + V S L M.—Deo Cocido

Decimus Caeti filius Arutius Victor prefectus cohortis secundae

Nervorum, vetum servit libens merito. Found in the founda-

tions of a house at Hardridding, a mile from Matrædige, in Nor-

th Tyne, in 1800; and presented by Sir Thomas Clayerey to the

Newcastle Antiquarian Society. The second cohort of the

Nervii was in Britain under Pistorius Nepos in the time of

the emperor Hadrian. See above, p. 511. The names of the pro-

pretor on the original are dim, and in sigla intricately linked

together.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THIRLWALL, OR ROMAN WALL. ROMAN DEITIES. 321

Hamilae [Dess] Sabi,† Caesrorvan, 296; so called from Hamah, on the Orontes, and supposed to be the same as the Syrian Goddess, Mater Divum, &c.

Harinella, Birrens of Middleby, 253.

Herculi, Borovcicus, 186; Habitancum, two altars, II. l., 178; Whilaw Castle, 75.

Herculi et numini Augusti, Burgh-upon-Sands, 223.

Herculi Tyrha, Corbridge, 242.

Herd, Auchendavy, 268.

Jovi Augusti, Alnburgh, 240.

Jovi Optimo Maximo, Alnburgh, five altars, 340; Ambogiana, fifteen altars, 207, 209; Bescastle, 206; Bowness, 227; Cilurnum, 101; Crandom, 298; Habitancum, II. l., 185 (e); Old Carlisle, eight altars, 237; Walton Castlesteads, five altars, 216; Thirlwall, 140; Tynemouth, two altars,—if No. 2, there should be read —I. O. M SIGNVM CVM BASI, &c, as I think it should (a); Thirlwall, 140.

ovi Optimo Maximo Dolicheno, at Condorcum, 176; at Habitancum, II. l., 180.

Jovi Optimo Maximo ceterisque diis immortalibus et genio pretorio, Vindolana, 197.

Jovi Optimo Maximo et genio disque custodibus, Vindolana, 198.

Jovi Optimo Maximo et numinis Bas Angustorum, Borovcicus, three inscriptions, 188.

Jovi Optimo Maximo Victorius victrici, Auchindavy, 266.

Lamis tribus, Condorcum, 177; where, for Sir Henry Ellis, read Henry Howard, eqq., E.A.

Marti, Ambogiana, 209; Auchindavy, 266; Borovcicus, 189; Old Carlisle, 237.

Mart Belatwindsco, Netherby, 250; Walton Castlesteads, 216.

Marti Cocdoco, Old Wall, 299.

Marti militari, Alnburgh, 294.

Marti sancto, Walton Castlesteads, 216.

Marti victori, Condorcum, 177; Habitancum, II. l., 180; Vindolana, 199.

Mater Divum, Caesrorvan, 135, 206; Cilurnum, 181.

† Did the Hamiane of Caesrorvan raise Julia Sabina, the wife of Hadrian, after her apotheosis and assumption, to an equality with their own favourite Syrian goddess?

(a) On two of the altars there, the letters VIXII should perhaps be read VXII.

(a) See Gruter, pp. 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40; and Index Historiae, under Signi et Signum. Also Reinsa, Ap. 132; and above, p. 190, Sec. Nos. 16, 17, and 18, for the signs of a Mythical cave.

PART II. VOL. III. 4M
To the notices already made respecting the Masonry of the Murus and Stations, I may add generally, that through the whole of the murus, whether its courses undulate with the ground, or are arranged horizontally, its construction is precisely the same. From one end to the other the facing stones in front are generally square; the mortar, excepting in very damp situations, and where sharp sand or gravel has been difficult to get, coarse but strong, and the core or fillings between the two facings laid in alternate sloping layers of about 30 inches thick, and the top of each layer flatted and covered with mortar. In some parts of Cumberland, the facing stones are a little thicker in Northumberland. Generally the walls of the stations are in six-inch courses, and the coins of their gateways 12 inches, and of rustic work. Some more accurate investigations than I have had opportunity to make, are wanting to ascertain how the murus, and the walls of its stations, castles, and towers are joined into each other. The result of my own researches into this subject, however, convinces me that the murus, and its castles and towers are all coeval; and the stations generally on the direct line of the Wall of the same date, namely, of the time of Hadrian; but that the regularity of the original works has been much disturbed by successive repairs, especially of the various public buildings, both within the stations and in their suburbs.

Millstones of great variety of form and material are very commonly found in all the stations. Generally they are of coarse sandstone; but very frequently of the same kind of blue lava as is still used for the same purpose, and quarried near Andermach, between Bonn and Coblenz, on the left bank of the Rhine.

The Paving of the stations was of large flat stones, unbewn and unequered, but laid so as to fit each other with as much accuracy as their irregular forms would allow; and much in the same manner as is still in use in cottages where flat stones are plentiful, but from their hardness difficult to hew. The pavements of the military roads were also of unequered stone.

The country people told Camden, that a brazen tube,

The construction of the walls of the murus and stations, see notices above, at pp. 166, 196, 197, 207, 207, 256, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 294, 386, &c. &c. On making mortar and plaster, much information may be found in Vitruvius, as in book ii., chap. 4 and 5; vi., 1, 3, 5, 4, 5; and Pliny’s Nat. Hist., book xxxvii., chap. 23. Marble dust was used in the last coating, which was polished. For damp walls the first coating of plaster was mixed with sand and pounded potshards—"tectus tusse tertia pars."

* * * * *

Take these flowers, which, purple waving,
On the rude rampart grew,
Where, the sons of freedom brawling,
Rome’s imperial standards flew.

Warriors from the breach of danger
Pluck no longer laurels there:
They but yield the paving stranger
Wild-flower wreaths for beauty’s hair.
WALLTOWN, on the Roman Wall, was one of the 12 villae of South Tindale, which, in 1518, prayed the king for remedy against William de Soules, to whom Robert de Brus, king of Scotland, had given the manor of Wark, in Tindale, in which these townships were situated. Of the antient proprietors of this place, no very distinct notice seems to remain. Camden says, the family of Thirlwall had formerly the name of Wale, which name I now suspect is a mistake for Wale or Wall; for the names of Adam de Muro, and of Robert dominus de Muro, occur in early deeds, about that township (b); and, in the time of Edward the First, Robert, lord of the Walton, had a grant of a toft and a croft, called Chesterhouses (c), probably Great Chesters, and of other property in this neighbourhood. Many families of the name of Waw, or Waugh, the provincial way of writing and pronouncing Wall, also still remain in this parish: and an account of the arms of the Ridleys, at the head of the pedigree of the Willymoteswike line, in 1786, after describing their proper bearing, says—"that they give now three goshawks argent in a field of gules, between a chevron argent, came by one Wale, whose daughter and heir they married, with condition that they should bear their arms, by whom they had Walltown and Tecket: " and accordingly in Henry the Eighth's time, Walltown, and other adjacent places, were the property of John Ridley, who married Elizabeth, "the gentle and loving sister" of bishop Ridley; and his descendants continued here till the time of Charles the First, at least; but, in the beginning of the last century, Walltown was in the hands of Thomas Marshall, and from him, through the Bacon family, has descended to the rev. Henry Wastall, of Newbrough, the present proprietor of the whole township. It was in the mesne manor of Henshaw.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF RIDLEY, MARSHALL, BACON, AND WASALT, PROPRIETORS OF WALLTOWN.

[Harlaxan MS. 1446, and 1564, with additions; Bellister tithe deeds; Malbyridge, Henshaw, and Henham Court Rolls; Stephen Burgh, Register, &c.]

1. John Ridley, of the Wall-town, son and heir, living in 1615.

2. Hugh Ridley, of Wall-town, son of the above, and heir, living in 1615.

1. John Ridley, of the Wall-town, gentleman, in 1615; a juror at the sessions in the years 1629 and 1649.

2. William Ridley, of Thirlwall; in Harlaxan MS. 1488, said to have been in a servitude to a serf in Thame street, London, in 1612. He married Anne Woodhouse, and had issue—John, Cuthbert, William, and Anne.

1. Elizabeth Ridley, daughter of Christopher Ridley, of Unthank, third son of Nicholas Ridley, of Willymoteswike, esq., called by her brother, the bishop, "my gentle and loving sister."—(III. ii. 217; III. iii. 222; and above, p. 186.)

1. John Ridley, of Wall-town, son of the above, and heir, living in 1615.

2. Hugh Ridley, of Wall-town, in his will, 30th Nov., 1615, leaves his land to his brother Oswald; mentions as in his sister Jane his executor.

1. Mary, wife of Thomas Ridley, of Hardriding, from whom descended the Ridleys, of Houghton.

2. Thomasina, wife of Daniel Stoughton.

3. Margaret, wife of Ralph Thirlway.

4. Elinor, the wife of Wm. of the Manor.

1. Thomas Ridley, of the Wall-town, "sonne and heire at this time 15 year old."—(Harlaxan MS. 1488.)

2. Hugh.

3. Anne.

4. Catherine.

5. Thomasina.


7. Mary.

8. Nicholas.


10. Dorothy.

11. Anne.

12. Catherine.

13. Thomasina.


15. Mary.


17. Frances.

(b) Above, pp. 144, 147.


The names of the principal places in this township are—Walltown, Ollens, Cockmont-hill, Great Chesters, Blind-hill, Burnhead, High and Low Tipalt, Cloughfoot, Wall Shielis, High and Low Old Shielis, and Wall Mill.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE, TINDALE WARD, W. D.

Thomas Ridley, assessed to county rate in 1658. Inventory of the goods of Thomas Ridley, of Walltown, gent., 15th Dec., 1669.—(Rutherland's Test., 297.) But see III. 1, 546, where William Ridley, of Crawhall, esq., is assessed in 1668, for Wall-Townes and Delamere. He is also mentioned in the decree respecting Henshaw manor in 1659 and 1661.


Thomas Marshall, of Walltown, gent., 6 Aug., 1714, obtained a licence to marry; and at the court of Anne Blandeneshaw, son and heir of Thomas Marshall, and as such admitted to a tenement in Walltown. He died before the year 1726.

1. George Marshall, 10 Feb., 1723, then only 5 years old, at the court baron of the manor of Henshaw and its members, was found to be eldest son and heir of Thomas Marshall, and as such admitted to a tenement in Walltown, in the same manner. He died before the year 1726.

2. Mary Marshall, wife of Isaac Hunter, of Dukesfield, whose son William sold his property of Walltown to his cousin Bacon, of Newbrough.

3. Jane Marshall married, firstly, to John Blandeneshaw, of Dryburnhanger, gentleman, who obtained a licence to marry her 11 Dec., 1706, but died without issue about the year 1714. She married, secondly, John, third son of John Bacon, of Steward, who, on Sept. 2, 1715, conveyed to him Wallter Castle, lands, and corn tilts: the marriage settlement of which John Bacon, the son, with Jane Blandeneshaw, of Henshaw, widow, is dated 12th October, in the same year.

He died at Newbrough, July 13, 1726, aged 45.

4. Anne Marshall, wife of ... Armstrong. At the court baron of Henshaw, 12 Apr., 1726, it was found that Geo. Marshall, late of Walltown, died at Low Town, and that Anne Armstrong, of Haltwhistle Fri End, widow, was his cousin and next of kin.

1. Middleton-Ann Bacon, bap. 4 December 1726; died 18th Oct., 1750.


3. Isabella Bacon, bap. June 54, 1731; in 1766, surrendered tenements in Acomb to the use of her sister Frances Bacon, bap. Jan. 2, 1735, and was devisee of Middleton Tindale, esq., deceased, on 12 April, 1810, was admitted to tenements in Acomb; and, same day, surrendered to the use of the rev. Henry Wesley.

4. Frances Wastall, died 1797. Anne Wastall, now living.

The Towns of Walltown, in 1642 (d), is described as of the inheritance of John Ridley, and in good reparations. It was a castellated building. Only a fragment of it remained in Wallis's time: but its site is still distinctly shown by bare craggy masses of the heart of its walls, on the bright blue limestone, which covers the whin rock, behind the present farm-house, in an old part of which we saw on a lintel these initials and date—T. M. A. 1713. George Marshall, before the year 1726, in which he was dead, had employed part of the stone of the old tower in enlarging the family mansion-house, to which unfinished additions have since been made; but the whole has now for many years been occupied only as a farm-house. Here many old fruit trees remain, and the wild sphagia, called in the north, Mercury or Good King Henry, thrives luxuriantly, but now only as a useless weed; though, 40 years since, it was in much esteem as a spring excelling. On the whinstone crags, chive garlic grows wild abundantly. The beauty-spot of this old gentleman's place is, however, the broad, dark, green meadow before it, environs with a grove of tall and healthy forest trees of various kinds; and the wild woods and birchen shaws, to the west of it, still mingle charmingly with the dun basaltic rocks of the Roman Wall, and the sweet summer air, and the vast solitude to the north, that were hallowed by the early footsteps of the martyr Ridley; and traditionally consecrated as a scene where Paulinus baptized Edwin (e) the Brestwals, "and some thousands of his people."

(e) Walla says king Egbert; but Edwin was the Northumbrian king who was baptized by Paulinus, and not in the well by the Roman Wall behind Walltown, but on Easter-day, 687, in the church of St. Peter, at York. The extent of the old village of Walltown, which hung on a sunny slope to the east of the tower, may still be traced in grassy mounds of the tofts and crofts which once covered it; but its remains now are few and scattered.
MEIKRIDGE (f) was one of the twelve towns or manors in Tindale, which Siward the Great, earl of Northumberland, conferred on Duncan, king of Scotland, in marriage with his sister, and which continued to be held under their successors as of the barony of Wark, till the time of Robert the First, when Edward the Third seized the seigniory of Tindale into his own hand, and granted it, with all its ancient privileges, to be held of him and his successors, kings of England. This township lies between those of Haltwhistle and Henshaw, has the Tyne, with the exception of the ground of Shankfoot, 77 acres, for its southern boundary, and extends northwards beyond the Roman Wall and Edge’s Green to Robin Rock, and comprising altogether about . . . . . . acres. As its means lords held of the manor of Wark, their history, for want of records, is obscure: but it probably came to the Ridleys, of Willinoteswic, at an early period; for, in 1668, it belonged to Sir Nicholas Ridley, of that place, knight, and continued in his family until parliament, in 1692, sequestered the estates of Musgrave Ridley, for his loyal adherence to the house of Stewart—soon after which time, his property here, and in other neighbouring places, was conveyed to the Nevilles, of Chevet, from whom they passed to the Blacketts, of Matfen, their present proprietors (g).

(f) The oldest spelling of this name that I have seen is Meikridge. Milkrig-burne is mentioned in the Byehele boundary. In 1568, it was ordered that one night watch be kept about the town of Mclcareg, and that Hugh Pattenson and Harry Chesman be setters of it.

Whitchester, in this township, has its name from a Roman camp, which, on three sides, was naturally defended by steep and rugged banks; and the estate which has its name from it, in 1568, belonged to the Ridleys, of Willinoteswic. Exchequer’s rents, in 1826, were due to the crown to the amount of £113 6s. 8d., from Wm. Ridley, esq.; and a writ issued to sir Alan Appesly to distrain for them out of Ridley Hall, and the manors of Willinoteswic, Meikridge, and divers other lands, the property of the said William Ridley.—(Sudh. MSS. III., 264.) In 1655, William Ridley, esq., and Francis Neville, esq., were assessed to county rate for Meikridge lordship and township.—(See III. i., 96, 290, and 94.)

(g) Sir Edward Blackett still holds an ancient court baron for the admission of free and customary tenants within this manor. Among the free tenements within it are Whitchester, Hall Peat Moss, and Shankfoot: and the customary tenements High and Low House, parts of Whitchester, and the Park South of the Wall; and Edge’s Green, Longyke, and Closeburn, north of it. Woodhall, and part of the villages of Milkrig, belong to sir Edward Blackett. The Hall Peat Moss is supposed to have had its name from having been a sheltering, and affording past for the hall of Willinoteswic: in 1772, it was purchased by the present owner, who has pulled down the hall and built a house thereon. The village of Milkrig is agreeably seated on a sunny slope, and has the rail-road running between it and the Tyne. Some of its houses are of the peel kind, having turrets with openings in their floors to throw stones or scalding liquids through on enemies attacking the doors below. Much of this place, especially the part of it called the High-town, belongs to the family of Carrick, one of whom, Mr. Robert Carrick, has recently built a handsome residence on the west side of the village, and called it the Croft-house.

Henshaw makes its first dim appearance in the horizon of history with two dignified strangers—Richard Cumin, and Hexsila, countess of Ethebela, to whom David the First, king of Scotland, granted “Wallewi, Thoronton, Stalacroft, and Hethingshali” (b), and to their heirs, as of the inheritance of Hutchred, the son of Wallewe, the father of Hexsila, whose mother was Bethoc, the daughter of Donal Bane, son of king Duncan, who married a sister of Siward the Great, earl of Northumberland. With the great family of Cumin this manor continued for 6 generations, when their Tindale property was divided between their two coheirmesses, Joan, wife of David de Strathbolgi, earl of Athol, and Elizabeth, wife of sir Richard Talbot (i), of Goodrich Castle, in Herefordshire, to whom it belonged. The village of Henshaw, on the north, extends from the Tyne, on the south, to the extremity of this parish, in the wastes of Scotch Caulthard; and, on the west and east, is bounded chiefly by the townships of Milkrig and Thorngate. From Lodden Slack, on the west, to the east end of SMALLGILL, the Roman Wall owes its great preservation to its being the boundary between the townships of Milkrig on the north and Henshaw on the south. Between Smallgill and Bradley, the ground on both sides of the Wall having, till some years back, been common, the Wall, where it was accessible to carts, was used as a common quarry, and consequently little more remains of it but traces of its ditch.

The order for the watches, in 1588, directs one with two men to be kept about the town of Henshagh, John Thompson and Thomas Pelg to be searchers: also Henshagh and Milcareg to keep the watch of Harhughe with two men in the day: and this and the watch of “the Bekings of Brydley” “to keep all from the Kings hill to the Law-Cragg.”

At Gallowshields Rig, in this township, there is a seam of coal 16 inches thick; and another in Scotch Caulthard, 6 feet thick.

(i) The lands in Tindale, called Talbot’s Lands, seem to have
fordshire. At Ryshiels, in Henshaw, Richard Cumin and the countess Hextilda confirmed half a carucate of land to the canons of the church of Hexham, which his knight, Aguilfus, gave them in free alms (j); and, in the northern part of this township, were the lands, called from their abounding in deer, and the sporting purposes to which they were consequently appropriated, The Huntlands of Tindale (k); and here also, and in the back part of the township of Thorgrafton, was the extensive waste, called, from the number of loughs or small lakes within it, "the Forest of Lowes" (l).  

(j) Ryshiels, or Rynshields. — The confirmation charter to the church of Hexham by Edward, the First, in 1209, describes this grant as one carucate of land in Ryches, with common of pasture in Heydenbridge, and the cartulary of Hexham its boundaries thus:— "Beginning on the east part of the Ludyet between Ryshiels and Heirihallaw-rain, thence as far south as the Crossstandtansane, to the south-east by a certain anticy dixye to the More Haik, which stands between the field of Thomas Harbro and the house of Ryches, and by the Haic directly to the Stroth towards the west to the Bondrydun, and from the Bondrydun towards the north up to the Stangate which is called Karlagate, and by the same way to the east to Miligre burn, and so by the Stangate towards the east to the east part of Lidyete before named." — Hexham Black Book, fol. 16, a and h.) I think Lidyete and Lidyete, in this boundary, means the laid or made road, which was the highway between Haydon-bridge and Haltwhistle. The term is of very frequent occurrence. What the "Morebak" and "la hec" mean, I cannot certainly say. Le Stroth means the marsh or swamp, where rushes grow. Botonydun was the name of some piece of ground which had been ridden or cleared of wood, and for which its owner was thinking or by some service to his lord. "Le Stangate que dicitur Karligate" was the Roman road between Little Chesters and Cawerton.  

(k) The Huntlands of Tindale. — The ancient names of the burns, sikes, and shielis within this district have, by the rapid fluctuation of owners and occupiers within the last century, been very much forgotten: but some of them are still remembered, and the following notes may help the Traditon and Curiosity of the neighbourhood to recover more of them. The maps of the county are lamentably deficient in such names: many of which that are now lost might be restored from plans of estates, title deeds, and boundary rolls. So early as Oct. 4, 1177, William the Lion, king of Scotland, gave to his esquire, Reginald Pruth, of Tindale, one-third of Haivam, on the North Tyne, and 4 shielings wherever he pleased within The Huntland, to occupy winter and summer, as meadow, pasture, or arable ground: and nearly a century after, the Pruits conveyed the premises contained in this grant, with other property, to the Swinburne family; and Alexander the Third, in 1257 and 1267, confirmed their grants. William, son of Malcolm of Nunvich, granted a leasie of his shields of Middleburn, in the Huntland, near the Pule-leche, to sir William Swinburne; and John Cumin, of Badenach, descendant of Richard Cumin and the Countess Hextilda, by deed, dated in 1265, conferred perpetuity on sir William Swinburne's charter respecting the shield of Greenley, and gave him a quit claim for "half of Wigglesmore towards the north part as the Crooked Burn enters the head of Wigglesmore, directly westward to the head of Hautwyllburne." In Edward the First's time, the Whirlfords had lands at Grendon Green and the Lampsards, then, one part of this extensive district, but now included in the townships of Thirtwell and Blenkennon. In 1307, Gilbert of Grendon, in Haydon chapeley, had Grendon manor, the null of Hautwyall, and lands in the Huntland; and, in 1308, Adam de Swinburne died possessed of Lushburn, helden of the Cumina, of Tarset Castle, 8 shielings in the Huntland and manor of Wark, and one shieling at Bradshy, in the manor of Henshagh. On the death of John Cumin, of Badenach, about the year 1250, the manor of Henshagh, with the park there, the Forest of Lowes, and the shielings of Hardacre, Henshagh, Westrock, Litchilords, Hindley, Gilberdun, and the Lea of the Forest of Lowes; with the bondage in Thorgrafton, a hope called Snale, Yardshall, and another hope called Sunerburne, were divided between his two daughters and co-heirs, married to the Strathbolgi and Talbot families, when Henshagh, with the Forest of Lowes, and divers shielings, fell to the share of the Strathbolges. — (III. i., 5–67; III. ii., 308, 305, 306.) By a deed, among the family muniments at Capenhurst, dated at Hautwyall, in 1539, John son of John of Hautwyall, gave to sir Wm. Swinburne, knight, an annual rent of six marks, to be paid out of his lands and tenements "in Hautwyall, Henshagh, and Alden-ward, within the Huntland."  

(l) The Forest of Lowes. — John Cumin, of Badenach, about the year 1250, died seized, as noticed before, of the manor of Henshagh, which forest is also, in 1774 and 1775, mentioned among the possessions which descended through his daughter Joan to the Strathbolgi.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—HENSWAY, HARDRIDING, HUNTLAND LAKES.

327

For this manor Sir Edward Blackett holds a court leet and a court baron; and the customary tenements in Warkburn, which answer to these courts, are—Leadgate, Linscraes, Horneyestead, Craighedells, Upper Lin-
screes, Roseus Bowere, and Stonehouse Shield. Some
tenants at will, and by indenture, at Haydon-bridge, Newbrough, and Chesterwood, are also included within
the precincts of the courts of Henshaw.

gies, circa of Athol.—III. i., 69, 67.) By a mandate in the
Omnibus for 1589, it was ordered that the manor of Hens-
hall, with its appurtenances, together with the park there,
and the Forest of Lowes, with divers shielings, late the
property of John Cumyn, be forthwith taken into the king's
hands: and another mandate, among the same records,
for 1570, describes the connection between "Henshalgh" and
the Forest of Lowes in nearly the same manner.† In 1566,
Nicholas Ridley, esq., of Willotonswicke, died possessed
of "one great waste and uncultivated parcel of ground called
the Forest of Lowes."—(Cot's Eccles. 760, p. 394.) In the
time of James the First, William Ridley, esq., held of the
king as of his manor of Wark, in Tindale, Henshaw and the Forest of Lowes, with a water mill, and divers tenements
within the same manor and forest: and the manor lordship of this
district seems to have passed from the heir of the Cumyn family
to their successors, the Ridleys; and from them, with the bulk
of the Ridley property in South Tindale, to the Nevilles, of
Civets, who conveyed the whole to the Blackets, of Matfen,
the present lords of the Huntlands of Tindale, and of the
Forest of Lowes.

The Loughs, or Lows, or Lakes of the Huntland of Tindale,
from which the Forest of Lowes derives its name, are five in
number—Grindon-Lough, south of The Wall; and Craig-Lough,
Little-love, Greenen-Lough, and Broomey-Loughs, a all a little north
of The Wall. All of them contain pikes, eels, and roach. The
largest pike known to have been caught in them weighed from
14 to 20lb. The most destructive way of "harrying" or robb-
ing them is by night lines: they are also much plagued by
gads or rodes.

Grasmere Lough is fed by the Knaug burn, the waters of which
rise to the north of the Roman Wall, and pass through a cleft
of the whitestone rocks just east of Borovenic. In the winter
season it greatly overflows its summer boundaries; and at all
times its waters are prevented from forming an extensive
lake only by being subterraneously drained off through a stratum
of limestone, which, passing from Haltwhistle burn,
traverses the bed of this lough eastward from Grassey's Know
to Grindon Hill, and the kilns of Poulson and Brunton;
† III. ii., 304, 328 bis. Henry del Strothe, in 1396, was made
keeper of the manor of Henshalgh, together with the Forest of
Lowes, in the liberty of Tindale, which were heldon of the Queen's
manor of Tindale as of the manor of Wark, his brother Alan being
at the same time appointed bailiff of Tindale and keeper of Wark
and other.

Wallis, ii., 34. For a different account of the Forest of Lowes,
I refer the reader to Mackenzie's Northumberland, quarto edition,
vol. ii., p. 311.

HARDRIDING, in the township of Henshaw, was an
antient residence of the Ridley family. Formerly, the
lintel of the principal door of the house bore these initials
and date.—N.E. 1610. This was the seat of Thomas,
brother of Nich. Ridley, who died in 1586 (III. ii., 324):  
and, according to a note of the late Mr. Spearmen, of Erskine,
Richard Ridley, a descendant of this Thomas, sold it,
in 1747, to his solicitor, Mr. Lowes, of Crawhall, to
pay the expenses of the contested election of that year,
which gave him a seat for Newcastle in the House of
Commons. For many years past, it has been, and is still,
helden of sir Edward Blackett, under a long lease, by sir
Thomas Clavering, who has also lands at Tow-house,
and the prevailing opinion is, that the copious springs in this
limestone, in the bed of Chineley burn, at Chesterholm, are fed
from Craig-lough. This lake has perch in it, and the
governors of Greenwich hospital, to whom it belongs, keep a
boat upon it.

Craig Lough, on three sides, is hemmed with a flat and
ready margin, and on the south is bounded by the steep and high
basaltic crag, the brow of which is still scorched with the founda-
tions of the Roman Wall. Besides pike, roach, and eels, it
contains trout and perch. Its greatest depth is about 9
feet; about its middle only 4. We have already given a slight
sketch of its dun columnar rocks and dark water.—(Above, p.
291, col. 1.) It is the property of John Clayton, esq.

"Little Cow Lough, so called from its smallness, and the
cows drinking in it and cooling their limbs among the weeds
on its sides in sultry weather," is separated from Greenley-
lough by a moorly ridge, and empties its water into the stream
that connects Broomley with Greenley-lough.

Broomley Lough is the deepest of this triad group of lakes.
Walls calls it a "noble piece of water, a mile long and half-a-
mile broad—not a weed or rush in it, except a few" at its outlet
"at the west end: the bottom of which is full of fish. At its head
a high, grotto-sided cliff affords excellent shelter for
sheep, and has its sides partially carved with antient, but rude
and unimportant hieroglyphics. The greenish hill to the
north of it has been ploughed: and the pasture land around it
only wants to be carelessly surveyed with wood to make its
scenery very delightful, from the time the cockoo comes to
sing in balmy air, till "yellow autumn stains her lap with
leaves." A hollow west of the lake is traversed by a stratum
of limestone full of water-swallow holes, but covered with
a rich red soil: and the fine sandstone rocks near it might be
quarried into stones and columns fit for "giants to build with,
and jewelers to carve upon."

Greenlet Lough was antiently called Wigglemere, and the
north side of it from its head, where the Crooked-burn enters
it, directly through its middle to its west end, where the head
of "Huntstall-burns," rises out of it, was granted to Sir Wm.
de Swinburne by John Comyn, of the Bedeuch, in 1830;  
saving to himself, if he had a right to it, the privilege of
watering his cattle depausing upon his lands of Greenley,
under similar tenure. Mr. Nicholas Lowes has a customary tenement at this place.

Thorngrafton (m) and Ridley form one manor, but distinct townships for poor, highways, and constables; and the township of Thorngrafton is bounded on the south by the Tyne, on the west by Barden-burn to Craig-lough, on the north by the Roman Wall, and on the east by the grounds of Sewingshields, Kenhel, Grendon, and Haydon, in the chapelry of Haydon.

This mere or lake is about a mile and a half long, and in its broadest part about half a mile. "The bottom is of white sand and pebbles, the south-east end adorned with the double white and the yellow water lily; an abundance of reeds and rushes by the banks and the lake. That beautiful falcon, the Baid Buzzard, called by our shepherds the Bastard Eagle, breeds annually on the moors near it." Its greatest depth is about 9 feet, and the mean depth 6 or 7 feet. It contains trout; and the Blackett family, the lords of this extensive district, have for many years had a lease upon it "for the pleasures of angling:" and here, in sight of the lake, Sir Edw. Blackett, in 1688, built his 'Island House,' an extensive residence for the convenience of enjoying both the summer and autumnal sports of angling and goose-shooting on the wide extent of moors, where, in old times, the Danish earels of Northumberland and the kings of Scotland came in regal array, with their barons, knights, and squires, "to drive the deer with hound and horn."

Then the drivers through the woods went,
For to raise the deer;
Bowmen hickered up on the bent
With their broad arrows clear.
Then the wild through the woody west
On every side sheer
Greyhounds thorough the greaves great
For to kill their deer.

(m) This name probably means the Town of Thura's grist, from some person of distinction, called Thor, having been buried in or near it; for a grist is still, in many parts, rightly spelled and spoken, after the Saxun manner, a 'grif.' Thura's residence might have been at Thornton, near Newburn.

A Cumins's grant of Wiggleseer to Swinburne also conveyed his shieling of Greenley, and the wholeon the tenure of holding the premis of Ranulf de Halworth, according to conditions expressed in the charters and instruments granted by Alexander the King, to Reginald the son of Ranulf de Halworth: and the witnesses to the deed, which is dated "apud Castra Pellerum," or Malden Castle, then the name of Edinburgh, are John Cumyn of Bouchan, James Stewart of Scotland, David de Graham, Alexander Cumyn of Bouchan, Richard Stewart, and others.—(III. i. 18.)

† It is called Bonny Rio Hall, and built on an estate called Gallowshields, which was an allotment of Henshaw Common, sold to Mr. George Bates to defray the expense of the division: and by his son, John Moor Bates, esq., to Sir Edw. Backett. The plantations made upon it by Mr. G. Bates are in a thriving condition.

The village of Thorngrafton (n) is a long, straggling row of houses hanging in the sun, half-a-mile above the Tyne, and seated under the shelter of the heathy ridge of Borrow to the north. Time has thinned its line of tofts and peels, and the addition of croft to croft of the number of its proprietors: but cultivation of mind and fields within the last century has softened much of its old and wild character, and diffused around it the blessings of knowledge and plenty. This was one of the twelve towns of Tindale which seem to have passed by the marriage of a sister of Siward, earl of Northumberland, with Duncan, king of Scotland, in 1033, to king Robert the First (o). The Cumins, earls of Badenach, through Hextile, Duncan's great grand-daughter, and their descendants, the Strabogles, earls of Athol, had some shield or tenements in this manor: but the Ridleys, of Willimoteswick, so early as 1426 (p), seem to have been lords here, and their interest in the manor descended, as in Henshaw, from the Nevilles, to Sir Edw. Blackett, the present lord of Ridley and Thorngrafton (q).

(n) In 6 Edward VI., 1552, Thorngrafton was ordered to be watched nightly by two men about the town, Nicholas Maber and Robert Lowes to be searchers: and this township and the Mill-house to keep the watch of the Beacons of Bradley with two men on the day. Besides which watches, the townships of Henshaw and Mekridge were to watch with two men at Hairneth, and this watch and that of the Bradley Beacons to keep all the line of the Roman Wall from the King's-hill to the Crow-crags, that is, I apprehend, from King Ethel's seat, on Sewingshields Crags, to Hallowthistle-burn.

(o) Above, p. 21. (p) II. ii. 295, 346.

(q) The free tenements, which answer to the court barons of Ridley and Thorngrafton, are in Morale, and Maber's burgage in Milhouse. The customary tenements in Bethington, Alem's Green, Ridley Hall, stonehouse, the Shaws, the Steel, Parkyes, Penpough, Briar-wood, and Ridleywray, all on the south side of the Tyne: on the north side, in Thorngrafton, Birkshaw, the Cheeters, and Yeomeath: the tenements by indenture of lease are in Bradley, Milhill, Th朗grafton, Partridgesnest, Wylyemoteswick, Flansky, and Whitshields—where last four pieces are on the south side of the Tyne.

It may gratify curiosity that has young eyes to read in small type, to know that Adam of Thorngrafton, in the 12th century, gave two messuages and 40 acres of land in Whinfield, in Warden parish, to the church of Hexham, and witnessed several conveyances of property in this neighbourhood; but nothing further seems to be known of him.—Add—p. 27, 146, 147; III. ii. 27.) Another, however, of the same name, a century or more after, witnesses the following Thorngraffton deed.—

Scolat' p. et f. qd. ego Robertus dux. de Whilton in Tindale, deeli Jobi de Tindale et Nich'ls ux. sum o'le Yne red. et ten't,
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—THORNGRAFTON AND CRAWHALL

CRAWHALL, seated on rock on the margin of the Tyne, was an old residence of the Crawhall and other families; but of late years has been occupied by the farmers of adjoining ground. Wm. of Crawhall, in 1546, was one of the 4 commissioners appointed to levity in this parish, the ninth of

cum ell' s'fin, suiis in Thorgrafton et Milneshousu una cum toto pt./ceo suis in molendync Thorgrafton et de Mawrodychese, quod sigem ten't/ma fuerunt quendam Rich't
Hem't de Bradeley simul on' tota d'ilo ad p'dict. ten.

p'tinent. H'end. &c. Rem' mithe &c. Test. Rob'ro de Whi-

teld, Joh' Pratte, Rich'o Ridley, Thoma de Fethertanaehagh,
Mich'ro de Whiitfeld, Ada de Thorgrafton, Thoma Maleharre,
Joh's Godberp, et multa alia. Ds. ap't Thorgrafton S

die Stardi a. 6. MCCC. X. (Dodslev GMS, etc., fol. 114.)
The Walton deed (Above, p. 282) and this, furnish us with the

following brief pedigree respecting a family once resident here:

ANDREW DE THORGRAFTON, probably a descendant of the

peum yeomans, Adam de Thorgrafton, who conveyed two

messuages and four acres of land in Whinnesley to the priory

of Hexham.

NICHOLAS DE THORGRAFTON had lands, rents, and tena-

ments in Thorgrafton and Milneshouse, and a portion of

Medwedcheses, which Robert, lord of Walton, in 1360, con-

veyed to John de Tinline and Nicholus his wife.

RICHARD DE BRADLEY, son of Henry Matilda, daughter of

de Bradley, had lands in free marriage, Nicholas de Thorn-

grafton, in Thorgrafton, to his wife's father, graford.

In 1568, the freeholders here were Hugh Crawhaw, Gil-

bert Barrow, and Anthony Malabar; in 1603, Francis Nevills,
of Cheve, was the principal proprietors, and next to him,

William Ridley, esq., John Crawhall, Andrew Malabar, and

George Barron. In 1737, Edward Harley, esq. of Oxford,

had lands here called Millwood Glees, and the plate of Thorgra-

ton and Hiltch, about 13 acres in all; besides Morraly, in

the chesett of Haydon, which probably descended to his maternal

ancestors, the Cavendish family, after the death of Edward Tafos,
eighth son of Shrewsbury, who inherited them from the Camus family.

Thomas Maleharre witnesses to the above deed of "Roberts,

lord of the Walton, in Thistle," was probably ancestor of the

family of gentlemen and yeomen, mentioned Meit in the

Feodary's Freeholders in Northumberland in 1590; and in

deeds and various papers after that time, called Malabar.

Mr Robert Carrick, of New Bridge, has favored us with the

perusal of numerous deeds respecting the family, by one of

which it appears that Andrew Malabar, of Thorgrafton,

yeoman, son of Robert Malabar, deceased, in 1560, gave to

Nicholas Malabar, of Thorgrafton, yeoman, his cousin, a

message in Milneshus, and half of "Grynedykes." Jane Mal-

abar, daughter and heir of Robert Malabar, of Newcastle,

merchant, married Sir John Clavering, of Axwell, baronet;

and as his widow, in 1718, was party with Andrew Malabar,

toom of Robert Malabar, of Milneshus, and nephew of Robert

Malabar, of Thorgrafton, respecting property in this place

and neighbourhood; and, in 1882, George, Andrew, and Carst.

Harrison Malabar, heirs-at-law of the same Andrew, conveyed

corn, wool, and lamb, for the crown (?) and, in 1882, Hugh

Crawhaw was in the commission for enclosing the Middle

Marches "from Hexhamshire to the water of Irland, on

both sides the Tyne?" and, in 1886, was seized in Craw-

haw, Hawsteeds, Crindelides, and Bradley-bail, with lands

at Whitelands, Thorgrafton, and Birksbay (a). In the

beginning of the 17th century, Nicholas Crane, of Craw-

hall, appears on the lists of the gentry of the county;

and, in 1616, on the marriage of his daughter Margaret

with Ralph Clavering, of Bowden, settled upon them

and their issue, all his messuages called Crawhall, Brad-

ley-bail, Easter Bradley, Housesteads, Crindelykes, Birks-

haw, Milneshus, Thorgrafton, Smetherhough, Whinnesley,

and the Sands. Then this estate came, as

below, to William Ridley, of Woodhall, esq., whom Dug-
dale, in 1665, derives from Nicholas, brother of Thomas

Ridley, of Hardriding, and styles "now of Crawhall." He

is a tenant to the Lowes's, who resided in the man-
nage-house here till they built Ridley-bail, on the opposite

bank of the river.

WILLIAM RIDLEY, of Woodhall, esq., "taine," daughter of

Richard Carnaby, and others, in 1655, William Kendall, of

Carr, of Crawhall, for three years, in possession of lands in

Bowden, formerly belonging to Ralph Clavering; mother of Nich. Rid-

ley, in 1661, Carnaby, and Margaret his wife, released all right in Crawhall to

William Ridley, esq.

MICHAEL RIDDLE, of Crawhall, gentleman, his wife, "Isabel,

and mother, in 1706, join in a mortgage of Craw-

hall to John Cones, of Woodhall, blacksmith; and, in

May, 1714, this Michael attested to sell Crawhall to

John Lowes, gent., but died in the same year.

ALEXANDER RIDLEY, son of Michael, and of Greyn's Inn, and

John Cones, in 1744, under a decree of Chancery issued in the

preceding year, conveyed Crawhall to John Lowes, gentleman.

At the court baron of Hexham, 10th October, 1788,

William Crawhall and Jane his wife granted to Nicholas

Crawhall, their son, the messuage called Brochesteen;

and at the same court, 4th May, 1772, it was found that

Donkin's Close, Birksbay, and allotments of common to Mr.

Robert Carrick.

We have seen various deeds and notices of the Barrows, of

Thorgrafton and its neighbourhood, but not sufficient to

make any connected pedigrees of them. It may, however,

be curious to notice, that Elizabeth Barrow, in her will of May

8, 1704, styles herself "Yosmam;" and mentions her daugh-

ter Jane Shias and her son George Barrow.

(c) III. iii., Pref., 36.

(d) Border Laws, 223; III. iii., Pref. livvii. Also, in 1586,

George Crawhaws held Whitechapel, Blackhall, and "Whemp-

les;" and, in 1658, John Crawhall was assessed to county rate

for lands in the "lordship of Thorgrafton and Crawhall."—

(III. i., 219; III. iii., Pref. livvii.)
Nicholas Crawhall, of Thorngrafton, gentleman, was seized in the same tenement, and that Nicholas Crawhall, of the same place, yeoman, was his son and heir.

Chesterholm stands on the Chisley-burn, just below the junction of the Craig-lough and Brooky-burns, in a lovely and sequestered spot—'procul arte, procul formidine novi.' It is a sweet picture of mosaic work, emblazoned upon an emerald gem—a cottage in the Abbotsford style, upon one of those charming green holms or meadows bordering upon a river, which, in Northumber-
entwined with roses or climbing plants. From one door you look down a covered passage upon the tree-fringed sides and the rocky channel of Chineley-burn, where you have hazel, and heck-berry, and alder, and broad plane trees, and the undying sounds of waters, and the sides of the passage formed of altars and bas-reliefs, and its cordon of broad stones moulded in front, on the upper surface pierced with luis-holes, and which once surmounted the walls and gateways of Vindolana. An arcade, too, has been here built for the reception of antiquities found in the station, and already described (i). Of the sequestered cottage itself, and a glimpse of its garden, brook, and plane-trees, the view, on the opposite page, is a correct representation: and, while I write, a few months after my friend's death, the rose-trees are preparing to spread their ruby light, and virgin'sbower its gemmed and graceful climbers over the walls of his dwelling; but the mind that planned and was perfecting this edenium of his eyes, has fled for ever from it.

The Hedleys formed one of the principal clans of the franchise of Redesdale. So early as 1540, William de Hedley occurs as security for paying to the crown the ninth of "Elden," which is the largest of the three parishes which form the principality of Redesdale. Eighteen Hedleys appeared at the muster on Aberwick-moor, in April, 1688, as "able with horse and harness, and all with spears:" and a very slight inspection of the schedule of the "rents of assize of freeholders" (u) in that district will serve to show how widely they were settled over it.

Mr. Hedley was the son of Mr. Edward Hedley, of Hopefoot, in the valley of the Otter, about two miles north of the village of Otterburn, in Redesdale, where he was born March 29, 1777. His grandfather, Anthony Hedley, of Hopefoot, married Mary, grand-daughter of Thomas Brown, a younger brother of Lancelot Brown, of Ravensleigh, which Lancelot was grandfather of Lancelot Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener. His mother, Elizabeth, too, belonged to a very old Redesdale family of the name of Forster, and from her he inherited an estate upon the lovely plain—

"Where Rede upon his margin sees
Sweet Woodburn's cottages and trees;"

and where, with the warm-heated benevolence with which his character was thoroughly imbued, her only son and child founded a school in 1817.

Mr. Hedley's father removed from Hopefoot to Gunnerson, in the parish of Chollerton, where he was residing in 1798; and there, as in Redesdale, his son had a rich opportunity of indulging his passion for tales of Border Raids, hot-trod, and perilous deeds. The rudiments of his education he received from the rev. Mr. Hutton, curate of Felton, from which place he went to the University of Glasgow, and thence to Edinburgh, in the Album of which University his name appears as a student in Latin and Greek, in the sessions of 1795 and 1796.

From Edinburgh he went to Longest, as tutor to the family of the Marquis of Beth, and in the magnificent scenery designed by his relative, the "Great Magician, Brown," he imbibed so strong a passion for ornamental gardening, that his ardent and romantic mind continued to indulge and delight in it to the last moments of his life.

It was, I believe, at Longest, that he married Miss Staveley, and soon after that he entered into holy orders, as curate of St. John-lea, near Hexham; to the perpetual curacy of the ancient priory church of which latter place he was presented by the late Mrs. Beaumont in 1809, in which year his wife died, leaving him a daughter Elizabeth, who died at her father's residence in Bensham, near Gateshead, in 1820, and was interred near her mother, at St. John-lea.

In Sept., 1810, the writer of this article, destrous of examining the architecture and antiquities of the church of Hexham, had letters of introduction to its incumbent for that purpose. I instantly found his mind responding with my own. My wishes brought from his eyes a gush of gracious expressions, joyous and bright as the first glitter of the sun above the horizon. En dextra fidesque!

In the following year he married Miss Barrow, of Hexham, eldest daughter of Robert Barrow, esq., by whom he has left three daughters, Mary, now, in 1835, at Rome; and Margaret-Jane and Elizabeth, residing with their mother at Chesterholm, and all unmarried.

In 1813, he resigned the laborious cure of Hexham; and, in the following year, accepted the stipendiary curacy of Whelpington, under the rev. Charles Gardner, then resident on his rectory of Stoke Hammond, in Buckinghamshire. "In coming to Whelpington to reside as curate, in July, 1814," in a report respecting the school, he says, "I directed my immediate attention to the state of education among the children of the poor. In the village of Whelpington, which consists of 183 inhabitants,
I found 26 children, who, instead of being in a course of discipline at school, were learning daily a fresh chapter in the rudiments of idleness and mischief at home, and after a course of sermons, resolutions were immediately entered into to remedy the evil." He was indeed a bold and unwearyed manager of parochial schools. He saw that one of the great evils which afflicted society began in the want of early discipline of children—want of command over their own desires, and tempers, and submission to the direction of others; and he laboured most assiduously wherever he had a settled ministry, in upholding the stubbornness and ferocity of human nature, to give room for the growth of order, benevolence, and public spirit. Piety in a schoolmaster, that should be a constant well-spring for his pupils to quaff at, he considered an indispensable qualification; and his coming to Whelpington might certainly have been expected to commence a new era in the moral history of the place; but he became unpopular amongst hereditary bigots to disorder, and dissatisfied with the slow and declining progress of his labours. Many of the seeds of civilization which he sowed have however thriving and been fruitful. The antient character of the place improved during his residence in it; and that it may continue to listen to the weekly ministration of love which it enjoys, is a wish fervently and anxiously cherished by one who has experienced many blessings and kindnesses within it, as well as many heart-aches and afflictions.

Whelpington, however, had not charms to fix upon it the affections of a mind like Hedley's. It was far from literary society, and 22 miles from its post town. His ardent endeavours to improve it seemed unsuccessful. His school began to languish, and his gardens were not imitated. The unquiet monotony in which the village had for centuries been in undisputed enjoyment, was not by any magic of refinement to be hushed into sudden reposè. From the jar of this he occasionally fled to the society of distant friends. He was indeed fond of traveling, and too readily tired of sameness. Edinburgh, and the lakes and mountains of Cumberland and Scotland, were scenes he loved to visit. Once, while the track of war was still fresh in the Netherlands, he made a tour in that country, Holland, and France. But, in 1819, just as the winter began to set in, he resigned his curacy of Whelpington, and went to reside in Newcastle. Of this sudden step, desire to be free from professional employment was not, however, the cause; for in that one of his chief delights presided—and for months together he would take the full charge of laborious curates. From Newcastle, he removed to a very airy and agreeable residence at Benesham, in the parish of Gateshead, in the duties of which he was frequently employed. While at Eglisham and Workworth, he made copious extracts from the parish registers, for this work; and twice, while his author was, for several weeks together, engaged in researches for it in London and Oxford, he supplied his situation in the pulpits of Jarrow and Heworth. He was also twice a candidate for the lectureship of St. John's, Newcastle; but notions imbibed among his early friends, the writers of the Edinburgh Review, prevented his success: they were hostile to the principles of the Tory and high church party who opposed his election.

On the appointment of the rev. T. H. Scott, rector of Whitlefield, to the archdeaconry of Australasia, he was, however, warmly recommended and judiciously selected to fill the cure of that parish during the archdeacon's absence. On this subject, he says, in a letter to the author (v): "I went up to Whitlefield on Friday, and was very much pleased with my visit. Mr. Scot received me in the kindest and most cordial manner possible; and evinced the warmest desire to make every thing connected with my appointment agreeable to me." "The stipend is £300 a year, with the house, garden, and church-yard, all the taxes paid, and repairs of every kind kept up. It is indeed quite a bishopric of curacies." "A glebe of 40 acres, all in grass, and sloping down very prettily in front of the house to the Allen is likewise offered me, if I like to farm it; and I think I shall do so—for with so few professional cares as I shall have there, I shall want occupation." This, in all respects to Mr. H., was a very desirable situation, and especially in securing to a good man the amiable and excellent society of the family at Whitlefield-ball, and in being near to considerable property in the neighbourhood of Chesterholm belonging to himself. Here the duties of his church and parish, and constant superintendence of the parochial school, received his first and unwearied attention. But he also found time, as in other situations, for reading extensively, much correspondence, keeping the gardens of the rectory-house, church-yard, and adjoining ground, in all the beauty and trimness of a suburban villa—and also, for a time, conferred considerable benefit on the neighbourhood by his assiduity in improving the highways of the parish; but, unfortunately for himself, his residence here
was not destined to be long. Mr. Scot, before he went to New Holland in the capacity of archdeacon, had visited that country as a barrister, and secretary to his brother-in-law Mr. Commissioner Bigge, when that gentleman went to make inquiry into the conduct of the government there. But clergymen are liable to be harassed with indignities, which lawyers are either not subject to, or cannot feel. As archdeacon, Mr. Scot was a member of the colonial government, and was thus often liable to come in contact with a sort of coarse, trading spirit, which a christian abhors. He had to advocate upright measures, which kindled keen hostility in avaricious and corrupt minds. While New Sidney stood in air that was balm, its moral breath fell on happiness like a pestilence; and its first archdeacon sighed to return to the quiet of Whitfield. On the intimation of this feeling to Mr. H., he determined to commence for himself a residence close to the ruins of Vindolana, of which his love for antiquity, and contiguity to lands which he had purchased, or acquired by his second marriage, had induced him to become proprietor in 1814. A half-ruined cottage, and a spreading oak, and some broad plane-trees, stood near the site he selected for his intended dwelling. Indeed, from the time he purchased the estate of Little Cheysters, or the Bowes, as it has been generally called, he had marked out this spot as a place to retire to at some period of his life. The cottage and its suite of offices were built in 1839, and occupied by their owner in the following year.

Besides obtaining by the sides of the walls of the station, or among large heaps of rubbish, nearly the whole of the facing stones for his house, ready squared and many of them dappled with lichen, he opened two extensive thermes, and discovered several large (w) and interesting altars and inscribed stones, many coins, carvings, and various implements and utensils belonging to the Roman age. Three of the inscriptions fully establish Horace’s conjecture, that this station was Vindolana, where the Notitia places the fourth cohort of the Gauls. He had for several years been making researches here, and after he came to reside upon the spot, attended personally to the improvement of the adjoining grounds, by draining them: and in this useful employment he had worked more engaged in January, 1835, when one of them, on the 6th of that month, came to his house to tell him that he had come to a curious vase, which he had partially broken, but was anxious should receive no further injury in raising from its antient bed. For some days he had been confined to the house by a cold: but anxiety to recover the vase, in as perfect a state as possible, led him to the spot where the discovery had been made; and he stood so long in the damp drain, in thin shoes, as to bring on accession of cold, which confined him to the 19th to his bed-room. On the evening of that day, Saturday, he sat with his family, and wrote several letters. On Sunday he was worse, and had medical advice; but the disease, combined with some organic complaint of supposed long standing and affection in the liver, finally prevailed over life in the evening of Jan. 17. He had long suspected that some organic disorder in the viscera was prevailing upon him; and had consequently taken eminent medical advice in London, Edinburgh, and on the continent. For several days I had been anxiously expecting to hear that he was going, towards the end of January, to give me the pleasure of a long-promised visit, instead of which, alone, and from home, on the 20th of the month, I read the affecting announcement of his death. The account soon spread far and wide, for the circle of his acquaintance was extensive, and the lamentation within it touching and sincere.

His remains were interred, at the east end of the beautiful and sequestered chapel-yard of Beltingham; and his grave is now protected with iron railing, and a marble tablet, bearing the following inscription, erected to his memory in the chapel.


For three years previous to his death he had been tantalized with the hope of professional preferment; and certainly for the last two years of his life considered himself neglected: for he had been a most active and strenuous advocate of the measures of the administration which came into power in 1831: and in the joy of that era was encouraged to expect early reward for his long political consistency: but generous minds, in the fervour of their own exaltation, often raise hopes which they cannot, or forget to gratify: and Mr. H. thus went out of life unrewarded by the party he had supported: but the memory of his private worth lies embalmed in the tears of his friends, and is hallowed by voluntary offerings of
the esteem of all good men with whom he was acquainted.

During his residence at Newcastle, he was an active manager of the Savings' Bank, the Literary and Philosophical Society, and other public institutions—especially of the Antiquarian Society, to the gallery of which it was his intention that his collection of Roman antiquities should be added. To the Archaeologia, the Newcastle Magazine, and Mackenzie's two editions of the History of Northumberland, he communicated several interesting articles; and his contributions to this work were extracts from the parish registers of Alston, Kirkhaugh, Knarsdale, Haydon, Warkworth, and Eglingham, besides occasional notices scattered over his correspondence with the author.

A newspaper announcement of his death gave the following correct portrait of his character:—"The suavity of his manners, the liveliness of his disposition, the inestimable stores of his cultivated and copious mind, threw a charm over his society which drew all hearts towards him, and made him as much the welcome visitor of the great, as the intelligent companion of the learned, and condescending friend and adviser of the poor."

The tribute here inserted to the memory of a friend, whose delight in investigating the history of Northumberland was ever in accordance to my own, cannot be better closed than by an extract from a letter of Feb. 7, 1836, from his friend, Professor Pillans, to the author:—"Among all the numerous friends he had, not connected with him by blood or marriage, I scarcely think there can be one who laments him more sincerely, or feels his loss more severely than myself. Our acquaintance began at College in the year 1786, and soon ripened into a friendship which led to much personal intercourse and epistolary communication, and continued uninterrupted and unshaken till the day of his death. I have lost in him the most endeared and intimate of all the friends of my youth. With great soundness and rectitude of judgment, and a high sense of honour and integrity in principle and conduct, he possessed a delicacy of feeling almost feminine; and he had a certain degree of romance in his character, which mixed itself even with his antiquarian pursuits, and had no small share in leading to his purchase of a station on the Roman Wall—to the various explorations and discoveries he made there—to his building and inhabiting that beautiful and sequestered retreat of Chesterholm, and to his surrounding and adorning it with altars, votive tablets, military stones, and other Roman remains which he had himself disinterred."

Houseteads, the Borovicius of the Romans, and Grandy's-know, an old house on a crag overlooking Vindolana, are still infamous in the story of their neighbourhood as the seats of a daring clan of thieves of the name of Armstrong. Indeed, all the wild country along each side of the Roman Wall from Walltown to Walwick had been immorally celebrated as the fastness of gangs of thieves, till their sanctuary of cruelty and rapine was finally invaded by the Military Way that was made through it in the middle of the last century. The Survey of 1843 notices an "old mansion or division, called the Peights Wall," and both within and without the same Wall many waste grounds; and within, especially, "end along the same foon a place called Walwick westward unto a place called Wall Town; there bene diverse townships and hamlets that were in times past inhabited now lying desolate and waste;" because true, poor men did not dare to live in them on account of the great inconcourse of thieves from Liddisdale, Gillisland, and Bawcastle. Tenants, however, they had: and of such a description, that Camden and his friend Cotton, in 1696, did not dare to go along the Wall by Irverton, Forsten, Chester-in-the-Wall, and Busy-gap, infamous for robbers; for it was unsafe to travel through these nests of border thieves. The Armstrongs sold Houseteads to the great-grandfather of the late Mr. G. Gibson, of Reedsmouth, and soon after emigrated to America: and Mr. Gibson's brother Thomas, of Newcastle, lately conveyed this estate, and the celebrated station upon it, to John Clayton, esq. (x) See above, p. 186; and under Stoncroft.

(x) Nicholas Armstrong, of Houseteads, was a notorious thief, and under sentence of death in 1700: and of the adventures and exploits of the Armstrongs, of Grandy's-know, many marvellous tales are told, of which I have, however, some committed to writing, excepting one contained in the manuscript defence of William Lewars, esq. of Crow-baith, who was charged upon the evidence of Nichoines, with the crime of employing two of his brothers, Wm. and Thos., to dismember their neighbour, Wm. Turner, of Cringlesbyke, of his tongue and ears. Turner's tongue fortunately was not so far shot, but that he was enabled to tell, in full court, at the sessions, July 17, 1700, that the two Armstrongs went up to him while he was catching a horse on the common, and at first threatened to shoot him; but contented themselves, by way of satisfaction for what he had done in apprehending some of their comrades in iniquity, with cutting out his tongue, and dismembering him of his right ear and part of his
BIDLINGTON (b) consists of an ancient chapel, a mansion-house, lately the residence of a branch of the Ridley family, and a farm-house and a few cottages, one of which John Davidson, esq., the chief proprietor of the

chests, Mr. Lowes' defence is long, and gives a frightful picture of the fraud and crimes that was upheld by the system of County Keeping which then prevailed. His plea was that the charge of the Armstrokes was malicious and false, and that they were instigated to it in revenge for his assisting in the apprehending of one of their name for horse-stealing, and by Mr. Chariot, of Lee-hall, the county keeper, Christopher Barrow, Nicholas Greenwell, and the Barrows of Cringley by and Thorngrafton. He seems to have exposed their party, when the county keeping was to let in 1706: for Charter

5 held that office for the five years from 1700 to 1705—and Mr. Lowes the two following years. Charter was also county keeper in 1708, and Lowes in 1709 and 1710. The successful candidate at the letting of the office was the person who proposed to secure the county from loss by theft, especially of cattle, for the least sum; and he seems to have often had sufficient reasons for accusing the party, that bid him down, of encouraging theft to make his bargain as bad and ridiculous as they could.

(7) Ridley means the ridid or asarted lea, that is, the ground cleared of wood and stones: and there was another place and family of the same name in the parish of Yorwill St. Peter, in this county.

(b) KINGSWOOD belongs to John Waddle, esq., has the beautifullly picturesque scenery of the Allen on the east, and Whitfield parish on the south. In queen Elizabeth's time it belonged to the Ridleys, of Willmotestwick, when it was held of the crown in soccage as of the manor of Work.—(Ibid. M. 20, p. 26; 11. ii., p. 283 & 284.)

(a) ALLENSGREEN and Pemborough were part of the large possessions of which Nicholes Ridley, of Willmotestwick, died possessed in 1723.—(I. iii. i. & 11. ii., 284.) At present Allenagreen, "ager leto gramine vernum," is the estate and residence of John Lowes, esq.

Pemborough, according to Hiley, is purely British, from pen, head or summit, and pen, region or country; and certainly it hangs on the brow of the high ridge which lies between the Kingswood-burn and the south Tyne. It is the property of Mr. Atkinson.

HODMARK Common is in Ridley lordship, and has the Murius of the Roman Wall between it and the Bradley ground. In 1706, William Lowes, of Hodbanks, gave evidence against Nich. Armstrong, of Housesteads, for stealing sheep from this common. At present, this district of Ridley township belongs to Robert Ingham, M.P. and John Clayton, esq.

(b) Originally perhaps Beltham or Belts' house, one Belt

place, in 1836, fitted up as a school room and residence for a schoolmaster. Its site is very lovely. The crooked ravine of Beltingham-burn skirts it on the east, on the north it overlooks the valley of the Tyne, and to the south has fields and shaws of ancient and irregular form.

The chapel is dedicated to S. Cuthbert, an oblong square of 67 ft by 18.4, the architecture of the perpendicular kind, and the inside, from the number and form of its windows, a beautiful cage of light (c). At its

having been the first builder or proprietor of the place. Could it be proved that, in British days, there was a druidical grove here, the name might be derived from hed ster, which, in Irish, means fire of the sun, or the month of May, in which large fires were made in honour of the sun's return from the vernal solstice to regenerate the earth.

(c) The east end has a large window of five lights; the south side six windows, each of three lights, and with a buttress between each; and the west end and south side each one window of three lights. Near the vestry door, an ancient marble, on the floor, and in black letter, implores the prayers of the faithful for the soul of "Nicolas Redly, son and heir of...", who died May 12, 14..." The letters remaining on the stone are "...rate pro aMy ncolas redlye fill et he..."...qui obit x(|) die mai mensis anno d'ni MCCC..."; but the hammer has taken of each end of the stones, and the inscription left on the two sides, and the cross and sword in the middle of the slab, are very much defaced.

The modern inscriptions on marbles are one to Geo. Ridley, esq., of Beltingham, who died Jan. 9, 1814, and to Anne his wife, who died Nov. 17, 1828. They were grandfather and grandmother to Mrs. Bragg, wife of William Bragg, proprietor of the mansion-house at Beltingham. Another to Wm. Cornforth Lowes, esq., son of John and Helen Lowes, of Ridley-bail, to whom there is also a monument in University College, bearing the following inscription:—"G. Cornforth Lowes de Ridley-bail in comitatu Northumbriae armiger, hujuscollegi alumno, optime juveni prematur at cessum sublat, hocse piissima monumentum desideri solam travit Carolus Thorpe, A.M. preciator quendam et amicus Moccxii." A third monument here, on marble, is to Thomas Lowes, esq., who died in Edinburgh, 18 Sept., 1812, aged 61, where also, in the cemetery of the chapel of Holyrood-house, there is a long inscription to his memory. The fourth inscription is:—"To the memory of the rev. Anthony Hiley, of Chesterholm, M.A.," &c.

The chaplain or curate here seems to have been paid by the rector or lay proprietors of Beltham. Sometimes in queen Elizabeth's reign the crown admitted a curate; and in 1581 and 1658, John Douglas was curate both of Beltingham and Lambley. In 1600, the chapel was almost quite ruinate, and the ecclesiastical return for that year says, that they who formerly had the rectory did maintain a resident minister here."—Rec. in Off. of Arch. of Land Rec., vol. ii., p. 1 ; Vest. in 1601 and 1658; and III. iii., &c.) To Mr. Benson, the present exemplary and learned minister of this chapel, I am indebted for several interesting hints and communications respecting this and the parish of Chollerton.
east end is the ancient cross, on each side of which the two Roman altars, LXX, 4 A and N, were found in 1835; and on the north side is an ancient male yew, 17 feet in circumference at 6 feet from the ground; and on the west, a female tree, of the same kind, 12½ feet in girth from 16 inches to 16 feet from the ground. Another male tree here is only 9½ feet in girth at 18 inches from the bottom, but its stem is short. These venerable symbols of immortality carry back the antiquity of their site as a place of burial or religious worship to four centuries at least. The merit of repairing this graceful but long-neglected edifice, and establishing regular duty in it, is due to the zeal and public spirit of the rev. n. j. hollingworth. Did it owe its origin to the judicious care and piety of the prior of tynemouth soon after haitwhistle was appropriated to the monastery there?

The following Genealogical Scroll might not be unpropertly thrown over the chapters of the monument erected to the memory of william cornforth lowes, in university college, oxford.—"Bene quidam dixit de amico suo—"Disidium animae meae, nam ego semel animam meas et animam amici mei unam confisi animam in duo corpusibus, propter vivum elicitum amoris. Et ideo ille mortuo, horruit mihi erst vita, quia nolebam vivere diutius: sed ideo fortasse mortui metuebam ne totius illae moreretur."—(s. august. 4 conf. in hort. i., iii. 8.)

"Holderness. Middle bailiwick. Kingston-upon-Hull, 4 Sep. 1665."

"Thorpe of Thorpe, 100."—From Dugdale to gen. xvi.

1. Robert Thorpe, of Thorpe, near Welling, in Holderness, in the time of Margaret, dau. of John Holmes, of Palling, in Holderness.

2. Stephen Thorpe, in the time of Edward the first.

3. Stephen Thorpe, in the time of edward the second.

4. Stephen Thorpe died 17 Edw. the third. Inquest after his death, 18 edward iii., found him possessed of lands and tenements in Aldravers and Syrward as holders of the castle of Skipton, and of certain lands at Thorpe near Welling, Whorsey, and Atherby.—(col. leg. p. m. li. 117.)

5. Stephen Thorpe died 10 Aug. 23 Edward III. and in the inquisitions post mortem for 37 Edward III. is returned as having possessed 18 bovates of land at Aldraves as of the manor of allsworth, and one carucate of land at Thorpe Parva called Wi-Thorne-Wyke in the inquest of 19 Edw. III. —(col. leg. p. m. li. 253.)


7. Stephen Thorpe, in 1405.

8. Joan, dau. of Robert Constable, of Flamborough, knight.


12. Elizabeth, dau. of "John and Stephen died same time."

13. Christopher Thorpe, his will in 1555. Anne, dau. of Jasper Sheffield, of Croby, Lincoln; married in 1543.


15. Robert Thorpe, of Thorpe, esq., died with Margaret, dau. of "... She is, 2. John Thorpe, died without issue. Anne, dau. of Peter Vavassor, sue."

16. William Thorpe, of Denthorpe, esq., and Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Vavassor, sue. heir of Robert, died about 1590.

17. William Thorpe, of Wollot, Yorkshire.

18. John Thorpe, of Denthorpe, esq., aged 51, 4 Sept., 1655; was captain of a troop of horse in the "... he is, in the time of the late Sir Beckett, of Aston, rebellion.


20. Michael Thorpe, of Yarm, died in 1710."

21. Thomas Thorpe, M.A., "Mary Borne, of Eggleston, maiden, April 4, 1720; died at Gateshead in 1779; aged 90. See M. 1, in the church of the chapel there."

22. Michael, born Jan. 1, 1719; died in May, 1706.

23. Robert, of Newcastle on Tyne, merchant; born Sept. 50, 1700; died in Nov., 1758; s. and buried 31st Dec., in All saints' church, Newcastle.

24. Mary, of Cawood and Durham; born 7 Sept., 1705; died in 1775.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—RIDLEY TOWNSHIP.

Issue of Thomas Thorpe, M.A.,
and Mary Roberts.

XIX.—1. Thomas Thorpe, b. Aug. 9, 1720; d. e. p. 15 June, 1756. See Apx. 2. Son of Peter Thorpe, chaplain to the Earl of Holderness, " Ganac, Duran, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; vicar of Chillingham, of Wm. Alder, of Horncliffe, etc.; died s. 3. Jane, born 11 March, 1723; marr. Geo. Onslow, of Dunbarshope, house, Surrey, a sol. in the army; died in 1714. 4. Anne, born April 15, 1725; d. died April 11, 1727. 5. Mary, born Aug. 35, 1726; marr. firstly, Edmund Robinson, sc.; a major in the army; and sekl. Munn Horsfield, of Thorpe Green, Yorkshire, sc., and died in 1725.


6. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 6, 1761; d. May 1765; Dr. Dousteday.

XX.—1. Thomas Alder Thorpe, M.A., b. Sept. 25, 1726; Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; d. at his chamber, Grey's Inn, 17 Nov., 1794, aged 94; buried in the chancel vault St. Andrew's, Holborn.
2. Robert Thorpe, of Alnwick, sc., b. July 17, 1717; clerk of the peace for Northumberland; married Mary Anne, dau. of Thomas Alder, of Morley-hall, sc.
3. William, born 17 August, 1725; d. at Bordeaux, 19 Oct., 1789.
4. George, born 9 Sept., 1777; first lieutenant in the Regiments frigate in 1798; killed with his capt., Bowes, and many other, by guns, at the Mole Battery, Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Jan. 14, 1805.
5. Charles Thorpe, D.D., b. May 23, 1751; Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; d. at his chamber, Grey's Inn, 17 Nov., 1794, aged 94; buried in the chancel vault St. Andrew's, Holborn.
6. Robert Thorpe, of Alnwick, sc., b. July 17, 1717; clerk of the peace for Northumberland; married Mary Anne, dau. of Thomas Alder, of Morley-hall, sc.
7. William, born 17 August, 1725; d. at Bordeaux, 19 Oct., 1789.
8. George, born 9 Sept., 1777; first lieutenant in the Regiments frigate in 1798; killed with his capt., Bowes, and many other, by guns, at the Mole Battery, Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Jan. 14, 1805.

XXI.—1. Robert Alder Thorpe, born 14 Oct., 1797; B.D.; Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; d. at his chamber, Grey's Inn, 17 Nov., aged 94, buried in the chancel vault St. Andrew's, Holborn.
2. Thomas Thorpe, Esq.—Sir, June, 6. of Wm. Tudor, of Bath, by Dorothy Fenwick, 1. Mary Thorpe, dau. of John Davidson, B.D.; Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, by Dorothy Fenwick, 2. Robert Davidson, B.D.; Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, 3. Jane, born Sept., 1808; d. died April 26, 1801; aged 19; and was buried at Alnwick.
4. Mary Thorpe, born July 1, 1776; buried beneath the vicar's pew in Chillingham church.
5. Jane Thorpe, born 15 June, 1778; d. 10 June, 1799.

Ridley Hall is mentioned in inquests, and other documents, as the property of the Ridley's, of Wilmotestwick, in the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles the First. In the latter end of the 17th century, it had passed into the hands of the family of Lowes; and William Lowes, esq., who was high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1773, built the present manor-house of this name, to which considerable additions and improvements have been made by John Davidson, esq., its present proprietor, and lineal descendant, by his grandmother, Eleanor Lowes, of the father of its founder. The situation of this house is cheerful and very charming, on ground retiring irregularly from the Tyne. Soft green slopes and a rich garniture of groves environ it on three sides; and on the south, it has a broad and flat lawn, and the deep and thickly wooded chaos of the Allen full in front. After the death of Thomas Lowes, in 1813, the mansion-house and contiguous grounds on the south side of the Allen, were sold to Thomas Bates, esq., who conveyed them to the rev. N. J. Hollingworth, vicar of Haltwhistle, of whom they were purchased by their present owner, and the whole of the Ridley Hall property thus again united in one proprietor.

PEDIGREE OF LOWES AND DAVIDSON, OF RIDLEY HALL.

[I am obliged for the main part of this pedigree to the kindness and vast genealogical store of Mr Thomas Bell, land-surveyor, Newcastle.]

I.—Robert Lowes, of Thorngraton, mentioned in the order for the Border Watches in 1529.

II.—Michael Lowes, of Ridley-hall, died before the year 1689. 7

III.—Michael Lowes had administration to the goods of his father, 30 May, 1680. (See's Tang., p. 172.)

IV.—John Lowes, of Wilmotestwick, purchased land at Wilmotestwick, 1615; marr. Francis Neville, of Cheshet, in Yorkshire, sc., who died aged 18 in 1675; marr. his second wife, in 1671; and d. 1703. Wm. Lowes, sc., attorney-at-law and law bailiff of Wilmotestwick, was alive in 1703.

V.—John Lowes, of Wilmotestwick, in Thorngraton township; buried at Bevington, Nov. 8, 1688. 8. Robert Lowes, of Wilmotestwick, was alive in 1703.

PART II. VOL. III.

4 Q
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE—TINDALE WARD, W. D.

VI.—1. John Lowes, gent., eldest son, "ELIZABETH GRAHAM,
had his father's will, and was at Ridley Hall, in July, 1711; attorney at law in Newcastle; high sheriff of Northumberland in 1753; and was buried at Ridley Hall, 25 April, 1760.
3. Elizabeth, wife of John Manpeace, 1765, married 1763.
4. Susan, wife of John Manpeace. 5. Hannah, wife of Bryan Petch, all mentioned in their father's or brother's will.

VII.—1. William Lowes, of Ridley-hall, 1755, attorney at law in Newcastle; high sheriff of Northumberland in 1753; died at his house in Newcastle, 25 May, 1774; married 11 Nov., 1753, to John Lowes, of Newcastle, daughter of R. Lowes, of Newcastle, and was buried at Ridley Hall, 25 February, 1793.
2. John Lowes, of Newcastle, 1787, married 12 Dec., 1787, to Sarah, daughter of John Mackenzie, of Durham, and was buried at Ridley Hall, 25 February, 1793.

IX.—1. John Lowes, of Ridley-hall, 1755, youngest son, "ELIZABETH GRAHAM,
was at Ridley Hall, 25 April, 1760; died at his house in Newcastle, 27 Dec., 1760, and was buried at Ridley Hall, 27 Dec., 1760.
2. Sarah, sister of John Lowes, 1765, married 20 Feb., 1773, to John Lowes, of Newcastle, and was buried at Ridley Hall, 25 February, 1793.
3. Hannah, wife of John Manpeace, 1765, married 1763.

X.—William Cornforth Lowes, 1765, called the rev. Ebenzer Stott, of Minneapolis, married 31 May, 1765, to Jane, daughter of George Davidson, of the village of Jarrow, in the county of Northumberland; purchased 16 Oct., 1765, to Richard Lowes, of Ridley Hall, and was buried at Ridley Hall, 25 February, 1793.

Ridley Hall, on the Waver, in Cheshire, was for several generations, according to Lysons, the inheritance of a family of its own name; from whom it passed by a female heir to the Daniells. The family De Sancho Pedro are also returned in inquests as proprietors there, and various other parts of Cheshire. Afterwards it belonged to the Venables and Stanleys; and, on the attainment of Sir William Stanley, Henry the Eighth gave it to his standard bearer, sir Ralph Egerton, from which family it passed by purchase to the Bridgemans, and from them to the Pepys, who now enjoy it. From this Ridley, a pedagogue, in an old hand-writing at Blagdon, and printed below, deduces the Rydes, of Tindale. Flower, in 1758, also derives them from the same stock, but commences his pedigree with "Sir John Ridley, of Tindale, in com. Cestrier, knight," and his wife "Jane, dau. of John Greshaker." Credidus Anpella—non ego. Nich. de Brydeley was certainly seated at Wiltmotesweic in 1729.

PEDIGREE OF RIDDLE, OF RIDLEY, IN CHESHIRE.

Arms.—The proper arms of the Ridleys, of Willmoreanwait, in Northumberland, is a red field in a saltire, passeg through the rear, as descending from the Rydes, of Ridley Hall, in the county of Chester. And that they give new three goshawks argente, in a field of purpure, between a cheveron argent come by one Wale, whose daughter and heir 1837.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—RIDLEY TOWNSHIP.

married with condition that they should bear their arms, by whom they had the Wallop and Tuckett; beside the greyhound argent, the crest came by marriage with the daughter and heir of Horton, by whom came Willmottswirch, and the hall in it now called Ridley Hall; and whereby there came also to them the manor of Aydon by marriage, but of whom it is not known. —FLOWER.

To the copy of Flower's pedigree of the family of Ridley, of Willmottswirch, now preserved at Blagdon, there is also a tricking of their arms—Quarterly 1.- and 4. quarterly a chevron between three hawkins, and 2 and 4 a bull passant; 3 saur., a maunch gules, the arms of Thrirkell; and 3, a lion rampant, which seems to refer to at least in Generation XI. of this pedigree.

Dugdale, at his visitation in 1666, describes the Ridley arms thus:—AXAS.—Gules on a chevron between three falcons argent, as many talons. Curb.—A bull passant gules, the bell over the back.”

I will only here further observe, that in later researches I have found nothing to impeach the veracity of the pedigrees of this family given by Blagdon, in Part II., vol. ii. p. 328, &c.: but that there is great difficulty in clearing up the early descent of the Riddles, of Tinsdale, on account of the loss of the Inquisitions post mortem for the manor of Work, under which they were两手 tenants. Of the Horens, of Willmottswirch, I have not discovered the slightest trace: and if ever there were in the time of the Edwards or Henry, kings of England, any Burseis in Tinsdale, I have never yet crossed their track. But, in 1697, I find Edward Burseis, of Currow, mentioned in deeds, and also in 1694; and Arnold Burseis, of Bradfield, gent., occurs in a Milborne deed in 1774. In March, 1865, “Mr Arnold Burseis and his wife Frances,” both of the parish of Haltwhistle, were presented at the visitation for being papists; and Arnold Burseis, of Woodshields, was buried at Newburn, 25 Sept., 1705, when he left a son Benjamin, and a daughter Barbara, who was buried Nov. 50, at the same place and in the same year. Also, Arnold Burseis, of Trowhouse, Feb. 29, 1725, as a Roman catholic, registered his property of Trowhouse, and in Hemamore Townshields, bolden under Francis Neville, of Cheres, for 500 years, from 30 Jan., 1684; and a farm called Burlington-banks, altogether of the value of £18 a-year.

I.—Bryan Ridley, of Ridley, in Cheshire.

II.—John Ridley, of Ridley, ... daur. of Sir Edward Warren, of Foynton.

III.—John Ridley, of Ridley, ... daur. of Hugh Cholmondley. Jane, wife of Sir Henry Delve, of whom of Ridley.

IV.—Robert Ridley, ... daur. of John Ridley, ... daur. of Mary, wife of Sir John Cotton: of him are descended sir Henry Ve- dixet & Henry ... Egerton, the Mitfordes and Bradburnes, of Cheshire.

V.—John Ridley, ... daur. of Sir William Breton, of Burton.


VII.—Robert Ridley, ... daur. of Thomas, of Beverley, with ... Anne, wife of Sir Thomas ... Egerton. Charles, of Hawton, of Cheshire.

VIII.—John Ridley, ... daur. of Sir John Cotton, ... Egerton. Thomas, of Hawton, of Cheshire.

IX.—Sir John Cotton, of Cheshire. ... dau. of Sir John Cotton.

X.—Dorothy, ... daur. of Sir Thomas, ... dau. of Sir John Cotton... dau. of John Leic., John Leic., of Leic., of Alston, in Cheshire.

XI.—Sir Thomas Ridley, 3rd son, mar. Julian, dau. of Sir Lambert Burseis, of Ridley, in Northumberland, and had his borough and lands upon condition that he, or his heir, should bear his coat armour quarterly before his own for ever (as described above at 4), and otherwise the said lands to pass to the heirs of Graystock.

XII.—Sir John Ridley, of Ridley, in Northumberland, ... daur. of Sir John Cotton, ... Egerton, in Cheshire, … dau. of Sir John Gray, … Sizer in 1738.

XIII.—Anchord Ridley, of Ridley, ... daur. of Sir John Cotton, ... Egerton, in Cheshire, … dau. of Sir John Cotton, ... Egerton.

XIV.—Nicholas Ridley, ... daur. of Sir John Cotton.

XV.—Sir William, of Ridley, ... dau. to Sir John Cotton.

MARGARET, dau. to Sir John Cotton.

ARNALD, dau. to Sir John Cotton.

RICHARD, son of Sir John Cotton.
WILLIMOTSWICK CASTLE (d) is situated on a heugh, or rising ground, between the meetings of the Tyne and a brook called the Blackleugh-burn, down the united stream of which it has a rich and varied prospect. The meaning of the name and the early history of this place are both obscure. Hudard or Udard de Willimothwic, and after him, and before the year 1333, Nicholas de Willimothwic (d) Willimothwic seems to be its oldest form, and it is not unfrequently written Willimondswick. Waile makes it signify “the mote or keep and villa of William.” I am inclined to think it had its name from a person called Willimoth. There is no appearance of any mote or ditch about the place.

Willimothwic derived their surnames from it (e). At the assizes at Wark, in 1270, Hugh de Ferwicksbees made a fine by half a mark, on the seinty of John de Swinburne, for his land of Wilmotswye, which he held in drenage of Nicholas de Bydaley, that in future he might enjoy them in peace, without hindrance of the king of Scotland or his bailiffs, and by the services due and accustomed. In 1423, bishop Langley granted a license to John Belacys and Alice his wife, to have masses said by one or more fit presbyters in their chapel of (e) N. H., 382; Doug. Peareage, I., 382.

a Camden, in his Britannia, says, that the O’Relleys, of the county of Caran, in Ireland, boasted that they were descended from the Ridleys, of England. In Gen. XII. of the above pedigree. Annis, sister of John Ridley, and wife of John Witherington, has been omitted by mistake.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—WILLYMOTESWICK.

Willymoteswyke, in the parish of Hautwyseal (?) but whether this chapel was really here, or that of Beltingham, I see no evidence to determine. The genuine Ridleys, of Tindale, however, re-appear again on record in 1494, when Odard de Ridley occurs as entailing possessions in Hautweali, Hensalgh, Thorngraughton, and other places in this parish. In 1492, Willymoteswyke consisted of " a good tower and stone house adjoining thereto, of the inheritance of Nicholas Ridley, and was kept in good reparations (g); and five generations of the ancestors of this Nicholas, according to the pedigree of the family, had before that time resided here. But Mosgrave Ridley, of Willimoteswick, a brave loyalist, engaged in the conflict between Charles the First and his Parliament, and in 1655 the Commonwealth ordered his estates to be sold for treason (h).

Then fell the Ridley's martial line,
Lord William's ancient towers,
Fair Ridley on the silver Tyne,
And sweet Thorngrafton's bowers.

All felt the Plunderer's cruel hand,
When legal rapine through the land
Staked forth with giant stride:
When loyalty successes fled,
And truth and honour vainly sped
Against misfortune's tide. —[GAYL.] 

Soon after this downfall of the family, their estates here and in the neighbourhood, were granted by parliament to the family of Neville of Chevet, in Yorkshire, who were soon involved in contests with the customary tenants of their new manors respecting fines and other claims, as appears by decrees of the court of chancery in 1656 and 1661 (i). The Nevilles entered into articles of agreement with the tenants, but refused to perform the covenants; on which account the law was applied for and obtained to confirm them. How long these lords of high aristocratic name, but receivers of republican favours, ruled in the halls of the Ridleys, I have no exact account;

(f) II. ii., 388. (g) III. ii., 217.
(h) The extent of this forfeiture will be seen by reference in Part III., vol. I., p. 330, to the list of lands in Haltwhistle parish, belonging to Francis Neville, of Willimoteswick, esq., in 1663.
(i) I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Bell, land-surveyor, Newcastle, for permission to make the following very brief abstract from inspection copies of these decrees now in his possession. That of the date of 1665, established articles of agreement, 2 June, that year, between Francis Neville, of Chevet, and George Short and others, customary tenants within the manors of but sir William Blackett, who died in 1699, left the manors and lands of Melkridge and Woodhall to his eldest son, sir Edward; and these, with Henshaw, Ridley, Thorngrafton, and Willimoteswick are still possessesions of his lineal descendant, sir Edward Blackett, of Ridgley and Thorngrafton, in which articles it was covenanted that the lord should hawk, hunt, fish, and fowl; take wale and stray goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, and perquisites of courts; work mines, minerals, and quarries; and dispose of woods and underwoods, leaving however sufficient timber and other wood for necessary uses; and giving reasonable satisfaction for damage in working mines and quarries, and carrying away wood. The heir of each tenant dying to pay 2s. 6d. for admittance, and 2d. for entering his name, besides an eightpenny fine of 8 years antient rent, and a heriot of the best horned beast, or, if none, 40s. in lieu of it. The same eightpenny fine also to be paid on alienation by a tenant, and on the death of the lord. Each tenant also to work for the lord one day in mowing, and two in shearing, the lord providing reasonable meat and drink; also each tenant to perform one "catch day" by going any lawful errand for the lord to a distance not above 8 miles. The tenants to cut down no timber or work any coal, mines, or quarries, or enclose any commons without the lord's license or consent. Also to grind at the manor mill, and work yearly one day, if required, in repairing the mill dam. The tenants to have their respective sheals, houses, and sheds standing on the commons or wastes: to let their farms from three years to three years for nine years, but not longer—and to dig on any part of their tenements, or on any common, freestone or limestone, for building or manturing: the lord to allow sufficient timber for repairs and hedging: but if the tenant plant any wood, he may, at his will, cut it down for repairing or fencing.

The decree of 1661 was to confirm articles made 29 December, 1656, between Francis Neville and his sons Sandford and Jername Neville of the one part, and John Crawford, Matthew Ridley, and others, customary tenants within the manors of Henshaw, Wallsow, and Warkhorne, of the other part, by which articles it was agreed, as in the articles for Ridley and Thorngcrofton respecting the lord's right to hawk, fish, and fowl, take wale, strays, chattels of felons and fugitives, perquisites of courts, and work mines and quarries, and dispose of wood, leaving sufficient for repairs: And that after the death of each tenant the next heir to have admittance for 2s. 6d. to the steward, and 2d. for entering his name—and to the lord an eightpenny fine of eight years antient rent, a heriot of the best horned beast, or, if none, 40s.: Also an eightpenny fine to be paid on alienation by the entering tenant, and on the death of each lord: each tenant to work one day in mowing and two in shearing, and to go a "catch day" if required, but not above 8 miles. The tenants to cut no timber, nor work any mine, or quarry without consent: and to grind all the corn, used in their houses, at the lord's mill: and work one day each year, if required, at repairing the mill or its dam; also to pay all tithes, other customs, and services, as antiently accustomed.
Matfen, baronet. The castle of Willimoteswicke is not, I think, of very ancient origin, as it is not mentioned in the list of border castles and fortalice which existed in Northumberland about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth. The "good tour" that was in "good reparations" in 1542, though still square and strong, has been long neglected and tenantless; but the "stone house" is still occupied by the farmer of the surrounding estate; and while the traveller gazes across the river on its grey and venerable walls, his piety and loyalty rekindle at the recollection, that Ridley, the martyr, who sealed his pure and apostolic Faith with his blood, was descended from the Ridleys of this house (j); and that Ridley, the loyalist, was driven an exile hence for his devotion to free and kingly government, and abhorrence of a dark and fanatic tyranny.

ROBERT RIDLEY, D.D., brother of sir Nicholas Ridley, of Willimoteswicke, and of Christopher Ridley, of Unthank, was rector of Simoburne in 1510. In 1523, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and prebendary of Mora. Feb. 20, 1526, he occurs as rector of St. Edmund's, Lombard-street; and Oct. 20, 1529, prebendary of Isledon and sinecuric rector of Fulham; in the same year he is mentioned as assisting Tunstal in the examination of J. Twchestbur. These notices are from the old manuscript pedigree at Blagdon, and often already referred to or quoted. Of this Robert Ridley, Dr. Turner, in a letter to Fox, says that he was uncle of bishop Ridley, and "famous not only at Cambridge, but at Paris, where he long studied, and throughout Europe, by the writings of Polydore Virgil. At the charge of this doctor was our Nicholas" the bishop "long maintained at Cambridge, afterwards at Paris, and lastly at Louvain." How far he assisted Polydore Virgil in his History of England, or other works, I am unable to say: but certainly the edition of Gildes, at the expense of Tunstal, bishop of London, was the produce of their joint labour, as appears by Polydore's epistle to the bishop, prefixed to the work. "You, my lord," he says, "not only gave me the manuscript but allowed your friend, Robert Ridley, an honourable clergyman and excellent divine, to be my associate in the labour of collating our copy with other manuscripts, correcting its errors, and conducting it through the press." (k).

As Tunstal had been rector of Stanhope from 1508 to 1529, and Ridley held Simoburne from 1510 to 1533, their intimacy probably commenced in the diocese of Durham. Ridley's influence at court seems to appear in the grant of the next presentation of Simoburn to Tho. Ridley, gentleman, by Henry the Eighth, in 1533, in which year he resigned that living in favour of John Ridley, clerk. He died on June 12, 1536.

LANCELOT RIDLEY, D.D., "was fellow of King's Hall, Cambridge, about the year 1532; one of the six preachers of Canterbury, and author of a Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles." Brand's Catalogue, p. 213, has "Ridley on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians, black letter, printed at Canterbury by John Watchell."

THOMAS RIDLEY, LL.D., according to Wood, "was son of Thomas, son of Lancelot, son of Nicholas Ridley, of Willimondwyke, esq." He was born at Ely, educated at Eaton, and King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1565. Afterwards he was a master of Eaton school, and a master in chancery; then knighted, and made chancellor of Winchester, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury. He also sat in parliament in 27 or 29 Eliz. for High Wycombe. Wood concludes his notice of him thus:—"He was a general scholar, wrote A View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and dying 23 January, 1628, was buried on the 27th in the parish church of St. Bennet, in London." His work on the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law was written in consequence of the great animosities that broke out between that department of judicature and the temporal law. In his dedication to James the First, he says—"Neither jurisdiction knows its own bounds, but one snatcheseth from the other, as in a battale ground lying between two countries." (l) For which the weaker appeals to your

(j) "Farewell my well-beloved and worshipful cousain master Nicholas Ridley of Willimowatik and your wife; and I thank you for all your kindness showed both to me, and also to all your own kinsfolk and mine. Good Cousain, as God hath set you in that our stock and kindred, not for any respect to your person, but of his abundant grace and goodness to be as it were the Bell-wether to order and conduct the rest; and hath also endued you with his manifold gifts of Grace both heavenly and worldly above others—so I pray you, good cousin, as my trust and hope is in you, continue and increase in the maintenance of Truth, honesty, righteousness, and all true godliness; and to the uttermost in your power, to withstand falsehood, untruth, unrighteousness, and all ungodliness, which is forbid and condemned by the law of God."—( Martyrs' Letters, Jut. 81, An. 1564.)

(k) The edition is in italic letter, 8vo., and on 44 folios, but without date or printer's name but as Tunstal became bishop of London in 1522, and Ridley rector of St. Botolph's in 1523, its date must be fixed between that year and 1530, in which the bishop was translated to Durham.
Haltwhistle Parish—Plenmellor and Unthank.

Highness humbly desiring your Majesty's upright and sincere judgement to discern where the wrong is, and to redress it accordingly, which is a work worthy your majesty's high consideration. For as the land is yours, so also the sea is yours, and the Church is under your Highnesses protection as a child under its tutor. The work was much admired by James, and probably published at his command; for in the preface he says that he "was desirous it should have been kept in, saving that I must obey where I am bound."

All I can say further respecting this Thomas Ridley is, that a pedigree in the College of Arms makes him a son of Thomas, son of Lancelot, brother of sir Nicholas Ridley, of Williamstownwic, from whose brother Thomas are descended the RIdleys, of Bladon. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of William Boleyn, a descendant of Thomas Boleyn, whose eldest son Geoffrey was lord mayor of London in 1458, and great-grandfather of queen Anne Boleyn. In this marriage he had two daughters, co-heirs—Anne, wife of sir Leonard Boaville, knight, of Bradburne, in Kent; and Elizabeth, married to Mark Cottle, registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Plenmellor (o) and Unthank—Robert de Ros, of Hanlake, in 1191, married Isabella, daughter of William the Lion, and widow of Robert de Brus; and by her probably obtained from her father a grant of the manors of Haltwhistle, Bellister, and Plenmellor; for, on Feb. 8, 1697, king John, at Oxford, issued a precept to the sheriff of Northumberland to allow Robert de Ros to have a weekly market at "Altwis," according to a grant which he had given him; which privilege, with the addition of a fair, Edward the First confirmed to William de Ros, of Yolton; and an inquest, in 1312 or 1313, found that Robert de Ros, lord of Wark on Tweed, had been in possession of the manors of "Bolestre and Playnesere," which he probably forfeited when love, in 1296, tempted him to desert his castle of Wark, and side with Scotland against Edward the First (m).

In 1594, certain lands in Plenmellor yielded the principal profit which belonged to the office of keeper of Tindale, then occupied by sir Ralph Fenwick, of Stanton, who, in that year, interested lord Dacre, warden of the marches, to inform Cardinal Wolsey and the earl of Surrey, that sir Nicholas Ridley, having obtained a grant of these lands from the king, he must either be charged with the duties of the office, or discharged from the profits of it; for he, sir Ralph, would never consent to occupy the office without receiving its accustomed emoluments (o).

In 1668, both Plenmellor and Unthank belonged to the crown (o); but, in 1613, are included in a grant to theophilus lord Howard of Walden, in which Plenmellor and all its stone quarries are described as of the yearly value of £23. 6s. 8d.; and Unthank, then in the tenure of Wm. Ridley, worth 20s. a year. In 1651, lord Howard seems to have conveyed Plenmellor to lord William Howard, of Naworth; for in that year his agent paid £9 for engraving certain assurances concerning this place, and for two fines concerning Plenmellor and other places, £15. 8s. 10d. (p); and the inquest after lord William's death describes him as having holden of the earl of Suffolk, as of his manor of Wark, the lordship of Plenmellor, and the messuages and lands called Plenmellor township, and Unthank, with the lordships of Haltwhistle, Hartley-burn, and Byera-park, besides several other places in this parish (q). Robert Costsworth and Wm. Ramsay were principal proprietors here in 1663; and, after this time, Unthank, and other places in this township, belonged to John Pattison, gentleman; at whose death his estates descended in moieties to Wm. Gibson, gent., town-clerk of Newcastle, husband of his daughter Hannah; and to John Tweddell, esq., who married Isabella, the other daughter and co-heir of Mr. Pattison. Mr. Gibson died in 1785, and his widow in 1796, aged 89; and she, in her lifetime, gave up Unthank to her nephew William Tweddell, on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sheldon Craddock, esq., of Hartforth, in the county of York. At the death of William Tweddell it was however found that he had passed by the families of

(p) Account book at Langhurst. (q) II. II., 391.
his sisters, Mrs. Abbe and Mrs. Dalrymple, and left Unthank (?) and all his real estate to the late Robert Pearson, esq.; after whose death in Holmwood-house, in 1838, the mansion-house and estate of Unthank, with Pleumnellor, High and Low Ramshaw, Toddledwood, and Limestones, were sold to Dixon Dixon, esq., their present owner, the rest of the township, consisting of Shankfoot, Farrowshield (formerly Farwickeshiles), and Rock-house, belong to John Davidson, of Ridley-hall, esq.

Unthank, however, with the green meadows and the corn fields between it and the Tyne, its mansion-house and gardens embosomed in groves, and the broad moors of Pleumnellor stretching away to the south, has a brighter spot in its history than we have hitherto seen. It was the birth-place of Ridley the martyr, sometime about the year 1560. His father was Christopher, third son of Nicholas Ridley, of Willimoteswick, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Curwen, of Workington. His farewell letter contains a bold sketch of his own life; and the Memoirs of him by Fox, Dr. Gloster Ridley, and others, all that could be collected respecting his education, promotions, opinions, labours, and printed works; and as the track of his way across the sky is still fresh and bloody, we will not darken among Englishmen the memory of his way out of life by any account or eulogium of him in a dull antiquarian work like this. But his last apostrophe to the place of his nativity must not be omitted. Its breath is still balmy and genial; and we put it here to keep the meadows green that his childhood played in, and to resuscitate minds whose love may languish in perilous times. “Farewell my beloved sister of Unthank, with all your children, my nephews, and nieces. Since the departure of my brother Hugh my mynde was to have been unto them as a father: but the Lord God must and will be their Father, if they will love him, and fear him, and live in the trade of his law.” “Then they brought a faggot ready kindled and laid it at Dr. Ridley’s feet: to whom Latimer said—‘Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God’s grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.” And “when Ridley saw it flaming up towards him, he cried with an exceeding loud voice—‘Into thy hands O Lord I commend my spirit.”

Bellesper, bellister. (r) How written and spoken, bellesper, is a grey and godly pile of ruined towers, with modern inhabited additions, in the castellated style, and good taste. A moat or ditch, now green and dry, sweeps around it: and the fair mount, on which it stands, is partly natural and partly artificial. Rich, flat, alluvial ground surrounds it on every side; and, on the east and south, its demesne lands are walled in with woody banks, formed long cycles since by the labours of Father Tyne. From its western window the view extends up the sweet valley of Glenweilt, as far as Blenkins-hope Castle; and down the Tyne you see the sun shining on the town of Haltwhistle, and the scattered villages of Melkridge, Henawha, and Thorngraffton, and over them to the north, on the basaltic vertebrae of the Roman Wall. The oldest part is overshadowed by a gigantic sycamore. In 1842 it is described as “a bastell house in the occupation of one Benkensopp in measureable good reparations” (?); but other notice or description of it I nowhere see. The modern additions were made by its present proprietor, John Kirnop, esq.

It has been before conjectured that the family of Roos, of Hamlake, obtained the manors of Haltwhistle, Pleumnellor, Bellister, and Coonwood, in marriage with Isabella, daughter of William the Lion, king of Scotland; and that these were afterwards divided in moleties between some of his descendants; and we accordingly find that Haltwhistle and Coonwood went from the family in marriage with Margaret, daughter of sir William Roos, of Kendal Castle, to the Musgravies, of Hartley Castle; and that Pleumnellor and Bellister were forfeited when Robert de Roos, of Werk upon Tweed, sided with Scotland in 1386: about which time, Anthony Beke, bishop of Durham, for services done to Edward the First, obtained a grant of the manor of Wark, in Tindale. I have not materials to unravel the whole perplexed history of the connexion of the bishops of Durham with this franchise: though it seems plain that Beke was deprived by the monarch that gave them all privileges and profit in this district; and that the family of Fitzalan, then or soon after, obtained possession of this manor; for, in 1396, an inquest mentions Maud, wife of...

(2) De Belle Pronta, is of Beaumont; de Belle-manne, of Beaumont; and here Bellesperer is the same as Bella Castra, Fair-castle or Castle-beauty.

(r) N. B., 117.
HALLTWISTLE PARISH—BELLISTER TOWNSHIP.

345

Brian Fitz-Alan, as in possession of the manors of Bel-estre, in Tindale, and Someryard, in Northumberland; and the Calendar of Patent Rolls for 1339 states, that the bishop of Durham had granted to Brian Fitz-Alan and Maud his wife, in tail general, the manor of Belestre, in Tindale, by the accustomed services, to revert to the bishop and his successors, which grant the king confirmed (u). In 1331, Wark, in Tindale, which had belonged to John de Balliol, was granted in fee to John Darcy le Cozin; and an inquest in 1373 found that he died in 1347, possessed of the manor of "Belsestre," and various other places in this franchise (v). In 1348, the king, for 20 marks, confirmed this manor in fee to Gerard de Salveine: and, in 1369, Alan de Strother had a grant of the office of bailiff of Tindale, and the custody of the king’s manors of Werk in Tindale, and Bellister, and other perquisites, at the yearly rent of 200 marks (w). In 1374, Belestre, and other places and lands, which had been possessed by John Darcy le Cousin, the king gave to his son Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Cambridge (x); and of which his widow, according to an inquest in 1416, died in possession (y). When the castle, demesne lands, and the other old possessions of the Blenkinsops, in this manor and township, first came into their hands, I have no account. It has been noticed that they resided in the castle in 1542; and that their contiguous estate consisted of Overward, Bellerist, Broom-houses, Park, Linshields, Dolwood, and lands in Halltwistle (z). In the grant of the earl of Dunbar’s possessions to his son-in-law, Theopilus lord Howard of Walden, Bellister is described as a manor in the tenure of George Blenkinsop, and of the yearly rent to the lord of 24s. The following pedigree gives their further history, as far as it has come to my knowledge. In 1715, John Bacon, the purchaser of Bellister and Wyden, settled them on his son John, on his marriage with Jane Marshall, widow of John Blenkinsop, of Blenkinsop; and their grandson, the rev. Hen. Wastall, in 1815, sold them to John Kiosop, of Hexham, esq., their present proprietor, to whom the author is indebted for the free use of his title deeds in compiling his account of this township.

PEDIGREE OF BLENKINSOOP, OF BELLISTER.

[From Flower and Glover’s Visitations, in 1575; Vincent’s, in 1615; Harl. Ms., 1446, fol. 39, b., 89; Bellister and Wyden Title Deeds; and other Evidences in the Author’s Collections.]

I.—Thomas Blenkinsop, of Blenkinsop, died before 1470.  

II.—John Blenkinsop, and his son Gerard, granted their castle, manor, and ville of Blenkinsop, to Henry Perry, earl of Northumberland, who reconveyed the premises to them, reserving to himself, his heirs, and assigns, the office of Constable of the Castle.  

III.—Gerard Blenkinsop, between whom and his cousin John there was an award remaining at Bellister, in the custody of Thomas Brough, and made in 1491 at the instance of Ralph Lord Neville and Sir John Uttnay, knight of the garter, respecting the castle and manor of Blenkinsop.—(Harl. Ms. 1446, fol. 89.)  

IV.—Thomas Blenkinsop, son of Gerard, to whom and to his wife, Agnes, his heir, Thomas, son and heir of Thomas, in 1495, gave all of Richard the lands and tenements he had in Denton How, and the water-grill on Denford.  

V.—George Blenkinsop, of Bellister, in 1505; owner of lands at Overward, Bellister, Barnhouses, Wyden, dau. of Albany (a) Broomhouses; Park, Linshields, Dolwood, and Halltwistle.  

VI.—John Blenkinsop, of Bellister.  

VII.—George Blenkinsop, of Bellister Castle, esq., which place he held in 1614, under Theophilus lord Howard of Walden, as of the manor of Werk. On 8 Sept. 1626, settled the manor of Bellister Crumhouse, of Lancashire, on his son George and heirs male, and failing them, "on John, another of his sons;" and, in 1850, conveyed lands in Wyden, Wyden Saul, and Ridpath, to the rev. Thos. Astell, vicar of Halltwistle.  

(a) II., ii., 271. An inquest, in 1319 or 1318, found that Robert de Rose, of Werk, had held the manors of Belestre and Playnemoir; and, in the same year (8 Edw. II.), Kel- lersworth, bishop of Durham, endeavoured by petition to be restored to the profits and privileges which his predecessor Beke had enjoyed in Tindale, but was unsuccessful.—(Rot. Ferr. 1., 280.) Also, in 1356, there was a mandate to queen

PART II. VOL. III.

4 8
CORBRIDGE DEANERY.—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE.—TINDALE WARD, W. D.

Issue of George Blankinose and Jane Crombuck.

VIII.—William Blankinose, 18 years old in 1619, died in his father's life time.

IX.—Anne Blankinose, wife of Nicholas Blankinose, 1623.

X.—Anne Blankinose, wife of John Blankinose, of Isabella, dau. of Robert Nicholson, of Highbury, Cumberland.

XI.—Isabella, dau. of Robert and Margaret Blankinose, of Bellister, buried at Haltwhistle, Oct. 15, 1697.

PEDIGREE OF ELLISON, LORDS OF BELLISTER AND HARTLEY-BURNS, IN THIS COUNTY, AND OF HEBBURN HALL, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

[From Eglesfield in 1666; Burtons' Durham, ii. 76: (a) refers to the Registers of Jarrow; (b) to the Newcastle Courant; (c) to notes by Mr. Thomas Bell.]

Anna.—Guise a chevron or, between 3 eagles' heads argent.

I.—Robert Elyson, of Hawkwell, near Stanstead, in the time of Henry the Seventh.

II.—Rowland Elyson, son of Robert Elyson, surnamed of Hawkwell, in the county of Northumberland, by indenture 16 Dec. x Hen. vii, 1446, between himself on the one part and John Herbot of Highbury the elder, John Herbot, younger, and John Fenwick on the other part, witnessed that the said John Herbot and John Fenwick, his wife, shall have all his lands in the town of Highbury, to have and to hold the same, and all the appurtenances thereof, to the use of his wife, and to the residue of his heirs and assigns, for ever.

III.—William Ellison, of Hawkesford, in the time of Edward the Eighth.

Robert Ellison, of Hawkesford, of Newcastle, 2 Edw. vi, 1555, and in 1556, and in 1557, in which year he was at the head of the town twice, in the church twice.

Here lieth buried under this stone
The right worshipful Mr. Robert Ellison, Mayor, and Master of the town of Newcastle in the time of Edward the Eighth, in 1555.

This stone is 4 pieds long, 2 pieds broad, and 2 pieds thick.
HALTWISTLE PARISH—BELLISTER TOWNSHIP—EILLION PEDIGREE

**Issue of Cuthbert Ellison and Elizabeth**

**IV.** Cuthbert Ellison, of Newcastle, merchant-adventurer, was the eldest son of Cuthbert and Elizabeth. He married Ellen, dau. of Charles, of Gloos, Chester-hill, near Warkworth. She administered to her house, 6, July, 1581.


**VI.** 1. Christopher Ellison, bap. 26 Jan., 1615; merchant-adventurer; buried 13 Dec., 1675. He married Jane, dau. of ... Cookes, of Newcastle, draper, 2 Dec., 1657, by whom he had 3 sons; — 1. Cuthbert, of ... Wall; 2. Thomas, merchant-adventurer, buried 1 Oct., 1683. They had also a dau. Dorcas, of Richard Wall. 3. Anne, bap. 9 June, 1616, merchant-adventurer, by whom she had 4 sons; — 1. John, 2. Charles, 3. Samuel, and 4. Joseph. They were all living in 1690.


**VIII.** 1. Robert Ellison, of Newcastle, merchant-adventurer, only s. William Ellison, only s. of Henry, dau. of Mr. Benn, of Newcastle, 1602. (e)
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE—TINDALE WARD, W. D.

Issue of Robert Ellison and Elizabeth Lidddell.

1. Catherine, bap. 2 July, 1701; (c) marr. at Newcastle, 22 Sept. 1728. (c) Res. (4) Tindale.
2. Robert Ellison, bap. at Jarrow 5 Nov., 1710; (c) col. of the 44th regt.,
3. Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebburn Hall; bap. at Jarrow 3 March, 1706; d. 24 Nov., 1775. With his wife’s sister’s husband, Henry-Thomas Carr, sometimes before the year 1736, he purchased lands in Hartlebury of John Dobson; and also, with him, inherited from Ait. Ramsay the manor of that name. High-sheriff of Northumberland in 1735. Will dated 9 Sept., 1775.

Henry-Thomas Carr, whose sons Henry, Thomas, and Carr, with their mother, had the moiety of the manor or kirkyard of Bellister, and other premises there, together with various lands in Gateshead, Newsham, &c., to Henry Ellison the younger, of Gateshead Park, for £250, and under authority of an act of parliament passed in that year. She died March 9, 1787.

XXIII. —1. Elizabeth, dau. of William Cossworth, of Gateshead Park, esq., by his wife, ... sister of Wm. Runcy, esq., who purchased Broomhouse and the manor of Bellister, and was proprietor of the manor of Hartlebury in 1683.—(See above, Gen. VII.) His Hannal, dau. of William Cossworth, of Gateshead Park, esq., by his wife, ... sister of Wm. Runcy, esq., who purchased Broomhouse and the manor of Bellister, and was proprietor of the manor of Hartlebury in 1683.—(See above, Gen. VII.) His

S. Elizabeth, bap. 7 August, 1706; d. 27 Nov., 1775. With her husband, William Cossworth, in the same year, there was a former marriage, and their daughter was afterwards Mrs. James, d. 27 Nov., 1775. With her husband, William Cossworth, in the same year, there was a former marriage, and their daughter was afterwards Mrs. James, d. 27 Nov., 1775.

XXIV. —1. Elizabeth, bap. at Gateshead 15 April, 1723; d. 25 May, 1785, aged 87. Monumental inscription at St. Nicholas. S. Elizabeth, bap. 6 March, 1723; d. 21 Nov., 1769, aged 49. Monumental inscription at St. Nicholas. S. Elizabeth, bap. at Gateshead 16 April, 1723; d. 25 May, 1785, aged 67. M. L. bap. at St. Andrew’s, Newsham.

1. John Ellison, bap. 6 Oct., 1797; d. 15 Oct., 1797; (c) marr. at Newcastle, 19 Oct., 1830, high-sheriff of the county of Durham from 1828 to 1830; high-sheriff of the county of Durham from 1828 to 1830. Presented the author of this work to the Perpetual Curacy of Jarrow with Hewington in 1828. In which, he was a numerous group of great and unmerited kindness, he ever cherishes a warm and most grateful remembrance.

XXV. —1. Elizabeth Caroline, b. 15 May, 1795, wife of John George Vauxlaw and Graham, Lord of Kinderton; m. 5 Oct., 1824, at Hebburn Hall, by special license, and by the author. A

THE PARK [of Bellister], a neat and secluded village of about eight or ten families, stands on a high, grey cliff, on the right bank of the Park-burn, the winding and woody sides of which are very picturesque, especially as it keeps its wild and headlong course through the Featherstone moors to join the Tyne. Here is a Methodist Meeting-house and School, built in 1830; and the Bents, a beautifully green moor, is the common of the village, and abounds with juniper, the abundant berries of which are rarely gathered. Lord Wallace, Mr. Ellison of Hebburn, Jacob Snowden, and William Madgen, are proprietors here. WYDEN (a), in old times, was a ville holden in filius, partly by knight’s fees and partly by socage, as of the (a) Wyden, from the Saxen wig or wig, may mean ‘Isle or Battle Dene. Whether in Saxon times there was a
manor of Fetherstanhaugh and barony of Tindale (b).  {in the time of Henry the Third the prior of Carlisle had acquired a lay tenement in it, and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle still claim certain rents out of it (c). One of the fifth shares was a socage tenement belonging to the prioresse of Lampabay (d). The family of Fetherstonehaugh had acquired lands in this ville and in its appendant territory of "Redepeth" at an early period, as appears from extracts made from Dodsworth, from their muniments, in 1638 (e). Afterwards the Blenkensops, of Bellister,
temple for idol worship in these grounds, I have not on the spot examined for evidence in some remaining heap of stones, or circular sod inclosure: but before 1638 there was a piece of ground in the ville of Wyden and territorio of Redpath, called the temple land, as appears by the following deed:—Ego Willus de Tyndale dedi Thome de Fetherstanhaugh filio Thome de Fetherstanhaugh med. j.mess' cu. med. un' corit et med. un' teritis et cu. tota t'ra mes p'to et vasto q' dicte s'tempel in vill' de Wyden et territorio de Redpath. Test. Thoma de Fetherstanhaugh s'vre tunc seneschall baron de Tyndale. Ralpham de Blenkensope. Ro'bo Solet. Thoma Mangevillam. Thoma de Aldscles. et mult' alii. The Temple Ground must, therefore, be sought for within the boundaries of Redpath. Two of four farms in Wyden, which John Askell held in 1668, were purchased of the Fetherstanhaugh; one called Bob the Laird's tenement, late belonging to John Cory; and another called The Chapel Farm, purchased of the Blenkensops, in the 1664. (b) III. 11, 128; III. 11, 342. (c) This seems at first to have consisted of 50 acres of arable land and 8 of meadow: and because it was acquired in the time of Henry the Third, and contrary to the statute of Marlborough, the prior in 1533 Edw. I. paid a fine for it of 40 marks.—(III. 4, 55, 105, 106; III. 11, 292.) The survey of Dean and Chapter lands, in 1659, found Thomas Wsaugeke libeale "to the Lord of the Manor and Seignory of Wyden" 5 acres; and other customary rents due for Wyden, Wyden Eals, and Redpath, of £2 5s. 8d., besides the perquisites of the courts last and baron, and other appurtenances to the royalty £2 13s. 4d.; and all then amounting to £4 16s., in the possession of Thos. Austin, of Kirkby Knotte, in Yorkshire. (d) III. 1, 292. 1. Ego Willus fil. de Wyden deedi Thome de Fetherstanhaugh senioiri med' ill' tert' cu. p'tin. q'm h'ul't et tenui in vill' et territorio de Wyden. Red' annuisset un' librum cumini. Test. Thome Blenkensop. Gilberto de Oggelli. Laurentio de Fulwell. Thoma delli Hille. Will' o de Nettir. Rich'o fil. Will'. Hugo's' fru so. Walero fil. Dys. Ro'bo Cr ele et alii. Act. messae Augustii a r' r' H. fil' reg' Joh' xcvii. 1864. 2. Ego Willus fil. de Wyden deedi Redepeth c'ost Thome de Fetherstanhaugh senioiri totu' jus q'm h'ul't in tota tert' ill' q'm idem Thomas h'uit et ten' in vill' et territorio de Wyden ex c'ossione et assignacione mes abili y's facit. vis. de qua etiam annuus et venturas ante confect'io hosio instrumenti p'dem conservavit. Rediendo annuisset unam librum cumini: and a family of the name of Tweddell, were main proprietors here; but sold their estates to the rev. Thomas Astell, vicar of Haltwhistle, and afterwards of Kirkbyknowl, in Yorkshire, whose descendant John Astell, of the city of York, grocer, in 1691 (f), sold Wyden, Wyden Eals, and Redpath, to John Bacon, of Staward, esq., who settled them on his son John, whose grandson, the rev. Henry Wastall, of Newbrough, conveyed his possessions Test. d'us Rob' o Karl'. d'us Nich' o de Sclesby mam'il/o. Thoma de Blenkensop. Lauroscio de Fulwell. Thoma del Hylle. Will'o de Nettir. Rich' o fil' Will'. Hugo's' fru so. Walero fil' Dys. Rob' o Crele et alii. Act. in f'o c'el/ Martini a r'. Reg' II. & 5.—1676. 3. Agnas fli. Ricli fli. Hugo's' fli. Will' o de Redepeth dedit Thomas filo Thome de Fetherstanhaugh i tofrum et 13 acres terre in le Redepeth in villa de Wyden. Test. Thoma de Blenkensop. Ric'o de Thirlwall. Dat. apud Redepeth die lunae p't ante festu' s'cor' Tiburtiti et Walerian' II Ed. 8 [Ap. 14, 1392]. 4. Ego Thomas de Clidirhow dedi Thome de Fetherstanhaugh filuo mess' cu. tofo et croqho q' dictur 's'cor' Isabell' de Nettir oin vill' de Wyden in territorio de Redepeth. Test. Thoma de Fetherstanh', p'te tunc seneschall baron de Tyndale. Radulpho de Blenkensop. Thoma de Aldscles. Thoma de Mangevillam. Rob' o Solet et mult' alii. 5. Ego Walterus fil. Dys. de Redepeth dedit Will' o filii Gilbertho de Karl' o c'cuso unam scrum terr' cu. p'tin. et p't eold p'tin. in vill' et terr' de Wyden et de Redepeth ill' sedit scrum que voca' le Cramass. Test. Will' o de Blenkensop. Thoma de Fetherstanhaugh. Thoma de Aldscles. Thoma de Blenkensop. 6. Ego Adam fil. Will' I Tinctoris de Carl' o dEDIT Thomas de Fetherstanhaugh juniori totas t'ra mes et ten'as mes cu. totis et crofitis pratis et vastis sine ullo retenemento in vill' de Wyden. Test' Thoma de Fetherstanhaugh p'te. Radulpho de Blenkensop. Thoma de Blenkensop. Thoma de Aldscles. Rob' o Solet et mult' alii. 7. Ego Alexander de Fetherstanhaugh dedit d'us Thome de Tughail p'pete vicerio ecclei de Hawtewill' o'is terr' et ten' mes in vill' de Wyden et hamletto de Redepeth. Test. Thoma de Blenkensop. Joh' o de Thirlwall. Nich' o de Grendon Will' o de Sec. Dat. xxvij Juni anni dni MCCCVII vj. (f) The Astells and Blenkensops, of Bellister, were some way connected by marriage, for I have seen a letter dated Bellister, 7 May, 1667, from "George Blenkinsop" to his "loving nephew, Mr. Peter Astell." In 1641, Thomas Astell dated from Thirlstacle, a letter to the Prebendaries of Carlisle: and in 1675, David Atkinson, of Louth, in Lincolnshire, gent., and Mary his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Astell, of Kirkbyknowl, in Yorkshire, deceased, conveyed all their right in Wyden, Wyden Eals, and Redpath, to John Astell, of Easingwold, gent.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY.—FRANCHISE OF TINDALE, TINDALE WARD, W. D.

in this ville partly to lord Wallace, but principally to John Kirsof, of Bellister Castle and Hexham, esq.

Wyden Eala is a tract of fine, flat, river-side land, a little below Fetherstone-bridge, shut in by the Tyne on the south, and sheltering banks on the north. Walter, the son of Dia de Redepeth alienated three acres of ground of his mother's inheritance, lying in the field called the Ele, in the ville and territory of Wyden. It is in the manor of Fetherstone; part freehold and part copyhold; was purchased by Mr. Astell, vicar of Hallwhistle, of the Blenkinsops, of Bellister, in 1630; conveyed in 1691, by John Astell, of York, to the Bacones, of Styford; and by their descendant Mr. Wastal, of Newbrough, to lord Wallace, in 1818.

Ego Walterus fit Dice de Redepeth concessi Will'o filio Gilberti de Karlo' aliquando echio prioria ejusdem tota jus et claimii q'd b'iu in ill'trib'acis terr' c'pt' in vili' tert' de Wyden 't Redepeth lacentib. in campo qui vocet' le Ele . Quae quidem tres acre t'ex c'pt' fuerunt de hereditate Dia quond m'ris mese . Test. Thoma de Fertaneshalve . Thoma del' Hill fil' suo . Will'o de Kellaw . Ranulpho de Blenkinseshop . Rich'o de Thirlwalli . Will'o de Nederton . Will'o fil' Walli de Wyden . Hugun' fil' Walti de Syde 't al'.

From these broad and beautiful Eala a deep opening to the west, called Pinkyn Cleugh, now darkened with young plantations, and in which formerly, when it was fringed with wild wood and broom, a witch of the name of Blanch had her dwelling. She disappeared suddenly, and no one ever heard what became of her, or would tenant her cottage, which, however, when lord Wallace was going to pull it down, the country people begged it might remain; so that they can still point to it and say, as Congreve said of Sidition,

Down in that obscure vale,

Midst fogs and fens, where mists and vapour rise,

There lived a widow's witch

That used to mumble curses every morn.

Just, too, at the outlet of the dell of this "old cozening quene," and opposite the bridge and water-fall of the Park-burn and the village above, that forms its mural crown, great numbers of oak coffins have been found in a tract of sloping boggy ground. The exact site of these mysterious and time-hallowed remains is about 300 yards north of the farm-house of the Eala. It is a snug and warm corner, under the shelter of the left bank of the river; and a little further up the slope, to the west, are grass-grown heaps of rubbish and foundations of build-

nings. The coffins are made of round boles of oak, rivet in two and fastened down again with an oaken peg at each end. They were discovered in making drains in 1825, when several were found "lying north and south very near each other, and about 5 feet below the surface." Afterwards, in making further researches, lord Wallace had a bore rod put down here in ten different places, and it touched coffins nine times. They were all embedded in fine blue clay; but such as were found in the wet mossy ground were in better preservation than those in drier places. Some of them are preserved at Fetherstone Castle: and one of them, by the gift of lord Wallace, attracts the attention of curiosity in the collection of antiquities belonging to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle (g). According to Giraldus, king Arthur, who died in 342, was buried in a wooden coffin—sarcofago ligneo; which that author saw after it was dug up at Glastonbury by Hen. II. in 1189.

HARTLEYBURN is a township which probably had its name from the stream that traverses it having run through a les, which formerly abounded with Harts, or deer. It lies on the southern confines of this parish, under the north-east limb of Tindale Fell; and though it be a lonely, it is a very interesting geological spot. It is a little busy world in a solitude. On first viewing its valley from the higher grounds, it presents, in steam-engines and coal pits, a scene of great and unexpected activity (h). When the Earth stooped here to let the wave of the western ocean pass over into South Tindale, she left on one side of her genuflection several beds of coal set on edge, for the future benefit of man; and, on the other, arranged her pillared monuments of basalt for the tears of Tindale Fell to fall over, and be fretted into foam, in everlasting remembrance of her thrones. Near Low Byres Hall, the Hartleyburne loses its name, and

(g) See Col. Coulsen and Mr. Hutton's letters relating to this discovery in Arch. AEth. II., 177, 178.

(h) Three collieries stretch westward from Lambley, through Hartleyburne to Halton-lees and Middleham. They are on the north side of the great throw or dyke that runs westward past Tindale Fell, and to which the several beds of coal dip from the surface to the ten o'clock sun at an angle of about 1 in 5. The whole field over which the coal extends is little more than two miles in length, and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth. Lord Carlisle, Mr. Ellison of Hebburn, and Mr. Allgood of Nunwick, are the proprietors of this narrow, but rich coal-field. Geological descriptions of it are given in Foster's section; and by Mr. Wood and Mr. Hutton, in the Transactions of the Northumberland and Durham Natural History Society.
divides into two streams—that to the left, looking upwards to the west, is called Blackburn, and comes down a dark hope or glen from the heights of Tindale Fell; that to the right is the Roachburn, and rises in the depressed ground about Tindale Tarn, in the old Forest of Breithwaite, in Cumberland. Blackburn and its branches abound in basaltic precipices, over which their waters dash in foaming lines. The district of this is a thick bed of reddish, clayey gravel, embedded with wave-worn nodules of new red sandstone, masses of granite, blue and red porphyry, and other products of the country to the west and north west (k). The surface is traversed with numerous small streams that feed the Hartleyburn, and run through rich haughs, slovenly managed both in culture and bridging; but very wild and natural, especially where the sykes steal into the main stream under bushy breaux, that run out into fertile ridges, covered here and there with natural coppice. The live fences are of elder, rowan, willow, and other indigenous trees, trained by the axe into horizontal layers. Here surely, long ago, if any where—

"When the grey-hooded ewe,
"Like a sad votarist in Palmer's wood,
"Rose from the hindmost train of Phoebe's wain."

"By dimpled brook and fountain trim
"The wood-urns, dressed with daisies trim
"Their merry walks and pastimes kept."

"When the grey-hooded ewe,
"Like a sad votarist in Palmer's wood,
"Rose from the hindmost train of Phoebe's wain."

This district was formerly included within the barony of Langley; and the monks of Hexham had in it, by the gift of Adam de Tindale, who flourished in the time of Henry the Second (l), a considerable estate called the Byres, the divises or boundaries of which are described in the chartulary of that house (m). After the Dissolution,

the manor of Hartleyburn and the Byres were granted to Dudley, earl of Warwick, who, in 1672, sold them to the Fetherstonehaugh family, of whom, about the year 1699, they were purchased by lord William Howard, who, in 1640, died seized of them: but, in 1663, we find Hartleyburn in the possession of Wm. Ramsay, of Newcui called the Byres, with lands, woods, and pastures, in which is one park, which has liberties and laws of its own, as other parks have. And if any one depasture with his beasts within the said lands and pastures at any time of year without the license of the prior, he ought to be attached by the bailiff of the prior, and judged in the prior's court for the damages. Except that the priores and convent of Lambley shall have by the grant of the prior and convent [of Hexham] pasturage for their own cattle going from Lambley In the pasture of Byres, called 'the common pasture,' namely, on the south side of Letel-blackburn: so that the said nunns and their servants throw down, take, or carry away nothing, nor do no damage in the woods, nor enter the park there with their cattle any where but on the south side of the said burn. And the same tenement with all its particulars is included within these boundaries: namely—Beginning at Pavenhoped on by Glendenburn as it descends towards the east as far as Maydengate, and thence by the Maydengate towards the north to Littiblakburn, and thence following the Three-path, between the pasture of Lambley and the said tenement of Byres to Hartleyburne to the east end of Carebye, and from thence following the Hegggarth to the Midlyate between the field of Kellaw and the field of Ulgham, and thence following the Hegggarth to Hodirbiglesher-hervede, and thence toward the south to Paul Polle, as it hath run in antient time to Mibikiblakburne; and so following the said Mibikiblakburne to the Overoke of the Collinage, and thence following the wall of the park to the Pikkit-stan, and thence as the water divides between Gillisland and the Byres to Pavenhoped before named."

In the original Latin chartulary of Hexham the following memorandum is subjoined to folio 80, which contains the above boundary—"in a suit between Thomas Costes and others, plaintiffs, and William Ramsey gentleman and others, defendants, this book, and especially this folio, was produced unto Uttrick Whitfield, esq. Ralph Bates, esq. John Brown, gent., and Leonard Hodgson witnesses produced, sworn and examined on the part and behalf of the defendants at the time of their several examinations before" [signed] "Ct. Warfield, Ben. Carr, Jo. Hall."

In the boundary of Hartleyburn agreed upon between lord Carlisle and the Killoon and Carr family in 1728, mention is made of "a heap of stones called the Pike Stones or Pyket Stones," near the west corner of the Old Wall of Halton-Lea Park: but in the above boundary "Pikkit" seems to mean dressed with a pick, not picked or gathered into a heap. The monks of Hexham had also within the barony of Langley "a tenement, with lands and pasture, near the Byres, called Yngeham, which was an entire possession of their own at all times of year, and included within these divisions: That is to say—Beginning at the Byreslydiyat by the Hegggarth to
Corbridge Deanery—Franchise of Tindale—Tindale Ward, W. D.

Castle (n); and from him it passed by descent, with the Dobson's lands more recently acquired, to Cuthbert Ellison, of Hebburn Hall, esq., as described in the preceding pedigree of his family under Bellister.

The east to the Midligrath between the field (campum) of Keilouse and the said Ulgescham: and thence to Midligrath, towards the north to Keilaburne, and so ascending by the said burn to the foot of Lanbarn, to the west to the Hegggarth in the tenure of Langden: And so following the Hegggarth towards the south to Byreisdalye before named." This place at present belongs to Mr. Joseph Smith and Mr. John Whitfield, of Harptown.

"They also hold certain lands and pastures entirely to themselves [in sequester]; at every time of year, near Ulgescham, and called Langden, and included within these boundaries, namely—Beginning at the fete of the Lanburne, where it falls into Keilaburn; and thence following a syk towards the north between the field of Keilow and the field (campum) of Langden in old times called Prent-keep-syk now called Thud-schaw-syk, as far as Carlisgate and so by the said Carlisgate towards the west to Prent-keep-law, and thence towards the south by the Standards-stanes between Gilliland and the said Langden to "le hervde de Stodhirldenque," which is at the west end of the Byresfeld, and thence following one Hegggarth towards the east up to the Lydetye of the Byresfield."

The following article is a more exact translation from the Black Book of Hexham than the one given above, p. 90:—

"Also they hold in the ville of Knarsdale all the land and pasture within the following boundaries:—Beginning from the march of the lands of the lord of Gilliland as far as the Lanerdest as the water of heaven divides Favenhope and Glendeau: and so from Landerdesa ascending to the Mayden-gate, where it will be distinctly found; and so from the Mayden-gate towards the north to Glenden-burn, and so ascending by the said burn towards the boundaries of Gilliland before named."

(n) II., 281; III., 818. Extract of a letter from alderman Ramsey, of Newcastle, to Hugh Ridley, of Pienmmiller, dated 8 August, 1708:—"As to your letter of the day before the substance of it was perfect news to me. Though I heard of two rogues condemned at York for stealing horses, but little dreamt that one of them was under my jurisdiction; but whether he be hanged or not I cannot tell—but condemned he is; therefore I would have you go to Edward Read (under whom I perceived that this young Whitfield farmed) and charge him in my name, what goods young Whitfield had should be forth coming, that I may demand them as my right being lord of the manor unless he can prove to the contrary—that they do not belong to Whitfield. This you must do before witness, and take an account of the goods. Let this be done as soon as you can, and let me hear from you. My service to all friends at Unthank."

Mr. Ramsey, in 1651, had a litigation in Chancery with one Cooper respecting the boundaries of this manor, which he rode about the year 1680; and which were again submitted to arbitration in 1708: and finally settled in the life time of Mr. Coalwood was antiently written Collinswood, which, in its Cynric or Welsh form of Coleu-gwydd, means hazel trees, or hazel wood: but the contiguity of this township to the mineral treasures of Alston, and the iron of its own neighbourhood, probably long ago, in converting them into charcoal, consumed its native hazel shaws, excepting in some dene and hained woods, in which this tree is still plentiful (o). There are several heaps of black glasy slag in a wood, on the east side of the Tyne, in West Coalwood. At present, mineral coal, of good quality, as well as lime, is worked here. The antient chapel of (?) Sandyburne Sold, according to Armstrong's Map, stood in "the hilly crofts, that brou the bottom glade" of Asholme, the former and sweetly-sequestered residence of the family of Wallace; and, according to a minute of my own, "the last millstone quarry that was open in this parish is in West Coalwood, at a place called the Chapel, which is now a public-house."

The history of this high and wild district is briefly this. It passed from the family of De Roos, of Yolton, in marriage, to the Musgraves, of Hartley-castle and Eden-hall: and Mr. Edward Musgrave, of Hartley, and his brother John, 10 January, 23 Hen. 7, by indenture, conveyed to John Whitfield, of Quiflet, esq., "Est Ille, who married Hannah Costsworth. In papers respecting them I find mention of Dobson and Hewstons's Shields, the Bovt (or bow or bend) of the Blackburn, Nickle Blackburn, Gowen Syke, Rowntree Syke, and "Penage-Syke near Favenhope head."

Haltion Lee and part of Double Dykes belong to the earl of Carlisle; the rest of Double Dykes to Mr. Aligood, Clovershill to Mr. Ellison, Byres-hall to Footfoot to Mr. Theo. Whitfield, of Harptown, who purchased Byres-hall of Mr. Bell, whose family was connected by marriage with the Losh of Woodside, near Carlisle, and seated here in 1552 (see above, p. 118). Askcleigh belongs to Mrs. Saint.—(Land Tax Sched. for 1857.)

(o) Caro and coal seem to form the roots of char-coal; and coal, a coal, because charcoal was usually made of hazel, to be the root of coal. In Irish and Welsh, coal is the name of the latter C; and, in Welsh, means low, as well as a hazel—hence a forsaken lover was presented with a sprig of that tree. (Origins, Oses, and Dates.) Among the fesholders in this township there were formerly several families of the Society of Friends, the principal of which was of the name of Wigham, some of whom still remain, and others, who have transferred their fortunes to the world of commerce have "sentily cherished the hope of returning to, and closing their days among the woods and wilds of nature"—"never losing sight of the antient simplicity of their Father's house, nor the good old maxims which laid its foundation." One hamlet in East Coalwood, belonging to William Ord, esq., of Whitfield, is called The Wolf Hills.
Collingwood, with the forest, infeld and outfield, "with the privilege of sufficient wood out of "West Collingwood to bigge with at the delivery of the bailiff, for 91 years, paying therefore yearly within the kirks of Hawt-wesill 440s. 8d." Also, in Michaelmas term, 17 Elizabeth, sir Simon Musgrave and Julian his wife, and Christopher their son and heir, by fine, and for £386, passed East and West Cown-wood to Richard Lowther, esq., whose daughter Anne married Alexander Featherstonehaugh, of Featherstonehaugh; and, in 1647, Nicholas Byerley, of Whitehill, and Thomas Selby, of Winlaton, in the county of Durham, conveyed to Thomas Wallis, of Ashbole, "all the manor or lordship of East and West Camwood." (p.) At present the east part of this manor belongs to Mr. Ord, of Whitfield; and the west to lord Wallace.

HIS is the symbol of Featherston. It was cut on a stone found by lord Wallace, some years since, in making repairs about the castle; and has been adopted on various parts of the building, enamelled on the chins, engraved on the plate, and embossed on the supports of his lordship's arms. Formerly this sweet retreat (still seated beyond the din of trade) was called Featherstanhalgh, or Featherstonehaugh, now, for euphony's sake, Featherstone (q). It makes its first appearance in history in the time of Henry the Third as a manor in the barony of Laugley, and holden in soccage service by a family of its own name; in the male line of which it continued in unbroken succession for twelve generations, when their name and interest in it disappeared in Abigail, only surviving daughter of the last of their line. Their history, with some notices of their other property, I have endeavoured to weave into the following pedigree. By whom the estate was alienated from their blood, I have not been able to ascertain; but Wallis says, "in latter times the manor was sold to the right honourable the earl of Carlisle; and the castle and estate came into the possession of Matthew Featherstonhaugh, of Newcastle," father of sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, who sold them to James Wallace, esq., barrister-at-law and attorney-general of England in 1750 and 1783, and father of lord Wallace, their excellent and distinguished proprietor, to whom the author feels greatly obliged for the beautiful engraving of Featherstone Castle, at p. 367, and for much hospitality and polite attention to himself.

PEDIGREE OF FETHERSTONHAUGH, OF FETHERSTONHAUGH CASTLE.

The authorities under the references (a), (b), (c), &c., are from the charters of "Albany Fetherstanhaugh, of Fetherstanhaugh, esq.," made August 1, 1539, by Dodsworth, and extracted from Land. Ms. 326, fol. 70—91 b. The descent from Alex. Fetherstanhaugh, in generation VI., agree with a skeleton pedigree in the ninth volume of the Hopkinson Manuscripts, with

(p) Burn's Westm., 346, 365; above, p. 95, 115; Land. Ms., 326, fol. 70—91; and deeds at Featherstone Castle.

(q) From a minute taken upon the spot in 1810, I have, in another place, interpreted this name to mean "the meadow where the stones are stratified featherwise, as in the bed of the Tyne at Hartlebury-foot." This appearance, probably from the shifting of the heavy gravel in the bed of the river, I have not, in more recent examinations, been able to perceive; and therefore willing to relinquish the claim of my first conjecture to precedence before others to a traditional conjecture preserved by Machel. The house of the Fetherstonhaugh, "it is said was formerly upon a hill, where are two stones called Father Stones, and was moated about for a defence against the Scots. But upon the ruin of this the house was built in the hele or valley under the hill, which [bottom] they there call a leugh; and the family wrote their names de Fetherstone and sometimes de Fetherstonhaugh."—("Stikle, and Burn's Cumb., 664.) Fetherstanhaugh, or letters of similar power, was the common form of the name from the commencement of the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. Fatherstan, from which the haugh

below had its name, is an old hamlet on the brow of the hill, above the castle, and overlooking the valley of the South Tyne: and it was the name of a place in Staffordshire, and of a parish and family in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—("Cal. Inq. p. m. I., 2; Rot. Scot. s., 589; Rot. Chev., vol. I., part 4, p. 218, &c.) Both places now, in topographical works, are written Fetherstone. I will venture to add to this already long note, that the evidence (/) in the authorities to the pedigrees of this family seems to give the correct spelling, and to lead to the true origin of this name. Fether's-haugh means Father's-town; and Fether and Father are the common Northumbrian ways of speaking the Anglo-Saxon word fader, father or father. But Fader was a man's name, that of Thurstan's fellow-house-carle, both murdered by a mob at Worcester, when collecting taxes there for Hardycnunt in 1061.—("Lan. Hist., 251, b.) So that Fetherston may mean the town of one called Fader, as in William's-ton, Alser's-ton, Willmoth's-wick, and Blinken's-hope: or it may be patronym-like, and mean Father's-town, as we find Brotherton, Motherby, &c., or from some stone of memorial set over a Father's grave.

PART II. VOL. III.
another sound "in an ancient vestry, late in the custody of Ralph Brooke, York Herald," and contained in vol. 66, fol. 47, of Dodworth's Misc. in the Bodleian Library; with a third, by Flower, in 1578; and a fourth, by Vincent, in 1619.  

AXMS.—Gules—a chevron argent, between three ostrich feathers argent.  

CAXER.—An antelope's head gules, crowned and armed or, charged on the neck with an ostrich feather and an annulet or.  

II. Thomas de Fethervanhall, about 40 Henry III., held the barony of Nicholas de Bolsey, in Tindale, the manor of Fethervanhall, in socage and by half a mark (III. 1. 222) and, as Tho. de F., senior, in 1344 and 1377, acquired property in Wyden.  

MILDRED, widow of Thomas de Fethervanhall, settled Fethervanhall on her son Thomas, with rent on her other son successively. About the year 1311, she gave to John of Westberie and Alice his wife, all that messuage, and 100 acres of land and 4 of meadow in Westberie, which had been in possession of the late John de Lexham, her son and William his brother (c). Living in 1336 (g).  

III. 1. Thomas de Fethervanhall, squire, as sworn, 1274, took the inquest after the death of Thomas lord Lucy, baron of Wyden; and, in 1300, he and his sons were inquests at Haydon-bridge after the death of Thomas lord Lucy, second baron of Langley of that name.  

IV. Thomas de Fethervanhall, squire, in 1274, held the manor of Fethervanhall, living in 1277, Thomas de Fethervanhall, senior and junior, Hugh de Wydes and others were conservators to a truce between England and Scotland made in that year.  

V. Alexander son of Allan de Fethervanhall, by deed without date, and the footament of Christoper Grenay, had all the lands of Wyden and Redepe for life, with remainder to his son Thomas and his heirs male and other remainder to Alice, and Frances, brothers of the said Thomas.  

VI. Nicholaus de Fethervanhall, son and heir of Alexander, being about to proceed to the king's foreign wars, made a settlement before the sheriff of the county, the true purport of which he contained in deed of Abstemious; then again, Thomas, 1563, seizes under a grant of Alexander, the father of Alexander his son, and feathets his wife, convoy to him the heirs of the manor of Tindale and lands in Wyden.  

VII. 1. Alexander de Fethervanhall, son of Nicholaus, fiefed other lands in Wyden and elsewhere in the manor of "Fethervanhall" in 1519 (e).  

IX. 1. Alexander de Fethervanhall, son of Nicholaus, fiefed other lands in Wyden and elsewhere in the manor of "Fethervanhall" in 1519 (e).  

XIII. 1. Alexander de Fethervanhall, son of Nicholaus, fiefed other lands in Wyden and elsewhere in the manor of "Fethervanhall" in 1519 (e).
HALTWISTLE PARISH—FEATHERSTONAUGH PEDIGREE.

§

Issue of Alexander Featherstonhaugh and Anne Cransthorpe.

VIII.—1. Albany Featherstonhaugh, Luct, sister of John and Thomas, there were innumerable, 24 Aug., 1550.—(Laud. Ms. 213.)
   In 1555, he had a grant of possession
   that had belonged to the convent of
   Lambley (Dane, p. 99); was high-shield
   of Northumberland in 1560; and, in 1585, was
   possessed of Featherstonhaugh, The Rawes there, Wiltshire, Lambley, Redpath, Wydem, Wydem-hills
   (5 Eas); Horseholes, Kelaw, Greenham, Harpertsbourne, besides certain lands in Haltwhistle, Milnhouse, and Umbre.—(III.)

IX.—1. Alexander Featherstonhaugh, dau. of sir Richard Lowther, of Lilburn, the eldest son of Sir John Lowther, 1650. (Laud. Ms. 213.)
   Close, seq., was sequestrated 21 years of age at the time of taking the inquest after his father's death in 1598; had special livery of the lands of his inheritance 21 Jan., 1598.
   In 1650, he married the daughter of George Featherstonhaugh, of Bardon Mill, impropriating on his wife, and her heir, was aged 21 years old. (Laud. Ms. 213.)

X.—1. Albany Featherstonhaugh, dau. of Sir Richard Lowther, of Lowther, lord of Newburn, the heir of the West March in the time of the queen Elizabeth. (Laud. Ms. 213.)
   Nicholas Featherstonhaugh,mentioned in his father's will. (Laud. Ms. 213.)

1. Allen, wife of Robert Thirlwall, one of the gentlemen of the
   (Laud. Ms. 213.)
   2. Elizabeth, wife of George Gold-
   brough, of Goldthorpe.

2. Thomas Featherstonhaugh, son of Sir John and Anne Featherstonhaugh, middle Marches in 1550, and he and his brother
   mentioned in a deed of the same
   year with their brother Albany.
   See also extract under reference
   (Laud. Ms. 213.)

3. John Featherstonhaugh, dau. of Richard Car
   nery, of—(Laud. Ms. 213.)

4. Nicholas Featherstonhaugh,
   mentioned in his father's will. (Laud. Ms. 213.)

5. Anne, dau. of Thomas Featherstonhaugh, wife of George Bellister, of Bellister. (Laud. Ms. 213.)

EVIDENCES TO THE FEATHERSTONAUGH PEDIGREE.

(a) Ego Hestas d' Fetherstonhale et concedo Deo et ecclesiae s' Andreus Hugualdelam et frith; ibidem servitutum; illius voto manum libitudo meae de Fetherstonhale q'vo
trenditur y' hes divinus;—Ab oriente E. Et idem fere solatium suam partentem et illam et haedum pm. me in fraternitate

(b) Thomas d' Fetherstonhale deedit Deo et ecclesiae s' Andreus d' Herleikon quemdam particulam terr. infra ter-

(c) Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, ANNA-MARIA,
   several
   bart., d. e. Oct. 1711, aged 54,
   she married
   in 1749, succeeded by will
to the vast estate of Sir Henry
   Featherstonhaugh; and in the same
   year married, and purchased
   Up Park, and the manors of
   South and East Harding, of
   the ester of Tynkervale, for £19,000. On Jan. 5, 1747, he was created
   a baronet. He sold the castle and estate of Featherstonhaugh to
   James Bland, esq., his Majesty's attorney-general, and father of
   Thomas Bland, esq., of Ernle Iskridale, the present proprietor. Sir
   Matthew was M.P. for Morpeth in 1760, and afterwards for
   Portsmouth, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died 24 May, 1774.


(e) Mariota ux’ quandam Thomas de Fetherstanbalch dedi Job’i de Westherie et Alcide ux’ sua tutum fidius messagium et commu’ acer’ terr’ arabil et quibus acer’ p’u’is in West- herie q quandum furtum Avicde de Swethope in d’vico in a’v’t’v’il—rem. Thomas filio y’d’or’ Job’i et Alcide et hered’ s’de corp’s suo exxent—rem. Will’o fr’e ejus’ Thomas et Job’s et hered’ s’—rem. rectis hered’— Teste d’o Will’o de Felton tunc’ vic’ Northumber’. Job’h de Toeman. Thomas Orvy. Hugone de Whelyngton. Will’o de Babylon. Thomas de Bradford. Will’o de Crexton et al’i. Will’o de Felton was sheriff from 1811 to 1813.

(f) Sciant p’ent. et fut. q d’ego Thomas de Fetherstanbalch just. relax. et quies clam. priori de Hextiliedesham et success’ suis om’es terras q’u’nti de dono antecessor’ suor’— Teste d’o Will’o de Swinhorne et Will’o de Tyndale militus. Teste apud Fetherstanbalch 10 Sep. 1529.

(g) Om’t’hues hoc scriptum visus vel auditus Thomas de Fetherstanbalch sedi. &c. Mariota de Fetherstanbalch matri meo manerius de Fetherstanbalch cu’ om’is’ p’u’n’— Test. Thomas de Blienekeope. Job’h de Sadlynghton. Nicholas de Ryde- ley. Job’h de Herie. Dat apud Fetherstanbalch die d’vico p’x. ante festum s’cl Barnabas apr’ 10 Ed. 1396.

The monks of Hexham had, by the grant of Adam de Tindale, all the lands of Whiteslaw, in the parish of Kirk- haugh (i), with free commonage in the whole fee of Fetherstonehall, besides wood for building and burn- ing (i); and accordingly, by the Black Book of Hexham, the prior and convent there, in 1479, "had common pasture through the whole fee of Fetherstanbalch, and also in the lands late of Lucy lying without the bounda-

(i) Above p. 77.
HALTWHISTLE PARISH—FETHERSTONE CASTLE.

ries of the Byres, Ulgham, and Langdene." Charters also, remaining here in Dodsworth's time, showed that Helias of Fetherstonhalce, in king John's time, gave to the same house, lands in his free fee of Fetherstonhalce, within certain boundaries, which the laborious author of the Monasticon omitted to transcribe in his visit here in 1639 (k).

The CASTLE "at Fetherstonhaugh," in 1642, is described as "a tower of the inheritance of Alexander de Fetherstonhaugh," and "in good reparations" (l). Hutchinson gives a vignette etching of it, and its old appendages of kitchens and farm offices, from the northeast; and the pencil of Mr. Swinburne and the munificence of its present proprietor have embellished this account with a view of its present extensive assemblage of towers, embattled walls, groves, and flower garden, that front the south. The highest part to the left, and in the centre of the view, is the ancient tower of the Fetherstonhaughs, and contains the dining-room: the semi-circular part the drawing-room: the labelled and millioned window lights the library (m)—both of which are additions.

v.

357

by lord Wallace. And to "all the tract that fronts the falling sun," the same "noble peer" has made great improvements, and overhung with "clamb'ring yle—knitting his wanton arms with grasping hold." The whole forms a quadrangle of about 103 feet on the south, and 120 on the west, and is enclosed by embattled curtain walls, which on the south are sunk to admit air and light.

ney-General, by Romney: Mr. Wallace was M.P. 1776 and 1790; Solicitor-General, 1777; Attorney-General in 1780 and 1783.—See above, p. 92. William Pitt, by Hopner, 1804: Morning—Cattle and Landscape, by N. Pousain; A Boy's Head, by Vandyke; Miss Wallace, by Romney (see above, p. 92); Holy Family, Carlo Maratta; Videomment Mollville, a fine picture, by Hopner; Horace's Villa, with Cattle in the foreground, by Du Croz; Evening—Cattle and Landscape, N. Poussin; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Marchal; Edmund Burke, Sir J. Reynolds. In the State-room to the drawing-room:—Ruina, two pieces, Poussin; Views of Tivoli and Ullswater, Miss Carlisle; A Tiger, by Stubbs; Earl of Aberdeen, by Lawrence; John, Earl of Hopetown, by Hopner; Two Views in Venice, by Guardi. In the Small State-room:—Queen Elizabeth, a chalk drawing on paper, dated 1655, by Jeanette; Hermit's Head, by Miss Wallace.

DINING ROOM.—Lord Wallace, in his parliamentary robes. This nobleman was a member of the House of Commons from 1796 to 1828, when he was called to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Wallace of Knaresdale. His lordship, in 1797, became one of the Lords of the Admiralty; in 1800, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, and a member of the Privy Council; afterwards Master and Worker of the Mils, in which last office he paid much successful attention to improving the temper of the dies; and, by virtue of it, was a member of the Board of Trade. His lordship was also at the head of a commission to enquire into the affairs of the Post Office, and other departments of Ireland; a director of Greenwich Hospital; and throughout his public life has displayed profound views in every department of trade and commerce: but as the sources of Information respecting the services of eminent living characters are either unknown to me, or I bear not the keys of any treasure house in which the glory of public worth is recorded, I will only mention here, that on the occasion of his lordship's resignation of the office of Vice-president of the Board of Trade, he was waited upon by a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor of London, 19 members of Parliament, and several heads of great commercial Companies, who delivered to him an address, signed by "nearly 600 of the leading mercantile and shipping establishments in the city of London," which address was intended as "a record of their sense of the important services he had rendered to the general commerce of the united empire;" and expressed deep regret at his resignation of that office, and admiration of the ability, persevering industry, and laborious attention he had shown in the discharge of his public duties." The other principal pictures in the Dining-room are:—Anne, Countess of Pembroke; Lord Fairfax; Sarah presenting Hagar to Abraham (Gen. xvi, 2), Carlo Maratta; Prince Henry and Prince Merico, sons of Wm.

PART II. VOL. III.
into the flower garden, and open the charming wood (n) and lawn, river-side and magnificent mountain scenery, with which the castle is surrounded. From the top of the old tower you see to the south, up the valley of the Tyne, the Castle-hill (o), the hamlet of Harperton, Williamston Fell, the high land of the forest of Knaresdale, and the head of Cresswell, like a blue pavilion on the border of the sky: to the west, Hartleyburn, as it enters the Tyne, opens its lively landscape of waters, and woody banks, green fields, and "cottages and trees," and over them rise the high and brown summits of Byres Fell and Tindale Fell, divided by the dark and winding cleft of the Blackburn; and turning round to the north, over the rich home haughs of the castle, are seen the woody

Prince of Orange—the first by .......... Hornbostel, the second by Jansen; Lord Melville, a copy from Sir T. Lawrence; Sir Walter Raleigh, by Jansen; The Cardinal Infants Don Ferdinand, Governor of the Netherlands.

In the Library:—The Sea in a Mist, the front clearing up—

(a) The woods of Featherstone are extensive, wild, and undisturbed "by sounding axe." They reach along the right bank of the Tyne from the Eals to the Bellister grounds, and are spread out in irregular hanging slopes, that skirt the river; but here, between them and it, have a large and sheltered tract of fertile haugh or carse land, studded with castle, and interspersed with forest trees of luxuriant growth. The main woods consist principally of oak, elm, birch, ash, and alder, and are exuberant with large hollies, and old thorns and other trees richly overhung with ivy. The ride through them from the Castle to the Shaft-Hill is very picturesque and varied; and the walk by the Parkburn upwards, has in it a foaming rio, huge stones thrown aside by the winter ravings of the burn, oaks of ancient growth, rocks crowned with a secluded village, and further up its winding and sloping sides are all the year green with juniper. — (Above, p. 345.)

The flood which, in October, 1888, made a new bed through the meadows of the Eals (Above, p. 90), broke through the leamy haughs of Featherston, opposite to the mouth of the Hartleyburn, and exposed the roots of an elm tree, which had been thrown off from the main stem in astonishing abundance, length, and sturdiness. From end to end, for 50 or 60 feet, they were as supple, and not thicker, than a cart rope.

(o) This hill is also called Shaf-t-Hill, probably like Shafthow, in Bolam parish, from having supplied shafts or shanks for warthills and hussendy implements in old times; or it may have had its name from the Roman fortress upon it having been on all sides shaded or smoothed off from the point on which it stands.—(See above, p. 91.)

chasm of Glencune, the bold arch of Featherstone bridge, the cultivated plain of Wyden Eals; and on the distant verge of the earth, the Ollawine Crags, crowned with the ruins of the Roman Wall. The large vault underneath the tower, which, Hutchinson says, was used for "securing flocks and herds in the time of assult," is now well replenished with the produce of the choicest European vineyards.

The Chapel of Featherstone is in the Gothic style, 51 feet by 21 within; strengthened by a pentangular buttress at each corner, and two square buttresses on the north and south sides; and has appended to it, at the east end, the Muniment, consecrated by the bishop of Carlisle, and containing the remains of the holy Jane Hope, dau. of John, second earl of Hopetoun, married, firstly, to Henry lord viscount Melville, and secondly, to lord Wallace. Her ladyship died in London.

Glencune means corner dene (p), or "Glen in a corner," and is the name of a narrow woody dene or gill, the water of which enters the Tyne from the west, a little above Fetherstone Castle. Here is a pretty waterfall, over a black shelving rock, called the Bishop's Linn, because first noticed by Dr. Percy, bishop of Carlisle. In the rough bed of the torrent we found porphyry, wacce, new red sandstone, and other kinds of Cumberland rock, among the rolled stones; and on damp, earth-fast stones, byrum punctatum, flowering through the dark green leaves of maranta, as if both were one plant.

Enchanter's night-shade (circum luteum) is also abundant here, on the left bank of the Tyne; but I did not learn that heresbouts had ever dwelt,

"Of Macchus and of Circe born, great Comus,
"Deep skilled in all his mother's witcheries;"

though certainly, from a neighbouring dene, a witch of the name of Blanch is said to have disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

Kellow, or Kellow (l. e. Cold-lawn), now perverted into Kellow, is called a manor in a settlement of it and lands in Wyden on Alexander de Fetherstanhalgh in 1408 (q). It was granted by Thomas de Kellow, by deed without date, to Thomas de Fetherstanhalgh, the son, as Kellow in the ville of Fetherstanhaugh: and the same Thomas de Kellow released to Thomas de Fetherstanhalgh all the right he had of commonage of wood in all the woods on the north and west sides of the Tyne (r).


(q) Evid. above (b), p. 576.

(r) 1. Ego Thomas de Kellam dedi Thomas de Fetherstanhalgh.
At present, Messrs. Richard Dodson, John Lowes, Wm. Bax, and John Parker are proprietors of lands in this place.

Greenichtie-Culn, in this parish, has been rendered memorable by the murder in it, on Oct. 24, 1836, probably in some hunting party, of Nicholas Fetherstannehaugh, gentleman, by William Ridley, of Unthank, gent., and Hugh Ridley, of Howden, in Flemmello, and others of the same name, as appeared on a view of the body by the coroner of Northumberland, on the 26th of October, in the same year (6.). This outrage has been made the subject of a song; full of wit and fun; but, because it is accounted spurious, I omit it here, especially as it is already inprinted in a niche in the notes to Marmonion, where it is said to have been taken down from the recitation of a woman eighty years of age, mother of one of the miners of Alston Moor, and communicated by the amanuensis, an agent to the lead mines there, to the late Mr. Surtees, of Mainsforth, and by him to Sir Walter Scott, who thus concludes the note.—Nor were the Featherstones without their revenge, for 36 Hen. 8, we have "the outlawry of Nicholas Featherston and Thomas Nyxon, &c. for the homicide of William Ridley, of Moralee."

Redpath and Wyden Eas have already been noticed under Wyden, but they are now principally in the township of Fetherstone. In old deeds Redpath is called a hamlet, and its precincts a territory. David, king of Scotland, in his irruption into Northumberland, in 1138, went by the way of the Castle of Naward and the ville of Redpath (1). Mr. Hugh Dryden, in 1830, sold a patrimonial estate in this place to Col. Coulson, who had property in it before that time (u).

Maiden-Way, or Maiden-gate, as it is called in different boundary rolls respecting Knarrsdale, Softley, Lambley, and different places in the township of Hartleyburn, would perhaps, in Latin, have been called Picus Painuram, as Edinburgh and other places were called Maiden Castle, and Castra Puellarum (v). In a ride from Blenkinsop Castle to Whitley Castle, in 1810, I found persons employed in taking up its paving stones to make a new road with, over a common, then enclosing, not far from Kellaw. Hutchinson, in 1776, "found in this uncultivated country, the most perfect remains" of a Roman road he "ever saw;" and thus describes it:—It is near six yards wide: the sides are formed of very large pebbles, from whence, in an easy bow, the interior pavement rose to the crown. Where the road lays down steep descents the pavement is formed of flat thin stones placed on their edges, and laid transversely. It passes many brooks, and I examined whether any bridges of mason work had been thrown over them, but I could find no remains of such, which leads me to determine that these places were passed by means of platforms formed of timber or trunks of trees. The rocks to which the pavement adjoined would certainly have remained some testimony of mason work if any had been used."

Mr. Hugh Martin, a respectable yeoman, died on his own property at Fetherston Row, in October, 1765, at the great age of 109 years, and "retaining his faculties till the last."—(Newcastle Courant.)

The Chapel of Sandyburn Sele probably stood in the Asholm grounds, on the spot called Chapel, in Armstrong's Map; and was, in old times, the place of worship for the portion of the parish of Lambley which lies along the left or east side of the Tyne, and is bounded on the east by the township of Coonwood. Sele is the same as sea, and sal-le, that is, the water-tree. As e, water, with a prefixed, becomes see; so sal is formed into sea, the

(1) Ot. MS. D. viii., fol. 841. (a) See 11. 1, 260. (v) See above, pp. 130, 924, and 826.
water animal, and the water tree; pile, into spike; smell, into smell, &c.

RARE PLANTS found in Haltwhistle parish by Mr. John Thompson, of Crawhall Mill, and sent to me, Sept. 28, 1826. I have added to the list five species, marked *, and contributed by Colonel Ellis, in 1836; and one, Anthoceros Major, found by W. C. Trevrelan, esq. The species marked * were new to the Northumberland Flora in 1826. Besides this obligation, I am indebted to Mr. Thompson for much information respecting the names of persons and places within the several townships of this parish.


* Festuca virupara, Vertical Reed-Fescue-grass. Triand. Dugyn. Banks of the Tyne, near Crawhall; but probably only a variety of Festuca ovina.

Scabiosa columbaria, Small Scabious. Tetrand. Monog. At Bromley Lake, and along the range of basket crags from Housesend to Castorvane.


Lyoselis arvensis, Small Buglos. Pentand. Monog. By the road side. It grew at Ridley-hall Bridge; but being only an annual, it is not to be found often in this place.


Sambucus ebulus, Dwarf Elder. Pentand. Trigyn. Thrill- wall, Col. Ellis. Dr. Turner says, this is called, in Eng- lish, "Watt-wartle, or Danewort."—(Herbal, second part, fol. 124, & Colen, 1568.)


Allium schoenoprasum, Chive Garlic. Hexand. Monogony. Crags at Walltown. I have also found it in the crevasses of moor basalt on Ledum, and at Great Barnington.—(See II. i., 202; above, p. 234; and Gent. Mag., CIII., 595.)

Vaccinium uliginosum, Great Bilberry, called, in Westmor- land, Wy-berry. Octand. Monogony. Old Field, near Walltown; near the Castle-hill at Asholm; and in Baron house Beg.


In a wood near Thorngrafton.


In the Tipit and Craig Lough.


HALTWHISTLE PARISH—BARE PLANTS.

Centaurea cyanus, Corn Blue Bottle. Polyzania Fruticans. Corn fields near Henshaw and Melkridge. This beautiful flower abounds in the corn fields in the north of Scotland.
Ophrys cornuta,Least Twablade, Heart-leaved Mountain Ophrys. Rock-house, near Blackshiel Bog, on Muckle Moss.
Carex limosa, Mud, or Green and Gold Carex. Monoc. Triand. Muckle Moss, Haltwhistle Common, and near Thorgrafon.

Anthemis major, Greater horn-flower. Cryptog. Algae, or Hepatices. In the strand of a spring just west of the station of Little Chesters, May 23, 1830, by W. C. Trevelyan, esq.

The following Musci, or mosses, are arranged according to Sir William Hooker’s British Flora, and were sent to me by Mr. Thompson, under date of Jan. 3, 1839:—
Andrea rupestris, Rock Andrea. Near Craig-leugh.
Phascum exilare, Least-fruited Earth-moss, near Whitehilles.
Anichantium ciliatum, Hair-branched Beardless-moss. On rocks near Chesterholm.
Encalypta vulgaris, Common Extirpating-moss. Thorgrafon.
Trichostomum polyphyllum, Many-leaved Fairy-moss.
Dicranum flexuosum, Zig-zag Fork-moss. Near the Muckle Moss.
Orthotrichum capulatum, Single-fringed sessila frutica Bristle-moss.
Byrum alpinum, Red Alpine Thread-moss. On basaltic rocks west of Craig-leugh.
Byrum roseum, Rosaceous Thyme Thread-moss. Woods at Crawhall.
Bartramia thaliphylia, Straight-leaved Apple-moss. Crawhall.
Leucodon scirroides, Squirrel-tailed Leucodon.

I regret that the following notes have not found their proper place in the account of this parish:—

"HALTWHISTLE CHURCH is one of the best specimens of parochial church architecture in the whole archdeaconry. The roof, the chancel, the lofty arches, and the lancet windows, give a creditable appearance to the whole fabric, which is called throughout, maintained in admirable order, and having its pews as little offensive to the general design of the building as
is possible to imagine," "but still here, as in all other old churches, pews are nuisances sanctioned by prescription." HELVIGHAM CHAPEL.—"The archdeaconry has scarcely any place of worship of so old a date, which has so thoroughly escaped the destructive intentions of puritans, and the destructive restorations of archdeacons and churchwardens, as this little Gothic chapel. The windows are really worth gazing a long way to admire."—From Archdeacons Staginion's Visitation Notes.

HALWHITLEY MARKET, p. 121, was granted to Robert de Ros by king John, in 1207, as appears by the following writ to the sheriff of Northumberland:—Rex viscomiti Northumberbriae—prceipitamus tibi quod facias habere Rob. de Ros unum mercatum apud Altawiis' singulis septimis per diem Jovis, quia illud ei sibi concessutum nolit sit &c. Tota me ipso apud Oxon. x die Feb r. a. v. Svo.—(Rot. Lit. Curia. temp. John., p. 77.) Here sit is plainly synonymous to the other forms Hizel and Hoot, and means high.

Under Revenues, p. 125, after minister, column 1, line 13, add:—Edward the sixth, by letters patent, granted to John Wright and Thomas Holmes the rectorcy of Helwysell, late belonging to the monastery of Tynemouth (Records in Auditor of Land Revenue Office, vol. 4, fol. 70); and of this Nicholas de Ridley, of Willmotowick, died seised in 1586.—(Lil. A., 384.)

THORBURN.—If the ancient graf, or trench of earth, drawn nearly in a right line from Carter-fell, by Falsone, Bromley and Grindon lougha, and Allendale-town, to Allendale, in Horseby's Map, and there called the ford Thor, be not altogether a traditional fiction, Grindel-dykes and Thorngast- ton may be found to have their names from it; so, as Har- graf or Harergrafn means a marsh or boundary trench, so Thor graf may mean Thor's Dyke, and Thorkrakston the town on Thor's gaff, i.e. the dyke grased, trench, or cut by Thor. Grindel-dikes, for so I find it written in old deeds (See Above, p. 320), plainly means Grandsdale-dykes: and a dyke or ancient road certainly runs through the valley just south of the Roman Wall, between Cringle-dykes and Grassy's-know, in a direct line over Boccum towards Thorgranston.

RYSHIEL (p. 326) now belongs to Sir Thomas Clavering, and does suit and service to Anick Grange Court, which originally belonged to the priores and convent of Hexham, the ancient owners of this tenement. Stonethouse and the Strowes, free tenements in Hexehaw manor, also belong to the Sir Thomas Clavering.

KINGSWOOD (p. 326) is a free tenement in Hexehaw manor, and belongs to George Walde, esq., of Henderdale Park, near Kelso. According to the inquest after the death of Nicholas Ridley, of Willmotowick, in 1586, he had an uncle, John Ridley, then resident at Kingswood. —(Met. M. 726, p. 115.)

WARDON (w) parish lies between the North and South Tyne, from their meeting; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Simonburne, on the east by Saint John-lee, on the south by Hexham and Allendale, and on the west by Whitley and Halwhistle. Before Adam de Tindale gave the advowson of its rectorcy to the canons of Hexham, besides its church at Wardon, this parish contained the three chapels of Langley, Hayden, and Stancroft (x). Of that of Langley, I have learnt nothing more than the preceding notice of it; Hayden has been rebuilt on a new site; and Stancroft has changed its name to Newbrough. A considerable part of the whole parish was within the barony of Langley: the rest, chiefly perhaps the part on the north side of the Causey called Carel-street, in the king of Scotland's liberty of Tindale.

SOIL, PRODUCE, &c.—The high ground on the borders of Simonburn and Allendale is chiefly thin and moory; but generally this parish is fertile, especially where its sloping and flat lands lie infolded within the two arms of the Tyne (y). From Grindon Lough to its boundary at Walwick Grange, it is traversed by a fine, deep bed of limastones; and by other beds of similar stone on both sides of the Tyne; and there are extensive lime works

(w) Wardon is the modern spelling; but the name is derived from the remarkable de or dian, now phoenetically called Warden-lesse, under the south-east side of which the village and church of Warden are situated: and this de or dian has its round and rocky head covered with grass, and huddled with a wood or camp, formed of deep ditches and earth-work ramparts, that encloses an area of about two acres. From its brow the Tyne is seen winding past its feet in splendid syrnan majesty, through grounds of great fertility and beauty; and in the distance appear Tindale Fell, Minterhacc, Hadley Fell, and far away north, a blue speck of the head of Simon-side; and still further, the uppermost amphitheatres that glow in the suave crowned of Hedgehope. I must not, however, omit to mention here, that wher or wyr, in names of places, often means a limit or boundary.

[x] Lil. xi, 161.

[y] By the Return under the Defense and Security Act, July 31, 1808, this parish then contained 1508 ares between the ages of 15 and 60; 18 incapable of active service; 8 serving as volunteers; 90 willing to serve on horseback, and 126 on foot; 41 for cavalry, armed with swords, and 41 with pikes; 81 infantry armed with firelocks, and 20 with pitchforks; 66 willing to act as pioneers, with 50 falling-aize, 50 pick-aize, 51 spades, 4 axes, 6 hoes, and 7 saws; 56 willing to act as galliers; no aliens; no quakers; 520 persons incapable of removing themselves in cases of danger. In the stock—it had 133 oxen, 1059 cows, 690 young cattle, 459 calves, 8990 sheep, 2 goats, 728 swine; in horses, 68 for riding, 387 for draught, and 396 young ones; 4 carts for 3 horses, 144 for 2, and 70 for 1; 2 quarters and 8 masts of flour and meal, 67 quarters of wheat, 484 of oats, 484 of barley, and 9 of peas, threshed out; and 1609 thraives of wheat, 182 of oats, 1046 of barley, and
both at Fourstones and Allerwash. A lead mine (x) that was worked in the Hawden and Settlingstones’ ground from 1657 to 1697, has been resumed within the last few years; but its old rubbish heaps found richer than its long-neglected veins, though the process of washing the ore from them, by poisoning the water of Stonecroftburn, is complained of as a grievous nuisance. Coal mines have been worked, principally for burning lime, near Brokenheath and Hayden; and one, near Fourstones, has its operations aided by a steam-engine. Freestone, too, of very fine quality, is quarried at Prudham Cleeagh, in the township of Fourstones. It has been long in use, and in high reputation—especially since the formation of the Newcassel and Carlisle railway.

HAYDEN CHAPELRY lies on the west side of the parish of Warden, and extends from north to south from the confines of Simonburn to those of Allendale. At present all the villages of this district are united for the maintenance of their poor; but form 9 distinct constabularies, 9 townships for the repairs of the highways, and 5 quarters for the collection of taxes and other purposes. The jury of the lease for the barony of Langley return constables for each of the townships, except Elrington. Alphabetically arranged, the names of the townships are these:—Brokenheugh (quarter); Desnaw and west inside (quarter); Elrington; Hayden-bridge, north side; Hayden-bridge, south side; Langley (quarter); Lipwood (quarter); Morrelie; and Whinnettly (quarter). In

1653, the five quarters bore their present names: but the assessment for the maintenance of the knights of the shire of Northumberland at the parliament at Westminster in 5 Edward the Second, 1311, mentions only Langley, Halden with Halden-brigg, Allerwash, Fourstanes, and Warden, in this parish; and Blankesnop, Wyden with Redepoth, and Fetherstonehugh, in Haltwhistle parish, as villies within the barony of Langley, the rest of both these parishes being then comprised within the franchise of Tindale, and consequently not within the jurisdiction of the leet of Langley.

THE BARONY OF LANGLEY was one of the lesser baronies of Northumberland, in which the Tindale family were enfeoffed by Henry the First. From 1163, we find it rated for aids, scutages, and other military payments, as of the value of one knight’s fee. Though the Tindale’s and Bolty’s are put down in the Feerages as barons by tenure, it does not appear that either they or any of their lineal descendants ever claimed the privilege from it of a seat in parliament. The highest and most antient liberty they seem to have enjoyed was that of taking thieves within their precincts, trying them at their own leet, and hanging them on their own gallows (x). The villies included within it in 1567 were Warden, Fourstones, Alrewas, Hayden, and Langley, in this parish, and Fetherstanhale, Wyden, Redpath, and Blankesnop, in the parish of Haltwhistle. Two-fifths of Wyden were held under Nicholas de Bolty by fractions of a knight’s fee. Each of the families of Fetherstanhaugh and Blankenshipe held several manors by soccage tenure, of which class of tenants the Testa de Nevill (b) enumerates the names and annual payments in Langley, Hayden, and Alrewas, in the middle of the thirteenth century. In 1720, Nicholas de Bolty had a grant of free warren to himself and his heirs, in his demesne lands of Langley, Hayden, Alrewas, Fourstanes, and Wardon (c), the validity of which, Thomas de Lucy, at the assizes in Newcastle, in 1294, declined to defend (d); but of which his grandson, Anthony de Lucy, obtained a renewal in 1323 (e). The history of this barony, as long as it continued in the line of its antient lords, I have endeavoured to weave into the following

(a) III I, 144. (b) III I, 320.  
(c) III II, 338.  
(d) III I, 144.  
(e) III II, 335.
PEDIGREE OF THE TINDALE FAMILY.

[Compiled from a pedigree of the Lords of Langley up to Generation VII. by William Radcliffe Rouge Croix & R. Spearman, esq. and corrected, enlarged, and authenticated from sources referred to in the body of the genealogy.]

X. Adam de Tindale, in 1165, by the sheriff of the county accounted in the Exchequer for one mark, and there are other notices in the Pipe Rolls respecting payments made by him to the crown; but as the sheriff, in 1165, accounted for £7 10s. as rent of his lands for half a year, except corn growing and stock, and his wife was then a widow, it is plain that he was then dead. — III. ii., 55, 56, 46, 52.

It was this Adam who gave Greenwhams, in Langley, to Alan de Cornewale, as appear by the curious deed printed under Evidence to this pedigree, No. 1.

Ethelwulf de Tindale owed 6 scotum to Robert, son of Adam Cardulli, by an entry on the Pipe Roll for 1046, for which sum he was sued, and for having the custody of her son. There are several other entries on the Pipe Roll respecting this sum; and, in the year 1166, he paid 100s. for a quietia, because it seems that the bishop of Durham, as earl of the county, but then dead, had received her fine of 50 marks without accounting for it to the crown. — III. ii., 55, 56, 55, 52.

XI. Adam de Tindale, in 1149 and 1190, paid 200l for having the lands of his father, and he and his widow, clear of all debts; and, in 1190, also, another payment for the Pipe Rolls due to the king for the year in which he was heir, being then dead. In particular, we find him debited in the Exchequer half a mark, for having it entered on the Great Roll, that Elias of Friantone released to him and his heirs one acre of land in Wellton in the hundred of Akerne, and 60 marks sterling. — III. ii., 69, 70, 4, 27. This was the Adam de Tindale who exchanged Heulswen with Gilbert and his son Orm for their hereditary property in Haydene, the deed of which transaction is given under Haydene.

XXII. Nicholas de Bolitby, of Bolitby, near Thirk, in Yorkshire, had a charter for a market and fair at Redepeth, in the parish of Hatfield, in 1560, and on Oct. 10, 1570, a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Langley, Haydene, Allerwash, Fourstones, and Warden, in this county; and also in Bolitby, Ravensthorp, and Thirby, in Yorkshire. — Eas. No. 2. In 1574 he had a dispute with William de Swineburne respecting the boundaries of Swindon (devo. p. 25); and we also find him acquiring back from Gilbert Cornewale the property in Greenwhams, which his wife's grandfather had alienated to Alan, the grandfather of that person; as well as obtaining by one deed a portion of ground at Quivere in the vill of Langley; and by another at Leislaw, as an increment to his park of Langley (Eas. 3, 4, 5). He died in 1579, possessed of Ravensthorp, Thirby, Bolitby, and Kirby, in Yorkshire, and Langley, Haydene, Alverwash, and Fourstones, in this county (Eas. 5, 6, 7, 8). The muster of 1577 compiles in 1578 accuse both Bolitby and Heulswen of being within the confines of Langley, but this seems to be wrong. He died in 1579, and his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Bolitby, was married to Adam de Tindale, and married to Nicholas de Bolitby, who, in consequence of the issue he had by his wife, became entitled during life to that barony, with all its liberties and customs, as appears by a letter of Alexander the Third, King of Scotland, to Henry the Third, respecting a dispute about the boundaries of Swindon, between this Nicholas and William de Swineburne, of which see more under Swindon below, and above at p. 90.

XXV. Adam de Bolitby, son and heir of Nicholas de Bolitby, as mentioned in the record of Alexander the Third, already noted on the last coronation, and also in the heraldic arms of his grandfather Adam de Tindale's grant of Heulswen, in lieu of lands in Haydene, as described under Haydene below.

V. Thomas de Mullet, son of Alan de Mullet, took his mother's name of de Lucy, for she was one of the two daughters of Richard de Lucy, lord of Ervington, by his wife Ada, dau. and coheiress of Hugh de Montville, lord of Appley and Brough, in Westmorland. — Arch. £6, 5, 384. Alex. de Halton, rector of Kircbhaugh, in 1217, obtained a lease of lands in Allerwash, which this lord Thomas de Lucy held in the fief of Langley, and was, as lord of Adam de Bolitby. — Eas. 8. This Thomas de Lucy, under the presidency of Isabella, wife of Adam de Tindale, who was then dead, leaving issue by him one son Thomas, then under age. — III. i., 144. He died in 1290, possessed of the manors of Langley, property in Newcastle, and lands in Allerwash, Fourstones, Allerwash, and Warden, besides large possessions in Cumberland. — III. i., 144.

VI. Thomas lord Lucy was 24 years old in 1260, and died a. p. in 1266, possessed of Langley, Fourstones, and Warden, in this parish, and numerous patrimonial estates in Cumberland. — III. i., 257; Cat. inq. post mortem, f. 254. Sir Anthony de Lucy. In 16 Edw. II. he was made governor of the castle and barony of Ervington, and obtained a grant in fee of the castle and manor of Ckermount, with the manor of Papworth, and in 17 Edw. II. had a charter for a market and fair in Haydene bridge, and for free warren in Langley, Haydene, Fourstones, Allerwash, and Warden. — III. i., 395. Nicholas, the son of Andrew de Wytwrea, gave to Sir Anthony de Lucy, his lord, all his lands in the villages of Langley and Heulswen. — III. i., 9. This Anthony was summoned to parliament from 12 Edw. II. to 17 Edw. III., 1345, in which last year he died.
WARDON PARISH—HAYDEN CHAPELRY—BARONS OF LANGLEY 365

Issue of Anthony de Lucy and Elizabeth......

VII.—Sir Thomas de Multon, knight, and Margaret his wife.

VIII.—Anthony de Lucy, lord of Cockermouth, died on Saturday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 1369, possessed of Multon and other castles in Lincolnshire; Cockermouth, and the numerous dependences in Cumberland, and the manor and castle of Langley, with the members and fees thereunto pertaining, namely, lands in Heyendley, the hamlets of Harlawa, Leighs, Lie Cropes, and Harsewod; the village of Heyendley, the hamlets of Lipwood and Raisnewal, the village of Allersway, the hamlets of Foursme and Warden; the fees in the manor of Langley are Birincanopeh, Fethermanwath, the manor of the Abbots Whitewal and Chetwynd, Whitewal, Morley, Nekdale, Threebrook, Ulmer, Hingeford, Radlingstone, and Littledene.

IX.—Johanna de Lucy, dau. and heir of Anthony de Lucy, died in 1399, aged 4 years, and at her death mention is made of the manor of Cockermouth, and castle of Cockermouth, the manor of Duncrewe, Wensley, and Winifred, and the possession of land in Carlisle.

X.—Henry Percy, eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Percy, knight, and married to Elizabeth, dau. of Athol, knight, and Sir John Athol, knight, by their marriage became earl of Northumberland, was created Earl of Northumberland, and was buried at Beverley.

XI.—Sir Thomas Percy, knight, elder brother of Sir Henry Percy, knight, was slain at the battle of Towton, 28 March, 1471.

XII.—Sir Michael Percy, knight, was slain at the battle of Towton, 29 March, 1471.

XIII.—Johanna de Lucy, dau. and heir of Sir Anthony de Lucy, was married to Sir John de Multon, knight, and his heiress, by whom she was the mother of Sir William de Multon.

Translation of the epitaph on the tomb of Sir John de Multon in the church of St. Mary, at Warden, Suffolk:

"Here lies the body of Sir John de Multon, knight, who died 1338, and was buried at Warden. He was the eldest son of Sir John de Multon, baron of Multon, and brother of Sir Thomas de Multon, baron of Cockermouth, and was buried at Beverley."
EVIDENCES TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE BARONS OF LANLEY.

1. Adam de Tindal obi: holt: sull et ancicis sal't v n.
   Sicicia me dedisce Alano de Cromeswale et her' sul: p: sicio
   suo de Grenewehames sicci ritinus cadit in Henricosque
   uae: ad divises Gilii. Et in aemesto scagaces rusticorum de
   lanley: super mulier translator Radulphe: perbandilam.
   Tenendo: de me et h'ed: melas ad duas bovines: tis. Iste
   p'tilus Alane h'et loinct' fides: hos: recipidos: et ab
   eum: amiditett. In: tr' sus.
   Et: id incidet in foresfact' debit: iul: sul.
   Et: p: mercet: sul:

2. H. D. gratia K's Anglie. Sicicia nos concede Nicholas
   de Boltee e: sp' et hedes su insep: petut' hieb: illib: warren'
   in: olb; d'incis tris sul: de Lanley, Haygen, Allerwanches,
   Fourstanes, et Wardon, in com. Northwymb. et in ob; d'incis
   Westim. 18 Octob. s. v. n'ti 55.——(Ed.)

3. O'lb; Rob'is fil: Gilili de Cromewale sal't. Novillis
   me dedisce Nitho de Boulee thes: t'ra me's: in Greneweth
   in citer: of Lanley ta: in d'incis spec. p' sa'd: divises quas charta
   A alas: de Tindall qu'ed' dat. Alano ave m'ret notificis: et p'port.

4. O'lb; Uredonis de Forhalle et Mar' a'd' Eva de Playm'nier viud. 
   Christiania de Ley: viudum, Thomas de Leyes et 
   Hawys a'd' sal't. Novill in dedisce d'ino Nicho de Boltee et h'ed; 
   sul: unus p'lican remanetis de Leicesters accidendo
   infinita Intakse: et Harethib ad incrementum: et salut
   pertin' sal' de Lanley adeo bene et in pace p'it allis' p'um
   d'al: in Cas l:mus tenet et possedit. Test: d'ino W. de Haydne
   capillo: Thoma de Fetherstan. Thoma de Bienchemse.
   Gilii de GREndon: Grendon. Thoma de Fetherstan.
   Thoma de Fetherstan.

5. O'lb; Uredonis de Forhalle et Mar' a'd' Eva de Playm'nier viud. 
   Christiania de Ley: viudum, Thomas de Leyes et 
   Hawys a'd' sal't. Novill in dedisce d'ino Nicho de Boltee et h'ed; 
   sul: unus p'lican remanetis de Leicesters accidendo
   infinita Intakse: et Harethib ad incrementum: et salut
   pertin' sal' de Lanley adeo bene et in pace p'it allis' p'um
   d'al: in Cas l:mus tenet et possedit. Test: d'ino W. de Haydne
   capillo: Thoma de Fetherstan. Thoma de Bienchemse.
   Gilii de GREndon: Grendon. Thoma de Fetherstan.
   Thoma de Fetherstan.

6. O'lb; Uredonis de Forhalle et Mar' a'd' Eva de Playm'nier viud. 
   Christiania de Ley: viudum, Thomas de Leyes et 
   Hawys a'd' sal't. Novill in dedisce d'ino Nicho de Boltee et h'ed; 
   sul: unus p'lican remanetis de Leicesters accidendo
   infinita Intakse: et Harethib ad incrementum: et salut
   pertin' sal' de Lanley adeo bene et in pace p'it allis' p'um
   d'al: in Cas l:mus tenet et possedit. Test: d'ino W. de Haydne
   capillo: Thoma de Fetherstan. Thoma de Bienchemse.
   Gilii de GREndon: Grendon. Thoma de Fetherstan.
   Thoma de Fetherstan.
S. O'By: Alex. de Halton rector eccles de Kirksholeke
mal'tun. Quia plicentium d'n Thomas de Lac'y t'o' q'ond' fuit Patrick Burncrof in Al'wescheles qu'quld' tar' d'es'
ds Thomas h't de he'd'te Isbeyl' un'sum fil' d'ni Ade de
Boitsby ad firmam recepit a. b. 1277 ao se tenu term. 20 annor'.
Hils testif; d'ni Ada de Boitsby. Joh'n de Halton millittb;
Thoma de Fetherstanehalgh. Thoma de Bientlaneshoppe.
Thoma de Hill. Joh'n de Quinqueley. Rob'o de Mange-
saleyn et alis. (1 Ed. 7) —(Domus. M51, vol. assisi, fol. 56, b.)
7 Ed. 1. a. n.
7. O'By: Ada de Boitsby mal't'un in Dno. Scilvis me dedisse
d'ni Thomas fil' Alani de Mulion et Isibbeles un'sum filie mea
p'mogenes in serv'ce in toto ma' mea' de Langley ts in com.
Northambye' cu' o'By; p'tilin suis sine ullo retenem. ac'cu'
ma' de Heyden. ma' de Alrewa. ma' de Fowrestanes, et
quequir' hul in Alrewaseles et in Caderen; reddendo inde
mihi et b'edib; meta unum par coler' desedai. Test. d'ni
Rob'o Bainhen et Welle. Ey'p'o tunc cancellar. d'n R'. Dat.
sapod sceadeburgh 8 E. 1. —(Id.)

Sir Reginald Carnaby, who purchased interests in
Langley of the 7th earl of Northumberland, was, under
him and his successor, sir John Forster, as lord
warden of the marches, keeper of Tindale. He was also employed,
in 1536, by secretary Cromwell, to convey to the
earl certain charges respecting a "supposed pre-contract"
that existed between him and queen Anne [Bulleyn];
so that he was one who visited the court, and had an
opportunity of keeping his eye on any of the "opima
sacraficia," which the greedy and lavish hand of Royalty
was then offering for pittances of gold. Sir Reginald
was the second son of William Carnaby, of Halton, esq.,
and married Dorothy, sister of sir John Forster, lord
warden of the marches. As well as his brother-in-law,
he was an early partaker of the spoils of the monasteries;
for, in 1538, he obtained from the crown a grant of the
priory of St. Andrew the Apostle at Hexham; and
sir John Forster, in 1576, had a grant of the tithes of the
same house. Sir Reginald's widow continued, after his
death, to reside in the Priory-house there; and his
successor, the keeper of Tindale, reason or none, according
to sir Ralph Suddler, would "needs have" her house as
his official residence. They left three daughters, who,
with their husbands, conveyed their inheritances in
Hexham to sir William Fenwick, who married their
cousin Grace, daughter and co-heir of sir John Forster.
While sir Reginald's youngest brother was made heir
to Halton and Ayden, his eldest brother Thomas and his
descendants, till sir William, who was 22 years old in
1538, were styled of Langley; but this William's father,
in 1619, had conveyed his property in Langley to
John Murray, first earl of Anandale, who by
grant of the crown, probably 22 James the First, obtained
the rest of this barony (?) and in 1538 conveyed the
whole of it to sir Edward Radcliffe, of Dilton, baronet,
whose son sir Francis Radcliffe was created by James
the Second baron Dilton, viscount Langley, and earl of
Derwentwater; but by the attainer of his son James for
rebellion in 1715, all the accumulated estates of the
Radcliffe's were forfeited, vested in the king for the
public use, and finally, by act of parliament, settled upon
Greenwich hospital.

LANGLEY CASTLE, as far as I have seen, is nowhere
mentioned before the fourteenth century; but occurs in
inquests respecting the Lucies and their lands, in 1366
and 1368. In 1416, it is mentioned as belonging to the
earl of Northumberland (g). The Survey of 1542 says,
"At Langley standeth the walls of an old castle of the
inheritance of the king's majesty, as parcel of the augmen-
tations of his grace's crown, late of the inheritance of
the earl of Northumberland. All the roofs and floors
thereof be decayed, wasted, and gone, and nothing
remaining but only the walls; and it stands in a very
convenient place for the defence of the incursions of the
Scots of Jddisdale, and of the thieves of Tindale, Gills-
land, and Bewcastle, when they ride to steal or spol
within the bishopric of Duresme." In 1550, George
Heron, of Chipchase, as keeper of Tindale, occupied
"his own house of Chipchase," which "for that purpose
was very convenient;" but if he had not held that office, it was recommended that a house of the king's
own should be put in order, and appointed always for

(f) John's Index, 1. temp. Jac. 1. under Annandale.
(g) III. 1. 27, 52, and 53.
that purpose, "and if the king's majesty's castle of Langley were repaired it would suit well" (b). In the time of queen Elizabeth diverse persons were made constables of this castle; and in the Survey of the crown lands in Northumberland in 1606, the barony of Langley is described as parcel of the possessions which came to his majesty by the attainer of Thomas, earl of Northumberland; and the "caste" as "an antient stone" building "of indifferent bigness: the out walls stand firm and fast; but the covering and the outward work are utterly ruin'd, and so have been time out of mind." This interesting survey enumerates the free burgages, freeholds, leaseholds, and customary and copyhold tenements in the barony, and contains much curious matter respecting the customs of the manor (i). The present lone and solemn mass of remains consists of an oblong square, 82 feet inside measure from north to south, and 25 the other way; and this is flanked with a massy tower at each corner, each of the four towers projecting their whole breadth from the centre part only on the east and west, the north and south fronts being each broken only by two buttresses, which project from the two main side walls. The centre has large kitchens on the ground floor, to which the vaulted ground floors of the four towers have been appendages; and over the kitchens have been three tiers of apartments, with boarded floors, the first of them approached by a doorway of two arches, and decorated with pretty shafts and capitals; and all of them lighted from the north and south only with pointed windows, some of three and others of four lights, headed with heavy cusped tracery. The redness of the inside walls of these apartments, down to the first boarded floor, remains in convincing testimony that they perished by fire. Each of the towers has had four rooms one above another, above its vaulted or ground floor, two of which, those on the west, were lighted with loop-holes 54 inches wide; most of the others with small windows, grated with one upright and three cross-bars. Inside the second apartment of the south-east tower is 13 feet by 10 feet 8 inches; and, like several of the rest of these tower chambers, has had a fire-place. There are also apartments over the main entrance, which has been closed by a heavy portcullis. Each of these towers has also had a lofty turret, which commanded every way, but to the south and south-east, an extensive prospect, especially towards the warlike and stormy north.

"And there they stand, as stands some lofty mind
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd:
All tenantry, save to the crosswaving wind,
Or holding dark communion with the crowd.
There was a day when they were young and proud—
Banners on high, and battle passed below;
But they, who fought, are in a bloody shroud;
And those, who waved, are shroudless dust ere now,
And the blank battlements shall bear no future blow."

LANGLEY SMELT MILL.—A mile south of the castle, and in a district naturally bleak, but rendered almost desolate for some distance round them, stand the extensive laboratories for smelting and refining the ores of lead and zinc raised in the Alston mining districts, under the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and the owners of Hudgill-burn mine. The curious in metallurgical arts may learn much here. But we abstain from describing processes, which may be considered private and peculiar to these works; though we do not hesitate to record here the principles of the patent obtained by Mr. Pattison, and already noticed (j). Its title is—"An Improved Method of separating Silver from Lead," and it is dated October 28, 1833. This new process seems to be founded upon the fact, that lead melts sooner, and is kept in fusion at a lower degree of heat than the silver naturally mixed with it, which silver in cooling forms into crystals, that still contain a considerable alloy of lead, but from their density, fall to the bottom, before the whole mass assumes a solid state—hence the granular appearance of the portions of old cast sheet-lead, which have been last poured from the crucible. But we will not mystify Mr. Pattison's ingenious discovery by investing it in theories of our own; but give it in the language of a practical writer on the subject, and of his own patent. His own "Account of the method of smelting lead ore and refining lead, practised in the mining districts of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham" (k), probably contains all the arcana of the art known before the discovery of his new process.

"When lead, containing a portion of silver, is melted, a suitable vessel, and very slowly cooled, with constant stirring, at a certain temperature, small particles or crystals of solid lead begin to form in the mass of liquid lead, which being heavier than the liquid lead, sink to the bottom of the vessel, and may be removed by means

(b) III. ii. 217. 228
of a perforated iron ladle. The particles or crystals thus separated have the appearance of very brilliant coarse-grained metallic powder; and, on examination, are found to contain a much smaller proportion of silver than the original lead. Mr. Pattison also discovered the converse of this, that when solid lead, containing silver, is slowly and carefully heated, under favourable circumstances (as in the chamber of a reverberatory furnace, supported on bars of iron at a distance from the brick-work on all sides), at a certain temperature, drops of melted lead begin to separate from it, which, on examination, are found to contain more silver than the original lead. These principles are applied in the following manner to the extraction of silver from lead, as detailed in the specification of the patent alluded to.

"I melt (says Mr. P. in his patent) a quantity of lead in an iron pot, and, after skimming off the impurities, I allow it to cool slowly, taking care to break off and mix with the fluid mass from time to time, the parts that may congeal on the sides of the pot; when the temperature has become sufficiently reduced, small solid particles of lead, resembling crystals, begin to appear on the surface, and in the mass of melted metal; which solid particles, or crystals, as they continue to form, sink down to the bottom of the pan, and in a little time are found in considerable quantity. I then take an iron ladle, perforated with a number of holes, with which I remove these small particles or crystals of solid lead, allowing the fluid portion to drain out from among them into the pan. I then place the crystals (either in the ladle used to remove them from the pan, or in another suitable perforated vessel) in the chamber of a reverberatory furnace, which is made for the purpose unusually large; and in this chamber, when heated to a proper temperature, I drain or melt out from among the small solid particles or crystals, a further quantity of fluid lead, leaving the residual lead in the ladle, or other vessel, almost entirely deprived of its silver; after which, this residual lead is withdrawn from the furnace, melted in another pot, and cast into pieces for sale. The lead, which drains out from among the crystals in the reverberatory furnace, is from time to time added to the lead in the pan, whence the crystals are taken, and in this way I proceed until the original lead submitted to the operation is reduced to about one-third, which, containing nearly the whole of the silver held by the original lead, is afterwards refined in the usual way."

PART II. VOL. III.  
5 A

"We are informed, that in practice it is found better to confine the process to mere crystallization of the lead, without draining it in the manner described above. The poor lead, obtained by the first crystallization, is melted and crystallized a second time; and, if necessary, a third time, or until it is almost entirely deprived of its silver. The number of crystallizations necessary, depends upon the amount of silver held by the original lead; but by two or three crystallizations, lead, containing ten or twelve ounces of silver per ton, can be separated into one part rich lead, and four or five parts poor lead; the latter holding no more than four to six pennyweights of silver per ton. This process is now in extensive operation in the various lead districts of the kingdom" (f).

Stubblick Colliery is in the barony of Langley, and the place gives name to that great rent of the earth called the Stubblick Dyke, which has here and to a great distance east and west caught into it, and preserved a portion of the Newcastle coal-field.

Thrapwood (m), as its name imports, had once been declared land—a subject of contention between different claimants for right within it. It is mentioned in Edward the Third's time as a place within the barony of Langley, in which it is a freehold, paying together a sev-farm rent of about £8 10s. The mansion-house of the estate, called Thrapwood, is occupied by Mr. Geo. Lee, and the history of the whole is briefly this. On September 23, 1404, John Lambton, esq., conveyed Thrapwood and Temple-houses (n), and, a few days afterwards, certain houses in Hayden-bridge to Thomas Smith, who, in 1512, conveyed them to ... Fetherstonhaugh, from whom they passed to Roger Stokoe, who died possessed of the same property, Nov. 14, 1660. In 1668, Michael Stoca stands possessed of Temple-houses, Thrapwood, and property in Newbrough; and, in 1663, settled Low Hall upon his issue male; but March 4, 1667, Roger Stokoe mortgaged Low Hall, Temple-houses, and Thrapwood, to John Bacon; and Mrs. Cuthbert Stokoe, in 1709, sold them to Mr. Deodatus Threlkeld, of Newcastle, gent., who, in the same

(f) From the Engineers' and Mechanick's Encyclopedia, page 670—article Silver.

(m) Thrapwood, Horsey; Thrapwood, Armstrong; from preplan, to contend, or pertinaciously to insist on any matter or assertion, right or wrong, as "he threaded a lie in my face."

(n) So called from a tenement in "Thrapwode," which, in 1596, belonged to the knights temple. (III. i. 105.)
year, conveyed Low Hall and Temple-house, and in 1711, Easter Threepwood and Wester Threepwood to Mr. John Aynsley, solicitor in Hexham, and agent to the earl of Derwentwater. Low Hall is on Langleyburn, at the east end of Hayden-bridge. The subsequent descent of this property may be traced in the following

PEDIGREE OF AYNSELY AND TWEDELL, OF TWEWELL.

[Compiled from original deeds, and Surtees' Durham, III., 28, where there is a pedigree of the Tweddills, of Thorpethwelles, commencing with Nicholas Tweddell, of Hadidson Hall, who died in 1601. For Aynsley pedigrees, see II., 1., p. 810, gen. 5, for William Aynsley, of Highlaws, who was buried in the choir of Holms church in 1689. Mr. Gawen Aynsley, of Highlows, was buried in Harbourn church in 1689; and Mr. William Aynsley, of the same place, in 1725; which last William had several children:—I. Gawen, who died in Newcastile in 1716. S. William, born in 1706, and supposed to have sold Highlows to John Aynsley in 1727. S. John, born in 1709; and several daughters.]

X.—John Aynsley, son to be descended from the Aynsleys of Highlows, or Highlows, in the parish of Harbourn, of whom the place became possessed about the year 1707. Was he not brother of Gawen, who died in 1716?

XI.—John Aynsley, esq., barrister-at-law, died at George Tweddell, of Thorpeth-Will Mary Aynsley, married, firstly in Westwood, 17 June, 1761; which place, with the Cow, in the parish of Grin- she was in the West Indies. 1724, to Mr. Tweddell; and, secondly, to Thomas Davison, gent., to whom she had two daughters—Anne and Mary.


Esther, dau. of Joseph S. Frances Tweddell, esq., born 31 May, 1771. "Ann, dau. of John 1. James, twin with Harrison, esq., of Lancaster; has served in the army, and was in the army, of the 52nd foot. his family.


The rev. Robt. Tweddell, of Threepwood, has hallowed the memory of his distinguished brother, John Tweddell, by the publication of a work, in quarto, in 1816, entitled—"Remains of the late John Tweddell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, being a selection of his letters, &c., together with a republication of his Prolusions Juvenile;" with a Memoir of the Author prefixed, by which affectionate memorial it appears that Threepwood has the honour of being the birth-place of that "accomplished scholar and gentleman," and indefatigable traveller. At nine years old he entered the school of the rev. Matt. Rains, of Hartforth, near Richmond; afterwards was a short time with Dr. Parr; and then of Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1701, he gained all the three medals of sir William Browne; and in the next year two of them. In 1706, he obtained the Chancellor's medal; in 1719 and 179, the member's prize for middle and senior bachelors; and, in the latter year, entered of the middle temple. In 1723, his "Prolusions Juvenile" were published; and, in 1735, he went to Hamburg, and thence to Berlin and Vienna. He rambled through the whole of Switzerland; visited the Dnieper, in the Ukraine; and, at Moscow, was introduced to Stanislaus, the last king of Poland. From St. Petersburg he went into Sweden, and back thence through the Crimea to Constantinople; and, after long and exhausting travels in Greece, died at Athens, July 23, 1793, of fever and spasms, induced by excessive fatigue. Lord Byron, and Mr. riot, of St. John's, with some difficulty, got a slab of white marble, with a simple Greek inscription by the rev. Robert Walpole, placed over his grave;
WARDON PARISH—HAYDEN CHAPELRY—ELRINGTON.

but this, we have been told, since the Theseum has been converted into a museum, has been broken and cast into the Temple of the Winds. We did not hear that his bones were disturbed.

PROPHANE
Carnus funus, barbaria que sancta
Thesae, quiquisque sed domo recumbis,
Felix si tibi forum inter umbra
Presentor oleo fatum, oleo tecum
Ille marmore quanta conquiescunt,
Tuis tae quoque quid tangat Athenis.
A. Moore, 1799.

"Mr. Tweddell's letters breathe forth the very spirit of the poetical temperament—keen, quick perception and lively imagination,

Scattering from her painted urn
Thoughts that breathe and words that burn,
sobered by the cast of melancholy, and almost morbid sensibility, which often throws its dark shadow over the bright, brief course of human excellence." His journals and the sketches of the eminent artist, M. Preaux, who travelled with him, seem now to be irretrievably lost, though the whole of them were intended, and much of them prepared for the press (p).

Μαρκ, η ημερ,
Τησον ευτυχινα—αριστή θ' ερωτα παθη
Σαφει τ' ενωνει—αν καλος το ξε' αγαθος,
Ος τερητον αει και θεωτει ευτυχινι.

R. TREVELyan.

ELRINGTON, a property of Greenwich Hospital, contains a dry hill, and overlooks a vast extent to the north and west. It might have its name from one Elrington, to whom it belonged. Formerly it was a considerable village—now reduced to two farm-houses, with their appendages—the Hall Farm with 617, and the East Farm, with 487 acres. William, senior king of Scotland, gave to William de Veteriponte the manor of Aldeneston, and other lands in Tindale, which gift, William, king of Scotland the Second (?), confirmed to Ivo de Veteriponte, by charter, in these words:—"Know present and to come, that I have granted and by this my charter confirmed to Ivo de Veteriponte those lands which William de Veteriponte his father held in Tindale—namely—Elrington, and Aldeneston, and Kirkehalve in fee and inheritance by the service of one knight's fee," which grant was also confirmed by king

John, by charter, dated at Bristol, May 17, 1210 (q). This Ivo granted a rent-charge out of the mill of Elrington to the canons of Hexham; but when I mention that Matthew Paris deliberately says, "he could not omit to set down the names" of some of the "consularia inquisimor" of king John, and that Robert de Veteriponte and his brother Ivo were two of them, I repeat the charge with regret. Some century and a half after his time, his possessions here and about Alston seem to have passed by a female heir to the Whitlaw family—and from them, in the same way, first to the Stapletons of Eden-hall, and then to the Hyltons of Hilton, in the county of Durham; for in 1668, Alston, Lowbyre, Elrington, Woodhall, and Dinnetly, belonged to sir William Hilton; and in 1675, John Carr, for £146, purchased the three last named places of sir William Hilton; and in 1677, William Carr, son of the same John, sold them for £550, to sir Edward Radcliffe (r).

But it should be distinctly mentioned here, that Elrington was one of the twelve towns of Tindale, the people of which, in the time of Edward the Second, petitioned the king and his council for remedy against grievances they suffered from one William de Boules, to whom Robert de Brus, king of Scotland, had granted the manor of Wark, in Tindale, for life; and that the family of Elrington were enfeoffed here in their own estate under the regal lords of Wark from a remote period. For, in the time of king John, we find Adam de Elrington witnessing Richard Cuminn's grant of Carraw to Hexham: and, soon after, we have Randal of Elrington in a Featherstonehaugh deed (s) William de Elrington in Edward the First's time (t): Hugh of Elrington, one of twelve jurymen on an inquest before the coroner of Tindale in 1336 (u): Robert de Elrington, esq., witness to a Dilston deed in 1441 (v). In 1444, Robt. Mitford, John Elrington, esquires, and others, occur in a bond at Capheaston as arbitrators in a dispute. In Hayden Old Chapel there is a black-letter inscription, beseeching God to be merciful to the souls of John Elrington and [Mary] his wife. Simon Elrington was proprietor of Eschersheils and lands in Elrington, Woodhall, and Dinetly in 1568 (w). An inquest in October, 1681, found

(q) Plac. de q. w., 129, 127.
(r) Above, p. 27, 28, 29; III. ii., 166; III. iii., lxxviii.; Abstracts of Deeds at Dilston.
(s) Above, p. 255.
(t) Above, p. 61.
(u) Swinh. MSS., 1, 118.
(v) Dowsw. MSS., xiv., fol. 116—118.
(w) III. ii., lxxviii.
that Robert Elrington died on February 24, that year, possessed of Expershiel and Cronkley, in the manor of Bywell; Elrington, in the manor of Wark; and other property (x). His will is dated 25 January, 1674, and mentions his wife Cussey, his sons John, Martin, George, and William; his daughters, Marion and Grace; the children of his son-in-law John Carr, and his step-mother Janet Elrington, residing in Cronkley (y) He seems also to have had a daur. Mable, wife of John Elrington, who had in dower with her freehold lands in Elrington, which their son Rowland, by will of 5 Feb., 1697, left to his brother John (z). John Elrington, of Expershiel, gentleman, was on the jury at the assizes in Newcastle in 1628 (a); and, in 1642, made an inventory of the goods of William Ridley, of Morriley (b). Mr. John Elrington, in 1653, was assessed to county rate for Unthank, Cronkley, Expershiel, Millthwaite, and Elrington town and demesne (c). Geo. Elrington, of Expershiel, gent., 18 October, 1670, obtained a license to marry Margaret Parkin, of St. Mary's, Durham (d); Francis Elrington, of Newcastle, had John Elrington, of Warden parish, as his bondman, for a license to marry Jane Rutter, of Newcastle, on Jan. 4, 1700 (e); and the two daughters and co-heirs of John Elrington, of Expershiel, esq., married—Elizabeth, on Aug. 1, 1703, to Christopher Hunter, esq., to whose memory Surtees has inscribed and consecrated an altar in his History of Durham (f); and Isabell, married at St. Mary the Less, Durham, to Gabriel Reed, esq., of Troughen, in Redesdale, whose son Elrington built the mansion-house there; and a grandson of the same name, in 1764, alienated that property to the Reeds, of Chipchase Castle (g). Descendants of the Reeds, of Troughen, resided many years at Fowden. The Craster Tables, made in 1632, say, the Elrington Arms are—Gules and argent three cinquefoils counter-charges; and that the family bore their name from their ancient house, but did not then reside in it.

MORILLEY, i.e. Moorsley, now usually written Morley, was probably the place in Langley which “Roger of Morley, in Henry the Third’s time, held of Nicholas de Bolby by the socage service of 8s. (h). It is situated on the right bank of the Allen, and between the meetings of that stream and the Tyne. Juliana de Morriley was the second of the three daughters of Nicholas de Swinburne, and married to Gilbert de Middleton before 1279; to Aymer de Rutherford before 1306; and, in 1319, held in dower one-third of the lands, which her son Gilbert de Middleton had then forfeited by his memorable rebellion (i). This lady had by the grant of John de Middleton a third part of the manor of West Swinburne, which, about the year 1320, she sold to William Thorsal, of Newcastle; and, about the same time, Morriley became a portion of the inheritance of Barbara, daughter and co-heir of Adam de Swinburne, and afterwards married to John de Strevelyn, from whom this property descended to the Middleton, of Belasy; and at the death of Christian, wife of sir John de Middleton, in 10 Henry V., is described as “the manor and ville of Moryle, near Langley, holden of the earl of Northumberland as of his manor of Langley, and by the service of a fee-farm rent of six shillings annually.” The survey of the earl of Oxford and Mortimer’s property in Northumberland, in 1775, makes it consist of 360 acres; and says, “It is a township in the parish of Hayden, consisting of 13 farms, intermixed with a small freehold; pays no tithes but a modus of 11s. to lord Derwentwater, at his court at Haydenbridge. He claims the royalty of the common only, not of the township, upon which there are coals, limestone, and some underwood. The river Allen bursts down the banks on the west side of a meadow, called the Holme; and has already given some acres to Mr. Lowe. The freeholders in it are Mr. Lowe and Nicholas Waugh.” At present it belongs to John Davison, of Ridley-hall, high-sheriff of the county.

TADCASTLE overlooks Morriley, the Tyne, and the sunny lands of Lipwood. It is mentioned as a member of the barony of Langley in the inquest of 1366. Gilbert Tadcastell held lands in Tadcastell and the Deenes in 1598; and George Tadcastle was a proprietor in Deane now in 1663 (j) Harlaw, in 1368, was a hamlet in the barony of Langley; and, in 1421, John Parker, who was hanged for felony, forfeited a tenement near Langley, called Harlaw, otherwise named the Vaux, besides two burgages in Hayden-brigg, and another tenement there, all of which were then in the king’s hands. Ucthred of Harlaw sold property called Pesalands, near

(a) Mistelton MS., No 31.  
(b) Raine’s Test., 491.  
(c) Id., 415.  
(d) Arch. XL, II., 390.  
(e) Raine’s Test., 561.  
(f) Id., I., 297, 298, 298, 338.  
(g) Raine’s Test., 41.  
(h) Raine’s Test., 19.  
(i) Vol. II., pp. 287, 288.  
(j) See under Belasy, II. I, 385; Abbr. Plac., 226, II. III., 147; 385; Abbr. Plac., 226, II. III., 147.
WARDON PARISH—HAYDEN CHAPELRY—STAWARD PEEL.

Langley, to the Cornwallis family, in the twelfth century (k).

Sillywra has perhaps nothing remarkable about it, but a name of difficult derivation. It stands on a wind-swept spot, overlooking and pondering over the romantic site of Staward Peel. Scillwra and Moondea were names of places in Cumberland in 1369 (l). Sillybale is mentioned in the will of John Whitfield, of Randelsholme, near Alston, in 1633 (m). Wra is the same as Row. Does silly, in these names, mean sealy or soughy, i.e., abounding with willows; or has silly here its old meaning of happy: as in Silly-bus, or Silly-how, the name of the fortunate caul or membrane, in which the heads of some children are invested at their birth. It is vulgarly supposed that one person in a thousand comes into the world thus enveloped: and these caulds are carefully preserved by mothers to sympathise with the fortunes of the children they belonged to in whatever part of the world they may be—to be dry when he is happy and well, and meath when he is afflicted or ill (n). William Ridley, of Willimsoteswick, 23 May, 1698, conveyed "the farm of Sillywra" to Thomas Robson. At present it belongs to Greenwich Hospital, sir Edward Blacket, and the heirs of the rev. A. Hedley.

Harrowdale, antiently Harstendale, lies between Staward and Sillywra, and was probably the place, or near it, called Harrestancheley, and mentioned under Staward as demised by Nicholas de Swinburne to Walter Stodder, in 1302. The name is plainly derived from some bar or boundary stone which stood upon it, and probably divided it from Staward. In 1668 it is softened in Harsondeyne (o).

Staward Peel (p) was an antient fortress, seated on the utmost point and steep verge of a high and narrow ridge of land, between the confluence of the Harrestandene-burn and the river Allen. The area of its site, which is an oblong square, has been defended on every side by a wall built on the edge of the craggie declivity on which it stood, and approached by a gateway in the wall, on the narrowest part of the ridge. Little of this wall now remains; and

"The Tower, that long had stood
The crush of thunder and the way of winds,

(2) Above, Evidences, No. 5, p. 3.
(m) Raine's Test., 560.
(o) Ill., 1, 92.
(p) Staward, Staworth.

PART II. VOL. III.

Shock by the slow but sure destroyer, Time,
Now stands a doubtful ruin o'er its base."—Armstrong.

The view of it on the plate with Bellingham chapel, was taken from the Whitfield side of the Allen, and rather intended to show the strong features of the ground that surrounds it, than the form and state of its remaining walls and towers. The village beyond it is Sillywra. Upwards and downwards its scenery is abrupt, winding, and grand. The Allen bounds over its stony bed, through banks here and there browned with long, high, and frowning rocks, the skirts of which are either robed with graceful trains of forest trees, or their craggy feet whitened with the foam of the angry stream. Downwards are emerald haughs or holms formed by the gravel and mud cast up by the winter ravings of the river, and traversed with a riding-road, along which the traveller hears his horse's feet sound in the surrounding woods, where

"Babbling Echo, voice of valleys,
Arye elf, exempt from view
With the forest music dallys.—Du Batail.

Once, in going past High Staward, about mid-day, I saw a rainbow, spanning the ridge on which these ruines stand, enbraying them in its arc of glory, and filling the dark chasms of the Allen and Harrestendale-burn with a flood of light of such various and charming hues, that I might well have said

"I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play t' th' pilgried clouds. I was awe-struck,
And as I passed I worshipped."—Cowper.

This place will well repay a visit to it by railway tourists from Hayden-bridge or Ridley-hall. Travellers who have visited the valleys of Tyrol assure me that one sees in miniature here, the grandeur of the scenery there. The Allen, in its antient labours, has plainly worked back its bed from the Tyne to the Cupola Bridge, and thus set free the waters of an antient lake that covered all the lower parts of East and West Allendale.

This fortress and its surrounding estate were the inheritance of William de Swinburne, who had a dispute with the barons of Langley respecting right of common granted by their ancestors to him and his tenants of Stawarth, which place being within the liberty of North Tindale, and their barony of South Tindale, within the county of Northumberland, the case was submitted for
settlement to the kings of England and Scotland, who agreed that a perambulation of the disputed grounds should be made by a jury of persons, of whom one-half should be men of North Tindale, the other of the county. These preliminary proceedings are formally set forth in a letter of Alexander the Third, dated at Kinos, Jan. 15, 1724, to "the most excellent prince, his father in Christ, and most dear lord Henry, by the grace of God, king of England:" and in another, to the same king, by William de Swinburne, in which he states his inability to appear in court upon the subject, on account of great infirmity, but consents to the mode of settling the dispute recommended by the two sovereigns (q). How the matter ended I find no account. But an original convention still remains at Capheaston, between Walter Giffard, archbishop of York, and William de Swinburne, and confirmed by charter of inspeximus by the dean and chapter there, 13 March, 1724, in which convention it is stated that "disputes having arisen between them about common of pasture lying from Stawarth-gate and extending to Bythbrigg, and thence to Calves-strothy and thence to Firlepot, and so to Gamelstowe and thence to Thylslford and so to Est Alwent and so to Stawrthgate," the archbishop for himself and his successors renounced all his claim both to the soil of that pasture and to every other thing belonging to it; and the same William granted to the said archbishop and his men of Alventon, Cataden, Aldton, and Biscoopide common for their cattle and sheep in all the pastures of the same ville beyond the Hays or enclosed grounds of Stawarth, saving to the same William and his heirs and assigns the property of the soil of the said pasture, so that he be able to appropriate himself in all and through all things belonging to the said pasture without contradiction or hindrance of any one for ever. The archbishop, also, by the same convention, covenanted to give to the said William, his heirs, and assigns, and all their men of Stawarth, power to dig peats and take them away from all the pesteries in Alventon, Cataden, Aldton, and Biscoipide, for his own hearth of Stawarth, by the payment of 12 pence annually to the archbishop at Hexham or Alventon. The deed is signed by sir Henry, then prior of Hexham, G. de May, sub-deacon of York, sir Hugh de Vally and John de Hauylton, knights, John de Erynton, John de Vaus, William de Grenerig, William de Hydeley, and John de Erinton, then coroner. See Apx. for original deed.

This Wm de Swinburne was, I apprehend, brother of John, father of Nicholas, and ancestor of the Essex, Haughton, and Capheaston Swinburnes. Nicholas was steward of the Langley barony and, in 1509, demised to Walter Stodberd his land in Harstalney and Stawrth for twelve years (r); and by an inquest held at Newbrough, in 1278, it was found that queen Philippa had purchased the Peel of Stawarth of John Darc [le Covo] and Nicholas de Swinburns in molettes, and that it was worth 5 marks a year.

James the First, in 1613, conveyed Staward to Theophilus lord Howard of Walden, as parcel of the manor of "Playmellor," and then in the occupation of William Ridley; and, June 16, 1830, the same lord Howard, then earl of Suffolk, conveyed "Staworth, otherwise Staward Peel," to John Sanderson, of Healey, subject to a farm rent of 20s. annually; and, April 28, 1864, William Sanderson, of Healey, for £450, sold the premises to George Bacon, of Broadwood-hall, gentleman. In 1721, John Bacon purchased of William Wilson, of Kingswood, some parcels of ground in the picturesque spots called the Little-holme, the Peel-holme, and the Hag-bank, in the parish of Haltwhistle, and bordering the Allen, nearly opposite the Peel; and these, with Dewyke, amounting altogether to 853 acres, besides the estates of Low and High Staward, have all passed from the Bacons to their direct lineal descendant, Charles Bacon Grey, of Styford, esq., their present proprietor.

PEDIGREE OF BACON, OF STAWARD, AND OF NEWTON CAP, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

From a draught by Mr. Radcliffe Rouge Croix, kindly lent to me by John Fenwick, esq., solicitor, Newcastle; with considerable additions and illustrations from the Staward Title Deeds, and other papers, furnished by Charles Bacon Grey, esq., of Styford; notes by C. W. Biggs, of Lindesay, esq.; and from different other sources. The dates marked * are from the Hayden Registers.

X. — George Bacon, of Claylin, in Derbyshire, and of Broadwood Hall, in Allesdale, purchased Staward Peel in 1564. Before Allesdale church was rebuilt, in 1587, there was "near the altar, a flat sepulchral stone," bearing this inscription. "Here lyeth interred the body of George Bacon, of Broadwood-hall, who was born at Clay Linne, in Derbyshire: husband of Cecily Bacon. He departed this life at Grass Grove, 16th of September, and was buried here the 23rd of the said Sept. Anna Domini M. D. LXX." (Surtees MSS.)

(q) See Collins' Precedents in Baronies, pp. 22 and 23; and above, p. 20.
(r) Laid. MS., 395, fol. 141; and above, p. 305, No. 3.
WARDON PARISH—HAYDEN CHAPEL—BACON PEDIGREE.

II.


2. William Bacon, of Steward, age 26. 2. William Bacon, eldest daughter—Anne, Isabel, Jane, and Frances, to each of whom he left a legacy. John Bacon, left 1000. 3. Susannah, married to Hayden in William Fenwick, of Bywell, eqq., 19 December, 1689. 4. Elizabeth, wife of John Blackett, eqq., of Wylam, married at Haydon, 16 May, 1709. 5. Mary, wife of Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, by whom he had issue five children—to three of whom, namely, Anne, John, and Sarah, settler, and grandfather John Bacon left each 2500. 6. Frances Bacon died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

3. Cecily died unmarried, but living at the time of her father’s death in 1738.

4. In Mr. Radcliffe’s pedigree are 8 other children of the name of Elizabeth, both of whom seem to have died young.

5. John Bacon, eldest son, died 9, and buried in 1. Joseph Bacon, eldest son, died at Broad-wood hall, Oct. 19, and buried in the church hall of Allendale church, Oct. 19, 1746, according to his wishes. His wife, Elizabeth, who was living in 1726, had two sons, John and James.


7. John Bacon, eldest son, died 9, and buried in 1. Joseph Bacon, eldest son, died at Broad-wood hall, Oct. 19, and buried in the church hall of Allendale church, Oct. 19, 1746, according to his wishes. His wife, Elizabeth, who was living in 1726, had two sons, John and James.

8. Joseph Bacon, died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.


10. Mary, wife of Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, by whom she had issue five children—to three of whom, namely, Anne, John, and Sarah, settler, and grandfather John Bacon left each 2500. 6. Frances Bacon died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

11. John Bacon, eldest son, died 9, and buried in 1. Joseph Bacon, eldest son, died at Broad-wood hall, Oct. 19, and buried in the church hall of Allendale church, Oct. 19, 1746, according to his wishes. His wife, Elizabeth, who was living in 1726, had two sons, John and James.

12. Joseph Bacon, died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.


14. Mary, wife of Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, by whom she had issue five children—to three of whom, namely, Anne, John, and Sarah, settler, and grandfather John Bacon left each 2500. 6. Frances Bacon died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

15. John Bacon, eldest son, died 9, and buried in 1. Joseph Bacon, eldest son, died at Broad-wood hall, Oct. 19, and buried in the church hall of Allendale church, Oct. 19, 1746, according to his wishes. His wife, Elizabeth, who was living in 1726, had two sons, John and James.

16. Joseph Bacon, died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

17. Elizabeth, wife of John Blackett, eqq., of Wylam, married at Haydon, 16 May, 1709. Marriage settlement 14 April, same year. A son born at St. Oswald’s, Durham, 17 May, 1704.

18. Mary, wife of Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, by whom she had issue five children—to three of whom, namely, Anne, John, and Sarah, settler, and grandfather John Bacon left each 2500. 6. Frances Bacon died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

19. Elizabeth, wife of John Blackett, eqq., of Wylam, married at Haydon, 16 May, 1709. Marriage settlement 14 April, same year. A son born at St. Oswald’s, Durham, 17 May, 1704.

20. Mary, wife of Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, by whom she had issue five children—to three of whom, namely, Anne, John, and Sarah, settler, and grandfather John Bacon left each 2500. 6. Frances Bacon died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

21. John Bacon, eldest son, died 9, and buried in 1. Joseph Bacon, eldest son, died at Broad-wood hall, Oct. 19, and buried in the church hall of Allendale church, Oct. 19, 1746, according to his wishes. His wife, Elizabeth, who was living in 1726, had two sons, John and James.

22. Joseph Bacon, died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

23. Elizabeth, wife of John Blackett, eqq., of Wylam, married at Haydon, 16 May, 1709. Marriage settlement 14 April, same year. A son born at St. Oswald’s, Durham, 17 May, 1704.

24. Mary, wife of Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, by whom she had issue five children—to three of whom, namely, Anne, John, and Sarah, settler, and grandfather John Bacon left each 2500. 6. Frances Bacon died unmarried at Durham, 18 April, 1741. We have an Elegy on her death in the hand-writing of John Ray, vicar of Warden, dated Apr. 16, 1741. She and her sister Cecily had 12,000 each by her father’s will.

25. Elizabeth, wife of John Blackett, eqq., of Wylam, married at Haydon, 16 May, 1709. Marriage settlement 14 April, same year. A son born at St. Oswald’s, Durham, 17 May, 1704.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—BARONY OF LANGLEY—TINDALE WARD, N.W. D.

2. John Bacon Forster, of Hartlaw and Newcastle; and afterwards of Causey Park, where he died. Will dated 22 Apr., 1796; buried at Longhorsley, in May, the same year. He married, firstly, at Farnham, June, 1784, Elizabeth, dau. of ... Hurst, who died 14 Dec., 1796. His second wife was Sarah Head, niece of Captain Beaver, of the Inniskilling regt. of foot; mar. at Farnham, 7 April, 1788, at the age of 19; died 1 Dec., 1791, at Farnham; buried at Longhorsley, in the county of Northumberland. By this marriage he had issue:—

1. Richard Bacon, born at Newcastle, 13 February, 1794.

2. Sarah Bacon, born at Newcastle, 11 January, 1795.

8. Charles Bacon, of Durham, seq. in 1811; sometime an ensign in the 9th or Queen's foot; aged about 55 in 1811; of St. Mary's, 18 Jan., 1811; & d at Embleton, 7 July, 1830. This gentleman succeeded to the family estate, by the will of his nephew W. Bacon, and sold Haxton and Hartlaw to Mr. Lawson, of Longhorsley, in 1827; and his son C. B. Grey, in 1838, sold Horton to Mr. W. Ridley.

Continuation of issue of John William Bacon Forster and Sarah Garth.

DOOROTHY, dau. of Marmande, son of Bryan Grey, of Kyloe, co. pat. of Durham, seq.; m. 19 April, 1795, at Embleton; d July, 1830.

This gentleman succeeded to the family estates, by the will of his nephew W. Bacon, and sold Haxton and Hartlaw to Mr. Lawson, of Longhorsley, in 1827; and his son C. B. Grey, in 1838, sold Horton to Mr. W. Ridley.

1. Mary-Lillias, born at Farnham, 24 March, 1796.

2. Catherine Elizabeth, born at Farnham, 7 June, 1797.

4. Two daughters, died infants.

HAZEN BRIDGE is a small market town, consisting of two portions, one on each side of the Tyne, and both connected by the bridge, from which it derives its name. The first mention I find of it is in an inquest held 20 March, 1306, "apud Pontem de Hayden," on the death of Thom. de Lucy, Baron of Langley, whose son Anthony, in 1323, procured a charter for a market and fair for "Hayden Bridge." In 1429, the annals of the place record the suspension of John Parker for felony, and his forfeiture of a tenement near Langley, called the Harelaw or the Vaux, with two burgages in the ville of Hayden-brigg and another tenement there (a); and, in 1518, its streets were desecrated with the murder of Matthew Harrison by Robert Hutchinson, who stabbed him in the right breast with a lance-staff, of which wound he instantly died, and for which the murderer, and his father, Thomas Hutchinson, as accessory to the crime, fled to Durham for sanctuary (b). In 1763, six dwelling-houses here, with their out-houses, were destroyed by fire (c). The endowment of the school in the latter part of the seventeenth—the building of a chapel in the eighteenth century—a new road to it, on good levels, from Hexham, and from it by Langley to Whitfield and Alston, and the station of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, all the work of the present century, have greatly contributed to better the condition of this healthy place and its delightful neighbourhood.

The Chapel of Langley probably stood on the south side of the Tyne, on the ground called the Chapel-hill, on which the school-houses and almshouses of Hayden-bridge now stand; and was suffered to grow into disuse, when the bridge was built and the inhabitants on the south side of the Tyne, in all states of the river, had free access to the chapel of Hayden. It was given, with the church of Warden, and the chapels of Stancroft and Hayden, to the canons of Hexham by Adam de Tindale, and probably was in existence when one of the barons of that name made the deed of Greenwash to Alan de Cornwaley, which was tested by his wife Helios, Rapha the Chaplain, two butlers, the chamberlain and baker of the household, besides several others (d).

The SCHOOL-HOUSE of Hayden-bridge is conspicuously

(a) Wallis, ii., 40; iii., 206, 406.
(c) Bent Mag., Sept. 1735, p. 441.

(vi) See above, p. 5, Evidence, No.
seated on the brow of the right banks of the Tyne, and with its alma-houses and additions of embattled walls, has more the appearance of an arsenal, than bowers of academic and charitable shade. The institution was founded in 1685, by the rev. John Shaftoe, who, "for the education and instruction of youth in the knowledge of God's word, and for the maintenance of poor distressed families, and for the putting out to apprenticeship poor children," granted to trustees "his manor or capital messuage of Mulphren or Mouseyn, and the villages of Mouseyn and Newlands, in the parish of Bamburgh," upon trust, to lay out a moiety of the rents to purchase a site in Hayden-bridge to build a school-house and a dwelling-house upon, and appoint a master, "being of the degree of master of arts," and an usher, "who should teach and instruct any number of boys, girls, and young men born within the chapelry of Hayden, or at Woodshields, in the chapelry of Newbrough; the head-master to teach Latin and Greek. And further, upon trust, to distribute one-fourth of the rent "amongst poor protestant families within Hayden and Woodshields." In 1697, the trustees purchased three roods of ground on the Chapel-hill, and built upon it a school and school-house. The inscription over the door of the school-house is thus given by Wallis:—"Hec Schola fundata et munificē dotata fuit anno Domini MDCCVII, a reverendo et doctissimo virō, domino Johanne Shaftoe, A.M., ecclesie Nether-Warden, in hoc agro, vicario. In tam benigni capitii elogium decessit: hoc unum opus pro cunctis aliis suis beneficia fama loquetur."

In 1693, Mr. Shaftoe, by will, made a new, but somewhat similar disposal of Mouseyn, besides other charitable donations, in consequence of which the deeds of 1685 had to be confirmed by Chancery. In 1785, in consequence of the great increase of the rents of the estate, an act of parliament was passed for the better regulation of the charity, by which the trustees and their successors were made a corporation, with the usual powers: and by another act in 1819, among other regulations, the head-master's salary was considerably augmented; and it was ordained, that, in addition to his being of the degree of Master of Arts, he should always be a clergyman of the Church of England, and in priest's orders, and every Sunday and holiday, when divine service was not done by the vicar of Warden, perform morning and evening service in the chapel of Hayden-bridge. The establishment at present consists of a head-master, first and second usher, and a school-mistress—each of whom have a house and garden; besides alma-houses of 20 separate apartments, for aged men or women of this chapelry; and the trustees now pay £40 a-year to a master who keeps a school at Deanrow, about 5 miles south of Hayden-bridge (w). Another school has lately been built in this chapelry, by subscription, where one was much wanted, on the side of the military way, between Sewingshields and the Kennel.

This institution, as a place of classical education, though conducted by masters of eminent learning, has never yet attained to celebrity; nor, as far as I can learn, has it been eminently fortunate in eliciting talent much beyond mediocrity. The population for whose benefit it was founded, after it has existed among them for a century and a half, are still content with a low modicum of learning. Useful occupations, in which the wants of man are ever creating employment, are here in higher estimation, than professions which require a knowledge of Greek and Latin. If gentlemen, however, would allow their children to be taught in the head-master's school, in which four or half-a-dozen, seldom more, of some of the most respectable parishioners are being educated, the healthy and delightful situation of the school, and the talent that conducts it, could not fail to raise it to high reputation.

The Court-houses of the leet and court baron of the barony of Langley are on the south side of the river, and have appended to them a commodious inn, built by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and the Call-roll to these antient and useful seats of justice, contains the names of 28 freeholders, including the lords of Featherstonehaugh and Blenkenshope, 50 burgusers in Hayden-bridge, and 63 leaseholders, including Beamwham, and the two farms of Grindon, on the north side of Carelstreet, and not appended to the barony till Sir Edward Radcliff, in 1664, purchased them and Wark of James Howard, earl of Suffolk.

The Market here, by charter, is on Thursdays, and the fair on the eve, day, and morrow of the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, July 21. The Market Cross that formerly graced the forum of Hexham, and was first used here on Saturday, 26 Jan., 1771 (x), has disappeared.

(w) Abridged from the Report concerning Charities, in 1829, where there is a detailed account of this establishment. The deed of 1685, and the will in 1693, are printed in the Appendix to Wattle's Northumberland. The deed is also given in the preamble to the act of 1785; and the trustees, in 1806, printed the rules, orders, and bye-laws for the management and regulation of this charity.

(x) Newcastle Courant.
The Bridge of Hayen consists of six arches, stands upon piles in a deep bed of gravel, and is now securely defended by strong stone penning, encased in frame-work of timber, from having its foundations undermined by the river—to which accident it was formerly extremely liable, and on that account was frequently costing the county large sums of money. The quarter-sessions' accounts show that, in 1713, it cost £510; in

1725, £200; and in 1733, £600. Two of its arches were re-built in 1733; and three of them in 1809 and 1810. When floods shatter it, or bear parts of it down, a ferry-boat supplies its use. Formerly this was an important pass, and a gate upon it was kept constantly barred, chained, and locked, by order of the barons of Langle, as will be seen in the second and third of the five letters in the note below (y). The first of them I insert as a

writing with the said Thomas Beverley. Albeit he sent me awesore in writing the first day of August, which I send your lordships with the said letter, wherein ye may percewe his effectual good mynde sets the pass and keeping of good order, which I recom to your great wisdome. And because I found no assurance in the same as Sir Humfrey saying, no writing for the sureties of the said priors, and his tenants, I durst not let the priour goe home to his pese house for fear of his life; but keepes him still here with me unto esquete may be derved be you, and had for him and his tenants. And because of busses of the first day assigned I wrote unto the said Sir Humfrey again the same first day of this mouth yffing hym, and his sounys new day of appearance that is to say in the feast of Saint Bartholomew newe the next comynes afore the kings higness and you my lords of his most honorable comnunell under the same penalties specified in my saide writing, the copel wherof I send with this said letter.

Whether ye soo be that the same sir Humfrey and his sounys do not appare afore the kings hignesses or you at the days limited, that your lordships well cause them fynde esquete wherby the same priour his brethren, there burnsad, servasants, and tenants may lyfe in rest and peace and occupe there landes, tithes, and goodes as other the kings true heges men dooth without interruption or lett of them or any other by there procuring. And if they appeare not, that it will plese the kings higness and you to send down a special commandement to them by pryve seal tappere afore me according to my commisision and fynde esquete. Ores that they may be proclaimed the kings rebelles for there dishabesyon, and further punished so as may be example to others in these parties.

Assuring your good lordships ye the premises be not quitely punyward by the kings hignesses and you, saying the many-shold misdemeanours of him and his sounys, with other persons, committed in the same comnunell of Northumberland, I can not serve the kings grace so weel as we were; for without I be obeyed in fullfiling of the kings lawes and doyng justice, I were better be none reuell, office, Bevorne, or suctori-lo—saying that in this time of werry ye I should put my said suctorie in execution, and assemble a power of the kings subcjectes, and goe the same sir Humfrey and his sounys and punishes them for there offenses according to there deserpes. It would be right stoundes, and yff the Scottes com-forthes, whereby they wold jugs and conjecctor none gude agreemenit within oursefes, which causes me not to execute the same against them, but denvityes the premisse to your great wisdome. And the Holy Trinity preserve your good lordships. At Karlisle the 18th day of August. Yours with hyes serves.

THOMAS Dacre.
WARDON PARISH—HAYDEN CHAPELRY—HAYDEN BRIDGE.

specimen of the patridian training, and of the notions of social duties, which the sons of Northumbrian families obtained at home in the days of Henry the Eighth, as well as a key to the kind of crimes for which the Lisle and their associates stand self-accused in the other letters, and for which they suffered pitiable, but disgraceful deaths. The whole together show the sad and surgy state the Borders were in at that period—a state that began to rise with the settlement of the crown of Scotland on the Balliol family by Edward the First, and which had not subsided a century since. The condition of the thieves was any thing but enviable, when they were but bowes at Pendensawe (? Penbamend) within the said bishoprake, wherupon ther arose a scrye, to the which the contremen therabout arose pursuued and followed the said offenders; and in especial one Edward Horlsey, youre graces bellif of youre lordship of Hexham, and your tenants and ffeholders of the same dydt right well their diligence therin. The water of Tyne was that myght one great flood, so that the said theres couthe not passe the same at no forse; but were dryven of necessite to a brygge within a lordship of myyne called Adom-briggs, which by my commandment was barred, chayned and loked faste, so that the said theres couthe not passe with thair horses over the same; but were constrayned to leve thair horses bybyside thyneme and to see away a foot.

And upon the same, a servante of myyne called Thomas Errington, ruler of my tenants in those quarters persewved after thyneme with a stout hounde; to the which pursuyt of thyneme, after the scrye made, came to thyneme one William Charlston, with dyrvers other inhabitants of Tyndal to helpe to put down those rebellious persons, which forwardes in oppressing malcontents hath not beene shortly seen in Tyndall men.

And finall the said William Charlston of Shottlingtyn by Thomas Errington was slayne and one James Noble slayn also; and one Roger Armstron and one Archibald Dodd too, other theris complices was takyn—the resdydue escaupd, the which a chace is very dreadfull to all the offenders in their parties, in soo mych the said rebells were all opynly denounced and accurd by name for thay detestable offences and demerittis.

I caused the said William Charlston, by cause he hadde committed dyrvers and sundry horribile and cruel crimes and offences within your graces Seignorise of Duremes and Hexham—as beynyng of townes, murders, robberies, spoyll, taking of persons, and other such like detestable and unlawfull attempts—for the which causes I caused his bodie to be hangd up in chayynes upon a pare of galowes high unto your graces said town of Hexham; and in likewise the body of James Noble is hangd up at the said Adam Briggs within my lordship of Langley.

And at a warden courte holden at my castell of Alnwick on Monday the 5th day of the said moneth of January Roger Armstron and Archibald Dodd were attyned of sundry merche treasons; and, for terrible examples of semblable offenders, I have caused their bodys to be in like case hangd up in chynes—the one of thyneme nygh the town of Newcastel uppon Tyne, and the other at Alnwick.

And, upon the said committals and overthrow of the said thyes sprade abroad in the countrie, and also thaymues and spech of the countrie, that if the eris of Angwyse wold not deliver untile me the kynges rebellious prisoners, ysted & assisted in Scotland, that I would invade Nedestal (7 Leidestal)
found the flood too high to ford; the gates of the bridge shut against them; and, as they fled on foot, "the deep-opening mouth" of the deep hound, "that made

where they were kept, and destroy and burns all the bowes and holds here; the which amongst the overtaxes, as well of Scotland as of England, by the dreed of the same, as it is supposed, was the occasion that upon Sunday the 26th day of the present month of January came William Lisle, Humphrey Lisle, William Shaftowe, and other their adherents, in all the number of 18 persons, withwytte any composition, covenant, or comforth of me or of any other to my knowledge, in my way coming from the high masses at the parish church of Alnwick, in their lynnyn clothes and halters abowe their nekkes, knaylyng upon their knyses, in very humble and lowly manner submytted themselfes to the kyynes hignesse mercy and your grace, knowing their offens, and requyryng of his hignesse mercy and pardon; and if that they were reyd to bys his excouscyon of his most eddre lawes. And upon the same I have takyn thyme, and put thyme in save custody to such time as I may be advertised of the pleasure of his hignesse and of your grace.

And of all the premisse I have advertised the kyynes hignesse by a letter, which, with the cople of the same I have sent unto your grace herewith, to be delvered to his hignesse as shall stand with your most graucious pleasure, most humbly beseeching your grace, if it may stand with your graucious pleasure to giff creidence to my pore servantes this beier; and thus the Holly Trystye preserve your good grace with long lif and as much increase of honoure as your most noble hert can desyre... Wryght at my castell of Alnwick the 26th day of January [1589]. Your most bondan servante.

To my Lord Legates. H. NORTH'WESIRLAND.

good grace.

4.—The earl of Northumberland to Henry the Eighth.—Pissath if your most noble grace to be advertised, that when it hath pleased your hignesses by your most honourable letters to me directyn of your great nobilites and of my deserv at to giff me thanks for my little service done in these partes unto your grace according to my most bozden dutty and lowly I besoch your hignesses not to extemes this my pore service to procede of me, or by my cempse, notwithstanding my good will, but most principall of Almighty God, which, as He hath ever done, hath put into your subjection and obedience your tyrannous rebellions to be justified according to your lawes by me your porest and leste experte subjects, whereby openly may sper the great saile that His Goddes berth unto your hignesses in all your greats affaires: and secondly, that by me your your subject hath bene brought to any good conclusion was chiefly by the instructions of my lord legate gevin unto me, which by me folowed according to my dutty halth bene the greater occasion of the stay of the borall partes of this your graces realme, and have not only accordyng, by your graucious commandement, given unto me, but also the slactyng of my pore servantes affyrmyng the same from your hignesses sett a final award and conclusion between the erie of Cumberlant and the lord Dacos, the copy of which the welkin tremble," and the "acry" of the country people, headed by the bailiff of Hexham and the constable of Langley pursuing them in hot trol close at their heels.

award I send unto your most gracios hignesses herin closed.— And also according to your hignesse most edd commandment, mencyned in yourse most graucious letters, as soc as I told syr Anthony Fitzheberber and your grace atorney, proceeded in execution of justices against William Lyle and his other complices then remaining here in warde, by the advice of the said syr Anthony Fitzheberber and your grace atorney and justices of assises in theire partes, after the dew cours of your lawes,—whereby the said William Lisle, Humphrey Lisle his son, John Ogie, William Shaftowe and Thomas Fenwicke, gentlemen of name, and chief leder of all the said Rebels, for their seruys been attaynted by hight treason, and had the judgement by me giffen to be hanged, drawen, and quartred according to their demerit, and so was executed accordingly. The said Humphrey Lisle anayly reserved after his judgement giffen, whomse according to your most graucious pleasure I have sent by this beier to your Tower of London, and the heades and quartres of thyme, so executed, I have done to be set up in synody most emont and opyn places and hower most assemb and recess of people is, to the terible and dreadfull example of other such like offenders. And all the residue of the said rebels been also attaynted for marches treason of which same were haddt and other some hanged to the tarver of all other such malifactors, as the said syr Anthony Fitzheberber and your grace atorney can informe your hignesses. Moreover I have also executed and put to death 6 of the notorious thieves of Tyneval such as of late time have most heynously offended your hignesses and your lawes in these partes; after which execution so done at the towns of Newcastell uppon Tyne the first day of this instant month of April, in presence of all the gentlmens of Northumberland, the Tindal men in great number submmittted themselfes according to your graucious pleasure in most humble wyse beeching your hignesses of your graucious mercy and pardon for their offens, and in brewe time I shall in lyekewise order the Riddcadale men so that your graucious pleaser, and commandement therein shalbe accomplished and observed in evry behalf and accordyng unto your most noble grace commandement inconstantyndly after the receipt of your grace letters sent to the king of Scottes, the gress of Scottes, and the erie of Angwisle, I sent one Florens Foster, a gentelman, my servante into Scotlant with the said letters, who was long deteyned ther without answere, the occasion whereof as the erie of Angwisle writes to me was for so mych as the king of Scottes and the most parts of his counsell were that time far in the north partes of his realme of Scotland, see that theire letters of answere came to me noo rather then this said firste day of April, which I send unto your hignesses by this beier. And thus the Holly Trynyte preserve your most graucious hignesses. At Alnwick the 26th day of April [1588].

[Indorsed "From my lord of NORTH'WESIRLAND."]

To my lord Legates good grace.

5.—The earl of Northumberland to Cardinal Wolsey.
The present Chapel of Hayden, or more properly of Hayden-bridge, stands on dry, gravelly ground, near the north end of the bridge. The site was given by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; and the structure,

The present Chapel of Hayden, or more properly of Hayden-bridge, stands on dry, gravelly ground, near the north end of the bridge. The site was given by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; and the structure,

The present Chapel of Hayden, or more properly of Hayden-bridge, stands on dry, gravelly ground, near the north end of the bridge. The site was given by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; and the structure,

Please it your grace to be advertised: according unto the King's highness letters and yours grace by the advice and council of Sir Anthony Fitz Herbert and the king's attorney being adjourned with me in the kynge's highnes comjunction of O. Densmore (without whom I assure your grace, as they can with declare unto the same) (ewels not have proceeded to attaintour) have nowe accordings unto the kynge lawes justly proceeded againste William Lyde and his other complices remanings with me in prison in several wyre, by the advice of the said Justices, that all the landes and tenements of the inheritance of the late William Lyde shalbe the more marly and indeclinably lititlised to the kynge me, and for the more terribile and dreadfull example of all the Inhabitants in their parties William Lyde, Humfray Lyde. The executions whereof was accomplisht upon themy according, only reserveing Humfray Lyde, whose, according to the pleasure of the kynge's highnes and your grace, I have sent by thys bryer John Norton my servant, to be further ordered as shall stand with your gracious pleasure, notwithstanding he had judgement among the other. And the other younges sons of the said William Lyde I desyne here with me to enchyre ymme as I shall be advertised of the further疑问 and pleasure of the kynge highnes and your grace concerning the saide younges Lyde. And the hedges and quarters of thyme that were so executed for hye treasons, I have causd to be set up untill the docton of the castell of Newcastell and in every other eminent and open places most apperent to the view and sight of the people to the kynge contemnation of all the trewe inhabitants of these parties, and extreme terror of all other semblable offenders. The revyvews of the said rebels bens also attainted for many treasons and put to excomunion to the extremely according unto the laws of the same. And have also foundsyng the kynge highnes commendament and yours graces encomand and put to death ex theves of Tyndall, whoole of late tym were reported the most notorius and haymynous offenders of that contray. After whicher execusions so done the secondes day of this instant month of April at this towne of Newcastell upon Tyne in presence of the most part of the gentlemen and freholders of Northumberland, the Tyndal men in great number submynyed themyselves according to the kings most gracious pleasure in most humble wyse upon thamere kneel, beseeching his highnes of grace and pardon for thamere offences passed, obligeys and byndings thymeselves to accomplishe and undrage such orders devised for the good rulys of thamere contray, as heretofore I have certifed unto your grace: and immediately they required me to move your grace of your most blessed and pynctious disposition to be thamere means and intercessor for

PART II. VOL. III.

The present Chapel of Hayden, or more properly of Hayden-bridge, stands on dry, gravelly ground, near the north end of the bridge. The site was given by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; and the structure,

The present Chapel of Hayden, or more properly of Hayden-bridge, stands on dry, gravelly ground, near the north end of the bridge. The site was given by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; and the structure,
Itemque Joannes Tweddell filii cornu natum maximi et sacrosanct' Trinitatis' apud Cantabriciensis soci, qui Athenis ob. viii kal. August' A. D. 831. LXXE. et in templo Thessae ibidem sepultus est. Robertus Tweddell parentium et fratris charissimorum superes H. M. P. C."

"A lynx-eyed critic, not knowing its author, has observed on this inscription, that "there is a schoolmaster-like technicality in talking about Ides and Calends; and although sepulchrum be Ainsworth's word for a burial ground, backed too, by Catullus, it struck me that it had been searched for in the Dictionary, by one who had not thought in Latin."

4. To Thomas Coates, esq., of Lipwood-house, who died in London, Jan. 13, 1628, aged 63. This monument was dedicated to the memory of himself and their infant child by his afflicted widow. Mr. Coates was a native of Hayden-bridge, and many years an army surgeon in India.

Curates of Hayden.—Martin Liddall, in 1577, without license; was also here in the following year.—Wm. Watson, from 1678 to 1684.—In 1686, no curate for this place at the visitations.—John Clementson, in 1604.

By act of parliament, 69 Geo. III, 1819, for amending and enlarging the powers of an act passed in 1785, "for the better regulating the charity of John Shafte," as divine service had not customarily been done by the vicar of Warden, in Hayden-bridge chapel, on rare Sunday than once a fortnight, it was enacted that the head-master of the school here should perform evening service on every such alternate Sunday, as morning service was not done by the vicar of Warden; and also morning and evening service on every other alternate Sunday, as well as on every holiday on which divine service is required to be performed.

The Ancient Chapel of Hayden was dedicated to St. Cuthbert (c), and a spacious and venerable fabric, seated on a conspicuous knoll, in the farm called the Tofts, and near the village from which it derives its name. Its site, upwards and downwards, commands a wide prospect over the valley of the South Tyne. Thence has been entirely removed, and its site now forms part of the chapel yard, which is still used as a burial ground, and very decently and creditably fenced around. But

(c) This I say on the authority of a Roll in the handwriting of prior Westlington, and now remaining in the treasury of Durham; and in which it is asserted that the follow-

the obse nce, where the funeral service is performed, is in every respect in a very splendid and neglected condition. It measures 27 feet in length, and has been lighted with three semi-circular windows of one light each, and over-canopied with mouldings, supported with round and graceful side columns. The presbytery is spacious, and raised high; and the choir has an aisle on its south side, with very old "lainstones" built up in its walls. Here are on marble inscriptions.—To John Bacon, of Steward, esq., who died November 25, 1738, aged 81; and to John Bacon, his eldest son, who died Jan. 9, 1792, aged 26. Also to John Aynale, of Threepwood, esq., who died June 16, 1761; he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and "had the command of a company in the regiment raised in 1746. Erected by his kinman and executor, Gawen Aynale, of Littlecharle Tower. Here also, in old English letters of pot-metal, inlaid in a large sandstone, on the floor, we found — Eius fæcit Johannes Eringtone et ... in uxor eius. quæsint pietur Deus." Within the altar rails, on one stone: — "Here lies the body of John Elington, 1712; Mary Elington, 1718; Anne Mauthum, 1718; Jane Mathum, 1716." And, on another: — "Here lieth Interred, Hugh Browne, the sonne of Captain Edmund Browne, esquire, who deceased the 25 of March, anno Dom. 1636."

Of the commodious and busy station of the railway, I can only say, that as my pen approaches the subject, I find it all too elegant, and far from finished, to be described or made a matter of history of; and of the origin and history of the Independent and Methodist meeting-houses here, I have not succeeded in obtaining any account.

Hayden Village stands on a brow or high point between two dens, which unite just below it; and formerly, both in their grains and stems, were probably, as they are partly still darkened with a hay or hay of natural trees, from which the village obtained its name. Its site is very commanding, and the ground between it and the Tyne, on a rapid, dry, and fertile slope. The

ing churches and chapels in this county were dedicated to the same great Patron Saint of ancient Northumberland; namely, the ancient church of Netherham; the parish church of Bedealington; the parish church of Cuxton; the parish church of Eldything, in Redesdale; the parochial chapel of Hayden bryg; and the chapel of Beithyngham." See more on this subject in Ralph's St. Cuthbert, p. 44; and II. ii., 103. The fair of Hayden, however, was on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene.—(Col's Mag., vol. xvi, p. 285.)
small stream that runs between it, and its ancient cemetery is called Cruel Spils, and traditionally said to have had its hard-hearted name from some desperate fray having been fought upon it; possibly such a one as that in which Thomas Errington, the ruler of Langley, slew Chariton of Shotlington, and in which James Noble, his companion in crime and death, was "alone too" (d).

The field just north of the Chapel is called The Cross, out of which a large stone, traditionally called The Cross of Hayden, was some years since taken by Mr. Tweddell, of Threepwood, and set up in Hayden-bridge; but since his death, in 1865, has been frugally applied by the burgesses to more useful purposes, than to wonder at its tale. At present Hayden, though a conspicuous, is a lonely place, the ancient road through it having fallen into disuse; but before the track through the beautiful defile of Capon's Cleugh began to assume the form of a carriage-road, the main thoroughfare was this way by Newbrough and Thornton into North Tindale. Its history in outline, omitting the minute details that might be placed in its foreground, is dim and shadowy. In the time of Henry the Second, Gilletheil and his son Orm exchanged their inheritance here with Adam de Tindale for all the land in wood and plain within Healdine, which land seems to have comprised Whinneydale and White-chapel, with Many-way-go-burn on the east, the Tyne on the south, and the divides of Thorngrafton on the west (e).

(d) Above, p. 379.

(e) Dodsworth has preserved an abstract of this transaction from the Langley papers, in his time among those of the Lord of the Honour of Cockermouth. As it is very curious I introduce it here, with a translation as a needful sort of gentleman manière to one who has lived in the world for six centuries at least:—"To all people, Adam de Botteby, son of lord Nicholas de Botteby, health: Know ye that I have inspected a charter of Adam de Tindale in these words:—'Adam de Tindale to all—know ye that I have given to Gilletheil and his son and their heirs, to hold of me in exchange for his inheritance of Hayden, all the land in wood and plain within Healdine, as the boundary tends by which I parcelized it:—namely—At the aspen tree, and from the aspen as far as the oak upon the her of that dene, which is under the house of Kili, and along the way which goes to the shielings of Uctred, the Priest, between the wood and the arable land to the meadow Skogh, near Quinkenrum. And thence by the Cloa as far as Manuwggaburn as the styke hath stretched across the way, which goes from Hayden to Watley and so under Blacklaw by the lech as far as the bound of Liprigas, and then as the styke runs between Chesterwada and Liprigs, then to the oak that stands at the head of the lech, and so by the Cloa as far as to Manuwggaburn only, And as Manuwg-

Afterwards the manor of Hayden belonged to the Ridleys, of Willmottle's wick, and was said to have become a member of their possessions "crosely by marriage, but of whom it is not known" (f). In 1653, much of it belonged to the Radcliffes of Dilton, but at present to Greenwich Hospital.

The prior and convent of Hexham held 7½ acres of land in the ville of Hayden, of which 4 acres laid round the church of Hayden, and 3½ at the east end of Haydenvown towards north, near the Lonyng; and one acre in the field of Ratton-raw, on the east of the Lonyng there, and was called the Cross-acre; and Thomas Smith held these lands at the rest of 6a; but they used to pay 6a. 8d. They had also here a tithe barn, built and standing near the north-east side of the church yard;
besides common of pasture for 30 cattle and 100 ewes, with their young" (g).

Lipwood is probably the place called Liperigs, and which is described as having a styke between it and Chesterwood in the Hasildene boundary made in the time of Henry the Third. It is an ancient member of the barony of Langley (h); and, in 1668, had within it one family of freeholders of the name of Parker, and another called Armstrong, both of whom had then also possessions in Woodsheilds (i); and in the same year, as appears by an inquest held at Corbridge, 10 January, 1668, John Mason died possessed of 90 acres of land at Lipwoodwell, and a tenement called the High-house, holden of the queen as of her barony of Langley; and that Owen Mason, of Lipwoodwell, and John his son and heir, were in the receipt of the profits, though the deceased had left four daughters, co-heirs—namely, Grace, wife of Thomas Maughan, then (in 1668) aged 34 years; Agnes, wife of Thos. Ward, aged 33; Catharine, wife of John Stephens- son, aged 32; and Janet, wife of Henry Henderson, aged 30 (j). Alexander Parker and others were freeholders in Lipwood in 1663; and Thomas Coates, esq., a native of this neighbourhood, and formerly an army surgeon in India, some fifteen years since built upon it a handsome villa, while it belonged to his uncle Thomas, before whom he died, and after whose death it went to John, the surgeon’s brother. This estate pays to the lords of Langley a fee-farm rent of 15s. 4d. a year.

RATTON ROW (Roe-town Row), now a good farm-house, formerly a cluster of old peels, with strong walls, and doors barred with oak beams, that repose by day in a square horizontal chamber in the wall, and were drawn out at night. Nicholas de Bolberry stands accused of having alienated this place to one Geoffrey of Hospihale (k). But it belonged to his successor, Anthony de Lucy, in 42 Edward III., and still forms part of the Langley estate, with the exception of certain lands here and at Broom-hill, which belong to Mr. Nicholas Parker.

CHESTERWOOD, prior to the settlement upon it, which imposed its present name, was probably some Roman intrenchment in a wood; but I have not been able to learn that the place retains any such features at the present time. It occurs as a hamlet among the free cree in the barony of Langley in 1366 (l); and the

primitive form of Chesterwood in the Hasildene boundary made in Henry the Second’s time. When it became an estate of the Ridleys, I have seen no account; but it passed from them to the Nevilles, in Cromwell’s time; and from the Nevilles to the ancestors of Sir Edward Blackett, bart., its present owner, whose name stands in the Call Roll of Langley barony as a freeholder within that jurisdiction for this place and lands at Hayden-bridge, Plainkey-ford, and Silly-wray.

WHITNETTIL (m), properly WHINNETTIL, but in its oldest form WINGNETTIL, is the place in which Adam of Thornfrostom, in the twelfth century, gave to the canons of Hexham two messuages, 40 acres of land, and a rent of 16s. (n); and the chartulary of that house describes its possessions here in the following manner:—“A certain tenement with a croft on the north east of it, on the north side of Lad ammunition (o), with certain lands and meadows on its south side, which are included within the following boundaries: beginning at the east end of this tenement as a certain boundary divides the said lands and a parcel of ground which William of Redeschaw holds freely of the prior and convent called Devoltoun, up to Lineloge; and so ascending towards the west by mere-stones set between the field of the same William Redeschaw and of John Bastentwykt up to the gate-stead (ad opportum) on the north side of Whyneteclaw; and thence north by mere-stones placed between the field of the said William and John up to Blackhalclough; and so following the said croft to the eastwards towards the east to the boundary on the east side of the said tenement first mentioned. Also they hold three acres of land called Langhale, adjoining the said tenement and lying on the east side, near a free tenement of William of Redeschaw, which he holds of the prior as aforesaid. William of Redeschaw holds here a tenement by fealty, called Holden esme, at an annual rent of 2s.

(m) Dwynd-Ayle, a settlement which, when it got its name, was ill-barred—in a shewing or a consumptive state?

(n) III. ii., 168.

(o) A lademan was a leader, or guide—one that showed the lane or way to any place. Leda-yeate, or Lede-gate, means the gateway, or place on a road with a closed fence across it; but lea-gate, lid-gate, and lede-gate, seem to be pleonastic terms, and of the same meaning as road-way. Lede-gate, in London, was the port-way or port-gate on Watling-street, which last name seems to mean the traveller’s, tranmere’s, or beggar’s road—the Watling, or Walthering, or Watling-street: the long way, which the weary and the heavy-laden waddled upon.
WARDON PARISH—HAYDEN CHAPELRY—GRINDON, KENNEL

84.; and another tenement by fealty, called Milner-land, in ancient times called Sprotlawd, by a rent of 22 pence. They have also pasture here for themselves and tenants for 8 oxen, 24 cows, 160 ewes, 5 mares, and 5 sows, with the young of all these animals of one year." The Bassenthwaite continued to hold property in Whinnetley, as well as at Blackhall and Whitechapel, in 1858; and in 1826, William Carr, by fine conveyed to Sir Edward Radcliffe, property at Hayden-bridge, Whitechapel, Whinnetley, Blackhall, and Grindon (p).

The Prior-house probably had its name from belonging to the prior of Hexham: in 1663, it belonged to one Glenwright, and afterwards to a family of the name of Todd, who hold it as a free tenement under Langley.

At White Chapel, ruins are marked on Armstrong's Map. It occurs as a free tenement in Langley barony in 1368 (q). In 1833, it belonged to Alexander Stokoe: it is now in the possession of Sir George Armstrong of Hexham.

Liberty of Tindale.—Besides Elington, the following places in this chapelry were antiently included in the king of Scotland's franchise of Tindale, and are still considered parcellcs of the manor of Wark.

Grindon consists of three farms, and contains 1274 acres. Its situation is high, on the south side of the Military-way; but it has much good land upon it, is well fenced, and well sheltered with thriving plantations of some 25 or 30 years' growth. In the 18th century this estate belonged to Gilbert de Grindon, whose ancestors had held it of the kings of Scotland in drenage and as of the franchise of Wark, in Tindale; but his son Hugh, to accommodate Alexander the Third, exchanged it in fee with that monarch for lands in the Huntland of Tindale. All this transaction, with many curious particulars, is set forth in petitions to parliament, in 1306, and in an inquest held at Wark, in the same year, by which it appears that Gilbert de Grindon, father of Hugh, had granted out of his estate a rent charge of four marks a year to Alexander de Rios, for liberty for himself and men to grind their corn at Halwhistle mill; and that the premises, with Knaig and other dependent parcellcs of this manor, descended from Alexander the Third to John de Balliol as king of Scotland, who forfeited them, upon which they fell into the hands of Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, of whom the king recovered them at Carlisle, in the parliament before mentioned, from which time the history of Grindon and of the liberty of Wark descends through the same proprietors, kings and queens of England, or their grantees till James I. conveyed them in fee to the Howards de Walden, who, in 1644, sold them to the Radclyffes, with whose other large possessions they were settled upon the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The Lough of Grindon is described above, p. 327.

The Kennel, or Mose-kennel estate, is bounded on the north with the Roman Wall; and on Knaig-lurn, on its western boundary, has still the remains of a Roman bath (r). Nich. Ridley, of Wilimoteswick, in 1686, died possessed of Mosekennel. In 1663, it belonged to the Sanderson's of Healey. It is an antient parcel of the manor of Grindon, and its proprietor, Mr. Dryden (t), to this day, pays to the lord of Wark in Tindale a fee-farm rent of 6s. 8d. for "Knaig and Mose Kennel."

Busy Gap is in the Kennel ground, lies between Sewingshields and Housesteads, and is one of the moats or openings in the ridge of basaltic rocks along which the Roman Wall was built (t). Camden mentions it as "infamous for robbers," and the following letter may serve to establish its claim to the notorious character he gives it:

"To my son er. Ronald Carnaby knbt. these delay'd.—Son;—Ye shall perceive that on Saint James' even, the 24 day of July came Liddesdale men to the barony of Langley to the number of six-score, and laid them at the 'Buise Yappe,' and sent forth 7 men and seized six oxen. At 6 of clock in the morning the scry rose through the country, and them that was next went forward in all haste. Richard Carnaby and Gilbert was in Haydene Breygge the same time and took with them all that was ready, and that was upon a 26 men; and because they were so few men that seiz'd the cattle they tarried not of the constable, but thought to have rescued or he had convoyed, and made speed forward that they might, and rescued the cattle, and chased the drivers to the bushments: and or our men wist the Scots brake upon them, and took them all both horse & man saving 2 persons; so the Scots rode in all haste with their prisoners. Had they tarried half an hour longer the constable with others was coming with all speed they sought and would

(p) III. III. txxvii; and Misc. MSS. No. 83.
(q) III. 1. 83.

PART II. VOL. III.
have been a party to the Scots, the which if you & them Scots had met would I trust have been spoken to London; but the Scots had better hap than so and that I repent. The Scots that made this raid was of the lower part of Liddisdale foreagainst the West Border. These be the names of them that was captains—Remyen Armstrong, Andrew Armstrong, Archibald Armstrong, Alexander Armstrong, Ectorson, with Forstur, Hemersons, Uparax, and other surnames of the country. The Scots have killed a proper man at the same time of the barony of Langley, one Alexander Peerson. Son, if there be no remedy for Liddisdale the country is in a schrewed point, and true men that is oppressed for fear of their life and losing of their goods say plainly they will leave the country. &c. &c.

Your loving father,

WILLM. RATCLIFFE. "(u)

Sewingshields might have its name from some suit or suing, but whether of love or law is hard to tell. In 1562, Robert de Ogle died seized of "Sewing-halley" (v); and on May 6, 1497, sir Robert Ogle, sen., knight, gave to William Thelmbly, clerk, (probably in trust, but for what uses is not mentioned), his manor of "Suyngcheleyes, with the Walfieldes, within the liberty of Tindale" (w). From this time to 1668, I find no account to whom it belonged; but in that year, and in 1663, it is numbered among the estates of the Herons of Chiphase, and written Suinghalles and Suing-sheale. At present it is the property of ...... Errington, of High Warden, esq.

Sewingshields Castle, in the time of Henry the Fifth, belonged to sir Robert Ogle, knight, who died in 1437, but the inquest after his death numbers neither this strength nor its surrounding manor in the list of his possessions (x). In 1429, it is described as "an old castle or fortress called Sewyngsheales, of the inheritance of ......"

(u) My copy of this letter is partly in short-hand, and has to it "Cal. III., p. 246. " but I have no minute where I procured it. Sir Reginald Carnaby was keeper of Tindale in Henry the Eighth's time. His mother probably re-married a William Radcliffes, whose name I do not, however, see on the pedigree of that family. Sir R. Carnaby's own wife was Dorothy, daughter of sir John Forster, and survived him.

(v) Linn. MS., 388. Robert de Liiste, then sheriff of Northumberland, John Wyderigton and John Mitford knights, and Sampson Harding and Woleand Mawrty tested this deed. In 1560, Mary the widow, and Christopher and James, the sons of Edward Forster, alias Adam of Sewingshields, proved his will at Durham.—(Raine's Test., 121.)

(x) III. l., 97; II. l., 369; Cal. Enq. p. m., 179.
great distance, seems to bid a stern defiance to the attacks of time, as if determined once again to resume its roof, and hang out over its battlements its blue flag and pillared canopy of morning smoke, as emblems that joy and high-minded hospitality have returned to reside in it. The fair emeralds of the Tindales and their successors shone sweetly here, till Maud de Lucy set them in the coronets of the Umfravilles and the Percies, where their light was lost in the blaze of ancestral diamonds, and their value contemned. Henry Alhernon Percy, the second of that name, tells of his lordship of Langley, and the ruler of his tenants there; but five years after his death nothing of the castle was remaining but its walls; though even now the marks of the masons who built it still remain fresh on its outside; and a stream of running water enters its south-west tower, and runs from it by a hidden conduit. I am, however, of opinion, that the first cause of its neglect might be in the loss of its roof by fire; and that the Percies, having so many other seat-houses, had no need of this, and therefore saved the expense of re-roofing it.

Can the ingenuity of man find no unexpensive process of making timber less combustible than it naturally is? Solutions of acetate of lead, arsenical oxides, corrosive sublimate, and other mineral poisons, have been long known to destroy the vegetative powers of the spores of scotyledonous plants naturally taken into the lymphatic vessels of forest trees while growing; and also to render farinaceous preparations, and timber unfit for cryptogamie plants, aqueous animals, and the larve of insects to live upon. Cannot preparations of alumine or silex, or of both, be applied to make timber less liable to destruction by fire than nature forms it? I have seen hay or straw left for a few years, I think two or three, in a neglected stable, excluded from air, in the Venture Pit of Felling Colliery, converted into pipes of most beautiful asbestos. It was found and given to me by Mr. Straker, of Cummingsend Colliery. The pipes were hardish, and of a greyish white colour; but when heated to whiteness, and afterwards beaten against any hard substance, they divided into very fine fibres, of a brilliant rose-tinted white colour, and as soft and lustrous as silk, which retained their colour and texture every way unaltered after frequent exposures to white heat. Specimens

of this amianthus or asbestos were given by myself to the Literary and Philosophical Society, I think, in the year 1809 or 1810.

School—Though this institution was endowed by deed of 1656, by the inscription over the door of the school-house, it does not appear to have been fully established till 1697, the year in which Mr. Shaftoe, its founder, died.

Head Masters of Hayden-bridge School, as far as I have any account of them.

Edmund Lodge, clerk, 1705, was master of Hayden-bridge, which he resigned in 1739. When he died, in 1749, he was curate of Whickham, and aged 63 (b).

William Rotherham, M.A., in the entries of his own children’s baptisms in Hayden registers, is styled "Mr. William Rotherham, of Chapel-hill;" but in the entry of his death, at Wardon, 4 April, 1734, he is called "The Reverend Mr. Rotherham, schoolmaster of Hayden-bridge." The attainments of two of his sons show that he was, in them at least, an eminent and successful teacher; and the rank they attained in life entitles them to notice in an account of their native place. The whole of Mr. Rotherham’s issue were three sons and two daughters, namely—

1.—Thomas Rotherham, born in 1715; educated by his father, and at Queen’s College, Oxford; M.A., and in holy orders, became vicar of Haltwhistle, under which place, above, p. 125, see some account of him.

2.—John Rotherham, born at Chapel-hill, Hayden-bridge, 28 June, and bap. July 15, 1726; educated by his father, and at Queen’s College, Oxford; author of—1. "Truth of Christianity drawn from Prophecy," written in Barbadoes, while he was tutor there in Mr. Freame’s family, and his brother Thomas was a professor in Coddington College. 2. "Sketch of the One great Argument," which procured him the degree of M.A. at Oxford. 3. "Apology for the Athesian Creed," in 1756. 4. "An Essay on Faith, and its Connection with Good Works," in 1766. Besides these he also published some single Sermons, which were much admired. The Essay on Faith, however, was his chief work, and secured him the patronage of bishop Trevor, who made him one of his domestic chaplains, and promoted him to Ryton in 1766, and to Houghton-le-Spring in 1769. The correctness of his education and soundness of his judgment made him strong in his profession, to which and to nothing else he was entirely determined to devote the full energy of his mind. While he was poor, his frugality kept him in independence; and after he became rich, "his house was the seat of hospitality," and his charities were extensive. In July, 1799, he was struck with the dead palsy, and died the following
day, at Eambrigg Castle, where he had been residing as a trustee of the charity of Lord Crews. His remains were buried near those of his brother Thomas, in the chancel of the church of Houghton-le-Spring, "where there is a monument to their memories." "His compositions are uniformly distinguished by elegance and simplicity of language, close and acute reasoning, and clear and methodical arrangement; and they possess the higher merit of having for their exclusive object the advancement of religious knowledge and practical Christianity."—(Surtess' Dark., ii, 177, 178.)

3. William Rotherham, born at Chapel-hill, and baptized April 23, 1728; died August 7, 1766, in the flower of his age, and while he was whitening and polishing his armour for academical suits in the intellectual arena of Oxford.

4. Margaret, baptized 9 November, 1730, died at Haltwhistle 21 September, and buried at Haydon, Sept. 25, 1801.

5. Elizabeth, baptized January 3, 1729; married at Haydon, 12 August, 1756, the rev. Richard Wallis, vicar of Carmham, and brother of John Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, concerning whom see Memoir, above, p. 71.

Joseph Harrison, M.A., in holy orders, died at Chapel-hill, and buried at Haydon Old Chapel, 4 January, 1777. His widow, Elizabeth, was buried at the same place, 22 March, 1783.

William Hall, M.A., and in holy orders, was a son of the rev. Mark Hall, perpetual curate of Earston, in the parish of Timmouth. He was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; elected second usher of the Grammar School of Newcastle, Sept. 22, 1763 (c); and usher in 1786. His superior talent and learning obtained him the friendship of Dr. Brown, author of the Essay on Shaftesbury's Characteristics. In 1781, he was elected head-master here, and died in 1803. Elizabeth, his only surviving daughter and child, married, at Wardon, Jan. 4, 1790, Henry Richmond, of Hunsbaugh, esq., many years a magistrate of this county, and father of the rev. George Richmond, the present respected president of this institution. Mr. Hall's brother George became provost of Trinity College, Dublin; and, in 1811, bishop of Dromore; but died in November that year,—only six days after his consecration to that high office.

William Fleming, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and in holy orders; master of Keiper School, Houghton-le-Spring, in 1786; afterwards perpetual curate of Hexham; and head-master here after the death of Mr. Hall, in 1803.

Thomas Tatham, M.A., and in holy orders.

Samuel Richard Hartley, M.A., and in holy orders; elected head-master in 1819; died July 9, 1825, aged 82.

(c) Newcastle Courant.

James Birkett, M.A., and in holy orders, succeeded Mr. Hartley in 1825; and, on the death of his own father, was promoted by his amiable patron, Chas. W. Bigge, of Linden, esq., to the living of Ovingham.

George Richmond, M.A., and in holy orders, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which institution his uncle, Dr. George Hall, was provost.

As remedies have been applied to the cause of the following complaints, we give them a place here as subjects of history, and cautions for the guidance of future trustees.

"Complaints were made to us by several inhabitants of Hayden-bridge, that the head-master was permitted to keep a private school, in his dwelling-house, for the instruction of pupils not belonging to the chapelery, whereby the free children were in a great measure deprived of his services in the public school, and that in consequence of the ushers being required to teach the girls writing and accounts, the boys were for a considerable portion of each day left to themselves. It appears to us, that the permission to take as boarders into his own house a limited number of pupils, who are not entitled to be taught free, and to teach them in the public school with the free-scholars learning the classics, would be conducive to the general welfare of the establishment, and particularly benefit the latter class, by affording more competition; but we do not think the head-master ought to be allowed to keep a private school in his own house, on account of the tendency of such a system to interfere with his attendance upon the public duties of the school; this, however, is a question upon which the trustees, from their local knowledge, are particularly qualified to judge; but if it is determined to make such a regulation as above suggested, it will be necessary that a separate school-room should be provided for that purpose. It is right, however, to state, that Mr. Birkett appears to us at present to devote as much time as is necessary for the instruction of the few boys there are in the school learning Latin and Greek, and for the general superintendence of the other scholars. The other ground of complaint is also intimated to consideration:—It is not to be denied, that much inconvenience arises from the ushers leaving their own schools under the care of the monitors, whilst they are teaching writing and accounts in the girls' school. It seems necessary, therefore, that another master should be appointed exclusively for the girls, or, at least, that during the temporary absence of one usher the other should take charge of both the upper
and lower schools. We have reason to hope that the trustees will take immediate steps for removing this ground of complaint."

The following is the Order of the Watches established in this parish in 1633, copied from the Dennmilne MS., 32, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh—

"The Ford under Moreley to be watched nightly, at every ford two men of the inhabitants of Harsenden and Selwyse, Naked-dale, Plankford, Harlley, the Wonose, and Morely, to watch this ford: setters and searchers, John Ridley, Thomas Maughen."

"The Leyes forse to be watched with two men nightly at every ford of the inhabitants of the said Moreley, Taychesteil, and the Wester-dennes to watch these forse: Martin Trapes and Clement Maughen setters and searchers of the same." "The Grenesford to be watched with 2 men nightly of the inhabitants of the Leys: setters and searchers, Thos. Farthersthalf and Robert Thompson."

"The Bonehaughford to be watched with two men nightly of the inhabitants of Lighthirkes and Boktholl to watch the said Bonehaughford: Robert Elrington and Thomas Armstrong setters and searchers of the same."

"The two fords under the Wodhall to be watched nightly: every ford two men of the inhabitants of Haydenbridge on the inside of the water: setters and searchers, Robert Elrington and Thomas Armstrong."

"The Medopford, the Milneford, Epond, Parkeford, Gawensford, the fords under the Wodhall Park, and the Owners with the Wyseyford to be watched nightly, every ford two men of the inhabitants of Elrington, Eskhill, Theresewodd, and Wodehill: setters and searchers, John Carr, Nicholas Elrington."

"The Day Watch. The Order of the Day Watch necessary to be kept for the parish of Warden, Newborough, the barony of Langley of the Outside of Tyne, the said day watch to be received of George Heron at the Carrow-Stones, and to be watched to the Petmows with the inhabitants of the said parish of Werden with two men daily: setters and searchers, Hagghe Elrington and Robert Kirwop."

"The parish of Newborough to receive the said watch at the said Petmous to Haunden Clough, and to watch with four men daily: setters and searchers, Rowland Stocoll and Christopher Stocoll."

"The inhabitants of the barony of Langleye of the outside of the water to receive the said watch of the Newborough parish at Haunden Clough and to keep it to the Kings-hill ther wynnmg to Nicholas Ridley with four men daily between the said places: setters and searchers, Richard Carnaby and Roger Stocoll."

"The Night Watch within the barony of Langleye to be watched of the outside of water of Tyne with the inhabitants of the same: setters and searchers of the same watch, Alexander Baster and Gilbert Thompson, from the church est: Gilbert Borrow and Stephen Frank from the church west. Nicholas Erington, Martyn Turpen, Richard Carney and Rowland Stokoo overseers."

"The fords and passages within Newburgh parish, Fourstanes, Harford, Crosaytes, Myldane-house, the Nether-racks, and Hopull to be watched nightly with two men in every watch of the inhabitants of the same: setters and searchers, Sir Thomas Robsone, Rinyan Stocoll, and Mathew Robsone: overseers of this watch within South Tyne, Nicholas Erington and Mathew Turpen; and overseers on the outside of Tyne, Richard Carnaby and Rowland Stokoo."

"The Night Watch at Warden and Newburgh to be watched with two men nightly in every watch of the inhabitants of the same: setters and searchers, Edward Hall, Andrew Erington, George Robson, and Mathew Richardson: overseers, Richard Carney and Rowland Stokoo."

"The watch at Elrington-gate to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of the Myddle Ward: setters and searchers, John Whytfield, Thomas Whytfield."

NEWBROUGHS Chapelry has Simonburn parish on the north, Warden and Hexham on the east, Hexham on the south, and Haltwhistle on the west. The whole of it is united into one township or parochial district for affairs relative to the maintenance of the poor; but it contains three distinct constabularies and three districts for highways,—namely, 1. Allerwash and Carraw; 2. Newbrough; and, 3. Wharnley; and the constable of Allerwash is returned by the jury of the leet of Langley; and of Newbrough, by that of the manor of Wark. The population of the whole chapelry, in 1831, amounted to 494 (c)."

THORNTON IN TINDALE.—What thought shall breathe over the dim and mouldering leaves that contained the story of this place, and make the antiqu writing reappear? Some of it has been recorded with ink that sympathizes with the signs of History, and revives.

PART II. VOL. III.
David, king of Scotland, sometime between the years 1124 and 1135, granted to Richard Cumin and the Countess Hextilda his wife, Thornton and Stancroft, besides Walwick and Hethingshalc; and to Wm. Cumin, earl of Buchan, and justiciary of Scotland, son of the same Richard and Hextilda, Henry the Third granted a weekly market on Thursdays at Thornton in Tindale till he, the king, was at age. Whether this irregular genitive form of the name, Thornton, was meant to be synonymous to Thor's-town, that is, the residence of some personage of the name of Thor, or to Tower's-town, I will not stop to enquire: but certain it is that a tower formerly stood here; though I find no mention of it till 1429, when it is described "as a tower at Newbrough, of the inheritance of lord Burrowe, and in measurable good reparations" (f). In 1692, it is described as a "capital messuage," belonging to John Armstrong, gentleman; and at present is a low, shapeless mass of strongly cemented ruins, at the north-east corner of the quadrangle of the farm offices of the estate on which it stands. In 1813, all its ashlar-work, inside and outside, was gone; and its remains measured 42 feet by 53, the walls left being 6 feet thick.

By the following notices of Newbrough and Stonecroft it will be seen that both these places were formerly included within the antient manor of Thornton in Tindale: to a fourth part of which and the demesne lands attached to the tower lord Borough derived his title, from the marriage of his great-grandfather with Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of sir Henry Percy, lord of Athol, and son of Elizabeth, great-grand-daughter of Joan Cumin, wife of David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol (g). It was with that Joan and her sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Talbot, of Goodrick-castle, that the inheritance they derived in Tindale from their ancestors, Richard Cumin and the countess Hextilda, first fell into moieties; for, in 1330, Elizabeth Talbot had assigned to her half the manor and an orchard, and 128 acres of demesne land, 13 bondages, 4 cottages, a croft, and water mill, and also half of the village called Newbrough (b). Then again, in 1376, the moiety of Joan de Cumin was divided between her two grand-daughters, Elizabeth and Philippa Strathbolgie, married to sir Thomas and sir Ralph, the two younger sons of Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland, in which partition Thornton in Tindale, Newbrough, Henshagh, and the Forest of Lowes, are severally mentioned (i). How their property here passed out of the family of lord Borough, I am unable to state. John Armstrong, gent., who was proprietor of "Thornton Tower" and Carrawbrough in 1692, was in that and succeeding years, plaintiff in hard contended suits against aggressions of several neighbouring proprietors on the moors of Newbrough; and in prosecuting this, and in defending other suits in which we find him engaged (j), it is probable that he incurr'd such heavy debt as to be obliged to part with his property; for, sometime about the beginning of the last century, Thornton Tower estate had passed into the bands of John Bacon, of Staward, esq.; and on his son William's marriage with Margaret Forster, of Edderston, became their residence, and continued in the Newton-cap line of that family till William Bacon sold it to the late Middleton Teasdale, esq., who, by will, left it to his aunt, Mrs. Jane Bacon, by whom it was bequeathed to her nephew, the Rev. Henry Wastell, great-grandson of John Bacon, of Staward, who seems to have acquired both it and Carrawbrough of their previous proprietors, the Armstrongs. Mrs. J. Bacon died in 1811; and, in the year following, Mr. Wastell built the mansion-house here, in which he at present resides, and which is very delightfully situated, and embellished with gardens, lawn, rich surrounding scenery, and a wide and cheerful prospect over the banks of the Tyne to the south.

Carrawbrough and Thornton had a common between them, called Newbrough Common, about which there were long and severely-contended law suits in the beginning of the reign of William the Third, between the proprietor, John Armstrong, gent., plaintiff, and Richard Stokoe, gent., and Edward Walker of Haxham, William Raw of Newbrough, William kell of Newbrough, Jacob Scott of Lomnough, and William Armstrong, late of Woodshielles, yeomen—all, I suppose, proprietors of lands in the antient grounds of Newbrough. Gordon, in his

(i) Cal. Inq. p. m. m. 14., 455.
(j) See the Report of these Trials in the work intituled, "Modus Intrandi Placita Generalia," Second Part, London, 1703, pp. 246–272. Also of a suit in King's Bench, in the same work, p. 416, 819, between John Armstrong, gentleman, otherwise John Armstrong, of Haxham, with the executors of Mark Milbank, for the amount of a bond for £50, dated 17 November, 1675. Mr. Milbank and Dorothy his widow were celebrated money lenders, and had heavy bonds and mortgages on numerous estates in Northumberland. No wonder that Mr. Armstrong, in his controvetsies at law, and with such, competitors as he engaged with, lost his estates.
WARDON PARISH—NEWBROUGH CHAPELRY—NEWBROUGH VILLAGE. 391

Itinerary, calls Carruborough a village, and Carraw, a town, so that the latter seems, in his time, to have been the principal place: though this plainly derives its name from the Roman station Proculius, the ruins of which are still conspicuous on the west side of the estate. For many years past, however, no human habitation has stood either near or within the area of its walls. The late Miss Scurlfield purchased this property of William Bacon, esq., and left it by will to a son of William Grey, of Stockton, esq., on condition of his taking the name of Scurlfield.

Newborough (k) was, I think, founded and formed into a borough by the Cumin family about the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, when they obtained a charter for a market at Thornton, which was the name of the estate upon which this newburgh was situated. The grant for a market was dated June 20, 1291; and in the partition of the Cumin estate between the Talbots and Strathbolgies, nearly a century afterwards, "Novus Burgus" is expressly mentioned as a ville in Thornton (l). Its situation on Caree-street, and the road out of North into South Tindale, and on sheltered and fertile grounds, rendered it very suitable as a resting place for travellers, and the emporium of the charming valley in which it resides. Here it was that Edward the First and his court, in their march westward in 1306, lingered from July into September. One of the records he tested in his sojourn here is authenticated by the names of seven great officers of his household: and among much other important business, which in seable health he transacted during his stay in this lovely retirement, on Aug. 31, in the presence of Robt. le Ward, the steward of his hospital, and John de Sulle, his chamberlain, he gave to his son Edmund, then a boy of five years old, a promissory grant of 7,000 marks in tail general out of the inheritances of Roger le Bidg, earl of Norfolk, and other persons (m). And here also, on April 19, 1311, Richard Kellow, a monk of Durham, was presented, as bishop elect of that see, to his metropolitan, the archbishop of York, who was probably then on a visit to his regality of Hexham; for there, on the 4th May following, he examined into Kellow's qualification to fill the office to which his prior and convent had elected him.

In former times, probably ever after the town was formed into a burgh, the grounds around it were shared among several families, the principal names among which, in 1568, as well as in 1655, were Stokoe, Glenwright, and Lambert, of whom the Stokoes had taken the deepest root in the place, and furthest thrown out scions through the neighbourhood, as one example, out of many in my Collections, may serve to show. "By inquest taken at Corbridge, 10 January, 1583, after the death of Roger Stokye, late of Newburgh, who died 14 November, 1580, it appeared that he had holden 13 burgages, 7 tenements, and 540 acres of land there, of the king as of his manor of Wark; a tenement and a mill called Threepwood, helden of the manor of Langley; a tenement called Temple-houses, and 440 acres of ground; and one burgage, one toft, and a croft in Ayden-briggis" (n).

From the old stock of the Lamberts, of Newburgh, was descended Mr. Richard Lambert, an eminent surgeon in Newcastle, who, in 1751, at the last meeting of a convivial society in that town, to which he belonged, suggested the establishment of an Infirmary there, as a permanent memorial of their former association (o). At that period he was a young man; and in his long and extensive practice in the hospital, which his benevolent and ardent mind had planned, he lived to see daily cures done, many of which, though not miraculous, were mighty testimonies of the power which Science, under the direction of Charity, can command. When Capt. Armstrong was making surveys of Northumberland, he was hospitably entertained at Mr. Lambert's country residence in Newburgh, and therefore very properly designated it on his Map. It was a very old and curious house—of three centuries at least—with a broad meadow and fine trees before it; but Time's convulsions had "tugged it to and fro," and rendered considerable repairs in it necessary.

(k) Newburgh, and in Latin Novus Burgus, are its oldest and most correct forms Newbrough the most common: but it is frequently Newbrough.

(l) Here, B. 307.

(n) Id., 363.

(o) Hart. MS., 750, p. 43. See also Ili. Ill., lvii, lviii, Bc., for the freeholders here in 1598; and I., p. 801, for them in 1655.

(p) See Newcastle Courant for several anonymous recommendations in the latter end of 1750 for establishing a hospital in Newcastle: an Account of the Infirmary, Newcastle, 1810: and Brand's Newc., 412, 440. In 1767 and 1768, Mr. Richard Lambert delivered medical lectures in the Surgeons' Hall; and, in 1770, when the Common Council had agreed to grant a lease to a Company for supplying the town with water from Conishead, Dr. Rothman's bad temper "threw a lead into the spring." The ill effects of which the mayor and magistrates of the town employed Mr. Lambert to exercise, which he did by publishing the opinions of Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, and of Dr. Saunders, of London, on the infected water. Mr. Horn and the late Mr. Ingham were pupils of Mr. Lambert,
which the founder of the Infirmary’s son, the late Mr. Richard Lambert, effectually did, by re-building it in a handsome style, and embellishing with a lawn and ornamental gardens, which are all still kept in good order and taste by his sister, Miss Lambert, their present excellent and respected proprietor (p).

The Village School house was built a few years since by subscription: to which the rev. H. Wastell has added apartments for the master, and also contributes to it a stipend for the education of 15 scholars.

The copyhold ground in Newbrough, which answers to air Edward Blackett’s court of Heneshaw, has a narrow secluded lane leading north towards it from the village. Its late proprietor, Mr. John Forster, resided upon it; and, at his death, the best cow he had possessed was paid as a heriot to the lord; and the estate descended to Mr. Lambert, of Erlington, who married his daughter. With the exception of one tenement belonging to Mr. Kirswop of Hexham Spital, another to Mr. Chicken, of the Wall, a third to Mr. George Ridley, and a public-house to Mr. Dimmin, of Settlingstones, nearly the whole of this dry, well-built, and agreeable village, belongs to the rev. Hen. Wastell and Miss Lambert. In the lanes about it, Hound’s tongue, *Cynoglossum officinalis*, is more abundant than I have seen it in any other part of the county.

The only place where I could perceive any appearance of the antient Causey, called Carel-street, which ran through the Stancroft and Newbrough grounds, is in the lane west of Stancroft and Nunbush, at a solitary cottage called Murder-house (q).

**Newbrough Lodge.**—Wm. Ord, of Sturton Grange, esq., who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Gibbon, of Stancroft, and continued to reside with his wife’s relations till the time of his nephew Jasper’s marriage, in 1796, purchased of William Errington, of Hedlam-hall, in the county of Durham, esq., eldest son of John Errington, then late of Chesters, two farmholds in Newbrough, called Blackbull and Foulpool, upon which he built the mansion called Newbrough Lodge, which stands on the left bank of a woody dene between Stancroft and Thornto, and in this cheerful and agreeable retreat he continued to reside till the time of his death in 1801, when, by his will, this place and Sturton Grange became the property of his nephew, Jasper Gibson, who, in the following year, purchased Stancroft of his cousin, Geo. Gibson, of Stalgshaw Close-house; and afterwards, in 1816, conveyed that place and this to trustees, by whom this was sold to the late Nicholas Maughan, father of its present proprietor and occupier, Nich. Maughan, esq. (r).

**Stancroft,** in old times, was written Stanecroft; and, in this chapelry, stood in manorial dignity next after Thornton: from which, and the grounds of Carrawbrook and Newbrough, it is divided by the burn that rises in the great fountain under the Roman Wall, and just west of the grave of Procolitis. It is mentioned with Walwick, Thornton, and Hethingshaw, as part of the inheritance of Hextilda, wife of Richard Cumin, and daughter of Hucthed, son of Waltheof; and the grant of lands at Carrow by the same Richard and Hextilda, makes them parcel of the fields of Stancroft, which, in its primitive integrity, extended considerably to the north of the Roman Wall. The same Richard also gave to the canons of Hexham a toft and 30 acres of land, with their appurtenances in Stancroft, which was perhaps the ground described in the Black Book of Hexham in the following manner:—“The prior and convent of Hexham hold one toft in the ville of Stancofte, and 20 acres of land contiguous to the said toft, towards the south-east, and included within these divis: namely, beginning on the east side of the cross standing in *Karlegate* called Doddis-cross; and so directly towards the north by a certain boundary between Doddisfield and the foresaid land up to Stancroft burn; and so descending by the said burn towards the east up to the Nonesfield; and thence by a certain boundary between the Nonesfield and the said land towards the south up to *Karlegate*; and so following the same way to the west of the cross aforesaid—and John Thomson holds the foresaid land to farm, and pays yearly eight shillings” (s).

In the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Swinburnes, of Haughton-castle, had acquired property in Stancroft, which descended with their co-heirs Christian, (r) The Maughan family are old residents in the chapelry of Haydon, where they hold Whynnetley under a long lease from the Baddeleyes. Mr. Maughan is also proprietor of Iron-house, High Shaw, and Ravenhouse, in Eildon parish; Edges green, and Horn-close, in Haltwhistle, besides other places.

(s) Hexham Chartulary, fol. 14, b.
WARDON PARISH—NEWBROUGH CHAPELRY—STONECROFT.

wife of Sir John de Widdrington, to Sir Henry Widdrington (s), who died in 1392. In 1566, Nicholas Errington, of Wharnley, eqq, obtained that, and other property, of the Cumnias, in this chapelry, from William lord Burgh; and George Errington, of "Stancoft," gentleman, by will of 31 Jan., 1672, left "Stancoft" to his eldest son Robert, and his heirs, for ever (v); and Wm. Errington, of Beaufront, gave the hamlets of "Stancoft and Nunbush," besides Grottington, half of Whittington, half of Portgate, and the township of Nakadale, otherwise called Plankey, to his sister Dorothy, who left them to her mother Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Widdrington, of Widdrington, and wife of John Errington, of Beaufront, which Dorothy, the mother, left them to her nephew John, son of her brother, Ralph Widdrington, which John, by will of June 4, 1664, left them to his sister Ursula, the wife of Thomas Mountney (w).

Mrs. Mountney, it should seem, desirous, in conformity with venerable Antiquity, of adding a stone or two to the calm of their family dignity, left her estates to the chief of the Widdringtons; and in 1683, William, third lord Widdrington, for £160, conveyed to Thomas Gibson and his heirs the message called Stoncroft and Nunbush, and a water corn-mill there, late in the possession of Ursula Mountney, subject to the payment of a rent charge of £32, according to the provisions of her will. Some further notices of this bequest are given under CHARTERS, after the account of Newbrough Chapel, p. 396; and a detailed account of it, and the Stoncroft estate may be found in the Report of the Commissioners of Charities in 1829: the substance of which, with other homely and colourless materials, is interwoven into the following pedigree. In 1816, after continuing in the Gibson family for 123 years, Stoncroft was assigned by Mr. Jasper Gibson to trustees; and by them, in 1822, for £8,605, sold to Mr. John Todd, who died Sept. 29, 1830, having prior to that time devised the estate to Mr. Wm. Todd, by whom, in 1836, a room or two in the old mansion-house was occupied, and the rest of it let to day labourers or occupied by his hinds. The gardens too, and the place, were altogether neglected; but the situation still retaining features of great natural loneliness; for the house opens its long front to the noon-day sun, on the steep, wild, and woody bank of Stoncroft burn, which, soon after it has done its daily work in the wheel of a water corn-mill, joins the dingy channel of the brook that rises in the Roman Wells between Cartaw and Crambrough.

PEDIGREE OF GIBSON, OF CORBRIDGE, STONECROFT, AND STAGSHAW-CLOSE-HOUSE.

For authorities to several parts of which I am indebted to Mr. Jasper Gibson, solicitor, Hexham. Portions of it were contributed by Mr. Thos. Bell, land-surveyor, Newcastle. (e) Refers to Newbrough registers; (f) to Wardon registers; (g) to inscriptions in Newbrough Chapel-yard; and (j) to Raines's Testaments.

I.—Richard Gibson, 30 Feb., 1674, had a grant from the crown of lands in Hexham, of which there is a record in the office of the Auditor of the Land Revenues, vol. iii., p. 221.

II.—George Gibson, of Hexham, at the court of the manor of Anick, 15 October, 1684, succeeded property in Hexham to the use of himself, with remainder to his second son Thomas, and to his other son.

II.—Richard Gibson, senior, of Hexham, gent., as son and heir of George Gibson, late of Hexham, deceased, was admitted at the court of the manor of Anick Grange, April 17, 1685, to property in Hexham. Purchased several messuages in Hexham, and in Hexham of Mr. Wm. Fenwick, of Wallington, in 1661; and others, including Stocksfield, in 1685; prior to which time, namely, 22 March, 1666, he had from the same process a mortgage on Donkinrig, in Hartburn parish; and, in 1673, he purchased 169 acres of land in Corbridge, possessions of John Swinburne, of Chopwell, of high treason attainted in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and which, before Mr. Gibson's purchase of them, had passed from the crown through different hands.

III.—Isabella, joined her husband Richard Gibson, of Hexham, in marriage, 17 April, 1655. Thomas Gibson, of Hexham, had a daughter Isabella, heir in tail to property in Hexham, settled by her grandfather George, 15 Oct., 1684, to which she was admitted 2nd Oct., 1684.

IV.—George Gibson, eldest son, a Dominican Friar, to whose memory there is the following inscription in Newbrough churchyard:—

"Exspectavi corpus reverendi patris Georgii Gibson, aedificato prædictorum, sacris Theologiae professorum, Apostolici munera missionarum, et iterum vicissim prædictorum, obiit in Domino anno salutis 1712, die decimo septimo Decembris." He served as priest at Stoncroft, in which office he was succeeded by his brother William. According to the Newbrough registers, he was buried there March 14, 1697.

V.—William Gibson (third son), also a preaching Friar of the order of St. Dominic. He continued at Stoncroft till 1712, when he was obliged to leave the country for solemnising a marriage, for which information he was laid against him, and warrants issued for his apprehension. Said to have died abroad, June 7, 1744.

For remainder of issue, see cor. 97.

(9) Edmund, duke of York, earl of Cambridge, and lord of the manor and liberty of Thedale, 10 Edw. III., 1266, granted a license for John Widdrington to sublet his son Roger in Halgham, Humshaugh, "and a certain place of land in Thedale in Thedale, called Stoncroft."—(ibid., p. 81.)

(v) Raines's Test. 406.

(w) Raines's Test., 994; III. iii. xlv.; II. ii., 232—237.

PART II. VOL. III.

50
1. Hinton, one of the two. 2. Thomas Gibson, esq., acquired by his wife Bridget, and the other half by purchase. He also had land from his father Richard, 4 April, 1674, a grant of all his goods, chattels, and other places, and the other half by purchase. He also had land from his father Richard, 4 April, 1674, a grant of all his goods, chattels, and other places, and the other half by purchase. He also had land from his father Richard, 4 April, 1674, a grant of all his goods, chattels, and other places, and the other half by purchase.

In 1698, he purchased Stonecroft and Northfield for £200, of Wm. Lord

Widdrington; and on 25th June, 1698, he agreed with Nicholas Armstrong and John Mitchell for the purchase of Housesteads, which estate, on May 10 and 11, in the same year, was conveyed to his son George. Will dated 15 May, 1700, in which year he died, and was buried at Corbridge. The Newborough register of burials has this entry:

JAS GIBSON, bap. Dec. 4, 1698 (s).

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.

The marriage register of St. Nicholas, London, has this entry:

MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Gibson, of Stonecroft, married John Stone, 20th Oct., 1696. She was born in 1681. Her mother married in 1661.
NUNBUSH is perhaps the place called Nonnusfield in the
description of the lands of the church of Hexham in
Stancroft. "On May 27, 1615, one John Stokow, of
Nunbus, in the parish of Newburgh, in Tindale, went
to the church of Durham, and there sought refuge,
because on the day of the invention of the Holy Cross, in the
year before, with a dagger at Nunbus aforesaid, he
faithfully struck one Robert Ordesley on the right shoulder,
by giving him a mortal blow, of which he instantly died.
Richard Gibson and Thomas Hawgton being present at the
time" (w). How this place obtained its name I
have no data for conjecture. Mark Milbank, esq.,
assessed for it in the rental of 1663; but it passed with
Stancroft from the Erringtons to the Widdringtons,
who, in 1663, sold it to the Gibsons. At present it
belongs to Mr. Chicken, of the Wall.

NEWBROUGH CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Peter, has
duty done in it, since the appointment of the present
incumbent, "morning and evening, alternately, with the
mother church of Warden." However, by the endow-
ment of the vicarage, made in 1424, Hayden and Stan-
croft were each to have its own chapel, with half an
acre of ground, and a suitable house built upon it for its
residence. After the Reformation, the office of curate here
seems for some time to have been annual; for in the years
from 1677 to 1885, I find 7 distinct individuals attending
the visitation in that capacity (z), and no one answer for

(w) Surt. Soc. Trans.—Sanct. Dunelm, 1, 179.
(z) CURATES OF NEWBROUGH.—John Grene in 1577, George
Powin in 1578, Reginald Carnaby in 1578, John Wynd in
1664, John Care in 1661 and 1662, Thomas Dixon in 1668,
it in one of them. In 1681, the chancel was presented
as in decay, and altogether ruinous. During the great
Rebellion, rapine only and extortion prospered: rural
industry and the arts sat in abeyance: the mason forgot
his trade: and nettles grew where altars stood. The
present edifice rose in 1797, and is a well-built pile, with
well-squared quoin, but shapeless withal, and without
bevel, moulding, or mullion. Its site in the Stancroft
grounds is such as Devotion itself would have chosen—
sweet, silent, and sequestered, in a cemetery of more than
two acres, with a solitary lane on one side, and surrounded
with lands rich in herbage and trees, overlooked by
distant heights on every side. In a contiguous field is
St. Mary's Well, the mouth of which is arched with
masonry, and till recently had a bath before it. This
perennial fountain is by the side of the path from New-
brook to the Chapel; and in old times, by the aid of the
Virgin, did many marvellous cures; and it is still credited
that no aquatic reptile can live in it. But this Siloam of
the surrounding villagers is broken down, and they can
now no longer resort hither "to wash and be clean."

The offices vacant in 1654, Jacob Newell in 1665; the vicar,
John Winn, in 1604, answered both for Warden and New-
brook. The chapel consists of a nave 40 feet by 30, a chancel
74 feet square, and a tower 19 feet by 17, inside measure.
in its yard are numerous inscribed stones to the Gibbons family,
the substance of which has been transferred into the pedigree
of that family. At the west end, near a low tumulus-looking
mound, an altar stone is inscribed to the memory of Jane,
relief of John Bacon, of Newburgh, esq., who died Feb. 18,
aged 84.

The registers of this chapel are kept at Warden, com-
merce in 1695, and are in good condition.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—MANOR OF WARK—TINDALE WARD, N.W.D.

Charities.—Mrs. Ursula Mountney, by will, dated July 16, 1680, gave to Ralph Clavering, of Callasey, his heirs and assigns, a rent charge of £32 a-year out of lands at Stonecroft, Nunbush, and Stonecroft Mill, in this parish; Little Whittington and Portgate, in the parish of Corbridge; and the Hole-house, in Saint Johnlee—which premises she devised in fee to William lord Widdrington, subject to the said annuity: and by a paper, dated 21 August, in the same year, because “the malignancy of the times” did not permit her, in her will, to declare the uses for which she intended that sum to be applied, she requested her honourable friend and kinsman William lord Widdrington, that Stonecroft and Nunbush should always be let to farm to some discreet catholic, qualified to keep a priest, for the help of poor catholics in the parishes of Hexham and Wardon, and places adjacent; and because her brother John, who, by will, left her the above-named and other estates, had ordered that a Dominican or Franciscan priest should be kept at Stonecroft, she ordained that he should be paid £90 a-year out of the said rent charge, and that £5 a-year should be given to the poor of Wardon, £3 to Hexham, £2 to Chollerton, £1 to St. Johnlee, £1 to the poor of the parish of Corbridge, and the remaining £2 to the person who distributed the preceding £10, to which office she appointed Benoni Carr, of Hexham, with power to appoint one or more discreet catholics to succeed him, and he or they to appoint successors, and so “in infinitum.”

In 1893, lord Widdrington, for £150, sold Stonecroft, the Nunbush, and Stonecroft Mill, to Thomas Gibson, and his heirs, subject to the whole of this annuity of £32 a-year, which, agreeably to covenants entered into at the time of the purchase, continued to be duly paid by the Gibson family, or their trustees, till the estates liable to it were sold, in 1823, to Mr. John Todd, who, though he “had a full knowledge of the rent charge, which was expressly mentioned in the particulars and conditions of the sale,” from the time of the purchase to the time of his death, in 1830, “refused to make any payment:” in consequence of which refusal, the Commissioners for enquiring respecting Charities, in 1829, gave it as their opinion, “that this is a proper case for the consideration of a court of equity;” and lord Langdale, in giving judgment in Chancery on the subject, gave it as his opinion, that if it was not lawful, at the time the bequest was made, to leave annuities for support of Roman catholic priests, the crown should state to what charitable use the £20 devised for that purpose should be now applied: and that William Todd the defendant’s estate ought to be charged with the full rent charge from the time when possession was taken of it in 1822.

The following extract was not received till after the account of Newbrough was printed off. On Oct. 1, 1668, William lord Burgh conveyed to Nicholas Errington, o. Warneley, esq., and Roger Stokoe, of Newbrough, yeoman, for £440 4s. 1d., the manor of Newbrough, and the lands thereunto belonging in Newbrough, Warneley, Wallycke, and Wallycke Meadows: and also one messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Whittfield, parcel of the manor of Henshaw.

Carraw.—“Richard Cumin to all his men health. Known to be it you all that by the counsel and assayment of my wife Hextilda and of my friends and men I have in perpetual alms granted and given, and by my present charter confirmed to the church of St. Andrew of Hextoldes-ham and the canon and serving God there of the fields of my ville of Stancroft that land which lies near the place called Charrau, and extends towards the west near the Wall of the Romans by boundaries to them pointed out. I also confirm to them half a carucate of land in my fee of Hedeshailehgh, which my knight Aguilf gave to them in alms. But this benefit I confer upon them because they have received me and my wife Hextilda and my brother Walter during life and after death unto full assiance.” As this charter is curious, I interrupt the English reader by giving a copy of the original, as I made it from Dodsworth Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library:—“Ric Cumin obl. hobb suis sat.—Not. sit obl. uob. me concili. t assanu. vob. me Hextilda t amloc. t hominu. meov concessisse t dedissi. t essenti carta firmanse eccle st Andre de Hextoldeham t canonica. ibm do servientiby de campis ville meae de Stancroft, fum illiam t locat luxta locum t et Charrau t tendit luxta murum Romanum que occidentem p diuissas els ostensas in elei nam perpetua &c. Confirma etiam els dimisim carucatum tre de fruodo meo de Hedeshailegh ps. Aguilf. miles meus dedit eis in elei nam. Hoc si bo’dicium eis confero q’s me t ix’em meov Hezt’ t frem meov Walfu t hedes meos in pleniam finitima t receperunt t in vita et post mortem. Testes st Hugo de Morwillia. Gilhis d’ Umfranvill. Odonell d’ Umfranvill. Wilts d’ Sumervill. Walfus de Ridat(y).

(y) Was this Walter de Ridat the same personage as Walter de
WARDON PARISH—NEWBROUGH CHAPELBY—CARRAW.


The following quotations respecting Carraw are translations from the Chartulary of Hexham:

"Robert de Ogle holds to farm of the prior and convent of Hexham a certain parcel of the pasture of Carraw called Fethreschaw, included on the east side of the park of Sewyngecheles, and it stretches from the wall on the said side to the well of Cornestrotcher; and by the strand of the said wall flows from the said Wall into Thekisborne; and from the said well towards the south by a skite up to Sewyngecheles-mos; and so following the mos towards the east to the wall of the park in Fethreschaw-yd as before named, and he pays yearly £3."  

"Also he holds the whole ville of Carraw, and it is several at all times of year through the whole field (campum) of the said ville on the south side of the Wall of the Romans within these metes and bounds—beginning on the east side as the well flows from the said Wall into Thurmertrotcher; and by the strand of the said well towards the west by a certain dyke between the Grayzed and the field of Carraw; and so following the said dyke, towards the south-west between the moor of Stancroft and the Syde towards the Langstrother; and from thence by mere stones set up in the Langstrother to the dyke of Grensayde; and from thence by a rivulet westwardly towards the north by boundary stones set at intervals between the field of Carraw and the moor of Houden to the Wall aforesaid, and so by the said Wall towards the east to the said wall first named."

"Also they hold the pasture of Carraw and it is a several of the same ville, except for four-score animals of Teper-moore; and the minerals in the said pasture whether of coal or of turvys wholly belong to the said prior and convent; and it is included within these diverses—namely—within Dryden on the east side, and the Croke-burne on the north side, and Sewyngecheles Park on the west side, and the Wall of the Romans on the south side: and Thomas Hoggerson, John Couper, Richard Goffen, Adam Pictourman, and William Jonson Riddel, who lived in the time of David the First of Scotland? and who had a grandson Ralph, supposed by Douglas to be the progenitor of the Riddels of Swinhurn Castle? In 1176, one Ralph de Riddel was residing in "Stancroft in Tindale," and stood on the sheriff of Northumberland's roll for that year, charged 5 marks for some default.—(III. 1, 24; Douglas' Bar. of Scot., 65.)

hold to farm the whole ville aforesaid at the yearly rent of £4."

"Also they used to have there a water-mill, but it is wholly waste by defect of the water course."

"They have also common of pasture through the whole pasture of Side for all animals going out of Carraw at all times of year." (a)

Carraw contains about 1500 acres, of which a considerable part is moor and uninclosed. Here, in former times, was a tower, to which the prior of Hexham, about the year 1406, added a stone-house: but both these, in 1642, were uninhabited and in decay; and the whole estate, though let on a lease from the crown to sir Renold Car- navy, was "lying waste and unpleiased" (a). In the same year, sir Cutbhaft Ratcliffe devised a watch to be nightly kept by two men at Busy-gyp, Sewinghe-riag, and upon the Wall at the Carraw-bog, and near Tepper-moor yace. This estate also continued in the crown in 1668; but, in 1601, was settled by sir John Forster upon his grandson John, son of sir William Fenwick, of Wal- lington. Afterwards it seems to have belonged to Henry Forster, esq., who resided and died upon it in 1699; but by will of November 14, 1698, left all his estate to John Bacon, of Staward, to sell or mortgage, one of which they did in 1706, to Robert Tomlinson, of Newcastle, clerk, whose heirs conveyed this and the contiguous grounds of Ridley Close to Christopher Soulsby, of Hallington, esq., with whose heirs they continued till Christopher Thomas Soulsby, in 1815, sold them, for £9,000, to Mr. Michael Dodds, of Pitland-hill, to a grandson of whom, eldest son of Mr. George Dodds, late of Charleston in Tindale, these places, besides Wardrew in Haltwhistle, and Cornhill in the parish of Whelpington, at present belong.


This charter confirms the notice of the inspeximus of 1298 (c), that the church of Hexham had the hamlet of

(a) Hexham Black Book.

(b) Land. MS. 399, fol. 113. (c) III. ii, 166.
Carraver, with its appurtenances, by the gift of Richard Comyn; but as Dodsworth has not given the particulars of the boundaries of the grant, I am unable to localize the place; though, from its name, I think it was somewhere adjoining Carraw. That it was within the manor of Wark and franchise of Tindale, I cannot doubt; as well as that it was contiguous to the moor of Karrawarld, which was granted to the same house by William king of Scotland (d).

Hawden, or Hawden-field, lies on the north-west boundary of this chapelry, and is the estate through which the lead-bearing vein, already noticed, passes out of Settlingstones to the north-east (e). John Cumin, of Badenach, died seized of the hamlet of Hauden and eight bondages there, which, from him, passed through female heirs to the Percy family, and by direct lineal descent in blood to its present owner, the duke of Northumberland (f). Hauden Moor is mentioned in the boundary of the prior of Hexham's ground; and Hawden Cleugh was the station of a border watch in 1552 (g). An act of parliament passed 4 Geo. IV., by which Hawden-field, otherwise Brown-moor, containing 840 acres, was soon after divided. For Brown Moor Camps, see p. 336.

Greyhaye is mentioned in the boundary of the ville of Carraw, as having on its north side a dyke between it and the field of Carraw; and the same dyke is described as extending further "to the south-west between the moor of Stancroft and Tyne," of which hamlet and four bondages there, John Cumin, of Badenach, died seized in 15 Edw. II.; and a moiety of which, in 4 Edw. III., was allotted to his daughter and co-heir Elizabeth, wife of Richard Talbot (h). This perhaps is the Syde of which Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, was possessed in 1545 (l); though, in 1663, it is rated as belonging to Christopher Stokoe (j). However, on Oct. 30, 1695, Thomas Beach, as agent to the duke of Somerset, received of Mr. Wm. Errington £1 10s. as half-a-year's rent for Greyhaye; and 10s. for the same period, for Talbot Meadows (k). The monks of Hexham, in right of their possessions at Carraw, had common of pasture through the whole pasture of Side, as noticed above, from the chartulary of that house.

Settlingstones (famous for its setting, settling, or whetstones), in its oldest form, is Sadlingstanes and Salingstane, and seems to have had its name from an antique stone, mentioned below in the boundary of certain lands which the church of Hexham had within the limits of this estate. In 1298, Gervadius Aemel seems to have died possessed of Sadlingstane; and in 39 and 43 Edw. III., it is mentioned as one of the fees held by Anthony de Lucy, lord of Cockermouth and of the barony of Langley (1). In 31 Henry VI, William Carnaby, of Halton, died possessed of this estate (m); and, in 1842, there was a tower here of the inheritance of William Carnaby, esq., in measurable good reparations (n). In 1663, the estate belonged to Mrs. Dorothy Culcheth, and the Nether-mill to Sir William Fenwick (o); and the rents of the Settlingstone lead mine, about 1800, were paid to Mr. Fenwick, of Morpeth; and the estate "belonging to the honourable col. John Fenwicke, with all the lead mines and wood," was advertised in the Newcastle Courant, 1743, to be sold; and again in 1773, apply to the rev. Mr. Pelle, or Mr. Ord, surgeon, Hexham, since about which time it has belonged to the dukes of Northumberland.

The prior and convent of Hexham had 40 acres of land and six acres of meadow in Sadlingstanes by the gift of Adam of Sadlingstanes, part of which, if not the whole, is probably described in the following extract from their chartulary:—"They hold at Sadlingstanes one toft at the east end and on the north side, and 14 acre of arable land near to the same toft on the north; and three acres of meadow near Fenkilleslaw on the north east (p); and on the east of two acres which the same almoner formerly had had; and pasture for 4 cows and 20 sheep, and it is let to farm as after below." "And they hold one toft near the toft aforesaid on the east side of the same toft, and 30 acres of arable land there, of which six acres lie near the foresaid toft on the north side; and four acres near Heppcleche on the east; and five acres on Hoddiesfathe; and five acres near Bearcroft on the north east; and four acres of meadow, of which in Hoodside in the middle they have one acre; and one acre lies on the east side of the Stone called Sadlingstane; and one acre lies on the west of Heppcleche; and one acre lies on the south side of Hoddisfathe; and they have pasture there for 100 sheep; and 30 acres or horned cattle, and 4 horses; and John Forestar of Newburgh (r).

---

(d) 398. (e) 399, fol. 115. (f) Above, p. 353, note z. (g) 296. (h) 359 and 367. (i) ii. 1, 66. (j) 359. (k) ii. 1, 367. (l) il. i, 267. (m) 359. (n) 359. (o) From an original receipt.
WARDON PARISH—NEWBROUGH CHAPELRY—ALLERWASH—ULMIRES.

holds to farm the tenements and lands aforesaid and pays yearly for the whole 30s.

ALLERWASH (r) is a small village, in which the ways to Haydon-bridge meet from Newbrough by Allerwash Mill and Newbrough Chapel. The lanes to it are very primitive, and the banks of the Tyne below steep and with the railway on the left side of the river: it was a parcel of the manor of the Langley barony; and with the exception of two socage tenements in it of 40 acres each, and one of 20 acres, its history from the days of the Tindale family to the present time is the same as that of their barony in general. The two farms in it, which belong to Greenwich Hospital, contain 599 acres.

"Adam of Tindale," in 1906, stands on the "Great Roll" as indebted half a mark (a fee of 6s. 8d.) "for having it inscribed" on that Roll "that Elyas of Eriental released and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs, and by his charter confirmed to him and his heirs a curvate of land in Wardone, that, namely, which he, Elyas, accepted in satisfaction and exchange for two curvates of land in Alwease, which he, Elyas, claimed against him, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, and that for this quit-claim and for confirmation of his charter he gave to him 50 marks sterling," that is, 1500 silver groats, each of which was of the same weight as our present shilling (1).

The prior and convent of Hexham had from Uctred of Alwease the mill of Alweas (1), which is thus described in the chartulary of that house:

"The mill of Allerwashe—They hold also the mill of Allerwashe with its stank and the moderator of the same mill, with suit and muliture of all sorts of grain (bald) growing in Allerwashe and Allerwashe-scheles, of which places the tenants grind their grain at the thirteenth dish, and are bound to repair, and sustain the stank of the said mill as often as need may be, and the said mill to cover besides over the louthir and the walls, and other necessaries of the said mill to sustain. And

.... Twedys of Allerwasche holds the said mill to farm and pays yearly for the said mill and for lands to the said mill belonging ten shillings."

"They hold also certain parcels of land adjoining to the said mill containing by estimation five roods, of which one parcel lies on the west side of the Myln-raw on both sides the Mylnfeme and is called the Mid-dame; and one portion lies near the said mill between a certain brook called the Westburn and the said mill and it is let in the great with the said mill as above."

ULMIRES, or Ulmers (u), was antiently a freehold in the barony of Langley, and, as such, is reckoned among the free fees under the Lucies in Edward the Third's time (v). At present the Langley Call Roll joins it with Germond-hall, as the property of Wm. Armstrong. In the thirteenth century the canons of Hexham had a curvate of land at a place called Onlemers, in Alweas, by the gift of Richard, bailiff of Hexham (w), which land seems to be described in the following extract from the chartulary of that convent:—"They hold a certain tenement called Olmerase with its several lands, woods, and meadows, which are inclosed in these boundaries—namely—beginning at the head of the Heggogarth on the south side of the Wyndon-lynong and by the said Heggogarth towards the west to the Croyk, and thence by merstones there placed to the Colpit-flatt; and from thence directly towards the west to the Vepontburn and following the said burn towards the south to a certain old dyke rising from the Black-locche; and from thence by the said dyke towards the east up to a certain dyke on the west side of Rodersdyng to the north to the east end of Pesse-flate-end; and from thence following the inclosure of Olmers aforesaid to the door of the Hall; and thence by the west side of the Hall by the Heggogarth to the head of the Heggogarth on the south side of Wydon-lynong before named." They hold also there a certain parcel of arable land called Littil-Olmers as it is inclosed by a certain dyke and lies on the north east side of the said Olmers between the lynong and the field of Allerwasheles. And they are in tenature 23s."

Ulmres is now called Owners. It seems to have

(q) Hexh. Chart., fol. 14 b. and 15.  (r) This place, like the name of a parish adjoining Whitchurch, in Staffordshire, was antiently written Airewas, without an s at its end—and the contiguous hamlet was Aire-washeles; but whether the name was derived from the Alder trees at some source or ford, or from the ways that branched from the village being shaded with alders, may be hard to tell. Allerwashford, however, is mentioned III. II. 240: see also Watches, p. 289.  (s) III. III., 90.  (t) III. II., 163.  (u) Ulms, or Ulmers, might have its name from some unteny marsh or bog; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the place to say, that there is any such appearance on the ground to justify my conjecture. See above, p. 339.  (v) III. I., 88, 89.  (w) III. II., 162.
passed from the Erringtons, with Wharnley and other places, to the Milbanks, who sold it to Mr. John Armstrong, by whom the new house called the Bush, on the face of the hill above the highway to Hayden, was built not many years since. The old house of Ulmires was a mere cottage, near the site of the present house, about the time of building which it disappeared. Germond Hall, was also a cottage which, some 50 years since, stood on the left bank of the Tyne, on the western verge of this chapsel, and formed part of the Ulmires estate, which then belonged to sir Ralph Milbank.

Wharnley is on the south side of the South Tyne, and has the same meaning as Stanley or Stonley. In 1328, John Cumin, of Bednach and Tarnet Castle, in Tindale, died seized of Thornton, Quarmely-wode, &c.; and in the division of the Cumin property in Tindale between the Strathbolgies and Talbots, one moiety of the hamlet called Quarnyleye fell to the Talbots (a); and, in 1586, William lord Burgh, representative of the other moiety, sold Wharnley to "Nicholas Errington, of Wharnley, esq.;" whose heirs in 1608, were possessed of Qwharnley, Qwharnley-hill, Stonercoft, and Ulmers, in this chapsel (y); and 30 May, 28 Elizabeth, 1586, Gilbert Errington, of Wharnley, purchased Befron and Beaumont-house of Nicholas Carnaby, of Rouchester, gent. (z). Embarrassments, however, in 1663, had brought Wharnley, Bullster Bush, and Nunbush, into the hands of Mark Milbank, esq. (a), of whose descendants it was recently purchased by the family of Snowball, its present proprietors: and since the commencement of the Registers of this Chapsel, residents in it at Dykehead, Hawden-field, and Newbrough. The late Mr. John Snowball died in April, 1839; when the estate became the property of his brother and heir Mr. Cuthbert Snowball.

Woodshields chapsel belongs the rev. Robert Wed- dell, and is included with Hayden chapsel in the benefit of the Shaftoe charity. Nicholas Ridley, of Willymoteswick, and Thomas Parker and John Armstrong were proprietors here in 1668; and John Armstrong is returned as the only proprietor in it in the rental of 1663 (b); soon after which time, families of the patrician names of Burdett and Loraine (c) were resident here, though probably only as occupiers. On March 16, 1739, Thomas Hall, of Woodshields, aged 106, was buried at Newbrough.

Glenhew, a dell or dene, is in the Wharnley part of Newbrough chapsel, and is remarkable only for still preserving its antient British name, which has the same meaning as Black-dene, Blayden, and Blagden.

(c) Edward Burdett is described in a Bywell deed as of Carraw in 1639 and 1637; a party to deeds at Netherwitton in 1648 and 1684; and respecting Westburnhope, in Hexhamshire, with sir John Fenwick in 1598. Arnold Burdett resided at Unthank, and in 1644 had a cot left him by the will of John Wilderdtone, of Stonercoft. The family were Roman catholics, and as such the churchwardens of Haltwhistle presented this Arnold and his wife Frances at the visitation in 1630, for not going to church. Arnold Burdett, father of Benjamin Burdett, of Woodshields, was buried at Newbrough, Sept. 25, 1703, where also Barbara, dau. of Mr. Burdett, of Woodshields, was buried on Oct. 30, in the year before. An Arnold Burdett, of Towhouse, also married Catharine, dau. of John Kenneth, of Coxhoe, county of Durham, eqq.; and, in 1725, as a Roman catholic, registered property at Towhouse and Settlingham Sands, then in his own occupation, and worth £18 a year.

The Loraines, of Kirkharle, became intimately connected with Hexham, by the marriage of Thos. Lorraine with Grace, daughter of William Fenwick, of Hexham Abbey, and afterwards of Wallington, as appears by the original certificate of their marriage, now in my possesion, and in the following words: — "Northumberland.— J. William Fenwick, eqq., one of the justices of peace for the tyd county doe certify that Thomas Lorumbe of Kirkharle in ye d'd county eqq. & Mrs. Grace Fenwick of Hexham Abbey were in ye p'nce of Mr. Anthony Lorumbe Mr. Nicholas Lorumbe & Mr. Ralph Fenwick with divers others, the witness's daily married before me according to the set of parliament in ye' case made. Witness my hand and seal at Hexham Abbey afore'd the 4th day of June 1607. WILLIAM FENWICK."

In 1661, sir William Fenwick, by indenture, granted to Nicholas Lorraine, gent. and Dame Catharine his wife, an annuity out of Hexham and other manors: and it is probable that the science of this family, which shot up in this parish, were from branches of the Kirkharle stem planted at Hexham, where the name still continues. At Newbrough, Robert, son of Thomas Lorraine, of Woodshiel, was baptized Dec. 17, 1706. At Warden, Edward, son of Mr. Lorraine, of Woodfield, was baptized Apr. 6, 1706. Margaret, daughter of Mr. Lorraine, of Fourstones, November 11, 1709; 2 other children of Mr. Lorraine, of Fourstones, baptized 1711 and 1715. Edward, son of Mr. Thos. Lorraine, of Carr-edge, was buried March 9, 1717. Edw. Lorraine, of Fourstones, buried 24 April, 1729, aged 29.
WARDON Parish—BOUNDARIES, DIVISIONS, MANOR.

WARDON Parish, exclusive of the two chapeldries of Hayden and Newbrough, had the Roman Wall as the boundary between it and the parish of Simonburn and chapeldry of Humshaugh; the North Tyne separates it from St. John-lea, the South Tyne from Hexham, and the chapeldry of Newbrough bounds it on the west (d). Through several pages of the history of this parish I had inadvertently written it Warden, before I saw this sin against modern usages, which spells it Warden; but in the form I have begun it, it must now continue; and certainly, with the exception of its being sometimes varied into Wardune and Wardone, the suffix spelling of the most antient and authentic documents is Warden, up to the time of queen Elizabeth, when Harrison, in his description of England, and Speed, in his Theatre of Great Britain, wrote Warden, in which erroneous form it has continued ever since.

This parochial district contains the four townships of Wardon, Walwick-grange and High-Wardon, Fourstones, and Walwick, which, in affairs relative to the maintenance of the poor are united; but each forms a separate district for repairing the highways, and for constables, of which the constable of Warden is returned at the leet of Anick; of Fourstones at the leet of Langley; of High-Wardon at the leet of Wark; and Walwick by a bye-law of the township (e).

MANOR OF WARDON.—"The prior and convent of Hexham held the whole manor of Warden, with all its pertenances and the church of the same place, for their own use, together with the chapel of Stayncroft, Hayden, and Langley, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, by the gift of lord Adam de Tyndale, for which they had a charter, and the confirmation of the lord bishop of Durham, and" in 1688 "they had had them from a time beyond all memory" (f). In their chartulary, too, this manor is included under the head of their possessions in "Baronia de Langlie;" and the boundary of it, as described in that authority, and given in a translation below, begun at Warden-ford, went westward by the mid stream of Tyne to Prior-dyke, and thence past Over Warden to the road that led to Walwick, and by it northward to the Stone-bridge, at the entrance of Walwick-field, and thence by the rivulet running between Walwick-field and Holmer's Crofte into the Tyne, and thence down the mid-stream of Tyne to Warden-ford—a line which plainly includes within it the present mansion-house of Walwick-grange, as well as lands antiently belonging to it, and parts of High-Wardon, which, with Walwick-grange, by the constable of the township being sworn into office at the leet of Wark, seem to have at one time been included within the possessions, which the family of Cumin held the kings of Scotland in the franchise of Tyndale. The history of the barons of Tindale is not full enough to show which of them gave this manor to the canons of Hexham; the grant, however, was certainly not made prior to the time of Henry the First; consequently, before that period, they had no possessions here. Those they in process of time acquired are described in the following translations from their chartulary.

"MANOR OF WARDON. They hold also there (in the barony of Langley) the manor of Warden, in which are built diverse houses; with lands, woods, and pastures, within the boundaries of which is one park, called Warden Wode, which hath the liberties and rights to a park generally pertaining, which said manor with its several parcels is included within these boundaries—namely—beginning at Warden-ford, and so ascending by the middle of the water of" [south] "Tyne towards the west, as far as the Prior-dyke, and so following the dyke towards the north until one comes to the west corner of Warden wode, and thence following the hedge of the said wode till one comes to the east side of the Yke syde; and from thence towards the north to a reign (g) lying between the field

PART II. VOL. III.

51

(d) Rye-hill and Black-carts, two farms on the north side of the Roman Wall, pay poor rates to Warden, but are in Simonburn parish; and the South Tyne has taken a small portion of Warden parish to the Hexham side of the river.

(F. T.)

(e) See Dickson's Works, &c., p. 78. I have, according to many official authorities in my study, placed Cawraw as a constabulary with Allerwash, and in the chapelry of Newbrough; and cannot now withdraw it from that position; though I see Mr. Dickson makes it a distinct constabulary in Warden; and certainly Allerwash still owns its antient allegiance to the lord of Langley, by having its constable returned at the leet there; while Cawraw, when we first become acquainted with it, is in the manor of Wark; and afterwards helden under that manor by the church of Hexham. See above, p. 89.

(f) In the Warden poor's book for 1769, is an assessment made on the EAST PART of Warden parish, containing the townships of High-Warden, Low-Warden, Walwick-grange, Fourstones, Park-ashide, and Chesters."—(F. T.)

(g) REVONE. This curious word is still in common use, and means the division, channel, or water surrow between the ridges in arable land; and it seems to have its origin in Rhine, which, in Welsh, Gaelic, and Irish, means a cape, or pronun-
of Warden, and a certain parcel of land lying between the said reigns and Yfendale aforesaid, until one comes to the Croft-endes of Warden-superior; and thence by stone boundaries between the said crofts and the field of the foresaid manor unto a certain boxy place called The Hotte of Oyry-Warden; and from thence by a reigns till one comes to the way that leads to Walwick; and thence following the said way towards the north until one comes to the stone bridge, which stands at the entrance of Walwykfield; and thence by a certain rivulet running between the field of Walwick, and a certain parcel of ground formerly called the Holkmane (b), now Holmer's crofts (b), as it falls into the Tyne; and from thence following the mid-stream of North Tyne until one comes to Warden-ford aforesaid."

"They hold also in the field of Warden-superior, but the channel which, in the town-field Descemery, occupied the place of the box or reigns."

I am indebted to the amiable antiquarian pen of the rev. Francis Thompson for the following addition to this note:—

"The land at Warden I am told was at one time all distributed into " rig and reigns;" and they describe the process of bringing land into carturies to have taken place thus:—

A ridge of land was assigned to each person to cultivate; and during the clearing of the land, and also during its subsequent culture, whatever stones or other incumbrances each proprietor found in his own rig, he carried to the side and there deposited. In process of time, and on stony land, there arose a heap of stones and rubbish, which acted as a fence between the two proprietors, and this was the reign. If I am not much mistaken in the boundaries above described, a very good specimen of a reign still forms one of them."


(b) HOLT MANE, then, is the oldest, and Holmer, the second form of the name of the lane, which is now, still more classically and euphoniously than in the olden times, called HOMER'S LANE; though I do not entertain the belief that the Austrians, who garrisoned Cilurnum, chanted in their poetical modes the sublime and mystic effusions of the Iliad or the Odyssey; but that mere and saxon, in this name and in Ulmires, in Allerwash, were descriptive of some boggy piece of ground, which grew a water-plant called Holm, or was situated in some ash or oak. From Walwick to Warden, the old term of Holmer's Lane are still very sweet and primitive; and "silly it was" that the thatched cottage, called Holmer's House, which stands in it just opposite to the mill of Wall, should have had its floors stained with the blood of Journe Hesley, an aged and highly respectable man, better known in the neighbourhood by the name of "Jest the Gentle," than by his own. This savage and horrible murder was committed on the night of the 3rd of January, 1886; but by whom still remains a profound secret.

He was a solitary widower, 60 years old, and living partly on alms and partly still by his own industry.

"His quilts with country fame were crowned,"

"So neatly stitched, and all the ground"

"Adorned with flowers or figured round,"

that his assistance in this branch of art, as well as his entertaining and lively company, was much sought after by all the neighbourhood; and his cottage and adjoining garden were models of neatness. He was known, too, at times, to grace his board with some four silver table spoons, and two silver salts; and his tea-table with silver spoons; and sit this decency of appearance, and a constant flow of good and kind feeling, while they made him widely beloved, excited some
WARDON PARISH.—MONASTIC POSSESSIONS IN.—ANTIENT VILLE.

without the boundaries aforesaid, a certain parcel of land lying on the west side of Walwyke-way, and called Cross-Field (i) containing by estimation 4 acres & it adjoins the aforesaid manor."

"They hold also a certain parcel of land without the boundaries aforesaid, on the north side near the Cross flat aforesaid above the foresaid way & containing by estimation one acre, and it adjoins the aforesaid manor."

"They hold also a certain parcel of land on the south side of the South Tyne, called Hardhalgh (j) and it lies between a certain parcel of Wharnaley called Oldenhall on the west side, and Cockley bank on the south side, & the water of Tyne on the north side: and it contains by estimation ten acres of land "t they join to a culture of the manor aforesaid."

"The Ville of Wardon. There are also there in the ville of Wardon . . . . cottages & each cottage should reap (metet) with one man 4 days in each year in summer, if he be required, except that the vicar there, for a certain parcel, which he holds of the demesnes there, does no service, which said land contains 12 acres & 3 roods, and they lie on the south side of Yake syde & on the south side of the reynge, which divides the field of Wardon-superior & the foresaid land."

whoever calumniate to spread abroad a report that he was wealthy, and this became sensation to the capability and cruelty of another too powerful to resist. His cottage, body, and clothing, when his meagre remains were found, retained convincing proofs that he had made a brave and powerful struggle to save his life. The newspapers of the time contain detailed accounts of this tragic transaction; and an eloquent address, in verse, on "Joe the Queller," by A. WARDAY.

(i) The Cross-Field was, I suppose, near the place where part of an ancient cross still remains on the east side of the lane, between Hazelmer's-house and Walwick-grange; and on one side of the shaft of which part of the blade of a sword in relief is still to be seen. This cross is marked on Armstrong's map; and Mr. Thompson tells me that a field near it still retains the name of the Cross-axe.

(j) Hardhalgh.—Mr. Thompson also informs me that nearly the whole of Hardhalgh is now on the north side of the South Tyne; but that natural operations upon the land bear abundant testimony that the description the Charitable gives of it during the incumbency of vicar Mortland, after 1697, might be extremely inaccurate. Persons still living remember a sort of back-water pool in front of the house at Quality Corner, which had every appearance of having once been the bed of the river, and in which Mr. Leddibiter remembers his father's horse. Till some 50 years since, this tract, now called Hardhalgh, was an unincluded common; and even yet, after having been several years subjected to the levelling operations of the plough, it bears marks of having been intersected in various directions by the course of the Tyne.

"Sir Richard Morland vicar there holds 12 acres & 3 roods of lands of the demesnes specified as above & contained within the aforesaid boundaries."

"The same" [vicar] "holds one cottage built in the village there and 4 acres and one rood of land, of which one acre and one rood lie on the south side of the aforesaid 12 acres, and two roods are in the tenure of the same vicar. And one acre of land lies on the south side of the park between the said park and the water of South Tyne. And one acre lies in Hardhalgh before named & renders yearly 4s. and the work & customs."

"Beatrix Wright holds one cottage there & one rood of land and they lie, according to measure, in the places in the tenure of the vicar above specified, and render yearly 4s. & work."

"Matilda de Paris holds one builded cottage & 3 acres & one rood of land which lie in diverse places according to these measures (proportionally) as above, and render yearly 4s. & work."

"John of Schaldfurth holds one cottage & 4 acres & one rood of ground proportionately in the places as above & renders yearly 4s. & work."

"John of Lobom holds one cottage & 3 acres & one rood of ground in places as above & renders yearly 4s. & work."

"Cottages. There is there one place called Clerk-place. Gilbert Shepherd holds one cottage & 3 acres & one rood of land to the same adjoining, as above, and renders yearly 4s. & work.—There is there one cottage, with 3 acres & 1 rood to the same adjoining as above."

"The Boat of Wardon. Alice Cocks & Robert Baward hold the boat of Wardon for the term of ten years and render yearly 30s."

"The Tithes of the manor aforesaid with the fruits & proceeds are assigned to the celerar-cook year by year for the usual term by the paying and rendering yearly 6l. 13s. 4d."—(Black Book of Haslam.)

From the time of the Dissolution of the lesser monasteries, in 1536, the manor of Wardon continued to belong to the crown till James the First, in June, 1609, conveyed a part of it, with other large possessions in diverse counties, to Edward Ferrers and Francis Phillpse, gent.; and, on June 5, 1610, granted another part of it to Geo. Saltier, gent., and George Williams, two other large traffickers in crown lands (k), who, on the 18th of the same month, assigned their part to Sir Chr. Holford and Hugh Ley, who disposed of it in parcels to the families

(k) Jones's Index, I., temp. Jac. I.
of Leadbitter, Jefferson, and others. Ferrers and Phillipps sold their part to John Errington, who assigned it to Edward Errington, of Warwick grange (l).

The Open or Town Fields within the township of Netherward were divided by agreement, dated 8 Dec., 1701, and the division confirmed by an award of Feb. 2, 1702 (m).

The Village of Wardon, in modern times, has obtained the needless prefix of Nether, to distinguish it from the old hamlet, properly enough from its situation, above this place, on the side of Wardon, called Upper Wardon; but Wardon, in all old and authentic records, is the name of this parish, and of its church town, which consists principally of the church, the vicarage-house, the school-house, and the mansion-houses of the families of Leadbitter and Kliscoe. Its situation is very sweet under the shelter of Wardon-hill or Wordonlaw on the north, and on rich, gravelly ground, between the confluence of the North and South Tyne. In this sunny and secluded retreat it was, as some have supposed, that St John of Beverley, bishop of Hexham, had a house and an oratory, to which he was wont to retire from official cares, for the exercises of study, devotion, and self-denial, particularly in the season of lent. I am, however, at present, inclined to think that it was some place near the Hermitage, on the north side of the Tyne, opposite to Hexham, and near the church of St John-lea, which is dedicated to that saint, to which he resorted, and which he hallowed with his meditations and prayers. Indeed, the very name of Saint John-lea, the field or place of St. John, where the church stands, shows that it was some way connected with him in history; and how but by his residence upon it, as described by Bede, I know of no account or tradition. All, however, that I can find on this disputed point, I subjoin in a note (n).

Immediately the whole Scottish army rose in indignation; and, in revenge of the murder, were hastening to rush upon the church, and utterly to extirpate it, and all its inhabitants: but their general, solicitous to save the place, recalled them. On Candlemas day, Feb. 2, David, with his son, and all their forces, arrived, and encamped at Corbridge; but during his continuance there, though out of deference to the dignity and antiquity of the church and all that had fled to it, he directed that no one should enter it with hostile intentions; yet hermit barbarities were committed by his armies through the whole neighbourhood. They broke into the sanctuary of the Lord, and in the holy places perpetrated violent, indescent, and abominable crimes: in particular, two of the enemy broke the door of the oratory of St. Michael, on the north side of the Tyne, and carried off what they found in it. Their punishment, however, pursued them quickly: for they were seized with madness, and after roaming for some time wildly around, one of them mangled himself horribly with stones, and the other threw himself into the Tyne, so that each perished by a disgraceful death. — (See Riches, L. York, 208.) This account is also given, in an abridged form, in Richard Prior of Hexham's Deeds of King Stephen and the Wars of the Standard: and it and some account of the retreat of St. John of Beverley in the following manner, by the same prior, in his work on the State and Bisbles of the Church of Hexham.

"The oratory dedicated to the honor of St. Michael the Archangel is situated to the north, on the other side of the Tyne, on a hill, which overhangs that river, and, in English, is called Erm't-le-bou, in Latin, Mona Aquilies or Mount-Eagle; where John of Beverley, first bishop of Hexham, then of York, is said to have healed one that was dumb and had a scalded head. — (See Smith's Bede, pp. 108, 616.) There also, by the mercy of God and the intercession of his saints, good deeds, miracles, and cures of diseases to this day are frequently done. Hence also, in modern times, when David king of Scotland in his wars against king Stephen, was devastating Northumberland,
Warden Church.

Lemburne Church.
WARDON PARISH—VILLAGE—ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY—CHURCH.

That Warden was the Wareham "on the border of the territory of the church of Hexham," where William, the son of Duncan, encamped with his forces in 1136, there can be no dispute; and as little, I think, from the words of John of Hexham, "veniens in villa WARDUM, quae est ceterum locis Hagustaldensibus," that the manor and church of Warden prior to that time had not been conferred upon the church of Hexham.

The Church of Warden, it is true, is dedicated to St. Michael, but of any hermitage, manse, or oratory that the church of Hexham ever had here, I can find neither trace nor tradition, with the exception of a local account at Warden, that "an old building existed at the west end of the vicarage, up to the time of Vicar Leadman, who pulled it down and built a kitchen with the materials"—and Mr. Thompson's "informant told him that this was St. John of Beverley's residence." This church of Warden, however, and the contiguous manor did not belong to the priory of Hexham till they were given to it in the twelfth century, and after the year 1138: and the site and oratory mentioned by Bede as the place to which John of Beverley resorted were plainly on the lands of his bishopric, to whom those of St. John-lee in former days belonged. The precise date of the appropriation has not been ascertained: probably it may be found at York, to which see the church and whole franchises of Hexham were given by Henry the First (o). A translation of the ordination of the vicarage made in 1422, will be found below, under Beverley.

This is a cross church, the whole inside length from east to west of the chancel and nave, being 62 feet, and of the transept, from north to south, 77 feet. The width of the nave 19 feet, of the north transept 19 3/4 feet, and of the south transept 18 feet 10 inches. The tower, inside, 10 feet square. In 1681, the churchwardens presented it as "ruinous and the windows un glazed." Also, in 1750, Archdeacon Robinson found "the body ruined, and divine service done in the chancel;" but, in 1783, by the strenuous exertions of Sir Walter Blackett, £290 was raised by brief to assist in repairing it; which work was very creditably and efficiently done in 1765, as recorded in the following inscription on a marble tablet in the chancel—"This church was re-built anno Domini 1750: Wm. Leadman, A.M., vicar: John Errington, esq. Cuthlamb, churchwardens." The nave and the chancel have been nearly all re-built from the foundations; but much of the old walls and windows of the transepts, which are in plain but neat early English style, remain; and the new architecture, in some measure, has been made to harmonize with such old parts of the walls, as were

(o) The archives of the church of York have not, I apprehend, been diligently searched for materials for the history of the church and franchises of Hexham. I wish some generous antiquarian spirit would spare me that trouble.

PART II. VOL. III.
sufficiently firm and plumb to stand; but the mullions of
some of the windows are incorrectly formed, and the glass
set in wooden frames. The top of the tower has also
been made too fine for the simple Norman style below.
The roof is of blue slate. The vestry is placed on the
north side of the nave, and corresponds in size with the
porch, that screens the great door on the south. The
church-yard is large and bordered with some fine elm
and birch trees, and has in it two ancient tomb-stones,
one of them with a cross fleury and a pair of spring
shears carved upon it; and the initials F. M., which were
added when the stone was taken from its old situation,
at the east end of the church, and set as the custos of the
burial place of Francis Marshal, which office it still
retains (p). The other, from the square mortise hole in
its top (p) seems to have been the base of a Roman
cippus or boundary stone, which has been turned upside
down to receive on its front a rude full-length human
figure, with a chain suspended from each hand, and an
animal asleep below its feet.

The monumental inscriptions in Wardon Church, be-
side those noticed in the account of the vicars, are:
1. In the south wall of the chancel. "To the memory
of John Errington, esq. of Chester, who died May 13,
1728, aged 60. Mary, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1803, aged
64. Their son, Wm. Errington, esq. of High Warden,
died at Bath, 28 Nov., 1826, aged 61."—2. In the west
wall of the north transept, on white marble, a memorial
to Henry Tulip, of Walwick, esq., who died Dec. 3, 1800,
age 76; and another tablet in memory of Bridget, eldest
daughter of Henry Tulip, esq., of Brunton, who died at
Doncaster, May 29, 1819, aged 11 years, "and was inter-
red near this place."—3. In the south wall of the south
transept, in memory of George Clayton, who died of malignant
fever, at Kingston, in Jamaica, April 11, 1816. He
was second son of Nathaniel Clayton, esq., and Dorothy
his wife, and born in Newcastle, June 30, 1789.—4. Over
the door into the vestry, a tablet to Sarah, widow of John
Smith, of Newcastle, esq., who died 28 March, 1801,
age 68; also, to Sarah Smith, widow of Ralph Smith, of
Riding, Northumberland, esq., who died 10 Feb., 1803,
age 79.

The Cross in Mr. Leadbitter's garden, and about 3½
feet above ground, formerly stood in the village, and
seems to be only a fragment of the village or Church-yard
Cross, which, with many another goodly symbol of our
religion, fell in the days when Anarchism fought too
successfully against civil order, and with axes and ham-
mers broke down all the carved work in the sanctuaries
of God.

VICARS OF WARDON.—William, chaplain of Warden,
occurs at the feast of St. Martin, in the time of Henry
the Second, and about the year 1170.
Hugh de Mobalet.
Thomas de Duresme, 1350, on the resignation of Mo-
balet. Once vicar of Alnham.
Alexander Marton, 1308, after the death of Duresme.
Richard de Morland, 1387, after the resignation of
Marton. The Black Book, or Chartulary of Hexham,
bears in its title page the date of 1479; but many items
in it prove that it has been compiled from charters or
surveys long prior to that time; and that respecting
Wardon shows that it was made during the incumbency
of this vicar, who occurs in it as "Dominus Ric. Mor-
land, vicarius ibidem," and holding 12 acres of ground,
which did no boon service to the prior and convent of
Hexham, besides other tenements here.

Thomas Aspine.
Thomas Eaton, 1431, after the death of Aspine.
Thomas Shelby, 1481.
Jacob Whytakill, deprived.
Edward Dent, chaplain, 29 Nov., 1559, after the for-
feture of Whytakill. King Henry VIII, patron, on
account of Hexham Monastery being dissolved by author-
ity of parliament.

John Oliver, chaplain, 5 Oct., 1559, after the death of
Dent. Patron, Philip and Mary, king and queen. He
had a son Edmund, who married a Carnaby of Hexham,
and had a son James, who married a daughter of Ralph
Carr, of Hexham Spittal, gent., 1620, which James was
the father of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bell, of Bellasis,
father of Edward Bell, of Easchwick-hall, father of Elia-
Bell, wife of Geo. Spearman, of Preston, in 1748, father
of the late Ralph Spearman, of Easchwick-hall, esq.

Thomas Crookman, clerk, 27 May, 1674, after the
death of Oliver. Patron, queen Elizabeth.—(Pilkington
Reg.)

John Wynne, clerk, 28 May, 1674, after the death of
Crookman.—(Randak.) But, according to my extract,
this institution was on Dec. 31, 1675. Patron, the queen.

George Southwate, clerk, 6 June, 1615, after the
death of Wynne.
WARDON PARISH—VICARS.

John Sales, 1638.
John Hutton, M.A., 13 March, 1631. Patron, sir John Fenwick, baronet. Vicar of Bywell St. Andrew in 1611, to which vicarage he bequeathed a tenement in Bywell, called Three Quarter Land.
John Boutflour, 1638. He was chaplain to bishop Morton, and, in 1633, vicar of Whelpington.
John Shafoze, M.A., 1643, "a younger son," according to R. Spearman, "of the Shaftoes of Carrycoats." The Commonwealth Survey calls him a "preaching minister." He accumulated a considerable fortune, most of which he left for the foundation of his schools and almshouses at Haydon-bridge, and to the augmentation of the church of Slaley, to purposes godlike and noble; though it is very painful to observe that archdeacon Basire's note books contain certain accusations against him, especially by his wife, after their separation, for "severity and ....... even to starving, on pretence of a clause in their bargain of separation, that if ever they should be reconciled she should forfeit her annuity of £13 a year. Mr. Shaftoe's sister witness against her brother confirmed Mrs. Shaftoe's words. Ipsae Dardanicius infamia." Mr. Shaftoe probably could have very justly said to his wife—"Nec tecum vivere sum, nec sime tue." At one time she was living at an inn at the head of the Side, in Newcastle; but seems to have gone back to him in 1664. Mr. Shaftoe found the upper part of his parish in a pitiable state of ignorance and poverty, and by parsimony and self-denial, acquired means to found a school and almshouse for alleviating these sad evils, so that his frugality was the agent of plan and benevolence.

Thomas Rutherford, clerk, in 1697, after the death of Shaftoe. He married Jan. 29, 1696, Elizabeth Heron, and had a daur. Margaret, bap. May 5, 1697, and a son John, bap. Jan. 9, 1699, who died 20 December, in the same year. He was buried on the north side of the altar of Wardon church, under a stone inscribed "Thomas Rutherford, hujus ecclesie vicarius, obit anno setatvis sue 43, salutis nostrae 1704."

John Ray, M.A., inducted 9 May, 1730. This gentleman was both an antiquary and a poet. He has left some curious memoranda in the register book of Wardon, which commences in 1724, and "An Elegy on the death of Mrs. Frances Bacon, who died at Durham, 13th April, 1741," dated at "Warden, 16 April, 1741," and signed J. R. The original, in his own hand-writing, with corrections, is lying before me, and has in it these lines:—

"Let others sing the young, the gay, the fair,
Describe each blooming face and graceful air,
The greater beauties of Francies'a mind
Afford a subject of a nobler kind."

"Their blooming honour's shall for ages last,
And their immortal virtue know no waste."

And the rest is much in the same style. The memoranda are chiefly respecting deaths of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, but not his parishioners. "Dec. 11, 1733, a great flood broke down Chollerford-bridge." "Feb. 18, 1739, Bywell dam broken down." "1734, Matthew Leadbitter's house at Warden built." "1735, Thomas Kirn's house at Warden built." "Feb. 16, 1753, a very great flood." His wife Anne was buried at "Warden," Nov. 17, 1756; and himself, July 24, 1766. They had also a son Robert, who was buried at Wardon, July 10, 1768.

William Laidman, M.A., after the death, as I suppose, of Mr. Ray; buried at Wardon, June, 1768. In the chancel of the church a modest inscription to his memory states that he was 24 years vicar of this parish, and has below it the inscription about rebuilding the church in 1765. See more respecting him under Vicars of Woodhorn, Part II, vol. IV, p. 186, and for the meaning of Laidman, above, p. 384.

John Thompson, after the death of Laidman. According to a monument to the memory of himself and his wife over the door out of the church into the tower, he was 45 years vicar of this parish, and died Dec. 12, 1826, aged 88 years. His wife Mary died Feb. 13, 1813, aged 65 years.

Christopher Bird, M.A., after the death of Mr. Thompson; vicar also of Chollerton, in this county; rector of High Hoyland, and vicar of Low Hoyland, in Yorkshire;
for whose friendly assistance in several particulars respecting the chapelry of Newbrough, I owe and beg my best thanks.

REVENUES.—Nicholas Farnham, bishop of Durham, in 1643, finding the revenues of this vicarage too slender and insufficient, with the consent of the prior and convent of Hexham, appointed three commissioners, who, after diligent inquest into the matter, should fix its annual income, which they did at 36 marks, and in the following manner:—The vicar and his successors to be presented by the said prior and convent, and instituted by the bishop of Durham, and to have all the tithes of wool, white lint, and calves, and all Lord's-day penceys, with the wax and three principal oblations, and the offerings for churchings, baptisms, and weddings, and with a sort by the same valuers now assigned to the said vicarage on the west side of the church of Wardon, and with the tithes "ministrorum" (q), of gardens, pigs, kids, geese (q), hens, bees, chickens, and "lemorum" (q), excepting the tithes of riding horses of the said parish wherever there should be a full stud, and excepting the tithes of hay of Walwich and Sadlington, and all the tithes of things belonging to the said prior and convent which they have now on their own lands in the said parish accruing, besides all others, as well mortuaries as those now above excepted, whether in tithes and other things accruing, which are not comprehended within the forewritten list, to the said prior and convent, without impediment or contradiction to remain. The said prior for bettering the said vicarage to allot half an acre of land in Stayncroft and another half acre in Hayden, upon which he for this time shall build houses competent for the use of the chaplains serving in the chapels of Stayncroft and Hayden; and the said vicar for the time being shall have by

(q) This ordinance is printed in Latin in III. II. p. 160, and was copied for me under the kind direction of Dr. Bandinel, of the Bodleian Library. What is the meaning of ministrorum at the head, and lemorum at the foot of the second list of titheable things I cannot conjecture. Perhaps they are miscopied from the original, which Dodsworth found among the Hasebrid charters at Swarland. Gresner "De abivibus" says:—"Roman interpres et ad divellionem barbara foedum lingue vulgari imitationes assens pro anser scripturam:" and here also I suppose the word means one, though in books of ornatology the sine is the sub, not one of the unde or sous tribe, which plainly have that name from being sous, of the water; as goos in goos, the water bird, ao, ausi, os, ex, being copemorous forms of ante, of water, and caux, cuse, coue, coue, sine, sans, and hawns, plurals of en Saxen and see French, often found in the names of rivers, lakes, &c.

the grant of the same the herbage of the church-yards, and the oblations of Holy Friday (Parsseve), and every kind of oblation on the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and he shall be free from the payment of tithes of his own lands fed on his own food to the amount of 60 lambs. The vicar also to sustain all ordinary burdens and to provide for the service of the said church and chapels being decorously performed; so, however, that in episcopal visitations, and in building and repairing the chancel, when need required, and to the ornaments of the church and chapels, and to aids and to all other extraordinary consistently to answer for his own portion: and to the said prior and convent, as to such things as to them according to the foresaid ordination remain for their indemnity he shall do due and accustomed fealty.

In the Norwich Taxation, in 1538, Wardon rectory was assessed to tenths on the annual value of 70 marks, or £46. 13s. 4d.; and the vicarage at "ix marks," which I suspect is an error for "ix marks," or £6, as it is charged only 12s. for tenths, and in 1591 rated upon nearly the same sum. See Appendix of Ecclesiastical Taxations.

In 1591, the rectory of Wardon is charged upon £34. 2s. 6d.; and the vicarage upon £6. 2s. a sum in the value of the money of these times equal to about £183. (c)

In 1540, the tithe of corn, lamb, and wool of the clergy was charged for ninths, and "Wardon cum vicaria" on £60. 4s. 4d. (a).

To the assessment for Cardinal Taxis and his colleague, in 1597, the "Rectoria de Wardon" was rated on £37. 1s., and the vicarage on £4. (c).

Henry the Eighth's Valuation rates the vicarage at £8. 16s. 9d.; the Commonwealth Survey at £41. 0s. 4d.; and the Liber Ecclesiasticus, published in 1834, at £164; but to equal 36 marks, at which it was fixed in 1643, its annual income ought now to have reached £1080.

There are several Deedex on trials at law respecting tithes in this parish, to which references may be found in Martin's Index to the Records in the Court of Exchequer.

The parish Registers commence in 1606, and those of Newbrough are of the same date. They are in good condition, and have been made the chronicles of many events, which the law and usage of the church did not require to be put upon their pages. Some of these have been already noticed; and I add the following:—11761,
WARDON PARISH—CHARITIES, VICARAGE, LEADBITTER PEDIGREE.

March 11, Thomas Forster, of Walwick, killed in a riot at Hexham, against the execution of the militia laws. In the Newbrough Register, "1761, March 24. Henry Hoggate, of Newton, killed in the Hexham riot." Mr. Ray, in a memorandum, 10 Nov., 1730, says, that the register for the time of Mr. John Shaftoe, and previous to 1695, was lost and could never be heard of.

Charities—Archdeacon Thomas Sharpe says, that "widow Kell, of Fawstone, left by will £5 per annum to the poor of this parish, to be distributed at Easter yearly." The Commissioners for Charities, in 1786, say, she left the whole of her estate in Wardon for charitable uses, and from the best information they could procure the principal appeared to have been about £100. Distributions of part of the interest had ceased in 1792; never more appeared to have been paid than £3 10s. a year; and the trustees, John Claverling, Thomas Todd, Richard Lambert, Thomas Crosby, and ...... Atkinson, in 1786, refused to pay any thing or give any account. The Commissioners, in 1829, "could not obtain any information relating to this charity."

In 1786, £20, the bequest of some person unknown, was vested in the hands of sir William Lorsine, bart., and Henry Tulip, and the interest regularly paid. This I suppose is the £20 called Errington's charity, which, in 1829, was in "the hands of the rev. Francis Thompson, the son of the last incumbent," who remitted the interest annually, which was equally divided amongst "five poor persons of the parish, at 4s. each."

Francis Bacon, by will, in 1740, left £200 to the chancelry of Hayden, in this parish, which, in 1786, was vested in William Errington and Mary Laidman, but though "Mr. Bacon regularly paid the interest till 5 Ap., 1772," his representatives after his death refused to pay it.

"The Vicarage House is in decent repair, and has all that picturesque irregularity which is characteristic of an old official residence, where each successive incumbent has added what suited his own convenience, without any reference to what had been erected before, or might be erected afterwards. The roof, I was sorry to see, was of old grey slate; but there was an excellent brick garden wall, and the fruit trees were abundant and prolific" (u).

"The Parish School has no endowment except a gratuitous school-house, built by subscription; with the school below, and the masters rooms above" (v).

Mr. Leadbitter's House, according to a minute in a register book, by vicar Ray, was built in 1734. The family are upwards of two centuries standing in the place, and their property part of the lands of the monastery of Hexham, acquired from the crown in the time of James the First, as will be seen in the following pedigree, compiled and arranged from family papers by Mr. Thomas Bell, of Newcastle, to which I have added some illustrations. The dates from the Registers of Warden are designated by an asterisk (*)

PEDIGREE OF LEADBITTER,
OF WARDON.

1. Matthew Leadbitter, of Warden, died previous to 1613. His widow Agnes was living 14 June, 1613, when she with her son Nicholas purchased part of the monastic lands within the manor of Wardon. Their issue were—

1. Nicholas Leadbitter, successor in the estate.
2. Agnes, wife of Thomas Stokoe, of Newbrough; settlement before marriage 29 Nov., 1644; and after marriage 28 July, 1645.

2. Guthbert Leadbitter, of Warden, yeoman, brother of Matthew, died before 1613. His widow Elizabeth alive 14 June, 1613, when she also purchased of Hugh Lee half a farm of the lands of the manor of Wardon. Their only daughter and heir

Agnes, married, firstly, to Robert Wynn, of Hexham; and secondly, to the rev. Wm. Lister, of St. John-lea, clerk, who, jointly with his wife, 20 August, 1632, sold lands in Warden to Nich. Leadbitter.

3. Nicholas Leadbitter, of Warden, gent., eldest son of Matthew, purchased jointly with his mother, 1613, part of the Warden estate of Hugh Lee; and, in 1641, obtained other parts of it from Robert Jefferson and others. He died in 1671, leaving 2 sons, namely—

1. Nicholas, who succeeded him.
2. Cuthbert, named in his brother's will 5 Oct., 1681.

3. Nicholas Leadbitter, of Warden, gent., succeeded his father in the Warden estate, and died in 1682. Will dated 5 Oct., 1681; proved 20 June, 1682. His wife was a daughter of ...... Greenwell, of Kingswood, gentleman, and their issue——

1. Matthew, who succeeded his father.
2. Marcell, wife of William Greenwell, of Corbridge, yeoman, whose issue were Nicholls, and other children.

4. Matthew Leadbitter, sometime of Wharnley, and afterwards of Warden, purchased various lands in

(a) Archd. Singleton's Notes, 10 Sept., 1829. (v) Id.
Hexham West Fields, which he surrendered to the use of his son Matthew, 1 Oct., 1696. He also purchased, 23 Jan., 1693, the lands called Yealdarts, at Wardon, probably from having belonged to Andrew Yelder, who was assessed for them in 1663 (w). He died in the year 1704. His wife was Frances, dau. of Thomas Jefferson, of Hexham, gentleman, by whom he had issue—

1. Nicholas Leadbetter, who succeeded him.

2. Matthew L., of Warrley, owner of lands in Hexham West Fields; purchased Hatwhittle Spital in 1725, and lands at Morton, com. Durham, 1727. Will 28 June, 1741; proved at York, 8 August, 1751; buried at Wardon, June 10, 1751 (e). He was thrice married—Postly, to Anne, dau. and coheiress of Ralph Pevester, of Elchester, by whom he had one son Matthew, who had 5 sons—Nicholas, Matthew, and William, of whom Matthew was father of Arnold Leadbetter, and 5 other children: this first wife was buried at Wardon, 25 Feb., 1728 (e). He married secondly, Mary, dau. of Thomas Laws, of Warrley, by whom he had 5 sons, namely—George, Nicholas, William, John, and Thomas, whose mother was buried at Wardon, Feb. 25, 1781 (e). His third wife was Mary, dau. of Wm. Pearson, esq., of Hexham Spital; marriage settlement May 30, 1726; and marriage at Wardon, 30 June, 1726 (e). By this alliance he had an only dau. Margaret, who was living and unmarried 18 May, 1760.

3. John L., of Warrley, 1704; devisee of the lands at Wardon called Yealdarts, which he conveyed to his brother Matthew. Buried at Wardon 29 Feb., 1769 (e). He married Margaret, dau. and coheiress of Ralph Pevester, of Elchester, which Margaret was buried at Wardon, 12 May, 1744 (e).

4. Elizabeth L., wife of Thomas Knap, of Hexham, gent., had issue a son, Thomas Knap, of Hexham Spital, who married Bridget Fecwick, of Hexham, and had issue. She also had a dau. Knap, wife of Ralph Pevester, of Elchester.

5. ...., second daughter, married Christopher Dickenson, of Hexham, and had issue.


W.—Nicholas Leadbetter, of Wardon, eldest son, married privately “sometime about Michaelmas,” 1697 (*), to Mary, daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Corney Row, in the parish of Lanchester, co. Durham, which Mary was buried at Wardon “11 July, 1698,” leaving issue one daughter—

(w) III. L. 309.
WARDON PARISH—CAREL STREET—WARDON-LAW.

William Charnley, bookseller, Newcastle. At present it is extensively conducted by Mrs. Crawford, widow of its late proprietor, Mr. Peter Crawford.

CAREL STREET, i.e. Carlisle-street, had upon it, as it passed a little to the south of Fourstones, a Cross, or other pillar, set in a socket or mortise-hole, in a great square stone pediment, which, because no regular tradition remained respecting its original use, had in the middle of last century obtained the name of the Fairy-stone. Similar crosses were raised all over the county by way-sides, and as boundary stones; and one called Dodd’s Cross stood on this causeway, in the manor of Stonecroft, where it was a boundary to lands which belonged to the monks of Hexham (z). Where this road parted off towards Cilurnum on one side of Wardon-law, and on the other to Howford, on the North Tyne, near the village of Wardon, I have not been able to learn; but I believe it did so, and that it passed from Howford by Acomb and Anick to Corbridge, and thence by the Ald-he-way to Newcastle (a). It is still used each way from Howford as a drift-way for the fairs of Stagshawbank, and partly as a cart-way; and at Wardon is still known by the name of the Warded-road. I have also heard it said, or rather conjectured, that it went from Howford, under Earn’s-how banks, by Hermitage to Corbridge.

WARDON-LAW has been already noticed, spells put upon its name to bid it tell its origins, and the oval entrenchments on its head and the prospect from it described; and I introduce it again here only to mention my conviction that it had been a burgh, rath, or fortified residence of the inhabitants of Britain prior to the occupancy of the island by the Romans. The summit of the hill consists of coarse gritted sandstone, thinly covered with soil and grass, and the inside area of the fort is about two acres, defended with two ditches and two walls of earth and stones piled rudely together, and in weak places with four such lines. The entrance has apparently been on the east, where vestiges of a small internal fort and other lines of rude buildings still appear. Querns or hand-millstones have also been found upon it; and these show that its inhabitants were husbandmen and grew corn; but here, as in similar circular forts, are no remains of walls built of hewn stone and lime, nor any fragments of earthenware or glass to prove that the place was ever occupied by a people acquainted with the arts as the Romans were. Some call this the Castle-hill; and

(x) For an account of the military services of this gentleman, see Royal Military Calendar, vol. iv., p. 436.
(y) See III. 1., 369.
certain lines on swelling ground behind the vicarage-house, and near the sloping skirts of this noble and conspicuous hill, have also been dignified by the same name, a title which rural wonder commonly bestows on all eminences, the crowns or brows of which retain traces of antient entrenchments.

Since the above paragraph was written, the rev. F. Thompson informs me, that Mr. Errington, the proprietor of the upper part of this hill, never heard it called by any other name than the Castle-hill; and it is certainly so designated on Horsley’s Map, published in 1753. On enquiry in the neighbourhood, I however found that old persons had heard it called Warden-law; but that Warden-hill was now its general name.

Fourstones, a grey village, fronting the south, under the brow of a whinnhill, scarred with a long sandstone quarry, seems to sit darkling in the sun under a load of grey slate, and dour as an incubus, but is really a cheerful spot, and enjoys a delightful prospect over the rich and beautiful valley of the South Tyne. It is a manor in the barony of Langley; and, till Tindale, for its misdeeds, was incorporated with the county, formed the western boundary of the sheriff of Northumberland’s jurisdiction; hence at the assizes at Newcastle, in 1279, it was found that the lords or their bailiffs of different franchises between the Tees and the Tweed, ought annually to meet the king’s justices itinerant at the Chillewell, at the head of Gateshead, to ask of them their liberties, if they came by way of Yorkshire; but if from Cumberland, then at Fourstones, or “at some other place on the entrance of the county.” In pleadings on the same subject, at the assizes in 1293, this formality was found to have customarily happened “within the county at Chylenwell, or at Fourstones, or at Quasquandembrig,” just as it might happen at which of these places the judges should enter the county (b). And certainly when all the lords of franchises in Northumberland, or their representatives, especially before many of them, in Edward the First’s time, for the sake of facilitating justice, were deprived of extensive privileges, assembled annually to meet the king’s judges, and brought with them trains of their retainers, once a year one or other of these places had its day of distinction: and this, by its situation on Carel-street, the main thoroughfare in old times between Newcastle and Carlisle, could always claim something of importance above the villages, that were seldom seen by travellers. The origin of the name might be from the situation of the place before the brow of a rocky hill that shelters it from the north, and under which there were large fragments of a loose stone detached by time from their “native quarry;” or four of these stones might be remarkable enough to obtain the name of the “Four-stanes,” and the village be called after them; though I am inclined to believe that “fourstanes” had formerly been fixed for some purpose here on Carel-street, from which the name originated. Fraud and allinness, however, have each its tale on the subject. One account is, that the township “is named from being bounded by four stones supposed to have been formed to hold holy water.” Another, that these stones were Roman altars, and that there is a current story in the neighbourhood, that one of them was called the Fairy-stone, because in the Rebellion in 1715, the focus of this altar was formed into a square recess with a cover to receive the correspondence of the rebel chiefs, and that a little boy clad in green came in the twilight of every evening to receive the letters left in it for lord Derwentwater, and deposit his answers which were “spirited away in the same manner by the agents of his friends” (b). This Fairy-stone, however, certainly had existence, for a person, 80 years ago, remembers its situation to the south of the village, near the old road, and that it was squared, and had a square “cistern hewn out of its top, which was called the Fairy-trough, and traditionally said to have had a pillar fixed in it.” (d).

This is an exact description of the base of an old churchyard, village, boundary, or memorial cross: but no trace of either the stone or the road remains (e).

High Wardon, or Upper Wardon, looks proudly from the south-east side of the Castle-hill, over the town


(c) Mack. Northumb. ii. 382.

(d) From the kind information of the rev. C. Bird, vicar of Wardon, to whom I am indebted for ready answers to queries respecting this and other places in this parish.

(e) This manor is included in the Humberstone Survey, fol. 187, as noticed in Martin’s Index; and it occurs in the sheriff’s accounts for the year 1298, under the form of Fourstones.—(III. iii., 186.) Formerly it was held under the Percies by families of the name of Errington and Lambert; and 5 August, 7 Hen. 8, “Edward Charlton of Hesley, Thomas Fenwick of Fawyna, William Errington of P.Richelels, and Gilbert Errington of Fourstanes, gentlemen, were bound to Ralph Fenwick, sheriff of Northumberland, in £40, for Peter Lambert, bailiff of Fourstanes, now being prisoner &c.” The parish registers, which commence in 1695, contain entries of the names of Lambert and Loraine, of Fourstanes.
WARDON PARISH—WALWICK-GRANGE—ERRINGTON PEDIGREE

of Hexham, and down the beautiful and luxuriunt valley of the Tyne below Dilston and Corbridge. I have no account of its antient state or history, excepting that, in 1663, it was the property of Mr. Mark Errington, of Walwick-grange, and that it is still the estate and place of residence of his lineal descendant, John Errington, esq., an active and amiable magistrate of the county, whose descent is traced in the following pedigree of the Erringtons, of Walwick-grange, &c.

WALWICK GRANGE, a farm of 390 acres of fine land belonging to the duke of Northumberland, derives its name from an old gentleman’s place, for three centuries and a half at least, the residence of a branch of the Errington family. Here the tall wind-raked chimneys, that surmount the house; and the old gardens, orchards, and terraced walks that overhang the right bank of the North Tyne, on calm and sunny days, gaze on their own interesting features in the dark, slate-coloured waters of the river. Of late years, since the place became the residence of Mr. Colbeck, agent to the duke of Northumberland for his grace’s Tindale estates, the approach to the house, and the condition of the contiguous ground have been so greatly improved, that the trimness of the garden and the agriculture of the farm are models for example (f).

This, I apprehend, in antient times, was the capital seat of the manor of Walwick; but of the history of the house and its contiguous lands, I can give little account. However, in the division of the Cumin estate between the Strabolgies and Talbots, in 1330, Richard Talbot and Elisabeth his wife had assigned to them the site of the manor of Walwā, with an apple orchard, of the rent of three shillings and fourpence; besides 200 acres of demeane lands there, counted by the long-hundred, and of the rent of £2; and a moiety of 20 acres of meadow in the demeane there; a moiety of 14 bondages, 4 cottages and crofts, and of a water mill, 4 park, and 40 acres of meadow, together of the rent of £25 16s. 8d. (g).

From the Talbots these possessions went to Henry Percy, son of Henry, first earl of Northumberland, upon whose attainder Henry the Fourth granted to Robert Waterton, for life, “The manor of Walwick-grange, with the appurtenances, within the liberty of Tindale, called Talbot lands, worth in time of war £10 2s. a year, and 40 marks in time of peace” and, in 1406, gave to the same “Robert de Waterton and Cicely his wife,” and their heirs, the reversion of the said manor and premises (h). On the removal of this attinder, the Talbot lands in Tindale reverted to the Percy family; and accordingly, in the Feodary’s book for property in this county holden of the crown, in 1568, Wallick-grange is reckoned among the possessions of Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, and Wark, as in the hands of the crown (i); and long prior to that time this estate had been in the occupancy of the branch of the Errington family, who continued to reside upon it (j) till about the time they built the mansion-house on their own contiguous grounds of Chesterwic. Walls describes the mansion-house as “a modern structure, built on to an old tower, in a low situation on the brink of the North Tyne, upon a rock:” and, in 1740, it is advertised to let, and called “a handsome new house very well furnished” (k).

PEDEGEE OF ERRINGTON,

OF WALWICK GRANGE, CHESTERS, AND HICHI-WARDEN.

This family derive their name from Errington, a hamlet in the parish of St. John-le: and members of it were settled as freeholders in this contiguous parish at an early period; for, in 1066, lord Adam de Tindale, baron of Langley, had it entered upon the Great Roll, that Elias of Errington gave him 30 marks and a curatice of land in Wardone in exchange for two curatices of land in Alrewas (l). The Erringtons of Cockley-tower and Errington also resided at Wharnley, when they purchased that and other estates of lord Burgh in 1566 (m). But how the branch at Walwick-grange was related to the main stock, I am unable to show. The following pedigree is derived from various sources; from one compiled by the rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath, from a pedigree in the College of Arms, entered by Gerard Errington, of Salterton, in 1633, at the visitation of Wiltshire, for W. Camden, Clarencieux, by his deputies Henry St. George, Rich-

(f) For account of the Roman Antiquities formerly here, and now at Alnwick Castle, see above, pp. 181—183.

(g) 111. ii. 305.

PART II. VOL. III.

5 M

(b) 111. ii. 385; Rawl. MS. in Bod. Lib., No. 894, p. 181.

(i) 111. ii. 482.

(j) By original letters in my possession, it appears that John Errington, esq., was resident at Walwick-grange in 1797; and that he had refused to the earl of Northumberland, and all the king’s people, the right of a carriage way over “his grounds called the Chesters, leading from the village of Hunsheagho to the village of Newbrough,” for which he was indicted at the assizes for that year, and undertook to try the right of the way at the next assizes.

(k) See Newc. Courant, May and Oct., 1740; and 5 December, 1747.

(l) Above, p. 399.

(m) Above, p. 306, and 111. iii., lxvi.
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—MANOR OF WARK—TINDALE WARD, N.W.D.

mond Herald, and Sampson Leonard, Blue-mantle; from an abstract of the title to Walwick-grange; notes by Mr. Thomas Bell, land surveyor, Newcastle; and from various other sources noticed in the references. The dates with a star (*) are from the Warden registers, and with a dagger (†), from the Newcastle Courant.

I.—William Errington, of Walleke-grange, 1 June, 20 Hen. 7, 1508, witness to a deed between Robert Beltingham, of Bradford, and John Fawny, of the Fawny, gentleman, respecting South Medylton, in the parish of Hartburn (n).

II.—Gerard Errington, of Wallock-grange, father of Ninian, younger brother of Anthony, from which Ninian were descended a family of Erringtons, in Wiltshire, of whom Gerard Errington, of Salferton, entered his pedigree at Camden's visitation of Wiltshire, in 1621.

1. ANTHONY ERRINGTON succeeded his father.
2. Ninian Errington, for descents from whom see Harl. Ms. 1161.

III.—Anthony Errington, of Walleke-grange, one of the gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1560; and he and Robert Errington, in 1569, setters and searchers of the watch then appointed to be kept at the Wall betwixt Carrow-burgh and Teppermore. The inquest after his death was held at Corbridge, 30 March, 6 Eliz. 1566, and found that he died at Walwick-grange, 1 March, 2 Eliz., 1566, possessed of the Park Meadows, in South Tindale, holden of the king; but how, the jury knew not. John Errington, of Walwick-grange, after his death, had taken the profits of the ground (o).

IV.—Thomas Errington, son and heir of Anthony, was 18 years old at the time of his father's death, in 1580. In 1572, Thomas Errington, of Wallych-grange, the elder, and Thomas the younger, were witnesses to the will of George Errington, of Stanholme (p).

THOMAS ERRINGTON the younger.

V.—Thomas Errington, living in 1572, and with his father witness to a will. His issue were—

1. MARK ERRINGTON, his successor.
2. Frederick (or Francis) Errington, for descents from whom see pedigree, No. II., below.

VI.—Mark Errington, of Walleke-grange, and the earl of Northumberland, proprietors of Walwick-grange in 1653, for which Mr. Errington is assessed on £100, and for Upper Warden, £40 (q). The following receipt is in the possession of Mr. Colbeck, of Walwick-grange, as well as at respecting Grey-side and Talbot Meadows, noticed above, p. 368:—"Walwick-grange, Ap. 21, 1664. Recn. of Mr. Mark Errington, for one whole year's rent due to the right honourable the earl of Northumberland, at Lady-day last, sum of twelve pounds 20. clerke." which is the same sum as the demesne lands appertaining to Richard Talbot, were assessed at by the crown surveyors in 1330. He is said to have lived to the great age of 105 years, consequently, as we find "Mr. Mark Errington, of Wallock-grange," buried at Warden in 1696, must have been born in 1588. His wife was a daughter of ...... Charlton, of Healey-side, by whom he had issue—

1. EDWARD ERRINGTON, of Walwick-grange, gent., eldest son of Mark E., acquired from John Errington the part of Warden manor sold in 1610 to Ferrars and Phillips. Occurs in the list of jurors at the assizes in Northumberland in 1668 and 1688. —(Arch. N. & N., 390, 393.) He married Margaret, dau. of Edw. Charlton, of Healey-side, ens, before Sept., 1638; but died a.p. —(Dent at Healey-side.)

2. William Errington, succeeded his brother Edward.

3. Robert Errington, of Shenham, gentleman, was twice married: firstly, to a Blenkinsop, of Blenkinsop, and secondly, to a lady of the name of Charlton, by whom he had no issue; but by his first with the following—

1. Edward Errington, of Walwick-grange and of Kenton, gentleman, in 1714, succeeded his cousin, Edw. Errington, ens, of Walwick-grange; in which year he settled that estate on his cousin Thos. E., the son and Wm. E., the grandson of his great uncle Fred. E., of Gom. Vl. In Sept., 1717, as a Roman catholic, he registered the following estates:—Walwick-grange, Upper Warden, lands in Newbrough, Carridge, corn tithes of Allerwash and Fourstones, Rewingholme, and an annuity of £10 out of a messuage called Bradford, in Newbrough, into the estate of Mr. John Armstrong, deceased; in all which, with the exception of the rent charges, he had an estate for life; with remainder to his first and all other sons, but chargeable with an annuity of £140 to Elizabeth, wid. of Edw. Errington, of Walwick, and then with of Mr. Edward Charlton. He died without issue, at Aydon, in 1719, and was buried at Warden, Sept. 4, in that year (s).

1. Anne E., wife of Christopher Carrick. Their eldest son, John Carrick, of Aydon, 23 years old in 1719, claimed Walwick with his aunts Jane and Margaret and their husbands; but, after long litigation, the Court of Chancery, 12 Nov., 1726, confirmed that

(q) 111. III., 337.
WARDON PARISH—ERRINGTON PEDIGREE.

Estate upon William, the devisee, in rem. after his uncle Thomas, son of Frederick, in Gen. VI. For appeal against part of which decree and order of 31 May, 1786, see Jour. of House of Lords, xxiii., p. 276, and various reports.

2. Jane E., wife of Thomas Lorange, of Ayden, both living in 1719, and had Carroedge farm, in this parish, under their brother Edward.

3. Margaret E., wife of John Rosden, gent., living at Chollerton in 1719.


William Errington, of Walwick-grange, buried at Warden, 31 May, 1719; married Mary, dau. of Ralph Bates, of Hallwell, esq., and their issue were—

1. William Errington, died in his father's lifetime, and buried at Warden, April 20, 1701 (*). He married privately, about Michaelmas, 1696 (a), Mary, daughter of Francis Howard, of Corby, esq., which Mary, "widow of Wm. E., of Walwick-grange, gent.," was living at Hexham, 17 April, 1717, and was then in the enjoyment of the rents of Blackhouse estate "settled upon her by way of dowry." They had issue—

1. Francis E., bap. June 6, 1697 (b), and buried at Warden, Sept. 4, same year (a).

2. Edward E. succeeded his father.

Edward Errington, of Walwick-grange, succeed his father in the Walwick estates in 1713, and was himself buried at Warden, June 24, 1714 (*). His wife was Elizabeth, dau. of William Haigh, of Kirkholme, Lancashire, who, after her husband's death, in bar of dower, according to the Catholic Register, had, out of various family lands, and estates under leases from the duke of Somerset, an annuity of £140. They were married in 1709, and had issue—

1. William Errington, only son and heir, who was buried at Warden, April 1, 1717 (c); whose mother remarried Mr. Edward Charlotte, who, in the Register of Warden, is also styled "Doctor Charlotte." They resided at Walwick-grange, and had issue—


2. Robert Charlotte, bap. October 24, 1716 (c).

3. Elizabeth Charlotte, bap. June 4, 1717 (c).


5. Mary Charlotte, bap. May 29, 1719 (c).


No. II.—Issue of Frederick Errington, Gen. V.

Frederick (otherwise Francis) Errington, 2nd brother of Mark; his wife's name was Isabell, by whom he had issue—

1. Thomas Errington, on whom his cousin Edw. E., son of Robert, son of Mark, above in Gen. VI., and on William, nephew of this Thomas, settled his real and household estates in 1714. He is sometimes described as of Capsehton, gent. Died a.p., and buried at Chollerton, 11 Feb., 1730 (a).

2. Francis Errington, whose son William succeeded to the family property.

3. Isabell, wife of .... Barker.

William Errington was dead in 1714. His wife was a daughter of Richard Carr, of Hexham, gentleman, and their issue—

1. William Errington, eldest son.


3. John E., bap. at Warden, 29 October, 1716 (c); died young.


William Errington, of Walwick-grange, esq. He became high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1738, and according to the register of Warden, died while in that office, and was buried there on March 9, 1728-9. His wife was Isabella, daughter of John bacon, of Steward, esq., to whom he was married at Hayden Chapel, 7 Oct., 1731, as above, p. 375. They had issue—

1. Thomas Errington, eldest son, bap. at Warden, 6 July, 1738 (e), and buried there Oct. 29, 1783 (e).

2. John Errington, bap. July 29, 1735 (e); succeeded his father: and his mother Isabella, re-married September 9, 1740 (e), the rev. Richard Werke, vicar of Hartburn, who by a prior marriage had a son Joss, who was in holy orders and married, and had a son John, baptized at Warden, Jan. 8, 1750 (e); and, in 1753, published a volume of Poems, a copy of which is in possession of Mr. Thomas Bell, of Newcastle. Mr. Werke, the father, died Dec. 13, 1749, aged 66; and his widow Isabella, in Westgate-street, Newcastle, 21 Jan. (e), and was buried at Warden, Jan. 25, 1749 (e).

John Errington, of Chesters, esq., second son of William Errington, of Walwick-grange, bap. 29 July, 1733 (*). He built the manor-house at Chesters. Buried at Warden, May 16, 1768 (*). He married at Chollerton, 26 June, 1764, Mary, dau. of the rev. Charles Stoddart, vicar of Chollerton. Marriage settlement dated May 15, same year. She survived her husband, died at Brampton, and was buried at Warden, 20 Jan., 1802, aged 63 years. Their issue were—

1. William Errington, esq., of High Warden, as below.

2. Thomas Errington, bap. 5 Dec. (*), and baptized 6 same month, 1766 (e); died a.p.

3. Anne Errington, bap. 29 Aug., 1768 (e); married at Chollerton, 17 June, 1784, the rev. Oswald Head, vicar of that parish, who was buried there 25 December, 1800. They had issue 5 sons and 3 daughters, namely—
CORBRIDGE DEANERY—MANOR OF WARK—TINDALE WARD, N.W. D.

1. John Head, living in Liverpool, and unm. in 1859.
2. William Head, a mariner.
3. Charles Head, a solicitor in Hexham.
4. Oswald Head, M. A., in holy orders; vicar of Lomber. MARR. ... of Mr. Woodfield, esq., of Durham.
5. Thomas Head, a surgeon in Alnwick. MARR. ... of William Bates, of Chollerton, land surveyor.
7. Isabella died in infancy.

5. John Errington, 4th son, bap. Feb., 1773 (s); settled at Chester; married, and had issue one son and two daughters, namely—John, Mary, and Eleanor.
6. Mary Errington, 2nd dau., bap. 9 June, 1773 (s); died unmarried at her brother Ralph’s house, at Cowpen, 9 July, 1829.
7. Isabella Errington, bap. 21 August, 1775 (s); living in 1829.
8. Ralph Errington, bap. 11 Dec., 1774 (s); sometime in the Northumberland militia, also a captain in the 20th and 88th regiments; afterwards entered into holy orders, and became curate of Uigh no and of Widdrington; now residing at Cawney Park. He marr. Phoebe, dau. and coheir of Cathcart Wood, of Cowpen, esq., and had issue 5 sons and 8 daughters, as in the Watson pedigree, II. ii., p. 191. Cathcart-William was an attorney-at-law in Blyth, but died unmarried in July, 1855; and Mary, married at Horton, 14 October, 1830, Wm. Hogarth, esq., of Clifton, in Westmoreland.

X.-William Errington, of High Warden and Camden Place, Bath, esq., born 16 June, 1745; a barrister-at-law. In 1794, described as of Headlam-hall, in the county of Durham, esq., in which year he sold the farms called Black-bull and Ford-pool to William Ord, esq., who built upon them the manor-house called Newbrough Lodge. He died in 1826, leaving issue by his wife Eleanor, dau. of Hugh O’Connor, of London, two sons and three daughters, namely—

1. Frederick Errington, of High Warden, esq.; born in 1800; succeeded to the family estates in 1825; died March 8, 1853; and was interred at Warden.
2. John Errington succeeded his brother Frederick.
3. Isabella Errington died unmarried.
4. Mary Errington, born in 1797; died at Boilegue sur seine, in June, 1825, aged 44, and unmarried.
5. Monica Errington, married in September, 1836, to Valentine O’Connor, esq., of the city of Dublin.

XI.—John Errington, now of High Warden, Sewingshields, &c., esq.; marr. 24 Nov., 1836, at St. George’s, Hanover-square, Anne, youngest daughter of Vincent Eyre, esq., of Belgrave-square, London.

"The Stone Bridge, situated at the entrance of Walwynfield" from the manor of Warden, and over the rivulet running between the field of Walwick and the parcel of land formerly called Holkmarre, and about the year 1367, Holmers Croft (?), might be of Roman origin, on Carel-street, from Newbrough to the bridge of Clirnum, and thence to Portgate, where Carel-street branched off from the barriers by Bewdley to the Tweed: or was it built by the prior of Hexham for the use of his stock going out of the manor of Warden to the pastures of Walwick? for "the monks of Hexham had common of pasture in the pastures of Walwyke for 200 sheep, 116 oxen, and ten caws going out of their manor of Warden, with free ingate and outgate for common use of the said pasture at all times a year by the gift of Richard Comyns as set forth in their charter."

Walwick (s) has a noble site between the valleum and the murus of the Roman Wall, and overlooks the rich valley of the North Tyne, and the country to the south about and far beyond Hexham. In its early history, it is connected with the kings of Scotland: for "David the First, and earl Henry his son, granted to Richard Cumin, the great-grandfather of John Cumin, and to Hextilde, the wife of the same Richard, and to their heirs out of the inheritance in Tindale of Huctred, the son of Waldeve, the father of the foresaid wife, the following places—Wallewic, Thornton, Stainscroft, and Hethingshalt, with all their appurtenances, which grant king Henry confirmed to the same Richard and Hextilde; and king Henry the Third reconfirmed to John Cumin, of Badench, in 1292" (r). This Richard Cumin was, I

(r) See above, p. 608.
(s) That is the Vicus-street, or Rue or Row on the Wall; for vic, in names of towns built like a street by the side of a public road, is plainly akin to the Latin vicus; but in names of sea-side towns, such as Lerwick, Sandwick, &c. wick means a creek or corner, and is still in use in such expressions as the wyke of the mouth.

(1) This quotation is from Dodsworth’s extract L'and. MS. 326, fol 114; but hoping that the confirmations might be in the way of “Vidimusus” or “Inspectimus,” and quote the original charter, I applied through Mr. Hodgson Hinde, M.P., to Mr. Petrie, keeper of the Record Office in the Tower; and, just as I was setting the last words to this volume, received the following transcript of the confirmation of 46 Henry III. m. 4, anno 1266, which I give here for the satisfaction of curiosity that might not be gratified without a sight of all it contained.

"P Joh’s Comyn.—R. Archies’s &c. &c. &c."
think, a son of Robert de Cumbins, to whom William the Conqueror gave the official earldom of Northumberland; but was massacred with his 700 followers at Durham (u). He had a brother Wm., who was clerk of Geoffrey, bishop of Durham; and on the death of that prelate usurped the see for 4 years; and became chancellor of Scotland from 1133 to 1142. The last male representative of Richard to whom this grant was made was John Cumin, lord of Bedenshe, who died without issue in 1385, when his possessions fell to his two sisters, Joan, wife of David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol, and Elisabeth, wife of Richard Talbot, of Goodrich Castle, in Herefordshire. Hextildis, Richard's wife, was a daughter of Bethoc, daughter of Donald Bane, brother of Malcolm Canmore, and son of Duncan, king of Scotland; and from this descent, John Cumin, her direct heir, put in his claim for the kingdom of Scotland, at Norham, in 1292. Huctred, the son of Waldove, and husband of Hextilda, in 1139, stands on the Great Roll for Northumberland debited 20 marks of silver, three palfreys, and three chasses for the privilege on his lands of soc and sac, which the king had granted him; and Wynston says—"The earl of St Paul's son wedded Bethoc to his wife" (v) ; and that William the Lion made Cumin, who married their daughter, the keeper of his chamber, and gave him lands in Tindale. The further development of the history of this Hextild and her inheritance must be left till we come to Tarset Castle, the chief seat of this family in Tindale; but I may here add that Wood calls her countess of Ethetela, and says that, as widow of Richard Cumin, she confirmed his grant of a carucate and a half of land in Stancroft to the monks of Rivale. On the division of her inheritance between the coheirs of the Cumin family, Walwick-grange and its contiguous lands seem to have been apportioned to the Talbots; and Walwick and Walwick Meadows to the Strathbolgises.

Through the Strathbolgises and the Percies, Walwick descended by marriage to the noble family of Burgh or Borough (w), of whom "the right honourable sir William Burgh, lord Burgh, conveyed Wallycke and Wallycke Meadows," and his property in Newbrough chapelry, for £440, to Nicholas Errington, of Wharneley (and Cockley Tower, esq.), and Roger Stokoe, of Newbrough, yeoman. In the early part of the seventeenth century, a family of the name of Wilson were proprietors here; and, in 1653, Mr. Cuthbert Wilson, of Walwick, Henry Wilson, and John Robson were proprietors of the place. In 1668, Robson, and his son and heir Thomas, sold their portion to Cuthbert Wilson, but prior to that time, some disputes having risen among the Wils ons and Widdringtons respecting the estate, the parties at issue, for £560, conveyed it to Michael Elliot, yeoman, father-in-law of Cuthbert and Henry Wilson, in trust for Cuthbert, and in Michaelmas term, 1653, ratified their bargain by fine; and on May 5, 1654, Michael Elliot enfeoffed Cuthbert Wilson in the whole estate, with the exception to Henry Widdrington, of Black-haddon, esq., Henry Wilson, of Walwick, and Nicholas Widdrington, of Cheeseburn-grange, of Dodd's-house and lint yard of small value. In the beginning of the last century, the Wilsons, however, appear to have been going back in the world; for they alienated Walwick Low Hall to Mr. Archibald Reed, of Bellingham, who died in 1729; but with whose descendants that part of the Walwick estate continued till Col. Reed sold it to the late Nathaniel Clayton, esq., in 1788. The remainder, in 1744, had a mortgage of £2,000 imposed upon it; and in 1754, the additional sum of £2,800; after which time the Wilsons parted with their last interest in it to the Dixon family, who, in their turn, sold their right in it to Henry Tulip, esq., and Colonel Reed; and, in 1823, Col. Reed conveyed his portion of it, partly to the late Mr. Clayton, and partly to Hen. Tulip, of Brunton, esq., nephew and heir of Mr. Tulip, the purchaser of Walwick High Hall, which is now the property of the two coheirs of the late Mr. Tulip, of

Brunton, and occupied by Mrs. Bulman, but situated within the chapelry of Humshaugh.

PEDIGREE OF WILSON,
OF WALWICK.

[Compiled principally from Miss Troup and Mr. Clayton's title-deeds respecting Walwick. (+) Warden Registers; (†) Newcastle Courant; (‡) Simonburn Registers.]

X.—Robert Wilson, of Walwick, gentleman, was a juror at the assizes at Newcastle in 1638 (†); and was, I suppose, twice married, and had by one wife—

1. Harry Wilson; and by the other,
   2. Cuthbert Wilson, who, in a deed at Walwick, are described as half-brothers, and one Michael Elliott as their father-in-law.

XI.—Cuthbert Wilson, second son, in the same deed is described as having been of Sunderland, in co. Durham, gent. Also, one of the jury on the inquest on ecclesiastical livings at Morpeth, on June 1, 1650; and 18 April, 1652, Cuthbert Wilson, of Walwick, and Esther Pye, of the Parsonage-house, Simonburn (‡ third daur. of John Pyle, rector of Morpeth), were married at Simonburn (‡). This Cuthbert, probably by a daur. of Michael Elliott, had a son and successor.

XII.—Roger Wilson, of Walwick, esq., whom I find described as of Walwick in 1713, and mentioned as bur. at Warden on June 11, 1731 (‡). His wife's name seems to have been Mary, who was living, and a sponsor to a child of Mr. John Smith, of Haughton, in 1698 (†). His son and successor was

XV.—Cuthbert Wilson, who, in the settlement on his marriage with Anne, second dau. of Edw. Wilthorpe, rector of Kirkandrew's upon Esk, 19 and 20 November, 1713, is described as gent., and eldest son and heir apparent of Roger Wilson, of Walwick, esq. In 1754, he and his son Cuthbert mortgaged Walwick to the Davisons of Beamish for £6,000, there being also some other incumbrance on the estate before. He was buried at Warden, Feb. 1, 1763, aged 86, and then senior magistrate of the county (‡), so that he must have been born in 1677. This Cuthbert, by his wife Anne, had issue—

Cuthbert Wilson, baptised 6 Sept., 1714 (†); buried at Warden, Sept. 4, 1716 (†).
   Robert Wilson, baptised May 9, 1716 (‡), and buried 19 August, 1746 (†).
   Cuthbert Wilson, succeeded his father.

(‡) Arch. Sel. ii., 363.

W.—Cuthbert Wilson, son of Cuthbert the elder, and brother and heir-at-law of Roger, is styled the rev. Cuthbert Wilson, clerk, in a deed of 1768; joined his father in the mortgage of Walwick in 1754. He was M.A., and appointed curate of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 17 June, 1792; afterwards lecturer of All Saints, 17 Dec., 1793. Buried at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, in 1797. His father resided at Walwick in 1759, and he at "Hatheridge," where they advertised 3 messages in Walwick of the rent of £180, and one in Humshaugh of £30, to be sold. The capital message of Walwick, and another testament there, were also advertised to be sold in 1765 (†).

TOWER-TAY is the name of an old shield or cottage, which has lately been re-built and enlarged with some attention to taste, especially in its ivy-mantled and embattled walls. Can its name be French, Tour-tay, or in older form Tour-teste, and thus mean the same as Tower-shield, from having been built on the site of one of the towers on the Roman Wall, or near a castellum which stood a little to the west of it, but had its foundations eroded two or three years since, for shell, or cot or cabin, to dwell in, comes from shell or shell, as tete, tete, and teste in French, from the Latin testa, a pot or tile, or shell-fish, or any thing shielded or covered? See above, p. 50, note *.

CHESTERS (‡) is that beautiful and classic part of the Cumin property, which William Lord Burgh, in 1685, conveyed to the Erringtons under the name of "Walycke Meadows," and which continued in their family from that time, till it was sold, in 1782, by the trustees under the will of the late John Errington, esq.; to Adam Askew, of Redheugh, and Wimpole-street, London, esq., who, in 1796, resold it to Nathaniel Clayton, esq., father of its present proprietor of the same name. The excellent mansion-house here was built by the late John Errington, esq., in 1771—a year, perhaps, more memorable in this neighbourhood for "the great flood," by which the contiguous bridge of Chollerford was, like a leaf, taken up by the angry streams, "And down the shoul'ring
torrent borne," than for the embellishment of the antient and exuberant grounds of Clironum with a beautiful villa, gardens, and groves. When the Asturian cavalry were first stationed here, in the days of Hadrian, to defend Clironum and their allotted part of the barrier walls, the banks of the Tyne had not been indebted to the hand of man for their sylvan scenery—the wild deer and the boar had not been exterminated from the surrounding forests—nor damps thrown across the river to stop the annual migrations of salmon from the sea, nature then luxuriated in all her own fertility and charms. From that era, however, till some 70 years since, fire and the axe had not been unwisely in these labours of spelling these rich meadows, and the surrounding heights of their trees—the most magnificent of pasture's attire; though now again young enthusiasm may here indulge in gazing through slender ashen spray on twilight and a starry sky, and hide itself from common eyes in the steep and woody banks of the North Tyne, where it sometimes lingers in its course to admire the Hawthorn bowers of Chester, and then, with a sort of arrowy speed, dashes its dark-coloured waters through a narrow and rocky-edged channel, past Walwig-grange and the mills of Wall and Wardes, to its nuptials with the South Tyne near Hexham. Since the Clays have settled here, they have seen all their own and the neighbouring grounds, and distant brown and naked heights sheltered and beautified with thriving plantations of pine and great varieties of deciduous trees, and the meadows of Chester's become the emerald area of a very rich and picturesque amphitheatre.

PEDIGREE OF CLAYTON, OF CHESTER.

(complied from original deeds and papers at Chester, and referred to by an asterisk (a), and from a pedigree by Mr. Thos. Bell, land-surveyor, Newcastle. The reference (a) is to the Newcastle Courant.)

1. John Clayton, of Clayton-hall, esq., in the parish of High Hoyland, Yorkshire, which mansion-house and contiguous estate, according to Johnson, was sold by Thomas Clayton to Sir George Cook, of Wheatarly. (Thryth's Deeds, and Master's South Yorkshire, No. 306.)


3. Richard Clayton, of Wakefield, married Joan, dau. of John Thornhill, of Baby, Yorks.

4. Daniel Clayton, of Wakefield, married, Jane, dau. of Thomas, Merchant, of Langhills, esq., by whom he had issue—

5. Richard Clayton, D.D., master of University College, Oxford. His second wife was Jane, dau. of Thomas, Legge, of Middleton, in the parish of Reithwell, Yorkshire, in whom she had 4 sons: namely, Thomas, Robert, Ferdinando, and John. The Brandings of Faling, and now also of Gosforth, acquired the estate of Middleton by the marq. of Annes, sole d. and h. of J. Legge, esq.

6. Elizabeth Clayton, wife of James, mentioned in the will of her cousin John.

7. Richard Clayton, third son, married, and had an only son, John Clayton, of Clayton-hall, who married .... dau. of .... Berney, of Barley-hall, by whom she had one son, Thomas Clayton, of Clayton-hall, who married Alice, dau. of .... Burdett, of Danby, and sold Clayton-hall to Sir George Cook, of Wheatley.

8. Letter of attorney of "Candy Clayton, of Clayton-hall, widow, her exs. and joint exs. of her late husband Thos. Clayton, late of Clayton-hall, in the parish of High Hoyland, to her friend and kinsman James Clayton, of Walton, in Sandal Maria, to sue for her late husband's debts, dated 12 Jan., 1693, and witnessed by William Wightman and Prudence Clayton" (n.)


10. Rebecca Clayton became the wife of Robert Fenton, esq., of Yorkfirth. (See Book's Descr. Bar. iii. 706.)
Issue of John Clayton, esq., and
Elizabeth Plawilliam.

1. Mary Clayton, married, firstly, to Robert Hartley, esq., of Canon Hall, who died in 1656, leaving by her an only daughter Margaret Hartley, who married "Mr. John Watkinson, of Whalfield," and by him had two sons—Joseph, Benjamine, and James—and four daughters—Grace, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Margaret. She married, secondly, John Brocas, also of Canon Hall, who died April 19, 1681.

2. Frances, dau. of Bartholomew 2. Elizabeth of Clayton, marr. firstly, Burdett, of Walton, in Yorkshire, gen. (a) She wrote a fine hand (a); and, secondly, to Nathaniel Holkote, of Sefton, in the county of Lancashire, and, secondly, Robert Aylorey, of the Inner Temple, London, eq.

3. Catherine dau. of Nathaniel Elizabeth Clayton.

4. Frances Clayton.

5. Mary Clayton.

VI. James Clayton, D.D., indeduced to the rectory of Walsall, Yorkshire, 26 April, 1673, on the presentation of Charles lord St. John de Boling (a), which living he resigned in 1816. In 169, rector of Sedfield, in the county of Durham, at which place he died August 12, 1706; and where, in the church of the church is this humble inscription upon a brass plate, probably written by himself:—Deposuit Jacob Clayton, B.P. insigne, hujus Ecclesiae recto. Obs. Aug. 12, 1706. "According to the account of his agent, the title of Sedfield parish, including the glebe of the ancient church of Fisburh, but not that of Sedfield, amounted in 1682 to £283 4s. 4d. (a). Will 13 June, 1706; to his eldest son, John, my coach and books. (a) "Oakenham to be sold with consent had of John and all partis, because all my children are settled, or likely to be settled elsewhere (a)."


James, dau. of Cuthbert Snow, of Newcastel merc., mar. at All Saints 19 Sept., 1703, marriage settlement 7th April, 1704 (a); and, secondly, James Clayton, 3 John Ord (a).

9. Mary Clayton, married firstly, to Bishop Auckland; and, secondly, Thomas Purchas, of Walsall, Yorkshire, gent.

VIII. 1. William Clayton, esq, merchant; sheriff of Newcastle in 1750; alderman, in the room of his father, in 1755; mayor in 1750 and 1755; died at his house in Pilgrim-street, by apoplexy, 5 Dec., 1755. His motto, firstly, May 1, 1746, May, 2. of Charles Butler, of Newcastle, who died May 19, 1765, without issue (a). His second wife was Beverley, dau. of Ralph Bates, of Newport & Hailwell, mar. at Houghton-le-Spring, Nov. 8, 1765. Their issue were—

1. Nathaniel Clayton, born November 1, 1766; died 19 May, 1780.


3. Isabella Clayton, born June 14, 1766; married 30 December, 1785, Robert Walters, esq., attorney-at-law, Newcastel, by whom she had issue nine children, name=


5. Cumingham Clayton.


9. Mary Clayton, married firstly, to Bishop Auckland; and, secondly, Thomas Purchas, of Walsall, Yorkshire, gent.
WARDON PARISH—CLAYTON PEDIGREE.

Issue of Nathaniel Clayton, esq.,
and Dorothy Atkinson.

I. Bridget Clayton.  
II. Sarah-Anna C.  
III. Anne C.  
IV. Jane C.  
V. Elizabeth C.

I. Nathaniel Clayton, of Chester, esq., barrister-at-law; born 19 Nov., and bap. 20 Dec., 1767.
2. George Clayton, esq., born June 20, and bap. Aug. 10, 1789; of Oriel College, Oxford; died of malignant fever in Jamaica, 11 April, 1816; M. 1. in Wardon Church.
3. John Clayton, esq., born June 10 and bap. Nov. 24, 1792; elected town-clerk of Newcastle, Dec., 1828, on the resignation of that office by his father. To this gentleman the author feels himself much indebted for assistance in his researches, and much kind attention to himself.
6. Edward Clayton, born March 9, and bap. April 6, 1802; M. A. of University; Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Francis College, Oxford, and in holy orders; master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdelene; and of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Newcastle; married in October, 1832.

APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND CORRECTIONS.

I.—"TAXATIO OMNII ECCLESIARUM ET . . . . .
.... IN DIOCESI DUNELMENSIL," so far as relates to the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, discovered in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, by the Rev. Jas. Raine, rector of St. Mary the Less, &c., and by him communicated to the author.

"*" This is the Taxation of 1254, mentioned in Part III., vol. i., p. 346, as made in consequence of a grant of the First Fruits and Tithes of all Ecclesiastical Benefices for three years to Henry the Third by Pope Innocent the Fourth, and hence called Pope Innocent's Valor, which, according to Matthew Paris, was made, not according to the Antient Valuation of the Preferments of Ecclesiastics, but according to a new and exact valuation taken at the time. After the Valor of Pope Nicholas was made in 1291, this was called the Vetus Valor. The parts printed in Roman characters within brackets, as [medietas], are taken from the margin.

It is perhaps here worthy of remark, that while the little convents of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, Lambley, Halystan, and Bambourgh; the priories of Hexham, Tynemouth, Brinkburn, Holy Island, and Bambourgh; the celles of Carham, and Ferno-Island; the hospitals of St. Mary, in Newcastle, and "Illishaw," in Redeendale, are here assessed not only upon the annual value of their lands, tithes, and other yearly payments, but even upon their goods—the abbes of Newminster, Alnwick, and Huln, several frieries, hospitals, chapels, and other religious institutions within the archdeaconry are omitted. Newminster and Alnwick, indeed, belonged to houses of privileged orders; but not so Huln; and why so many other institutions, such as the hospitals of Hereford-bridge, and Sheepwash, &c., were exempt from this taxation, I am unable to explain. The prioress of St. Bartholomew at the time of this taxation was living on her own labours.

DECANATUS ULTRAS KOKET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesiae de Kierdon</th>
<th>lxx m SCE</th>
<th>Dec. viij m SCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ulouier</td>
<td>xvij m SCE</td>
<td>Dec. xx x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatton</td>
<td>cx m SCE</td>
<td>Dec. viij m SCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic</td>
<td>xxxv m SCE</td>
<td>Dec. iij m SCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevelingham</td>
<td>xvlj m SCE</td>
<td>Dec. xxijij x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic.</td>
<td>liij x liij d</td>
<td>Dec. v x liij d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sington</td>
<td>x m SCE</td>
<td>Dec. j m SCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>c m SCE</td>
<td>Dec. x m SCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heldalton (? Helderton J. R.) - xl m SCE Dec. liij m SCE

Karham xxl diec gu a taxit p

canonicos   - 1xij lii Dec. viij m SCE

't liij d,

Porció monialium Sii Sixti in Bambourgh - i m SCE Dec. v m SCE

Personas eccle de Row:
bis - lxx m SCE Dec. viij m SCE

De porcié pensionis solata

ep'o Karl. 't p'ori [medietas] - vi x Dec. xij x |

Alwenton - lxx m SCE Dec. viij m SCE

Porció monialii - xxxiiij m SCE Dec. xiv x liij d.

Vicaria - x m SCE Dec. j m SCE

Halystane có capella de

Hirbotill - xij m SCE Dec. xvij x

Angreham - xx m SCE Dec. ij m SCE.
APPENDIX.

Porci de Harg Philippi de
Lusci - - - xx m²rc Dec. ij m²rc.
Lasebyry cæ capella - c m²rc Dec. x m²rc.
Chippel Newbold - xxxv m²rc Dec. liij m²rc 't dividi'.
Alneham - - xxxv m²rc Dec. liij m²rc 't dividi'.
Werkwrith [Epi] - - cxv m²rc Dec. xj m²rc 't dividi'.
Vkar - - x m²rc Dec. j m²rc.
Emilden - - li m²rc Dec. v m²rc xvj d.
Capse I de Rok 't de Remyngton - xxxvij m²rc Dec. xlix 2
De porcio pensioni e adde soluta eccle de Emilden xli 3
Selton - - - l m²rc Dec. v m²rc.
Porcio rectoris in eadem li m²rc Dec. v m²rc xvj d.
Porcio Pensionis soluta e po de Kent 't priori [me-
dietas] - - lx i Dec. vj ii.
Vica de Qwtingeham - x m²rc Dec. j m²rc.
Howyk - - - viij m²rc Dec. x viij d.
Vicaria de Elingeham - xxij m²rc Dec. xxij 2
Vica de Norton - - c solid Dec. x.
Priorias de Hallstan de tris 't reddit - - vij li xvj i
Estimacio bonov de Alnewyk - - lvij ti iij d ob Dec. v li xij i
Priorias de Gynnes - - vj li iiij d ob Dec. xij xij d ob.
Brenchburn bona p'oris - xxxij m²rc liij iij d Dec. xlij iij d.
Sma - - ocecxlix liij iij d ob.
Sma - - Dec. liij -xx,
vj li xli iij d ob q.
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth
Ulso - - lx solid Dec. vj ii.
Bamburg - - - oxx m³rc Dec. xxij m³rc.
Brankeston - - x m³rc Dec. x m³rc.
De porcio pensionis poris de卡通 in Bowbry c xx sol Dec. vj ii.
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in eads - - xxx sol Dec. vj ii.
Porcio casar de Tynemouth in Warkwirth - - j m³rc Dec. xvj d.
Edlingeham cæ capilla de
Bolton - - xxxv m³rc Dec. liij m³rc 't dividi.'
Porcio prioris de Kart in eccle de Qwtingeham xlv m³rc Dec. liij m³rc 't dividi.'
Pensio ejusde in eads xxx solid Dec. liij ii.
Eglisgaham - - c m³rc Dec. x m³rc.
Eccle de Insula - - cxl lii Dec. xlij li.
Norham - - - cxl m³rc Dec. xlij m³rc.
Elingeham - - xxx m³rc Dec. liij m³rc.
Porcio prioris de Kart in eccle de Qwtingeham xlv m³rc Dec. liij m³rc 't dividi.'
De tris molendinis 't allis redditis p'thins ad pri- oris Sc'i Oswaldli in Bam-
burg cæ allis adjacentiis xxxlilij m³rc liij Dec. xlij ii.
Estimacio bonov ad cellam de fyncklev spectantiis
(No annual value given, but from the tenths
charged should be £60 4s. 8d.) Dec. vj ii xvj
Estimacio bonov ad Farne-
heland spectan.
Estimacio bonov ad eccam
d de Insula spectan - xxxij liij xvj Dec. lxvj li liij iij d ob ob q.q.
Sma - - lxvj li liij iij d.
Sma totalis - clxij li liij iij vj d ob q.q.

DECANT* NOVI CASTI.
Novi castri - - c m³rc Dec. x m³rc med.
Porcio rectoris in Vica xxvj m³rc Dec. xxxij liij d.
Vio - - - xxx m³rc Dec. liij m³rc.
Newburn [E'pl Kart] - liij -xx m³rc Dec. vij m³rc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viè</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heddon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xl m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viè</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>liij i liij d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eland porcio poone ci cafl-la de Melburn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xxxv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcio Robi de Lond</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;xx re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcio Nichi Bert'm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xxvij i m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanington</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>l m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vica</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicar de Wodehorne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xxlij i m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedlington</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ix m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viè de Hocton (Horton J.R.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viè de Tyne'muth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morpath</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>c i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>vx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capilla de Meldon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>vx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re x i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>l m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qwalton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>v&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicaria de Herteburn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xl m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseley</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vica</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lxx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novò castrù</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>l m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcio pórìis in Vic. xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>gpt pòris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcio pórìis de Tyne'muth in vic de Newbur - iij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcio ejus'd pórìis in eccles de Qwalton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xij i liij d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonov pórìis de Tyne'muth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xl i liij d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eccles de Tyne'muth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wodehorne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cxx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals beate Marie in Novo cast*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>liij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re iij i liij d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioressa SS Bartholomel de Novo Castro vivit de pp's suis laboribus decius i'un bonov suov estit at cui porclome quam hif in eccles's de Wessington*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herteburn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>c m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX.

DECANATUS DE CORBRIG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corbrig</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lxx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. vii m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forado pórìis de Tyne'muth in Corbrig</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xxxvij i liij d</td>
<td>Dec. liij i liij d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porodo ejus'd pórìis in vic de Corbrig</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xij i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biwel Pet'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>l m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. v m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lii i liii i</td>
<td>Dec. lii i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bywell Andr'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xl m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. liii m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>v m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. dimidi' m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orwyngh'm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>liii i xx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. viij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic. de Corbrig</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xij i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slueneley</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xx i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lxx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. viij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xij i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawte weld</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>liii i xx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. viij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porodo Radulphi de Bosco xxxv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dec. xlviij i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrkhalwe</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>v m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. dimidi' m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quytefeld</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xxv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. lii m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldineston</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xxxiij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xxxij i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knaredal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xx i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentont†</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. dimidi' m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholverton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>liii i xx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. viij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xij i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamsforth'm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cxx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xij m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinuurnburn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>c m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. xx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porodo Jacobi de Bellingham h'm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>c solid</td>
<td>Dec. x solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellesten</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>li i</td>
<td>Dec. li m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quelplington</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lx m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
<td>Dec. vj m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herleç</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xv m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;re x i</td>
<td>Dec. xxj i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>xli i</td>
<td>Dec. liij i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If this should not be "xij s."
†† Denton, in Gillisland (J. Baine), which, in other old Taxations, is returned in the diocese of Durham.

The chapel of Hawky, in the parish of Kirkharle, is noticed in Part 11, vol. 1, p. 250; and I have at present in my possession an original grant of Walter, the son and heir of Robert de Hawky, to sir Walter de Burton, perpetual vicar of Kirkheirle, and to his successors of the church of St. Wirfrid, in the same place, serving God and the Blessed Mary there, of the place with the buildings, which lies on the west side of the chapel of the Blessed Catharine in the village of Hawky, as that place in length and breadth is bounded (incus) with stones, in pure and perpetual alms.—So that the said Walter and his successors may have free ingate and outset to carry their corn, turf, and paye, if they should live at the said house, which grant is tested by William of Swethroppe,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corrector</td>
<td>xij 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiahawe</td>
<td>xx 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcio p/ris de Hextildeshem</td>
<td>xxx xx 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc's de Hextildeshem</td>
<td>llij xx 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It'm de firm's t reddithy</td>
<td>exx lli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It'm de carucia p total deducta</td>
<td>xxvii mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priorisa de Lambley</td>
<td>xlij m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimacio eccles de Hextildeshem ex cx canoically</td>
<td>xij xx 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De redditu de Ellowyk</td>
<td>xij 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De firmis deposited in Insula x x ij t</td>
<td>xij t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De firmis in Twedmuith t</td>
<td>xij d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De firmis in Houburg cum</td>
<td>lxxi i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De firmis in Lowyk</td>
<td>xiiiij x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De fir in Beynor (? Belmore)</td>
<td>vilij x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De fir in Hallata</td>
<td>xxvii d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De fir in Anocrof</td>
<td>xl i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De fir in Cherewyk</td>
<td>x i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De fir in Sreamston</td>
<td>xx i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De fir in Kelley</td>
<td>xij x vilij d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sm t tax</td>
<td>li mm x v i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sm t Dec v merch xxij d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Description                                                                 | Value   |
| In ptis                                                                    | li li |
| In redditu                                                                | xij ti x |
| Sm t xxvij mm erch xlij x Dec xxxvij | li lii ob  |
| Priorisa de Lambley                                                        | xij d   |
| Estimacio eccles de Hextildeshem ex cx canoically                        | xij xx 3m |
| De redditu de Ellowyk                                                     | xij 3m  |
| De firmis deposited in Insula x x ij t                                    | xij t  |
| De firmis in Twedmuith t                                                   | xij d   |
| De firmis in Houburg cum                                                    | lxxi i  |
| De firmis in Lowyk                                                        | xiiiij x |
| De fir in Beynor (? Belmore)                                               | vilij x |
| De fir in Hallata                                                        | xxvii d |
| De fir in Anocrof                                                        | xl i   |
| De fir in Cherewyk                                                        | x i    |
| De fir in Sreamston                                                      | xx i   |
| De fir in Kelley                                                          | xij x vilij d |
| Sm t tax                                                                  | li mm x v i |
| Sm t Dec v merch xxij d                                                    |         |

| Description                                                                 | Value   |
| In ptis                                                                    | li li |
| In redditu                                                                | xij ti x |
| Sm t xxvij mm erch xlij x Dec xxxvij | li lii ob  |
| Priorisa de Lambley                                                        | xij d   |
| Estimacio eccles de Hextildeshem ex cx canoically                        | xij xx 3m |
| De redditu de Ellowyk                                                     | xij 3m  |
| De firmis deposited in Insula x x ij t                                    | xij t  |
| De firmis in Twedmuith t                                                   | xij d   |
| De firmis in Houburg cum                                                    | lxxi i  |
| De firmis in Lowyk                                                        | xiiiij x |
| De fir in Beynor (? Belmore)                                               | vilij x |
| De fir in Hallata                                                        | xxvii d |
| De fir in Anocrof                                                        | xl i   |
| De fir in Cherewyk                                                        | x i    |
| De fir in Sreamston                                                      | xx i   |
| De fir in Kelley                                                          | xij x vilij d |
| Sm t tax                                                                  | li mm x v i |
| Sm t Dec v merch xxij d                                                    |         |

**APPENDIX.**


**PART II. VOL. III.**
APPENDIX.

II.—PROCURATIONS paid by the Clergy of Northumberland in 1307, to Cardinal Talairand and his colleague, communicated by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Rector of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, in Durham and Meldon, in Northumberland.

"s. David Bruce, king of Scotland, became a captive to England at the battle of Neville’s Cross, on Oct. 17, 1346; and at the battle of Poitiers, on Sept. 19, 1356, John, king of France, and his fourth son Philip, were taken prisoners and brought to England. To assist in negotiating truces between the three countries, and the ransom of the two captive kings, Pope Innocent the Sixth sent two legates to England, the expense of whose mission fell heavily, as usual, upon the clergy, who in the summer of 1307, paid procurations for that purpose at the rate of 4d. per mark on their benefices. The original schedule of this assessment for the county of Northumberland still remains in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter; and the following acquittance of the Prior of Durham, also furnished by Mr. Raine, distinctly proves its date.

ACQUITANO Cardinat p f'no anno.—Patentum uniusannis p Æentes qd nos John Prior eccles. cathedral Dunelm's collector procurationis ven' pat's duli Talairandi Del gr'a eßi Alban's sedis s'plice Cardinale t'colege sui in Angl p f'no anno nunciusis sue in dioce Dunelm'. s'pliit' deputat' Recessus de fr' e A'd de Derlyngton burs' n're Dunelm' p s'pliib' t' temp' s'lib' n'ris infra dioce Dunelm' viginti tres libras q'ndeclam solidos t'un d' denaria argentii p anno sup' d'o. In cuij q' re testimonii sigillii quo utim' in hac pte Æentib' est appen'st. Dat. Dunelm. xxvi die mens' Julij anno Dni Mith'lo ecces q'quegestimo Septimo.

PORCIONES illor decanatu in Northumbria secundum antiquam taxam et verum valorem beneficiorum in eadem Cardinalibus solute. (Thesau. Dec. t' Cap. Dunelm. 7 Locello 18. in dorso.)

In ista prima columna continentur nomina eorum qui sollevunt procurationes dominorum cardinalium secundum verum valorem ecclesiarii, porcionum, et beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum pro primo anno nunciacionis eorumdem.

DECNATVS NOVI CASTRI.

Rectoria de Heddon super Menum non valet ultra - vij li ' t' solvit - vij i vj d.
Rectoria de Stanyngton cum Vicaria non valet ultra - xxx li xiiij i liij d ' t' solvit - xi i liij d.
Rectoria de Bedelyngton non valet ultra - xx li ' t' solvit - x i.
Rectoria de Horton non valet ultra - viij li ' t' solvit - liij i.
Rectoria de Ponteland cum ij porcionibus ' vicar. in eadem non valet ultra - - - - liij li vj i viij d ' t' solvit - xxvj i viij d.
Rectoria de Herteburn non valet ultra - xx li ' t' solvit - x i.
Vicaria ejusdem non valet ultra - xx li ' t' solvit - x i.
Rectoria beati Nicholai Novi Castri super Tynam non valet ultra - xviij li liij d ' t' solvit - viij i vj d.
Porcio prioris Karllolensis in eadem non valet ultra - xviij li liij d ' t' solvit - viij i vj d.
Rectoria de Newburn non valet ultra - xxj li ' t' solvit - x i vj d.
Rectoria de Whalton non valet ultra - x li xiiij i liij d ' t' solvit - v i liij d.
Rectoria de Morpath non valet ultra - xi li ' t' solvit - xx i.
Rectoria de Mitforth non valet ultra - xviiij li xiiij i liij d ' t' solvit - ix i liij d.
Rectoria de Botalia non valet ultra - xx li solvit - x i.
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in eadem non valet ultra - xiiij i liij d ' t' solvit - liij i d.
Rectoria de Tynemouth non valet ultra - liij li vj i viij d ' t' solvit - xxvj i viij d.
Rectoria de Wodehorne non valet ultra - liij li i viij d ' t' solvit - xxvj i xij d.
Vicaria ejusdem cum capella de Horton non valet ultra - xxvj li xiiij i liij d ' t' solvit - xij i liij d.
Rectoria de Horseye non valet ultra - xx li ' t' solvit - x i.
Vicaria ejusdem non valet ultra - vij li xiiij i liij d ' t' solvit - liij i liij d.
### APPENDIX

| Rectoria de Meldon non valet ultra | - | - | liij ti ′ t solvit | liij ′ i.
| Rectoria de Benton non valet ultra | - | - | xxijj ti vj ′ vij j ′ t solvit | xvij ′ vij d.
| **SUMMA** | - | - | xij ′ vij d. | - |

#### DECANATUS DE CORBRIG.

| Rectoria de Corbrig non valet ultra | - | - | xlv ′ xrv ′ vij j ′ t solvit | xxij ′ xj d.
| Rectoria de Bywell Andreae non valet ultra | - | - | x ′ t solvit | x.
| Rectoria de Bywell Petri non valet ultra | - | - | xx ′ t solvit | x.
| Rectoria de Kirkherle non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ t solvit | liij ′ i.
| Rectoria de Whitsfeld non valet ultra | - | - | vj ′ xlij ′ liij d ′ t solvit | liij ′ liij d.
| Rectoria de Whelpington cum vicaria non valet ultra | - | - | xxx ′ t solvit | xv.
| Rectoria de Stanwortham non valet ultra | - | - | lxvj ′ vij j ′ t solvit | xx d.
| Foro priores de Hexham in eadem nihil quia episcopus | - | - | - | -
| Dunelmensis percipit totum | - | - | - | -
| Rectoria de Ellesden solvit xlij ′ d ′ t non plus quia solvit pro | - | - | xx liij | xlij d.
| oneribus ecclesiæ supportandæ ultra verum valorem | - | - | xxliij ti xlij ′ liij j ′ solvit | xvij ′ liij d.
| Rectoria de Chollerton non valet ultra | - | - | xl ti ′ t solvit | xx liij.
| Rectoria de Orientheam non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ t solvit | liij ′ i.
| Foro priores de Tynemouth in eadem non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ liij d ′ t solvit | liij ′ i.
| Rectoria de Hautwysell non valet ultra | - | - | xxvijj ti liij ′ liij d ′ t solvit | liij ′ liij d.
| Rectoria de Symondburn non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ vij ′ vij j ′ t solvit | xxvj ′ vij d.
| Rectoria de Wardon non valet ultra | - | - | xxxvij ′ ti ′ t solvit | xvij ′ vj d.
| Vicaria ejusdem non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ ti ′ t solvit | liij.
| Rectoria de Slaveley non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ xvj ′ t solvit | liij.
| **SUMMA** | - | - | viij ti xv d. | - |

#### DECANATUS DE ALNEWYE.

| Rectoria de Werkworth non valet ultra | - | - | xxx ′ ti ′ t solvit | xv liij.
| Rectoria de Shelbottle non valet ultra | - | - | viij ′ ti ′ t solvit | liij.
| Vicaria ejusdem non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ ti ′ t solvit | liij.
| Rectoria de Elyngyeham non valet ultra | - | - | xxv ti ′ t solvit | liij.
| Vicaria ejusdem non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ vij ′ vij j ′ d solvit | liij ′ vij d.
| Rectoria de Alwenton non valet ultra | - | - | xxv ti vj ′ vij j ′ d solvit | liij ′ vij d.
| Rectoria de Alnoham non valet ultra | - | - | viij ti ′ t solvit | liij.
| Rectoria de Whisyngham non valet ultra | - | - | lxij ti xvij ′ vij j ′ d solvit | xxx liij.
| Rectoria de Rothheberi non valet ultra | - | - | liij—xx ′ ti ′ t solvit | liij.
| Rectoria de Edlyngyeham non valet ultra | - | - | xxij ′ liij ′ liij j ′ d solvit | liij ′ liij d.
| Hospitale de Bolton cum villa de Stotstown non valet ultra | - | - | liij ′ vj ′ vij j ′ d solvit | liij ′ vij d.
| Rectoria de Felton non valet ultra | - | - | xx ′ ti solvit | liij.
| Vicaria de Felton non valet ultra | - | - | c solidos ′ t solvit | liij ′ vij d.
| **SUMMA** | - | - | viij ti ′ vij j ′ liij d. | - |

#### DECANATUS DE BAMBURGH.

| Vicaria de Neuton in Glenshall non valet ultra | - | - | x ′ ti ′ t solvit | v liij.
| Rectoria de Fethere non valet ultra | - | - | xl ti ′ t solvit | xx liij.
| Rectoria de Nordham non valet ultra | - | - | lxvj ′ vj ′ vij j ′ ′ t solvit | xxxiij liij ′ liij d.
| Rectoria Insule Sacre non valet ultra | - | - | lxxvij ′ liij ′ t solvit | xxxix liij.
| Rectoria de Chatton non valet ultra | - | - | xlij ′ ti ′ t solvit | xvj.
| Vicaria ejusdem non valet ultra | - | - | xlij ′ vj ′ vij j ′ d solvit | vj ′ vij d. |
Rectoria de Fenton non valet ultra
V Rectoria de Wolfer non valet ultra
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in eadem non valet ultra
Rectoria de Elyngestam non valet ultra
Rectoria de Bamburgh non valet ultra
Rectoria de Brankenton non valet ultra

\[ v \text{ illij } v j i \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v i j \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ x i j \text{ d solvit} \]
\[ x i j a \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v j i \text{ d solvit} \]
\[ v i j \text{ d solvit} \]

IN ista seunda Columba continentur nomina solvientium procurationes cardinalium secundum antiquam taxam suorum beneficiorum t porcionum subscriptorum pro primo anno nunciacionis corundem.

**DECANATUS NOVI CASTRI.**

Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in ecclesia Novi Castri
Vicaria Novi Castri
Vicaria de Neuburn
Vicaria de Heddon
Rectoria de Bolom
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in Ecclesia de Whalton
Vicaria de Bedelington
Vicaria de Tynemouth
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in ecclesia de Wodehorn
Porcio abbatis de Sancto Albano in ecclesia de Herteburn
Porcio prioris de Tynemouth in eadem

\[ \text{vij} i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ x i j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v i j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ x i j \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v i j \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v i j \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]

**DECANATUS DE CORBIRG.**

Vicaria de Corbrig
Vicaria de Bywell Andress
Vicaria de Bywell Petri
Vicaria de Kirkerlie
Vicaria de Cholerton
Vicaria de Hautywylle
Rectoria de Aldeston
Porcio prioris de Hexam in eadem
Rectoria de Thokerington
Rectoria de Kirklagh
Rectoria de Denton in Gilliland
Porcio prioris de Lanercost in ecclesia de Denton in Gilliland

\[ \text{vij} i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v i j \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v i j \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ v j i \text{ illij } d \text{ solvit} \]

**DECANATUS DE ALNEWYK.**

Vicaria de Werkworth
Rectoria de Lesbery cum capellis de Houghton Alnewyky

\[ \text{Alnewyky} \]
\[ \text{xij a} \]

\[ \text{vij i illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ \text{vij i illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ \text{vij i illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ \text{vij i illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
\[ \text{vij i illij } d \text{ solvit} \]
### APPENDIX.

| Vicaria de Edelyngeham | - | - | - | vj li xlij i viij d et solvitur | liij i viij d. |
| Rectoria de Houwyk | - | - | - | xviij i viij d et solvitur | viij i. |
| Vicaria de Whityngeham | - | - | - | x i viij d et solvitur | viij i. |
| Rectoria de Aypreham | - | - | - | liij i viij d et solvitur | xxviij i viij d. |
| **Summa** | - | - | - | viij i xlij i viij d. |

### DECANATUS DE BAMBURGH.

| Vicaria de Hilderton valet | - | - | - | x i viij d et solvitur | viij i. |
| Vicaria de Norham | - | - | - | xlij i viij i viij d | viij i viij d. |
| Rectoria de Chevelyngahm | - | - | - | xlij i viij d et solvitur | viij i viij d. |
| Vicaria ehydeem | - | - | - | vii d i xlij i viij d et solvitur | liij i viij d. |
| Vicaria de Elyngeham | - | - | - | vii d i xlij i viij d et solvitur | liij i viij d. |
| **Summa** | - | - | - | xxv i. |

Nomina eorum qui non solverunt.

### DECANATUS NOVI CASTRI.

Porcio Episcopi Dunelmensis p. manus Episcopi Karlholensis pro diversis ecclesiis _- _- _- _- x i li._

### DECANATUS DE CORBRIG.

| Rectoria de Knarsetdale | - | - | - | x li. |
| Duae porciones in ecclesia de Ellesdon quorum una taxatur ad viii i liij i viij d. et aliis taxatur ad - - - _c i._ |
| Rectoria de Crossanget | - | - | - | xviij i xlij i viij d. |
| unde nihil est solutum nec aliae consuevit solvi cum sit ecclesia pauperum monialium de l'Halystane. |

### DECANATUS DE ALNEWYKE.

*Rectoria de Felton | - | - | - | x i li._
| Porcio pauperum monialium de l'Halystane in ecclesia de Alwenton taxatur ad - - - _xx li. unde nichil est solutum nec consuevit solvi._ |
| Rectoria de Halystane cum capella de Hyrbotyl taxatur ad viij i unde nichil est solutum nec consuevit solvi, cum sit ecclesia pauperum monialium predictorum. |
| Porcio prioris Karlholensis in ecclesia de Whytyngahm | - | - | - | x i li._

### DECANATUS DE BAMBURGH.

*Rectoria de Carham | - | - | - | lixiij li. |
*Rectoria de Newton in Gleddale | - | - | - | liij—xx x li. |
*Rectoria de Hilderton | - | - | - | _xx li._ |
Vicaria de Brankeston nil solvitur qua non taxatur ultra liij li. |
Porcio prioris de Kirkham in eadem | - | - | - | liij i. |
Porcio Sancti Sixti in Ecclesia de Bamburgh nil solvitur quia excusatur per Bullam | - | - | - | _xxxiij lii viij i viij d._ |

*The entries which have an asterisk (*) prefixed to them are all scored out.*

**PART II. VOL. III.**

**5 Q.**
III.—ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.
Page 3, line 34, for “parish”, &c., read “parishes of
Haltwhistle and Wardon”.

P. 4, line 11, for “Tippal”, read “Tiplal”. See page
134.

“P. 7, for “Gen. XV.”, read “XIV.”; and, to No. 3,
add, “She had from her brother Alexander to marry
herself all his lands in Tyndale saving the homage of
Wm. Cumyn and Wm. de Rose” (a).

P. 8, Gen. XVII, No. 4, for “Edward III.”, read
“Edward I.”

P. 15, after Scotland, insert “.

P. 16, last line, add “From the original in the Treas-
ury at Durham”.

P. 17, col. 2, line 23, for “eum”, read “eum”; and for
“illam”, “illem”.

P. 18, col. 1, line 16, after “sieli”, dele “-l.”; and in
col. 2, line 19, after “mesi”, insert “et”; and line 29,
after “original”, add “.”.

P. 18, col. 2, line 33, for “Comwall”, read “Com-
wald,” and let a pen be drawn through the remarks,
which commence at the foot of that column, and extend
to the next page; and also through such notices as are
contained in pp. 57, 68, &c., relative to Comwall as a
title of rank or honour. Com. Wal. is, in fact, merely
the abridged name of Comes Waldevus, or earl Waltheof,
one of the witnesses to the charter in the page first
referred to. See Raines’s North Durham, Appendix, No.
xxxvi, xl, The Liber de Melros, vol. 1, p. 13, and every
charter of his period in which he was a principal or a
witness.—(J. R.)

P. 19, col. 2, line 21, for “Kydeley”, read “Rydeley”.

P. 30, col. 1, line 29, for “illustris”, read “illustris-
imo”; line 39, after “robia”, add “a”; line 34, for
“tindall”, read “Tindall”; line 53, after “meo”, add
“domino”; and line 33, after “latio”, add “predicta”.

P. 21, col. 1, line 28, for “delecto”, read “delecto”.

P. 23, line 10, after “Ulmston”, add “and”.

P. 28, line 2, after “May 10th”, add “1899”.

P. 33, line 13, col. 2, for “cota”, read “cata”. The
set for enclosing the Alston Moor Commons was 43 Geo.
III., 1802, 3, and John Fryer, William Donkin, and
William Bates, the commissioners, Feb. 27, 1819, set out
all the private carriage roads over it (b).

P. 34. Heg-berry may mean hedge berry, for it is
generally called Heck-berry; and, in Norway, Hekke-
ber.

P. 34, line 4, after “found”, add “In 1839, two ves-
sels of bronze, or pot metal, were found on the Hall-hill; 
one like a cast-iron flesh pot, and capable of holding about
two gallons; the other about three pints, and of the
shape of a coffee pot” (c).

P. 37. Incumbents of Alston. Sir Robert, vicar of
the church of Alston in.

P. 39, line 8, after “1616”, “Bevis Bulmer undertook
to discover a gold mine on Crawford Moor, near the
source of the Clyde” (d); line 9, after “Cumberland”,
add “from whom it passed to Elisha Fisher”.

P. 40, for “Sylvian”, read “Scythian”; and line 21,
for “baring”, read “baring”.

P. 46, line 10, after “wealth”. “In the farm called
Tyn Head, which lies above Garrigill, there is a field of
a little more than four acres, called the Chesters, which is
a name very commonly given to Roman camps.” See at
page 57.

Page 105, col. 2, line 3, for “porphyries”, read “porphy-
ries”.

P. 57. Long after the account of the Alston mines
was printed off, John Hodgson Hinde, esq., M.P., fur-
nished me with the following interesting accounts of the
“Rents and Profits of the mines of Northumberland and
Cumberland during the reigns of Henry the Second and
Richard the First.” They are taken from the Cumber-
land Pipe Rolls for these years, of which Mr. H. Hinde
had, at the date of this communication, procured a copy
from the Exchequer of the date 9 Feb., 1837.

(a) Dodsworth, MSS., vol. 97, col. 158.
(b) Newcastle Courant, 6 March, 1819.

(c) Newcastle Courant, 15 June, 1839.
(d) Gough’s Camden IV., 73.
(e) William, son of Holdesgar, also accounts this year for £20
for the mines of Yorkshire.

(f) The rent of the mines for this and the nine succeeding years was 500 marks, or £535 5s. 6d.; but, at the end of that
period, there remained an arrear of £210 15s. 6d., which was
never discharged, reducing thus the actual payment to the
amount stated above.
APPENDIX.

A.D. £. s. d. A.D. £. s. d.
1171 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1182 ... 105 0 0
1172 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1163 ... 61 11 0
1173 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1164 ... 73 9 0
1174 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1165 ... 100 0 0
1175 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1166 ... 100 0 0
1176 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1167 ... 100 0 0
1177 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1168 ... 100 0 0
1178 ... 116 6 8 ... 116 6 8 1169 ... 100 0 0
1179 (g) ... 105 0 0 Total 4,565 0 0
1180 ... 105 0 0
1181 ... 105 0 0

In 1187 and 1188, the lessee of these mines was Wm, son of Erenbald; and from 1189 to 1192, four years, William, son of Holdgar, rented them. In 1163, Wm. the Moneyer was lessee; in 1164, William, son of Erenbald; in 1165, William, son of Holdgar; and from 1166 to 1176, William, son of Erenbald. For 1179, 1180, and 1181, the lessees were Richard Edmondeshall, Adam, nephew of Roullin, and Richard and Humphrey Brothers. In 1182, they were again let to William, son of Erenbald; in 1183 and 1184, they were in the hands of the crown, under the charge of Walter de Carloli, Richard de Logia, and Humphrey and Richard Brothers; and from 1185 to 1189, rented by Allan the Moneyer and Richard the brother of Humphrey.

The average annual produce of the mines for these 33 years appears, therefore, to have been £138 18s. 9d. The accounts are headed “Minaria Carleoli,” the term Carleolium being applied to the entire county of Cumberland until the 33rd of Henry II, when the Roll for the county is first headed Cumberland. The mines, however, were still called the Mines of Carloli, and in some cases are not returned in the Cumberland Roll at all; as in the return of the mines, 26 Henry II, there is a memorandum that there was no room for them in the accounts for Cumberland—“qua non erat el locus in Cumberland”; and, in the following year, there was a similar want of room both in Northumberland and Cumberland. It appears indeed that the great bulk of the mines of Carloli were in fact in Northumberland; for in the year 1190, 3 Rlc. L. “Allan the Moneyer renders an account of £10 for the rent of the mines which still remained in the king's hand, when he granted to Hugh, bishop of Durham, the county of Northumberland, with its appurtenances,” whereas the rent of the entire mines the year before had been £100. At this rent of £10, the Cumberland portion of the mines was held for three years. In the year 1183, after the king had resumed possession of Northumberland, the rent of the whole mines was fixed at £50, and so continued to the end of the reign.

"This rent was usually paid in money into the Treasury, but there are many instances of it being discharged partly in kind, and sometimes stores of various kinds supplied for the king’s service are allowed as a set off. For in 1164, of £266 13s. 4d. the sum due, £288 8s. 7d. is paid into the treasury, and £1 14s. 9d. is expended 'balderiols' for the king’s use. In 1166, credit is given to the amount of £10 3s. for lead for the king’s houses at Windsor. In 1167, there is an account of 55 ‘caretts,’ or pigs of lead, furnished to the sheriff of the county to carry 'spud Cudomum'—Caen, in Normandy, for the freight of which from Newcastle to Caen, the sheriff of Northumberland paid £13 14s. 1d. (b). In 1170, £30 was paid "in settle" to Edward Blundus for the coronation of the king’s arm. In 1172, payments are made of £10 to Robert de Vaillius, for the support of the soldiers in the castle of Carlisle; to Odinell de Umfravil, to support the soldiers in the castle of Prudhoe, on account of the loss which he had sustained by the Scots; to Roger Fitz Richard £20, to support the soldiers in Newcastle upon Tyne; and to Walter a Bolbe 66s. to support himself in the king’s service—all these payments being made by order of William de Lucie. In 1175 lead for the works at the House of God at Grantemonte by the king’s order. In 1177, to Wm. Ruffus £100 by the king’s order; ‘In camera curies’ £66 13s. 4d.; 500 carets of lead delivered to Brother Scriven for the works of the church of Clareville, £66 13s. 4d.; and, in 1179, 25 carets of lead for the church of Clareville, 25 marks; 100 carets, £66 13s. 4d.; 60 carets, delivered for the same purpose at Reines, £40; 50 carets, at the same place, £33 6s. 8d."

Page 87, for “pleadings”, read “pleading”.

P. 88, col. 1, line 7, for “an”, read “and”.

P. 60, line 5, for “Wankeline”, read “Waukeline”;
for Kirkhaugh and Berehalgh, see deed below, p. 86.

(b) See III. III., 10.
APPENDIX.

Page 64. Alex. de Halton was rector of the church of Kirkdale about the year 1777. Below, p. 367, Evid. No. 8.

P. 66, col. 2, line 7, note (c), ought to commence before Mr. Sowter.

P. 73, for some notices respecting Walls, by the late Mr. Winch, see Transactions of Newcastle Natural History Society, p. 145.

P. 74, col. 2, line 2, for "south", read "east"; and line 12, for "bick", read "brick".

P. 75, col. 1, line 4. Should not this inscription be read—"Imperatori Caesar Lucio Septimio..."? Line 28, for "partim", read "patrim"; col. 2, line 12, for "shows", read "show"; line 22, transpose "(" to "")", to after "F..."; line 29, for "Caraculla", read "Caracalla".

P. 76. I have been favoured by Messrs. R. and W. Bainbridge, solicitors, Alston, with drawings of a Roman altar, found in 1838, in draining a swampy spot, where the altar to Hercules, No. 5, and other antiquities, were discovered before the year 1810, and near the natural spring marked (b) on the plan of the station. This new altar is about five feet high, hewn and moulded on each side, and on its front has borne a long inscription, now said to be illegible; but there still remain on each face of its capital, rude, time-eaten, but distinct figures in relief: on the front face, a single figure, apparently naked, with a scroll or baton in the right hand, and the left placed on an altar: on the left hand face, a habited figure, with a pitcher in the left hand, and with the right presenting a cup to a figure standing on a pedestal: on the back, two persons standing and pointing to the figure of a dog sitting between, but above them: and on the right hand side of the face of the capital, a squat, ill-drawn figure, with a radiated head, the right hand stretched out, and the left, holding over its arm something like a palm branch. This, like the altar to Hercules, had been fixed in a rough stone pedestal, four feet broad in front, set on four rough pillars, each one foot high, and having on its top a mortice-hole or socket for the altar, four inches deep. A small coin was found on each pillar, under the slab; but the altar had been thrown out of its socket, and part of its bottom snapped off, apparently by the jerk that displaced it. Under and about the pillars the ground was paved, and water had apparently run between them and the slab. Probably the water of the adjoining spring was made to rise as fountains, over which these altars and other religious signs were placed as guardians. The figures on the capital seem to relate to the time the sun enters Leo, July 23, and the dog star rises with it, and the water of wells is refreshing to travellers. "O fons Bandusiae... te flagrantis atrox horae Caraculae nescit tangere: tu frigus amabilis fossis", &c.

P. 77, col. 1, line 4, dele "[vases]"; col. 2, line 2, for "J", read "I".

P. 78, col. 2, line 19, for "1135", read "1335" (l)

P. 80. Margery, the daughter of John Prat, and wife of Rolland de Vaux, of Triermain, married, secondly, to Robert, son of Herbert Blund, which Robert and his wife conveyed Soffley to Ralph, son of Rolland de Vaux, her former husband, as appears by the following abstract of a deed made by Dodsworth from the Fetherstonhaugh muniments—"Sciant presentes et futuri qd nos Robtus filius Herberti Blund et Margeria de Vallibus vxor mea concessimus Rannulphi filio Rollandi de Vallibus et hered sui tota terras de Soffley per haes divisas &c. Test. Thomae filio Thomae de Mulleton . Nicho de Vy- pont . Hemr fre eius . Nicho de Ridelie . Thoma De Blankneshepe . Thoma de Fetherstanhau . Jobe de Denton . Ricard &c. de Castleye." The following extract may be useful in compiling a general pedigree of the de Vaux family:—"Wilt Hall dedit Rollando de Vaux de Trevermayne t Margarete Hansardo cõlae terras t ætis &c. in villa t camplis de Smerton et Smyddehillfeld in com Ebory hered tæc. Dat 16 May, 90 Edward 4" (j), where there is another interesting deed respecting the De Vaux family, and one of Thomas Decre, knight, lord Decre and Greystoke, of 2 Hen. 8, but too long to insert here. The De Vaux of Burdswold conveyed Soffley to John Chester, esq., x Oct, 4 Hen. 6" (k).

P. 90. For the boundary noticed in line 7, see above, p. 352; line 26, for "possidit", read "possidendi".

P. 90. Note 2. The Soffley, in which John Duckett lived and died was not Soffley, in the parish of Knarsdale, but Soffley, in the chapele of Hamsterley, in the county of Durham.—(J. B.)

P. 92. Gen. IV. "Mr. Thomas Wallis, lord of Asholme, in the parish of Lamley, buried at Haltwhistle, 12 July, 1721" (l).

P. 97, line 2, dele "and".

APPENDIX. 438

P. 107. The Pedigree of the Ord family, as here given, had much pains bestowed upon it, and travelled far and wide, both in MS. and type, for corrections and improvements; but is, nevertheless, so incorrect and defective, that I cannot refrain from adding to it the new materials with which I have been kindly supplied by C. W. Bigge, esq., of Linden, and remoulding the whole into a correct, and, I hope, intelligible form [premising that John Ord, who was sheriff of Newcastle in 1536, was of the family of Ords, of North Durham, between which and Ord of Whitfield, there seems to be no connection—J. R.] (m).

The Carte to the arms is an Elk's head.

X.—John Ord married a daughter of Ralph Bowes, whose maiden name was Errington. They had issue—

1. John Ord, their successor.
2. William Ord; see below, p. 107.

EX.—John Ord, of Newcastle upon Tyne and Hunstanworth, esq., married, firstly, 7 October, 1680, Anne Preston, by whom he had issue—

2. Anne Ord, born in 1688.
4. Thomas Ord, born in 1690; succeeded his father in 1713.
5. Nathaniel Ord, born in 1686.
7. Dorothy Ord.

His first wife died in 1688; after which time he married Anne, dau. of Michael Hutchinson, of Left-house, near Leeds, by whom he got a considerable fortune, with which he purchased Fenham. He was a solicitor in Newcastle, and under-sheriff of that town from April 14, 1688, to February, 1703; in 1705, founder of St. John's School there for 40 boys. Will proved at Westminster in 1721. By his second marriage he had issue the following children, most of whom probably died young.

10. Elizabeth Ord, born in 1695.
15. Margaret Ord, born in 1699.
16. Robert Ord, esq., to whom his father left his Hunstanworth estate; born in 1700; settled in Edinburgh, and became Lord Chief Baron of Scotland.

(m) See Saline's North Durham.

He was much employed by Mr. Pulteney, afterwards lord Bath and earl of Hayden, and thence M.P. for Morpeth; married Mary, dau. of Sir John Darrell, knight; and dying in 1708, left issue by her—

4. Alice, wife of.. Macdonald, M.D.
5. Elizabeth, wife of... Hunter, esq., of Thurston, in East Lothian.
6. Mary... died unmarried, March, 1808.

18. James Ord, born in 1702; married Petronilla, dau. of Roger Ellison, and will of... Orrell, of Jamaica; died in 1772.
20. Ursula Ord.

XII.—Of these daughters was wife of Abraham Dixon, esq., of Belford.

XIII.—Thomas Ord, of Newcastle, Fenham, and Newminster, esq.; born in 1688; was ex'or of his father's will. He married Anne, dau. of John Bacon, of Seward, esq.; and by her had issue—

1. John Ord, of Newcastle, Fenham, and Newminster Abbey, esq.; eldest son and heir-at-law; M.P. for St. Michael's, Cornwall; died July 1, 1745, during his mayoralty, and a.p.—(Brand b. 584.)
2. William Ord, heir of his brother John.

XIV.—William Ord, esq., succeeded his brother John in the Fenham and Newminster estates; high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1747; bought Whitfield in 1750; and, about the year 1765, re-built the Parsonage-house there. He died 24 Jan., 1768. His wife was Anne, only child of William Dillingham, esq., by his wife Susannah Noble, of Leicester; which William Dillingham was son of the rev. Thomas Dillingham, rector of Barnwell, by Elizabah Pickering; whose grand-daughter Anne Dillingham, wife of this Wm. Ord, had, by bequest of her cousins, Mrs. Dorothy Pickering and Mrs. Frances Byrd, sisters and co-heirs of Sir Edward Pickering, baronet, the Langton-hall and other considerable estates in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, with remainder to her second son, the rev. James Ord. Mrs. Ord died in London, Ap. 29, 1806, having had issue—
APPENDIX.

1. WILLIAM ORD, successor to his father.
2. JAMES ORD, M.A., and in holy orders; succeeded in 1766 to the estate and manors of East and West Langton, by bequest of his mother's cousins, Mrs. D. Pickering, and her sister Mrs. F. Byrd. He married, 2nd Aug., 1797, BARBARA, 4th dau. of Charles Brandling, esq. of Gosforth, who died Jan. 2, 1806, having had issue—
   2. Thomas Charles Ord, in holy orders; rector of Gabby, in Leicestershire; is married, and has a son and a daughter.
   4. Louisa-Elizabeth.
   5. Frances-Jane.
3. ROBERT ORD, esq., died at Coates in 1798.
4. Anne, born in 1749; died unmarried in 1769.
5. Jemima, born in 1738; married in 1772, to Thomas Charles Biggs, esq., of Long Benton, and died at Brompton in 1794. For issue see the Biggs Pedigree, II. ii. 99.
7. Sarah, born in 1758; died in 1769, a. p.

V.—William Ord, of Fenham, Newminster, and Whitfield, esq.; high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1777; married 4 March, 1779; died July 6, 1788, and bur. in St. John's, Newcastle; will dated 20 Oct., 1783, in which he mentions his godson Thomas, son of William Ord, of Morpeth, esq., and his grandmother Susannah Dillingham. His wife was Eleanor, eldest dau. of Charles Brandling, of Gosforth, esq.; who married, secondly, Thomas Creery, esq., M.P. for Thetford in 1802, 1806, and 1807; and died at Brussels, in June, 1808, having had by her former husband the following issue—
   1. William Ord, eldest son and heir.
   2. Anne, eldest daughter, born 10 March, 1788; marr. Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Hamilton, who died in 1809, having had issue by his wife—
      Andrew Hamilton, ob. a. p., aged 17.
      Anne Hamilton.
3. ....., Sept., 28, 1755.
4. Charles, born October 18, 1787; died at Pisa, May, 1818, unmarried.
5. Elizabeth, born 80 Sept., 1789.
6. Eleanor. (?)

VII.—William Ord, of Fenham, Newminster Abbey, and Whitfield, esq.; born 2 Jan., 1781; M.P. for Morpeth from 1802 to 1831, and for Newcastle since 1835; married Mary, dau. of the rev. James Scott, of Itchen Ferry, Hants; rector of St. Lawrence with St. John, Southampton; and chaplain in ordinary to the king; father also of the late countess of Oxford, Mrs. T. H. Biggs, and the venerable Archdeacon Scott, rector of this parish. By this marriage Mr. Ord had an only son.


PEDIGREE OF ORD, No. II.

1. Henry Ord, third son of John Ord, of Fenham and Hunsdonworth, was of the King's Remembrancer's Office, and died in 1748; married Anne, daughter of Francis Hutchinson, of Barnard-castle, and of Fornham, Suffolk, who died in 1794, aged 88, and was buried at Barnet, Herts. They had issue—
   1. John Ord, eldest son.
   2. Craven Ord, of the King's Remembrancer's Office.
   5. Henry Gough.
   7. Hannah-Mary.

II.—John Ord, of Christ's College, Cambridge, D.D.; rector of Fornham, St. Martin's, Suffolk; also rector of Burgh and Ickborough, in Norfolk; and many years one of the four chairmen for the county of Suffolk. He died at Fornham, St. Martin's, in Sept., 1716. His wife was Mary, dau. of S. Norman, of Henley, in Oxfordshire; and his issue by her—
   2. Henry Craven Ord, also rector of Wheathamstead; married Mary-Anne, dau. of ..... Cooper, of Livernmore, Suffolk, &c., &c., p. 107.

P. 106, col. 1, line 1, dele "the", before "chaplain".
P. 114. In the quotation from Horace, for "Te", read "Tu".

P. 115, line 16, for "capital", read "capital". The conjecture here respecting Magna having been a capital city must be abandoned as visionary. For the Downeii, see inscriptions 12 and 13, p. 142; and further remarks, see p. 204 and 205. Column 1, line 10, for "to some
descendant," read "to Robert de Roos, who married his daughter Isabella, or to some descendant of that marriage."

P. 117, col. 1, line 7, after "a year m," dele all respecting the Cuthbertsons, and add the following:—Of this family of Pearson, I have no further account till May, 1714, when William Pearson (n) sold the manor of Haltwhistle to Thomas Carr, of Hexham, who married Anne, daur. of Thomas Burrell, of Broom-park, esq., and had issue two sons, John and James, which John Carr suffered a recovery of the manor in May, 1733; and, in Ap., 1738, by will, left it to his bro. James, with rem. to

E.—George Cuthbertson, of Newcastle, and his heirs.

This gentleman was, I apprehend, a son of George Cuthbertson, who was sheriff of Newcastle in 1697. He married at Bolton Chapel, Oct. 11, 1724, Mary, another of the daughters of said Thomas Burrell, of Broom-park, esq. elected town-clerk of Newcastle in 1742; and clerk of the peace for Northumberland in the room of Christopher Denton, esq., deputy clerk of the pipe, who died at his chambers in Grey's Inn, Feb. 10, 1759 (o). In 1765, he and his son George broke the eftail of 1738, when the Haltwhistle property was settled on the father for life, with remainder to the son, and his heirs and assigns, for ever.

1. George Cuthbertson, who succeeded his father.
3. Philadelphia C., bap. 30 Nov., 1727, wife of John Bower, son of Leonard, of Scopton, Yorkshire, esq., which John died 23 Nov., 1747, having had issue—
4. Mary Bower married Mr. Calverley, who changed his name to Booth, and had issue—John, Richard, and Margaret, wife of Daniel Ferguson.
5. Harriet Bower married, firstly, Mr. Maltland; and, secondly, P. H. Powles, a captain in the York militia.
6. Sarah Bower married the rev. Mr. Macellean, and had issue a son George, in the law.

4. Anne Cuthbertson, born 21 Nov., 1738; married about Jan., 1763; buried Feb. 7, 1763; wife of Ralph Heron, son of Ralph Heron, by his wife Frances Surfield, which Ralph, the father, was second son of Thomas Heron, of Heron's-hill, near Corbridge, and a

descendant of the old family of the Herons, of Chipchase. This Ralph, the husband of Anne Cuthbertson, was a solicitor in Newcastle, often deputy-sheriff of Northumberland, and clerk to various meetings of magistrates. He died 14, and was buried April 17, 1601, aged 84, having had issue—

1. George Heron, bap. at St. John's, 27 Sept., 1763; an officer in the army; died 13 June, 1769.
2. Ralph Heron, born 29 Jan., 1765; killed in the ascent of Lunardi's balloon 19 Sept., and buried 21 Sept., 1766.
3. William Heron, born 8 March, bap. 5 April, and buried 24 Sept., 1766.
4. Anne Heron, born 12, bap. 14, and died 21 March, 1767.
5. Anne Heron, born June 20, bap. July 2, 1768; died 25, and buried 31 May, 1844.
6. Water Heron, born 16 Jan., and bap. 6 Feb., 1770; died 8, and bur. 7 July, 1811. He was attorney-at-law, and under-sheriff of Newcastle.
7. Charles Heron, born 28 Feb., bap. 18 April, 1771; killed 29 July, 1803, by the blowing up of the Caledonia East Indiaman.
8. Frances Heron, born 27 Feb., and bap. 20 July, 1772.
9. Maria Heron, born 17 Feb., and bap. 28 Ap., 1773; died April 27, 1774.
10. Charlotte Heron, born 30 May, and bap. 24 May, 1774.

XX.—George Cuthbertson, bap. at St. John's, Newcastle, 10 March, 1729; succeeded his father as town-clerk of Newcastle in 1750; died 21 Jan., 1756, aged 26. He married Hannah, dau. of Leonard Bower, esq., of Scopton, Yorkshire; which Hannah was born at Burlington Quay, 17 March, 1722, and died in July, 1796. Their issue were—

XXI.—1. Mary Cuthbertson, born 20 Sept., 1752; died 30 June, 1780.
2. George Cuthbertson, born 29 Oct., 1733, succeeded his grandfather in the manor of Haltwhistle in 1767; died unmarried 5, and buried 6 Jan., 1796.
3. Elizabeth Cuthbertson, born in 1784; died 17, and buried 22 Dec., 1836, when this manor descended in thirds to her cousins, Robert Bower, and Frances and Charlotte Heron.

P. 118. In the first column of the notes, for "landship," read "land slip".

P. 119, col. 2, note (o), "John de Haltwissel married Christian, dau. of sir Wm. de Swinburn, of Capheston. See II. I, 331, Gen. V."

P. 121, note (a), respecting Haltwhistle see more at pp. 343 and 303.
APPENDIX.

P. 125, col. 2, line 1, dele "often".

P. 126. IMPROPRIATION of the Rectory of Haltwhistle.—Edward the Sixth, by letters patent, 5 July, 1543, gave to John Wright and Thomas Holmes the whole rectory and church of Haltwhystell, with all its rights, lands, tithes, corn, and other fruits and profits; a messuage in Milburn, in the tenure of Edmund Horsley, late belonging to Newminster Abbey; and another tenement in Milburn, in the occupation of Richard Redhead, late belonging to the Preceptory of St. John the Baptist, in York (p). In 1588, Nicholas Ridley, of Willymoteswick, died possessed of that rectory, which his grandson, Musgrave Ridley, for his loyalty to Charles the First, forfeited to the Commonwealth, in which it was granted to the Nevilles of Chevet, and by them sold to the ancestors of its present proprietor, Sir Edward Blackett, baronet.

P. 127. Sir John Forster, 25 April, 1601, conveyed to his son-in-law, John Fenwick, among other things, “a tenement and 8 acres of ground in Haltwisle, late belonging to the chantry or guild lands of St. John’s, in Haltwisle.” (q)

P. 129, col. 1, line 11, for “ippas”, read “ippis”.

P. 131, Blenkinsop pedigree, line 3, for “1463”, read “1457, 0” ; line 12, for “144”, read “1449”; line 20, for “217”, read “247”; line 32, for “Theophilus”, read “Theophillus”.

P. 136, col. 1, line 17, for “Hammi,” read “Hamil”; and dele “in one place and Damonili in another”; and the inscription Civitas Dunmoniorum refers to a people, not a town or place.

P. 137. The altar Deavus Nymphis, &c., was in the collection of the late Major Mounsey, at the Shaws, in 1833. According to Capitolineus, Calpurnius Agricola was sent into Britain under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus about the year 165 (r); and one of the same name was consul with Clemensinus in 336, in the time of Alexander Severus. See p. 265 for a fragment of an inscription found here, and bearing the names of Calpurnius Agricola and the Hamil.

P. 138, col. 1, line 27, for “we all proceed”, read “we have all proceeded”. Lucian, De Dea Syris, says that the Egyptians are said to be the first among men who had a conception of the Gods. Iamblichus, and an oracle of Apollo, quoted by Eusebius, assert the same opinion (s).

P. 139, col. 1, line 26, for “sagittarum”, read “sagittariorum”.

P. 140, col. 2, line 32, for “actarius”, read “actarius”.

P. 141. Incis. II.—1. See the proper reading of this at p. 389; and inscriptions II.—1 and 6 are now in the collection of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. In No. 5, for “Calari”, read “Valeri”.

P. 145. In the Wark Iter for 31 Alexander, king of Scotland, there is a record of a long trial between the priess of Lamlsey and William le Baron of Thirlewell about right of common, in which it appears, that in the liberty of Tindale, the tenant, if he owed no service to the lord, could claim no right of common.

The black book of Hexham, fol. 16, b., &c., contains descriptions of the lands which the monks there had in Thirlewell, Fisguncloough, Wardoghall, &c.

P. 149, line 5. For Thevserins-phys, see record, p. 282. Col. 1, line 3, for “Scota”, read “Scoto”. Thirlewell was, I think, a general name at one time for this barrier; and it was so called because it thirled, restrained, or repressed the assaults of the Picts. It is also, in Camden and other authors, called the Keep-wall; because it kept the enemies of the Romans back, or behind it. See above, p. 273, note (u), and p. 306. In the exploits of William Wallace we have the following line respecting sir William, lord of Duglass—

“in that thirriage he could no longer be,
Thirtnes before to England payed he.”

P. 149. Thirlestane is a fair town, at in Scotland.

P. 150. CAPTAIN GATES. See the very clever travels of sir Thomas Herbert, London, 1677, respecting these and the Caucasian gates, between pp. 170 and 180.

P. 156, col. 2, line 12, after figure for “1”, read “2”.

P. 159, col. 2, l. 12, for “Vidotris”, read “Vidotara”; and lines 18 and 23, for the “Novantii”, read “Novanum”.

P. 161, col. 1, for “Blatobulgum”, read “Blatum Bulgium”.

P. 162, col. 1, line 18, for “court calendars”, read “army lists”; line 26, for “425”, read “423”; col. 2, line 6, for “Bercari Tigrisentia”, read “Bercari Tigrisentiae”; line 10, for “vigilium”, read “vigilium”.

P. 163, col. 1, line 28, for “Magna”, read “Magna”;

(a) A S, 51.
(b) Taylor's Camb., p. 205.
APPENDIX.

line 43, for “first”, read “third”; col. 2, line 6, for “third”, read “sixth”; line 6, for “Virociadum”, read “Virocontiadum”; line 34, for “wall”, read “murum”.  

The “Castella Brigantium” were the circular forts or burghs which, at the time of the Roman Invasion, crowned the round tops of many knolls, laws, duns, and hills of Northumberland. The barrier consisted of one or more ditches, defended internally with a corresponding number of walls formed of earth or loose stones: and within these the people dwelt in round huts, the floors of which were generally of earth, sometimes paved with flat stones, and mostly “bruzzed” below the surface of the surrounding ground.

P. 164, col. 1, line 16, for “Capitolinus”, read “Capitolius”; col. 2, note (i), before “murum”, insert “Post”.  
P. 166, col. 1, line 6, for “247”, read “367”; and line 24, for “393”, read “395”.  
P. 167, col. 1, note (q), line 16, for “Britanniae”, read “Britannicae”; column 2, line 36, for “Bourness”, read “Bowness”.  
P. 168, col. 1, line 20, for “Higgins”, read “Hygi-  
nus”; line 40, for “of the other six prelates one”, read “six prelates, one of whom”.  
P. 169, dele “they were confederated with the Treveri on the Moselle, and”; line 36, for “on a paper in”, read “in a paper on”.

P. 170. The inscription II. 2, was probably, like No. 1, on an altar to Jupiter, or some other divinity, and when perfect might be read thus—“Jovi optimo Maximo sgi-  
num cum basi et templum”, &c. See Gruter, xxxviii., 1: lxxiiij, 8; and Index Historiae, under Sto Rox.  
P. 171. In the 2nd column in the notes, for “Bishop of Exeter”, read “Bishop of Bristol”.  
P. 174, line 21, to “work”; prefix “out.”.  
P. 175, line 10, for “his”, read “has”; line 14, for “Austum. The”, read “Austum—the”.  
P. 176, col. 2, line 2, for “Socii”, read “Sodii”; line 32, after “HISPANIOVM”, add “AVTRVM”.  
P. 177, line 16, for “which sir Hen. Ellis”, &c., to “en-  
graved”, read “designed by Henry Howard, esq., of the Royal Academy, and engraved at the expense of sir J. E. Swinburne, bart., by T. Wynn, esq., of the Royal Mint”.  
P. 180, col. 2, note (a). See Horace’s Map of Roman Wall, No. 8, for the plan of Clunyrum. In his Preface, Horace observes that the out-buildings, which had stood at Walwick Chester, between the fort and the river, “seem to have been continued near the river lower down than the fort”. (P. x.)  
P. 182. Inscription XXVIII. 5. The names of Caligula, Domitian, Commodus, Geto, Caracalla, Heid-  
gabalus, Galerius Maximus and Julian were often pur-  
purposely erased from monuments.  
P. 183, col. 1, line 183, after “trodgen”, read “out”; col. 2, after line 25, add—“In the swampy ground just west of the station, the road from the gateway and strong foundations of buildings were exposed by the farmer while digging for stone to build fences. The road was formed of exceeding strong pavement laid upon strong sleeper walls”.  
P. 184. The following fragments of inscriptions were  
found by Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, the farmer of Carraw- 
brough, in 1836, in the north-east corner of Procolitia,  
while he was digging for stone to re-build the fence  
between the military way and the station. The first of  
them is in four pieces, and bears the name of the first  
cohort of the Batavians, which, according to the Notitia,  
was in garrison here; and this is the only useful and  
sure inference I am able to draw from either of them.  
The first part of the inscription probably bore the names  
and titles of the emperor, the latter seems to show that  
one Burrius was ruling in Britain, and one Cornelius,  
the prefect of the second cohort of the Nervi, when  
the inscription was made. The second fragment is in three  
pieces, and seems to have been erected by a cohort that  
was commanded by a prefect of the name of Nepos. It  
has a groove cut across its bottom edge, apparently to  
admit an iron bracket or hold-fast to support it against  
the face of some building. Both of them are defective on  
the right-hand side; and the first seems to have had  
words erased in two lines on purpose.

PART II. VOL. III. 58
APPENDIX.

2. ..., VI. ... LE
   ..., i COH. I AOT
   FECT
   ..., IO NEPOTE
   EF

Mr. Hutchinson also found, in pulling down the old fence on the north side of the station, a sculpture, 13 inches high, and 104 inches broad, which, on the left-hand side, contained a figure of Minerva in a niche; and the feet and skirts of the garments of another figure, the rest of which was broken off. All these are now in the collection at Chetham.

P. 186, col. 1, line 26, for “Miliaria,” read “Miliaria”; note (n), for “Grindon Know,” read “Grandy’s Know”; and for “£300,” read “£380”.

P. 188, col. 1, line 29, read “a fine altar inscribed to Fortune”.


P. 192. No. LVI. 18, for “Why this genius, &c., to Mithras,” read—“Its position at the outer of the sanctuary of the cave, and its uplifted torch, might be intended to symbolise the regenerated state in which Mithraic worshippers returned from their devotions to the material world; as well as to shadow out the future separation of the renewed soul from the material temple of the body, and its admission into the region of incorporeal existences. The uplifted torch was typical of the regeneration received before the stigma of Mithras; and of the renewed form in which they went into day light and the material world. Each time they bowed before these symbols they supposed they were born anew; at death, their birth was into the regions of blessedness in the galaxy.”

P. 193, col. 2, line 16, for “prime,” read “prime”.

P. 195, col. 2, l. 2, after “Vindolana,” add “garrisoned by the fourth cohort of the Gauls. This station might have its name in some such way as Vindelicia, a country which lies between the rivers Vindo and Licus—the capital of which was called Augusta Vindelicorum, now Aueburgh.”

P. 197, col. 1, line 44, after “Gate,” add “Mr. Sopwith’s surveyors, while employed, in 1858, in measuring the large manors of Sir Edward Blackett, bart., in this neighbourhood, found the distance between those two stones to be 77 chains and 50 links, or 1696 2-3th yards, that is, 148 yards more than a Roman, and 61 3-5ths less than an English mile, reckoning a Roman mile at 967 English paces, of 5 feet each.

s. P. 199. The altar to Cocidius, found at Hardriding, about a mile to the south of this station, and noticed at p. 320, has several of its letters linked one into another, but should plainly stand thus—a--DEO--S--CO--CVDI--S--DE--OMV--S--CAERELL--VS--VICTOR--PR--COH--N--NER--7--V--S--L--M; and be read—Deo Cocidio Decimus Carrellius Victor prefectus cohortis secundae Nerviorum votum solvit libens merito; and No. LXXII, on this page, should be read—Marti Victor cohortis tertiae Nerviorum, &c. Allo is the 20th station “per lineam Valli,” and Whiteley Castle, in South Tindale. Cocidius was the same divinity as Mars. See P. 599. (t)

P. 200, col. 1, line 2, after “altar,” add “No. 5;” col. 2, under No. LXXVIII, line 9, for “head,” read “foot.”

P. 205, col. 1, line 38, add “See also Gough’s Camden, W. 96,” where the notices I have collected out of Juvenal, at p.

P. 209, col. 2, note (v), for “v. 218,” read “Art. Westm., p. 94”.

P. 211, col. 1, line 18, for “sigil,” read “sigil”; and col. 2, note (a), line 2, for “found,” read “found”.

P. 214, col. 2. The inscription CXXVIII ought, I think, to be read thus—Jovi optimo Maximo cohortis secundae Tungurorum milliaris equitatus collegium Liguferorum cui praestet, &c.; and here below, for “princeps,” read “princeps.” The inscription CXXIX should also be read Jovi, &c. cohortis secundae Tungurorum Gordianae milliaris equitatus collegium Liguferorum cui praestet, &c. See p. 323, No. CXXLI; and CCCCXX, p. 303. Was the princeps in these two inscriptions the head of the college of Liguferi, which formed a part of the second Tungrian cohort?

P. 216, line 11, after “next,” add “No. xxxi in his work, and No. 9, here”.

P. 217, line 38, for “eleventh,” read “tenth”.

P. 219. note (q), for “LUGYVALLIVM,” read “LUGYVALLIVM”.

P. 221, col. 1, line 48, for “Miners,” read “mineria.”

P. 223, col. 2, line 25, for “matri,” read “matribus domesticis domestica;” and line 28, for “mother,” read “mothers.” If the dedication is in the singular number, the reading should be “matri domestica,” &c.

P. 224, col. 1, line 1, for “Uxelodunun,” read “Axelodunum”; and in col. 2 of note, line 20, for “from

(t) See Gent. Mag., Aug., 1858, p. 186.
APPENDIX.

below Armithwaite Hall," &c., to "miles", read "near Brigham or Milestone Moor, between Bridekirk and Bothal, a distance of twenty miles at least".

Page 228, col. 2, line 8, for "embedded", read "scattered over"; and line 10, after "rocks", add "but with few stones embedded in it"; and after "Thracians", in line 23, add "which was certainly commanded by a tribune".

P. 229, col. 2, line 10, for "Mala", read "Mela".

P. 230, col. 2, line 46, for "inscription", read "inscriptions".

P. 232, line 11, for "in", read "not long before".

P. 236. Horsey has the following quotation, p. 265, from the Additions to Camden:—At Drawdykes, a seat of the Agilomny, is a Roman altar, with this inscription:

I. O. M. ALA AVG O . . B. VRI APPIA
IVL. PVB P T. TB. CETEBRI . .

"But," he adds, "I could hears of no such altar, and can't but suspect it to have been mistaken for one of those that remain yet at Drumbough." Both Drumbough and Drawdykes were seats of the Agilomny; and this inscription, if it be not the same as No. 2 of Old Carlisle, no doubt came from this station.

P. 240, col. 1, lines 8 and 11, for "134", read "124"; note (c), line 1, for "2", read "3"; and line 3, for "3", read "4"; note (d), line 5, for "timerem", read "treme\n
rem"; and for "littere", read "litter"; col. 2, No. CXCIIL, for notices of Manlius Agrippi, see pp. 250, 258.

P. 243, col. 1, last line, for "Irving", read "Irthing".

P. 247, col. 2, note (w), line 12, for "406", read "1277".

P. 148, col. 1, lines 10 and 24, for "Morebay", read "Morebay"; and col. 2, line 21, for "134", read "124".

P. 250, col. 1, line 4, for "Memius", read "Memius"; col. 4, inscription CCXXXVI, for "numeni", read "numini".

P. 251, col. 2, for "Birrens", read "Birrens"; and for "Haughhill burn", read "Haugh-hill burn"; and for "Mein", read "Mean".

P. 262, col. 2, No. CCXLIII. Orell. No. 2396, has an inscription from Muratoriis, word for word the same as this, and said to have been found at Colasca, in Panonna.

P. 264, after line 4, col. 1, add "An altar, 28 inches high, was found in 1838, in the ruins of Habitantum, for the following copy of the inscription on which I am obliged to A. Trevelyan, esq.:—\n
DIS \nCVSTO\nDI\nBVS\nHVY\n\n\n\n\nLOCI \nIVL. \nVICTOR TRIB\n
\n\n\n\ncustodibus hujus loci Julius Victor tribunus. This Julius Victor was tribune of the first cohort of the Vangiones. See II. I., p. 183.

P. 258, col. 2, line 30, for "Risingham", read "Rochester"; and after l. 32, add "of earth and stones: none"; note (v), line 11, for "Beggar", read "Bigger".

P. 258, col. 2, line 9, after "first", add "of all"; line 13, for "Memius", read "Memius".

P. 259, col. 1, line 13, for "Hadrian's", read "Hadrian"; col. 2, line 11, for "Tipper", read "Tepper"; and line 22, after "second", dele "or".

P. 263, col. 2, line 19, for "quarta", read "quinta".

P. 265, col. 2, line 9, for "141", read "140"; and line 12, for "CCLXXXV", read "CCLXXXV". The tablet bearing inscription CCXC, p. 271, was found "prope oppidum Kirkintilloch," according to the Monumenta in Academia Glascovensis adserane, tab. xlv; and the late William D. Wilson, esq., in the letter which accompanied the copy of that work, noticed below, p. 271, and is dated 29 Sept., 1837, observes, "that there is at the present moment to be seen in a pig-stye, at a farm-house, near Kirkintilloch, a commemorative tablet, erected by the XX legion, bearing the following inscription, and followed at the lower right-hand corner with a rude figure of a boar". The copy forwarded to me has not, I think, been accurately made.

LEG \nXX

V.V. F.

M F III P

III CCC IV.

P. 267. To inscription CCLXXX, line 5, after "V", add "I"; and in the reading for "quinque", put "sex"; in No. CCLXXXIII, "P.P." seems to be for "pli fidelis", and the F., as in No. CCXC, wanting here. See p. 271.

P. 269. No. CCLXXXIX. Apollini Graeco is a common dedication. See Guerter xxxviii, 1, 2, 3, and 4; and Orell, 1997, &c.

P. 273, note (u), Mr. Christopher Ridley, clerk of the Custom-house, in Newcastle, was buried at All Saints, Nov. 15, 1613. See Brand, ii, 40.

P. 274, col. 2. Part of the way from the north agger to this castellum has been lately taken up; and the curve in it is not, as here represented, convex to the north agger, but to the N.E. and N.W.

P. 276, col. 2, line 16, dele "up"; and l. 18, dele "it".
P. 280, after line 31, add—"From the wall northward there are numerous small square camps, strengthened with deep ditches, scattered over the country, as if they had been intended for rural purposes. A line of them may be still traced through the parishes of Long Benton, past Cramlington, into the Plessey grounds, in which we find in old deeds (u) the names Camps Meadow and John's Cesters. There is a very remarkable one on the neck of Warkworth Moor, and several near Whelpington; and it is remarkable, that the commons in their neighbourhood have been extensively tilled. The silver plate and other curious antiquities which were sold in Newcastle in 1812, were discovered some where in the county to the north-east of Backworth. They consisted of a silver cup, of sweet and comely shape, and little injured; another cup, much corroded; one perfect paten, or oval dish, finely carved round the edge, about 18 inches long; a long, flat handle, which fitted the brim of the perfect cup, was beautifully figured with flowers and heads of birds, and had this inscription—MATER FAB DVBIT; all inlaid with gold; several rings of gold and silver, in the shape of serpents, and some of them set with stones, one of which was inscribed: a massy gold chain, about 18 inches long; many silver coins; and some other pieces of silver, carved and gilt. The person who disposed of them said, he found them with many other curiosities—one especially he described as of strong leather, with some legend or mythological story embossed upon it, of a person escaping from a window—and these he promised to bring into Newcastle in a few days time; but an account of the discovery having in the mean time appeared in the newspapers, and strict enquiries issued respecting the spot where it was made, fear that the articles might be claimed as treasure trove, has hitherto induced the parties concerned in the matter to hide every thing respecting it in the deepest secrecy.

P. 281, col. 1, line 12, for "three dykes", read "two southern".

P. 283, col. 1, line 23, for "lega'ti", read "legato"; and line 27, for "1815", read "1817". Col. 2, after line 8, add—"The ring, of which the following woodcuts are representations, was found, in 1802, in harrowing a field, near Halton Chesters. It is of gold, and set with a small blue stone.

P. 287, col. 1, line 18, after "veneration", add—"This, I apprehend, is the eminence which, in the Border Laws, quoted at p. 389, is called King's-hill". Col. 2, line 18, after "tenant", insert "of Sewingshields".

P. 290, col. 2, line 21, for "state", read "statue".

P. 292, column 1, line 11, for "LXXXI", read "LXXXVII".

P. 294, col. 2, line 5, delete "it".

P. 295, col. 2, line 38, for "ABALLARA", read "PETRANA".

P. 297. On the face of Laverton quarry, on the right bank of the Irthing, nearly opposite Nether Denton, there were Roman inscriptions and the figure of a deer, which the quarrymen destroyed in getting stone to build Mr. Graham's seat at Edmond Castle.

P. 298, col. 1, line 33, after "Romans", add "and certainly Cassidorus does attribute the building of the muraus to Severus, under this consulate. See above, p. 165. His words are—His consulibus, Severus in Brittannos bellum movit; ubi, ut receptas provincias ab incursione barbarica faceret securiores, vallum per cxxxii passuum millia a mari ad mare deductit. These being consuls, Severus made war against the Britons; where, for making the recovered provinces more secure from barbarous incursions, he drew a vallum of 132 miles, from sea to sea; and this account is assuredly much
APPENDIX.

strengthened by the Helbeck Scar inscription: for whether we make this consulate in 297 or 298, it is well ascertained that Severus came into Britain in 296 or 297, and remained in it to the time of his death, three years after. Valtum was the general Roman name for a wall, whether of earth or stone: and here an inscription in the face of a quarry comes with a concurrent date in support of the assertion of an ancient historian, and a common historical tradition from the days of Spartan, about 80 years after the death of Severus, that the murus or wall of stone was built by that emperor. That this red rock was quarried by the Romans to be used for buildings between the Irthing and the Gelt, I cannot dispute; but that it should be brought across the Irthing to build any part of the wall with is more than I can believe, after finding that the murus for a great way westward has been built out of the white sandstone quarries of Lannerton, and that in Laversdale, and at Old Wall and Bleastro, there are very extensive antient quarries of red sandstone, of which it has been constructed, in that neighbourbood. The Rickerby quarries, near Carlisle, are of white stone, which is seen again plainly on the line of the Wall in the bed and banks of the Eden, from Grindale to Cargo.

P. 299, col. 1, before line 16, insert “or Walton Chesters.” From Petitana, or Stanwicks, to Aballama.”

P. 300, col. 2, note (a), for “Simpson”, read “Sibson”.

P. 301, after line 33, insert—“Mr. John Hodgson, of Beaumont, has a mural tablet bearing this inscription—

HE X VAIK A COH. V. The right-hand side of the stone is wanting, and with it part of the first letter in lines 2 and 3. It is of white Grindale or Cargo stone; was found some 20 years since in the Eden, near the place where the altar to Jupiter, noticed in the opposite column, was discovered; and is plainly an inscription of the fifth cohort of the twentieth legion, which was styled Valens Victrix. My brother, with this communication, notices that the Eden, in washing away its high sinister bank, near Beaumont, has undermined the Wall, and probably some of its appendices, which accounts for these antiquities being found in the stream of the river below that place.”

P. 301, col. 1, line 14, for “Joseph Norman”, read “John Norman, of Kirk-andrews, now John Bowman, of Botcherby, esq.”

P. 307, col. 1, line 42, after “of the”, add “legions and by cohorts”; and line 45, for “Wall”, read “Murus”.

PART II. VOL. III.

P. 308, col. 1, line 33, after “believe”, dele “But”, and add “But Dion Cassius says, that in the time of Commodus, about A.D. 183, when the tribes of Britain had passed vi thynx, the Wall, that separated them and the camps of the Romans, they began to lay the country waste. And—”; and in line 46, dele “his account of this campaign is”; and add “in his account of the campaign of Severus in Britain says, that the two most numerous tribes in the island, and to which almost all the rest are related, are the Caledonii and the Maeatae. The Maeatae live near 110 to diestiky/epart; to that division-wall, which cuts the island into two parts, the Caledonians are beyond them”, and then he goes on to say .

P. 309, col. 2, line 33, before “Hexham”, insert “Wardon or”.

P. 310. Before the time of Hadrian, Roman inscriptions in Britain are very rare; in his time, but few bold in their lettering and brief in words—none of them mention for what purpose they were erected. The inscriptions to Antoninus Pius are numerous, and express the purpose for which they were erected. Why are there so few inscriptions to Severus, but that he was engaged so actively in war that he built or repaired little? To his son, Caracalla, the inscriptions are many and particular. If either of them had built the Wall, their age would surely have given them the credit of it on inscriptions to that effect.

P. 312, col. 2, under Ala augusta, line 1, for “vertutem”, read “virtutem”.

P. 313, col. 1, for “Coh. III. Delmatorum”, read “Coh. III.” &c.; and col. 2, under Coh. I. Hamliorum, line 3, for “the undiscovered time”, read “A.D. 165”.

P. 314, col. 1, after “Coh. X. Hispanorum”, &c., add “Ala Indiara turma Alani, at Watermere, near Cirencester” (v); after “Coh. II. Nerviorum R.”, add “On an altar at Hardridding, below, p. 320”; and col. 2, after “Ala I. Thracum M.”, add “at Watermere, near Cirencester” (w).

P. 315, col. 1, after “Redesdale”, under Coh. I. Vangionum, add “See ap’x under p. 254”.

P. 320, col. 2, note *. The name of the prefect mentioned on this altar is plainly Decimius Cerelius. In line 9, for “propr tor”, read “prefect”; and see Ap’x, under p. 197.

Simonburne, was eldest daughter of "William" Bacon, of Staward, esq.

P. 326. The monks of Hexham "also held in the territory of Hennessalgh, at the west end of the ville there, a certain parcel of land, called Hamyside, lying between Hamy-burn on the east, and the Temple-reyne on the west side, and it contains 9½ acres of arable land, with one acre of meadow, and they are joined to the tenure of Richesells". Lychate and Lychate may be from the Saxon laca, a way or road, and yate, a gate.

P. 327, col. 2, line 7, for "Richard, &c. to commons", in line 10, read "Matthew Ridley, a descendant of this" Thomas, sold it to his solicitor, Mr. Lowes, of Crawhall, to pay for his unsuccessful attempt in 1741 to represent Newcastle in the house of commons. I do not, however, place much reliance on this note.

P. 328. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained for dividing Thorngraston Common, containing about 1800 acres; and certain common fields or dales, and pieces of land, called by several and distinct names, but commonly by the general name of Thorngraston, Berkshaw, and Millhouse common fields, containing about 90 acres, all in the barony and manor of Wark, of which the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital were lords; and on which they, John Lowes, esq., Robert Mallabar, and several others, were entitled to right of common, as owners of property within the township. The lords to have a sixteenth of the common, and the residue among the other proprietors, according to their respective shares. Four acres to be left for limestone quarries, and three acres for digging peats.

P. 331, col. 2, line 36, for "Robert", read "William".

P. 336, col. 2, line 13, after "as", add "Sphinx Theol. Renata Ed., 1612, p. 390", where this passage seems to be misquoted; and, in the pedigree, Gen. VIII., after "Hen. VI.", add "of Goswell or Goxhill, in the county of Lincoln, knight"; and after "Isabella", add "eldest of the two daughters of sir William Plumpton, knt., by Alice Gisburne. Her marriage contract bears date 10 March, 3 Hen. VI., 1434-5, and was between sir Robert de Hilton, knight, and Robert Constable, esq., feoffees of Stephen de Thorp, father of the said Stephen, on the one part, and George de Plumpton, clerk, and Richard de Plompton, brothers of the said Isabella, on the other part. By it the marriage portion was fixed at 80l.; and she was to be jointed to the amount of 10l. per annum out of premises in the counties of York and Lincoln. Selain was subsequently granted to Stephen Thorp, esq., and Isabella his wife, of lands and tenements in the ville of Frimereke and Attenwye, in the county of York, in the ville of Lednam, and in the viles and territories of Gowsele and Barowe, by Ralph Smith, chaplain, constituted (10 Oct., 4 Hen. VI., 1426) attorney for the above feoffees and John Ascyn. Her husband was an esq. 19 Hen. VI., 1440-1; but we have a proof that he was knighted afterwards, and the title of dame given to his wife, whose domestic misery is so feelingly portrayed in the following extract from a letter by her sister Catherine. 'My sister, dame Isabell liveth as heavy a life as any gentlewoman borne, the which cause me I feared never well sence I saw her last month. Hous much, hath neither woman nor male with her, but herself alone. And her husband cometh all day to my husband, and sayeth the fearest langage that ever ye hard. But all is rong, he is ever in trouble, and all the joy on earth hath she when my husband cometh to her: she sweareth there is no creature she loveth better.' On 12 March, 19 Hen. VI., 1441, Jacob Hoton and Wm. Ryson, esq., granted lands, &c., in Thorp, near Weldon, Wythorpe, and Bilton, in Yorkshire, which Robert de Thorpe, Jun., held for life, with remainder to Stephen de Thorpe and Isabella his wife, and the heirs between them." &c. (x).

P. 337, Gen. XIX., after "Thos. Thorpe," add "a captain in the army". Gen. XXI., "Thomas Thorpe has issue by his wife Elinor Jane Tudor, a son Robert, born May 26, 1535".

P. 340. The ring that encircles the patriarch of the picture on page 444 was not intended as a halo of magic or glory, but is formed by the rim of a psj, which the engraver had inserted to correct some blunder in his operation, but which pined into a less bulk than it had when first used in the title-page of Part III., vol. I., where it first appeared. Instead of cancelling the leaf that bears the wight encircled and bewitched, we insert another cut of the same view, disposed of the enchanted figure, but still exhibiting scenery which can boast of its charms. This antient and venerable residence of the Ridley family has consisted of four square towers, one at each corner of a quadrangular court: two remain, and there are very visible vestiges of the other.

P. 346. By inquest taken at Stanterton, 9 Jan., 25 Eliz., 1583, after the death of John Ellis, it appears that he died 20 October, 1587, possessed of one capital messuage and 370 acres of land in Hawkeswell, holden of

William Swinburne by a fifteenth part of one knight's fee and a rent of 6s. 8d. of the manor of Hawkewell, which was then helden of the queen of the manor of Bolbeck by military service, leaving issue two daughters and co-heirs, namely, CATHARINE, then of the age of 31 years, and JANET, aged 30 years (y).

P. 349. At the end of note (a), add—But Wyden most probably means Little-dene, as we have Wydes, (Wee-gate) for a little gate; and we find a village in Holderness, called in one inquest Wy-thorne-wyk, and in another Thorne Parva. The Northumberland meaning of Wee will be readily recognised in Burn's beautiful apostrophe to the daisy—

"Wee, little, crimson-tipped flower—"

I have been told that the road to Naworth Castle formerly went past the Spital, by Redpath, and through Hartleyburn.  
P. 356, col. 2, line 27, for "byrum", read "brynum".  
P. 356, col. 1, line 15, for "Urticularia", read "Urticularia".  
P. 361, col. 1, for "urticulata", read "urticulata"; and below, for "Byrum", read "Bryum".  
P. 365, Gen. VIII, under "Barham Moor", for "Braham Moor, Mar. 2, 1403", read "Bramham Moor, 19 Feb., 1406"; Gen. IX, under Elisabeth Strathbogie, line 16, for "husband", read "wife".  
P. 369, col. 2, line 17, after "which", add "according to a prevailing opinion"; col. 2, line 26, after "Threepwood", add "Hall".  
P. 370. Under ELRINGTON, line 4, for "Elrington", read "Elrington".  
P. 372, col. 1, line 33, after "years", add "both here; and"; and after "Prendwick"—In 1746, the manor of Elrington, with services, fines, heriots, and customs thereto belonging, with a capital house there fit for a gentleman's family, several closes, and a fine spring of oak wood; a freehold estate at Humshaugh, considerable interest in Haughton Green, and an estate called Blakehall, three miles from Humshaugh, and two dwelling-houses and a close in Hayden Bridge, all late the estate of Mr. Robert Elrington, were advertised in the Newcastle Courant to be sold.

I have a dateless printed petition to the House of Commons of landowners in the barony of Langley for leave to bring in a bill to enclose a common moor, called Lees Fell, otherwise Moralee, and Struther's Common and Hagg-bank, containing about 600 acres; and, in 1783, an act of parliament was passed for enclosing Langley South Common, of which the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital were lords; and they, Francis Twedda, esq., Wm. Bacon Forster, esq., and several others, in right of lands within the manor of Langley, were entitled to common of pasture on the said moor. Four acres to be set out for lime and freestone quarries, and four for digging peats. The lords to have a sixteenth of the whole, and the residue to be divided between them and the other proprietors, according to the value of the property for which they severally were entitled to right on the said common.

P. 374, col. 2, line 9. "Hec est ultimum quod fuit in inf venerabilium prem W. dei gr' Archiep'm Ebor Angl primatem ex ypte una t Withum Swayneburn ex ala. videnely qd c' orta fulsset contento in ipso coop omnui pastur' jacenti a Stawarth-gate tenendus usq' Rybrygg t' deinde usq' Calves-strothy t' deinde usq' Firlie-pot' t' sic usq' Gamse-stowe t' deinde usq' Thylford t' sic usq' Est Alwent t' sic usq' Stawarth-gat'. Idei dix Archiep' p se' t' supe' suis totis jus t' chamae qd d' huit v'l h're potuit tam in solo pastur' t' que' quam in obiis allis t' de pastur' piantentibus ubiq' c' remaneit q' esti clamavit d' uo Will'o t' h'edibus suis v'l assignai. Et ipsi v'l Witho se' t' hedibus suis v'l assignai; consensit p' to Archiep' t' supe' suis qd ipsi t' hues sui de Alventon, Cateden, Aldton, Etseopaid cum nutem hanc c' aditis suis ibid cu hovibus suis t' in aliis in obiis pastur' suis ville c'l' ex* Hayas de Stawarth s' impedimenti alci' impnu'. Salva d' iu Willo t' hedibus suis v'l assignai; ppetate soli pastur' t' ede'. Ista qd se' appare positt in obiis per cia de iu pastur' s' ede' olim vel impedimenti alci' impetu qui non obstante aliquus symina p sepemid d'Am抗拒 p' vel ideoque suos &c. Consen sit t' idem dix Archiep' p se' t' supe' sui p' bono pacis fiato Willo t' hedibus suis v'l assignai qd p' Withus t' hedes sui v'l assignai. . t' olimes hues sui de Stawarth Fetas possunt foderi t' here in obiis petariis de Alventon, Cateden, Aldton 't Bryceapiside s' impedimento impetu. Id est ad sp' p' foco sui eti alianca. Redendo indc idem Wilts t' hedes sui v'l assignati sup' d' iu Archiep' t' successoribus suos duodecim denari annuissim in festo Nativit' Ni Johs Baptistae aps' Hextildesham v'l Alwanton. Et v'l hec coenca firma t' stabilis peeveret pias 'de coe hulce etrogis ego s' suis etiamus apposuerunt.  
Huis testibus Dico Henrici tunc Priore de Hextildesh in .

(y) Hist. MS. 759, p. 41.
APPENDIX.


P. 398. George Dodds, of Pitland Hills, yeoman, in this act is described as having, in respect of his lands called Ridley's Close, a right to dester 16 stints on Hawdon Field; and the Duke of Northumberland, as entitled to the soil, and all mines, minerals, and quarries, as well as pasturage, excepting the sixteen cattle stints belonging to Mr. Dodds.

P. 419. In the reference to the first generation of the Clayton pedigree, for "Thorsby's Deeds", read "Thoresby's Leedes".
Foskburgh Priory
MILBOURNE HALL,
THE SEAT OF RALPH HATES, ESQ.