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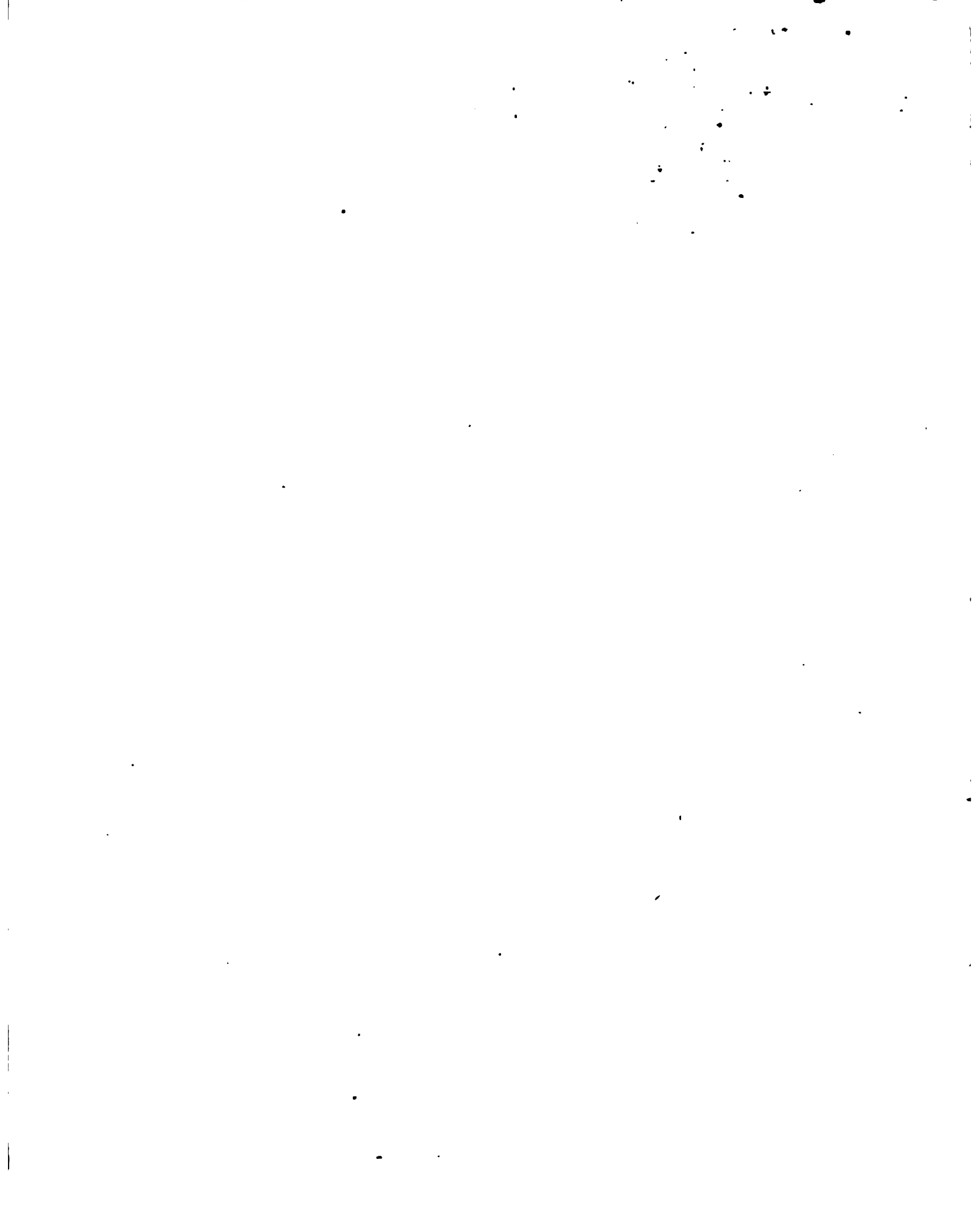
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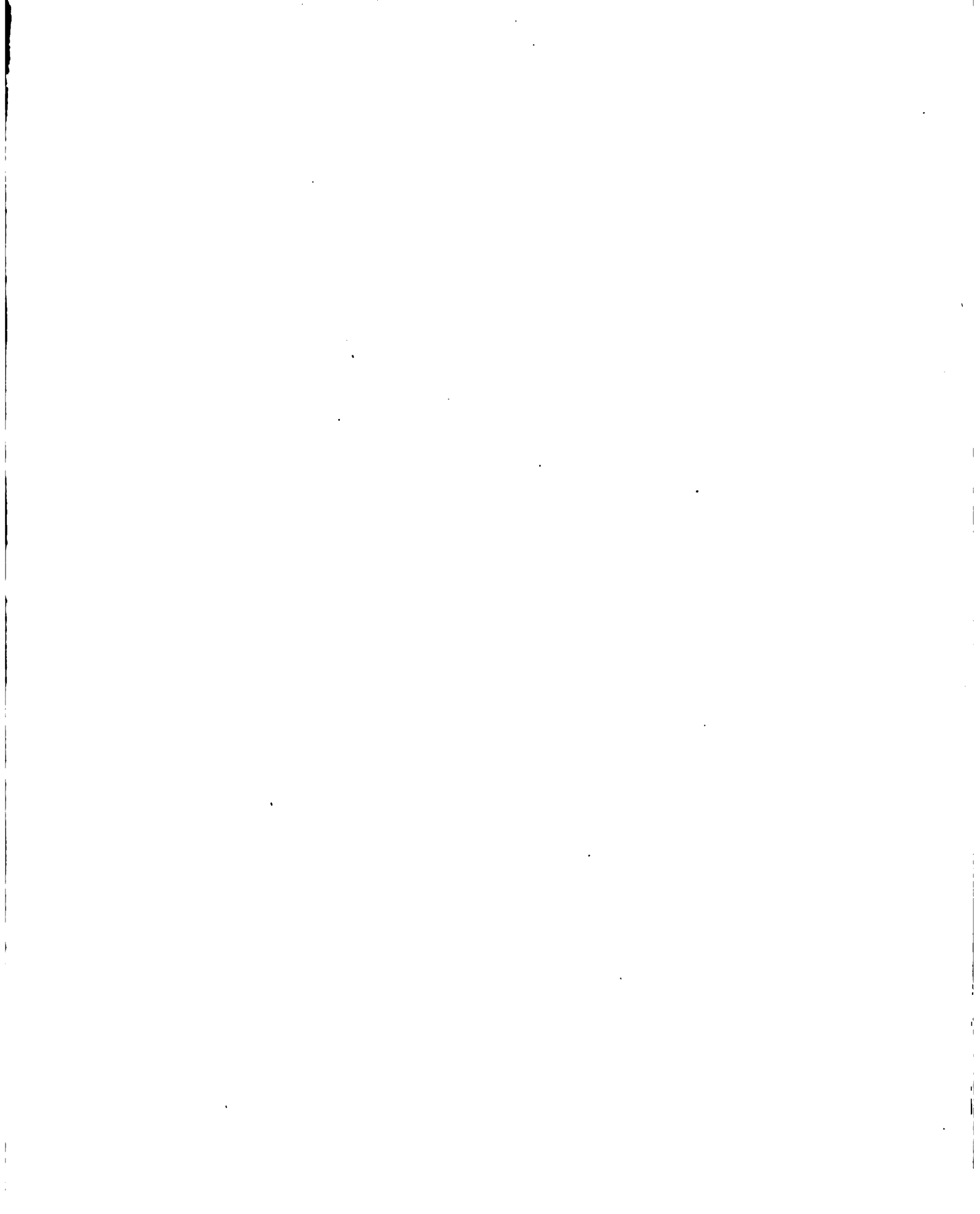
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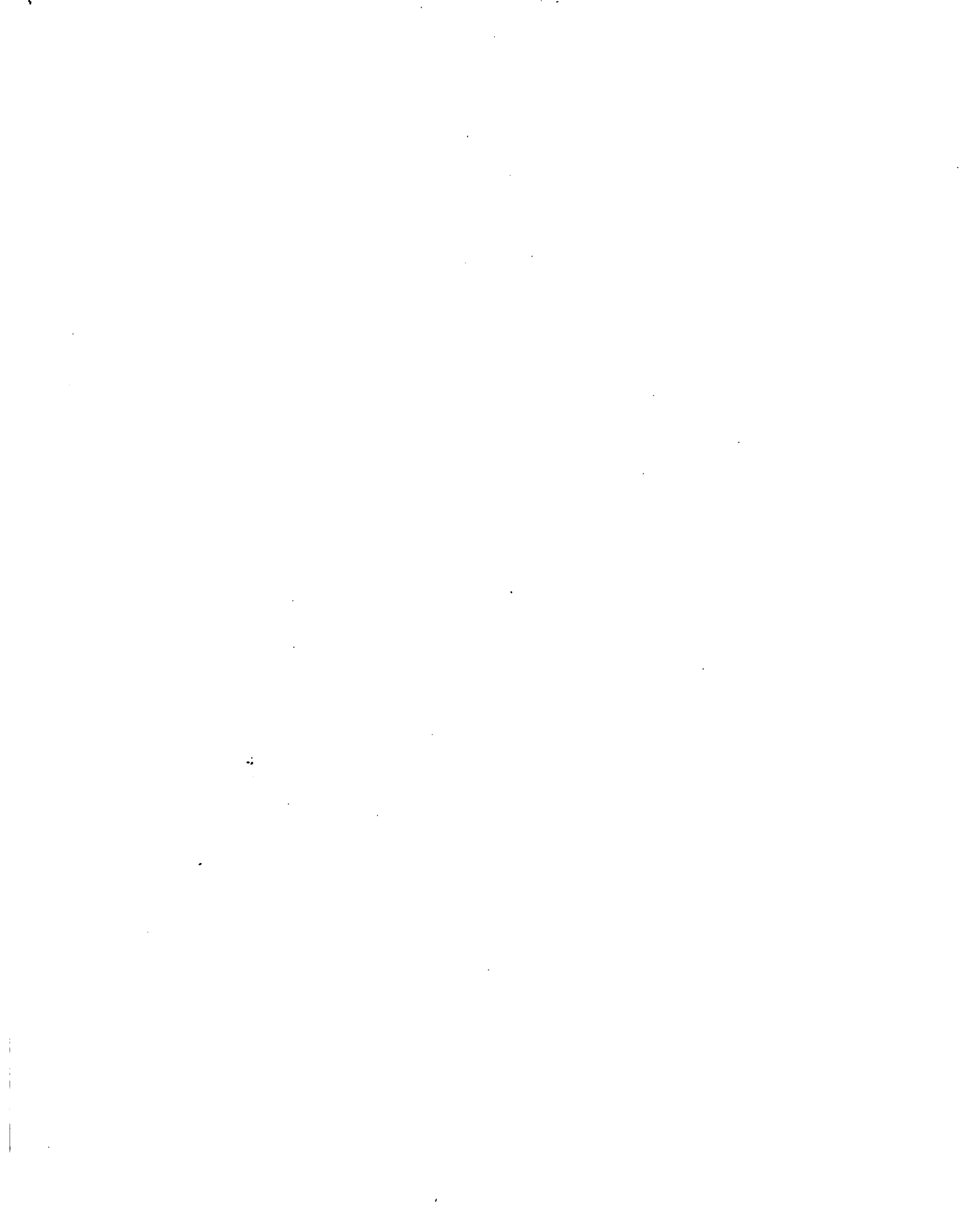


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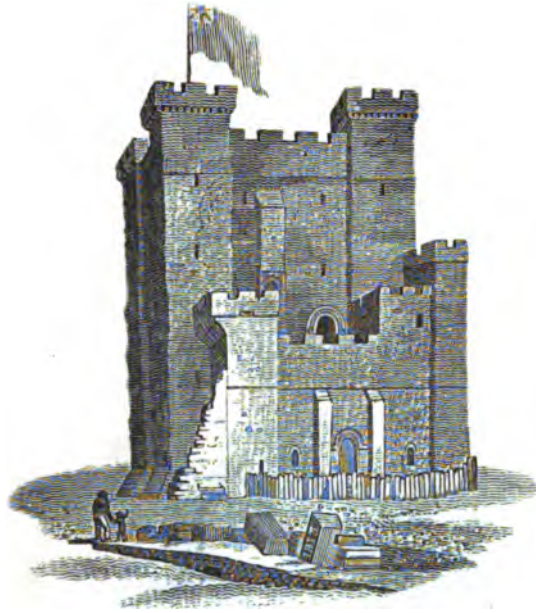








ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.



VOLUME IV.

ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA:

OR,

Miscellaneous Tracts,

RELATING TO

ANTIQUITY.

PUBLISHED BY THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IV.

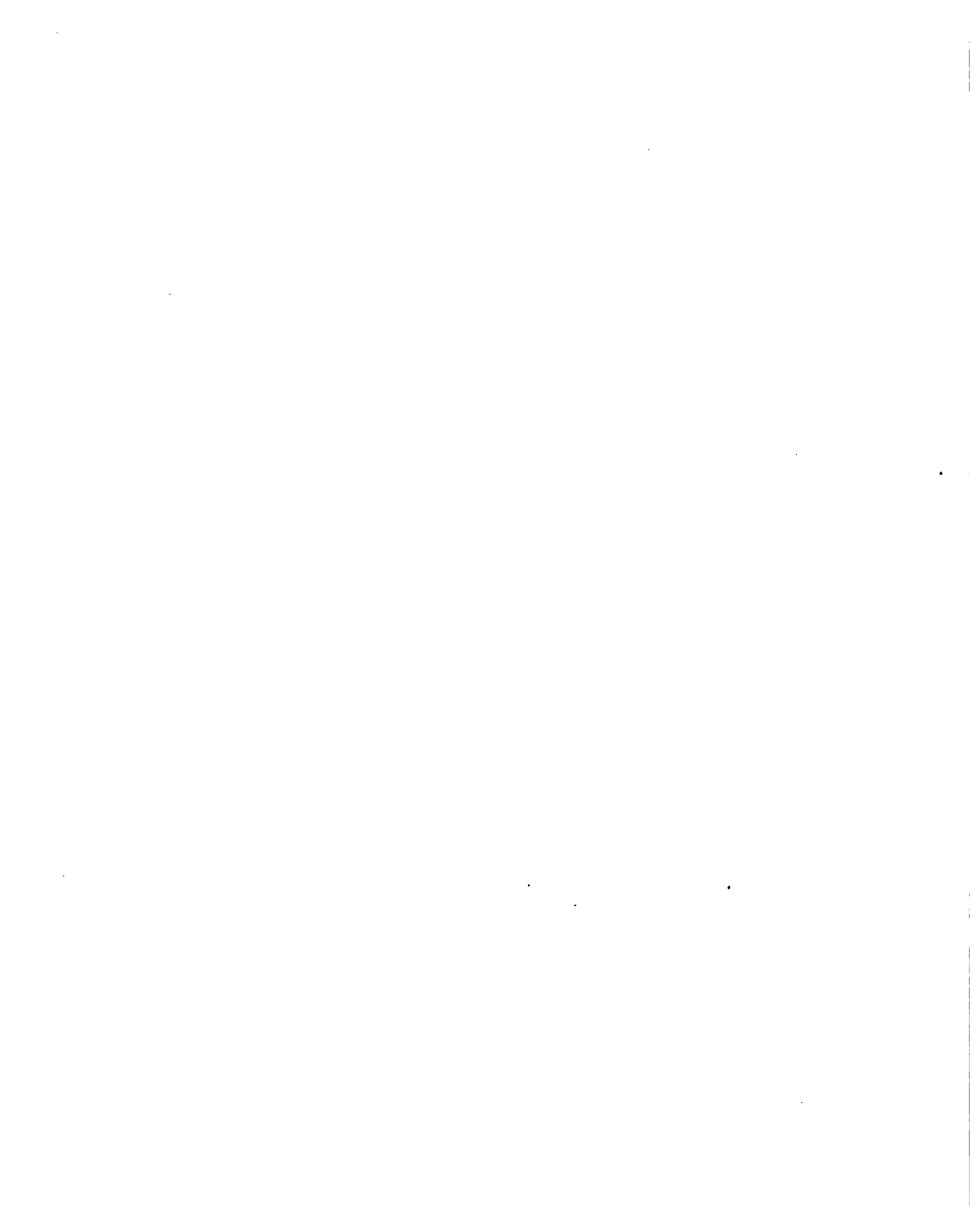


NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:

Printed by J. G. Forster & Co., Clayton Street.

MDCCCLV.





January 4, 1815.—" That the Constitution be reduced from twelve to eight Members."

January 5, 1820.—" That the 4th Rule do end at the word ' mentioned,' and that the remainder be expunged."

January 2, 1822.—" That the Constitution be reduced from eight Members to six."

January 1, 1823.—" That the original fourth Statute do stand so far as the words—' below the number of ;' and that the following addition be made thereto instead of such original fourth Statute :—' Six and so remain for twelve calender months then next following, the funds and property of the Society shall be delivered unto and become the property of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, if that Society be then in existence ; and should that Society not be in existence, that then the same be delivered to, and become the property of, the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

" That one hundred Members having now been elected to this Society, any new Member to be elected will only be entitled to such publications as may be printed after his election ; but may purchase any of the previous publications at the same price as the same are furnished to the booksellers."

January 5, 1825.—" That after the next Anniversary Meeting the Members dine together, and that the Committee for the year take the management of providing for such dinner."

January 4, 1826.—"That no Member shall be entitled to take books out of the Society's Library, until his subscription in advance for the current year be paid ; and if any Member shall suffer his subscription to remain unpaid for three successive years, his name, at the end of three months, shall be erased from the list of Members in the Books of the Society ; and he shall be required to deliver up his diploma ; and further that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the usual place of residence of every Member of this Society."

January 3, 1827.—" That the Monthly Meetings of the Society be advertised to be held at 7 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock in the evening."

January 2, 1828.—" That in order to secure (as was the intention of the Society), that all books belonging to the Society shall be in the Library during the Monthly Meetings, a fine of one shilling for each book not brought in at such meetings be imposed upon those Members who hold such books at the time, and a further fine of sixpence each week afterwards, and that for the purpose of examination, all books be returned to the Library on the Wednesday preceding the Anniversary, to remain until after the meeting of that day, under a fine of two shillings and sixpence."

Also,— " That not more than two volumes of any work be allowed to go to any member at one time ; and that the Abbey Churches, Vertue's Plates, the Vetusta Monumenta, Greg-

son's Proofs for the History of Lancashire, &c., and all manuscripts, do not circulate without leave of the Council obtained at a meeting."

January 6, 1830.—"That the number of Ordinary Members be extended from one hundred to one hundred and fifty :—That the Council have power to mitigate or remit fines in particular cases ; that all books be returned to the library a fortnight previous to every anniversary meeting, under a penalty of two shillings and sixpence ; and that no books be taken out during that fortnight, and that the rules as to fines for not returning books generally be altered, so that the fine will attach if the books are not returned by half-past six o'clock on the nights of meeting."

October 2, 1831.—At a meeting this evening, it was PROPOSED,—“That notice be given that the Anniversary Meeting be in future held on the first Wednesday in February instead of the first Wednesday in January,” which was afterwards moved and carried.

February 6, 1833.—That the Council shall meet every first Wednesday of the month, at 7 o'clock, attend to the entries in the Recommendation Book, and keep a record of their transactions to lie on the table for the inspection of all the Members of the Society."

“That the election shall take place after the annual report shall be considered, by which order of proceeding it will appear whether the Members in the direction have so attended to the affairs of the Society as to make it advisable to re-elect them."

February 3, 1836.—"That in future the Anniversary Meetings be held on the Monday preceding the Anniversary Meetings of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

“That four of the Council who have attended the meetings of the Society the least frequently, be ineligible for the succeeding year."

February 6, 1837.—"That the Monthly Meetings of the Council and of the Society be held on the same evenings as those of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and that the Chair be taken at half-past 6 o'clock precisely."

February 3, 1840.—That the attendance of four Members at the Monthly Meeting should be sufficient to constitute a meeting."

“That Members hereafter elected may have the option of paying the admission fee of £2. 2s., and receiving such books published by the Society as they would be entitled to on such payment, or of paying merely the annual subscription of £1. 1s., and not receiving them."

February 2, 1852.—That Members elected at or after the November Meeting of each year may be elected without paying a second subscription at the Anniversary.

STATUTES
OF
THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

INSTITUTED JANUARY, 1813.

THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was established on the 6th day of February, 1813 ; when the purport of its Institution was declared to be “ Inquiry into antiquities in general, but especially into those of the north of England, and of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, in particular.” The following Code of Statutes was adopted for the regulation of the Society :—

I. THE Society shall consist of Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. The number of Ordinary Members limited to one hundred ; the number of Corresponding and Honorary Members unlimited. The candidates for admission as Ordinary Members shall be proposed at a regular meeting by at least three Members, and balloted for at the next succeeding meeting ; three-fourths of the members present to confirm the admission of the candidate. The election of Corresponding and Honorary Members shall be subject to the same regulations as the election of Ordinary Members, excepting that they may be balloted for the same meeting at which they are proposed. Twelve Members to form a constitution.

II. Persons residing within the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the counties of Northumberland, Durham, or Cumberland, shall not be eligible as Corresponding Members.

III. The Officers of the Society to consist of a Patron, one President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, one Treasurer, and a Council of six. The office of Patron to continue for life ; the other officers to be annually elected out of the class of ordinary Members by written lists to be delivered by the Members in person at the Anniversary Meeting. These Officers to have charge of the property of the Society, and any five to be competent to act.

IV. The interest of each Member in the funds and property of the Society to continue so long only as he shall remain a member, and the property shall never be sold or otherwise disposed of (except in the case of duplicates hereinafter mentioned), so long as there remain Members sufficient to form a constitution ; but should the members be reduced below the

number of twelve, and so remain for twelve calendar months then next following, the funds and property of the Society shall be delivered unto and vest in the oldest Society of Antiquaries in Great Britain.

V. Each Ordinary and Corresponding Member to pay an admission fee of two guineas, and each Ordinary Member to pay an annual subscription of one guinea, commencing at the Anniversary Meeting in 1814.

VI. The Meetings of the Society to be held in the Society's room, at six o'clock in the evening, on the first Wednesday in every month; and the Anniversary Meeting at twelve o'clock in the day, at the same place, on the first Wednesday in January.

VII. All papers to be read in the order of their dates. If any member declines reading his own paper, any other member may be allowed to read it; but such as are to be read by the Secretaries shall be sent to them a month previous to their being laid before the Society.

VIII. Three Censors to be annually chosen by the Officers out of the ordinary Members, to whom shall be entrusted the charge of revising and printing all such papers and communications as the Officers may admit into the Transactions of the Society.

IX. All donations to the Society to be regularly recorded in a book kept for that purpose, describing at length their nature, when and where discovered, the donors' names, &c. And all duplicates of Coins, Books, &c., to be at the disposal of the Officers, for the benefit of the Society at large.

X. Each Member on his admission shall sign the Statutes; but any Ordinary Member may, on producing and leaving the authority by letter for it, sign them for such Members as cannot conveniently attend at the time of their admission.

XI. No alteration shall be made in the Statutes, except at the Anniversary Meeting in January. And every alteration intended to be then proposed, must be publicly announced and inserted in the Transactions at a meeting previous to the General Meeting.

XII. And lastly,—We, the undersigned Members, oblige ourselves to observe and fulfil the above Statutes, and conform ourselves to all the future Rules and Regulations which may be made by the Society, and regularly entered in their Minute Book.—The Members sign a copy of the above Statutes placed at the commencement of the Society's Transaction Book.

It having appeared advisable that certain alterations should be made in this Code of Statutes, the following alterations have, from time to time, been made at anniversary meetings:—

January, 5, 1814.—I. That every new Member shall conform to the Statutes of this Society within four of its meetings after his election, or such election to be void.

II. That all donations to the Society be presented through the Council.

III. That the Council be increased from six to twelve.

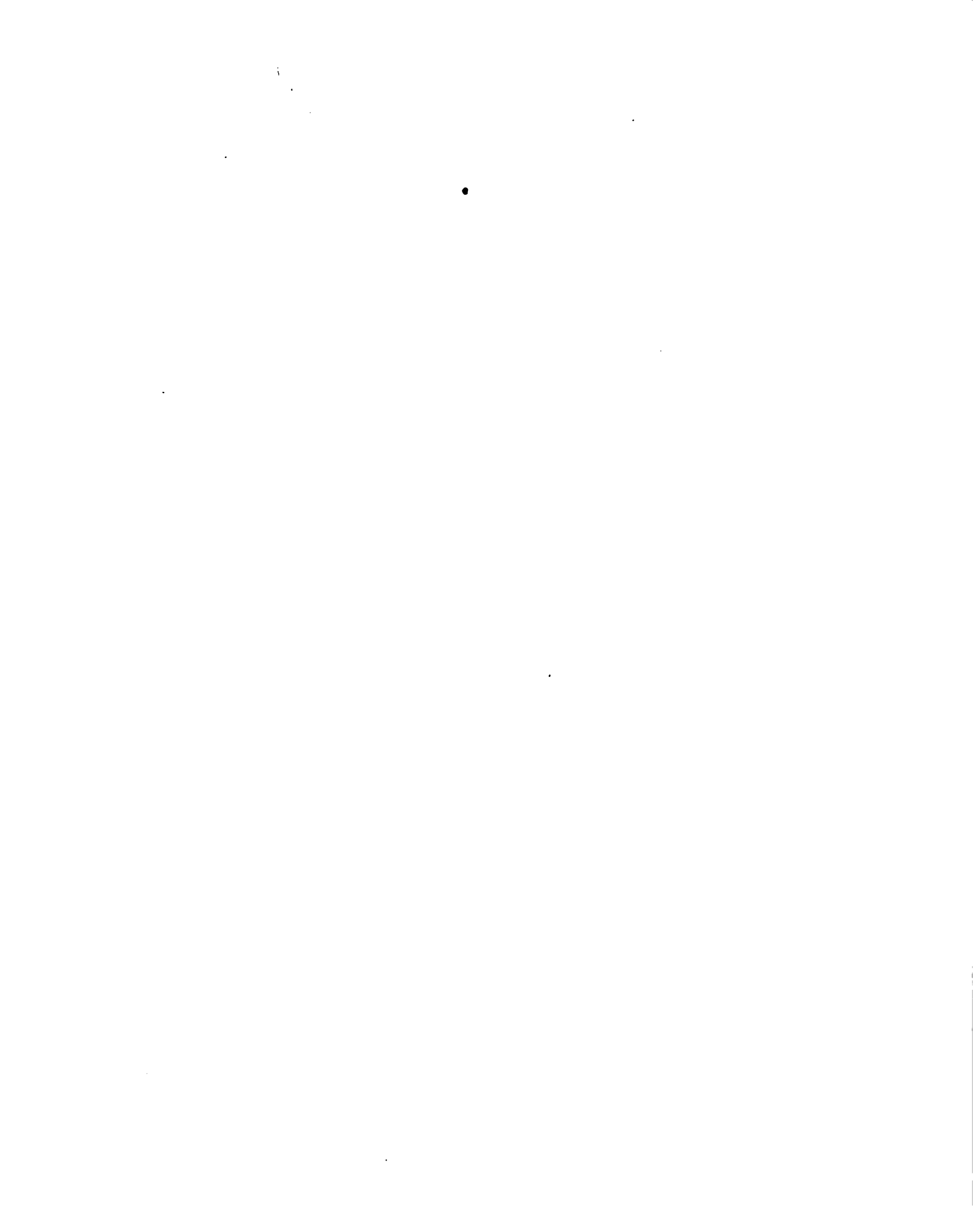
IV. That at the time of balloting for any gentleman as a Member of this Society, one of the gentlemen who proposed him shall be present, and in case of his election, pay his admission fee and subscription.

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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

No. I.—*Extracts from an ancient Bede-roll. Communicated by W. C. TREVELYAN, Esq., in a Letter to JOHN ADAMSON, Esq., F. A. S., &c., Secretary.*

Edinburgh, 25th March, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,

I ENCLOSE you a curious extract from an ancient "Bede-roll." Commissions, I find, were issued by several Popes to enquire into the facts regarding miracles, alleged to have been performed in favour of those, who invoked the intercession of Henry VI., but they were arrested, and his canonization prevented, by subsequent events.

The ancient Bede-roll, in which the following prayers to King Henry VI. are found, is seven feet in length and three inches wide. It contains, besides, a number of other prayers to our Saviour, to the Virgin, St. Anna, St. Sebastian, St. Christopher, and St. Apollina, "the true length of the III. nelis that oure Lordys handes & fete were neyled to the crosse," &c., &c. The original has been preserved in the family of Trevelyan probably from the time in which it was written. In an old English Kalendar in "*Chronology of History*," p. 108, King Henry is inserted as King and Martyr. In "*the English Martyrologe, by a Catholicke Priest*" (Watson), 1608, it is stated that "King Henry the 7th dealt with Pope Julius the 2nd about his (H. VI.'s) canonization, but by reason of both their deaths the same was broken off."

I am, my dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Here ys a devoute p̄yer of Kyng Herre.

Gaude princeps populorum
 Dux et decus Britanorum
 Rex Henricus nomine
 Istud regnum adornasti
 Cum honore fulminasti
 Lucens celi lumine
 Multa sacra hic fecisti
 Caritatem servans Christi
 Mortis in supplicio
 Ac superbos neglexisti
 Avariam non petisti
 Precem prebens filio
 Frequentasti ieiunare
 Verbi nulli velles dare
 Ante visū Domini
 Artem lenæ respuisti
 Fructū carnis amisisti
 In concensu animi
 Multa bona erogasti
 Et p̄cepta conservasti
 Omnia prudentia

Sic in mundo te iecisti
 Et post mortem meruisti
 Celi existencia
 Ibi fulges clara luce
 Digna signa X̄po duce
 Revelasti gentibus
 Offendentes remisisti
 Ac eosdem exaltasti
 Expurgatis mentibus
 Memor esto famulorum
 Terge sordes Anglicorum
 Qui te laudant vocibus
 Fac nos omnes o lucerna
 Introduces ad superna
 Sacrosanctis precibus.
 Ora p̄ nobis beate Henrice ut dig.
 &c.

ORATIO.

Omnipotens et misericors Deus qui beatū Henricū regem et martyrem tuis gloriosis miraculis multipliciter decorasti et ad suam salubrem petitionem languidis medelam misericorditer annuisti presta quesumus ut quem veneramur obsequiis in omni temptatione angustia et adversitate muniamur eius auxilio et sue conversationis pficiamus exemplo p̄ Dominum nostrum Īhm X̄.

Another prayer of Kynge Herre.

In certe cythera rex Henricus
Christi servus et amicus
 Clarens iam miraculis
Est ad locum electorum
Alme raptus et celorum
 Gaudet hitaculis (*habitaculis*)
Hic vir magnæ sanctitatis
Vivit regno claritatis
 In celorum patria
Quem corona castitatis
Illustravit cum beatis
 Celi super atria
Visum reddit execatis
Claudis grossum et curvatis
 Lesis fert auxilium
Ægros sanat et languores
Febres fugat graviores
 Procul in exilium
Hic in vita multa passus
Caritate nunquam lassus
 Inimicos diligit

Eius pietas et benigna
Mira mundo dedit signa
 Quod sic pati voluit
Miles Dei virtuosus
Cunctis fuit graciosus
 Malis bonum reddidit
Gaudet nunc gens Anglicorum
De patrono quod eorum
 Deus sanctum reddidit
O Rex* Anglicorum
Gubernatorque Francorum
 Te mox invocantibus
Esto tutum adiuvamen
Et fer semper relevamen
 Nobis deprecantibus.
Ora pro nobis beate serve Dei
 Henrice ut dign: &c.

ORATIO.

Deus regum corona et sanctorum gloria annue nobis beati servi tui Henrici expiri patrocinia ut per tuam gr̃m in eius memoriam glorificamus magnificentia coronã vite diligentibus te pticipamus repromissa p X̃m Dñm.

In Lynwode's *Provinciale*, Oxford, 1679, page 75, in the mandate of Pope Alexander VI. to Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and

* A word has evidently been omitted here by the transcriber, perhaps "magne."

to the Bishop of Durham, dated Rome, 7th October, 1494, after stating that he had learnt from the letters of King Henry VII. and from other respectable sources that King Henry VI. had lived and died in the practice of heroic sanctity, and that numerous miracles were reported to be wrought in favour of those who had invoked his intercession, and that a general opinion prevailed that he was worthy of being added to the Catalogue of the Saints, he adds, that, duly estimating his Majesty's zeal and piety in soliciting a due inquiry on this subject, and, following the footsteps of his immediate predecessor Pope Innocent VIII., who had directed a similar commission, he also requires of the prelates aforesaid to investigate the reported facts and circumstances, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and then to make their juridical report of the whole to the See apostolic.

For this reference to Lynwode I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Exeter, who is now engaged in publishing a valuable *Monasticon* of the Diocese of Exeter. A similar commission was probably issued by Pope Julius II., as referred to in the *English Martyrologe*.

In Mr. Halliwell's introduction to the *Warkworth Chronicle*, published by the Cambden Society, p. 20, is a Hymn to King Henry VI., commencing "Salve miles preciose," of which a translation is given in Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. iii. p. 351. In a Service-book in Gough's collections in the Bodleian Library (Missal 54), is the following prayer, printed in *Forms of Bidding Prayer*, Oxford, 1840, p. 26.

"Deus, qui beatum regem Henricum tuum sanctum militem ecclesiæ defensorem amicum in omnibus adversis perfecte caritatis amore decorasti, —quæsumus ut eius exempla sequentes tam in mundi prosperis quam in eius adversis perfecto corde tibi vivamus; qui vivis in gloria, regnas cum potencia, moderans ac regens cuncta secula. Amen."

W. C. T.

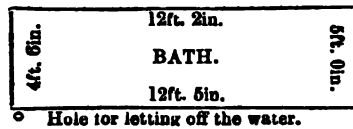
No. II.—*Observations on Five Roman Altars, found in the Summer of 1844, at Rutchester, the ancient Vindobala, and the Fourth Station "per Lineam Valli." In Letters from Mr. JOHN BELL and Mr. THOMAS HODGSON, to JOHN ADAMSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., Secretary.*

FROM MR. BELL TO MR. ADAMSON.

Newcastle, January 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING heard that Mr. John Stephenson, the tenant of Thomas James, Esq., at Rutchester, in the parish of Ovingham, in searching for walling stones in the uneven ground near to his house, caused by the fallen works, &c., of the Roman Station, Vindobala (the fourth station on the Wall), had discovered some Roman altars, I visited Mr. Stephenson on the 3d December; and learnt that in August last, in working stones out of a mound of earth about 200 yards west of his house, and on the outside of what had been the walls of the station, his workmen discovered five altars, three of them quite perfect; these by Mr. James's desire he had removed to Otterburn Castle on the 14th of the preceeding month, but two others remained there, which I saw and took rubbings of. On the 9th December I went to Otterburn Castle, and took rubbings from the three altars which had been removed there (*see* pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, 3); and received Mr. James's permission to remove to the Antiquarian Society the two altars which had been left at Rutchester, and which arrived here on the 18th of the same month (*see* pl. 1, figs. 4, 5). Whilst at Rutchester I saw on the south side of the station, cut out of the solid rock what had been a Roman bath, of the following dimensions:—



I have no doubt but if search was made amongst the stones, with which the dry walls of the small enclosures round the house are built, inscribed or other carved stones might be found.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BELL.

FROM MR. HODGSON TO MR. ADAMSON.

Newcastle, March 3, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the pleasure a few weeks ago of receiving, from our friend Mr. Bell, tracings of his drawings of the altars found last summer at Rutchester, accompanied with a request that I would give some account of them. With that request it is not easy to comply; for they are exceedingly curious, and some of them are unique, at least I have not been able to find anything similar to them in any book in my power to consult. But I feel little hesitation in asserting, that they are all alike in character. They have not reference, however, to the ordinary mythology of Greece or Rome. They are more eastern and mythic; they refer, in fact, to the Sun and Fire worship of Persia. I do not pretend to possess such learning as to enable me to give you a full explanation of their meaning, or of the mythology to which they refer; but after the elaborate and able communication by your former respected colleague, the Rev. J. Hodgson, published in the first volume of our Transactions,* relating to the Mithraic antiquities found at Housesteads, I do not consider it necessary. It will be sufficient, perhaps, if I furnish you with such reasons as will induce you to conclude that they belong to the same class. The inscriptions, on the principal altars, numbered 1, 2, and 3, are so distinct as to present little difficulty in respect to the reading of them; the inscription, on that numbered 4, is un-

* *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. i., p. 263.



RUDCHESTER ALTARS.

Fig. 2 Top



Fig. 3 Top

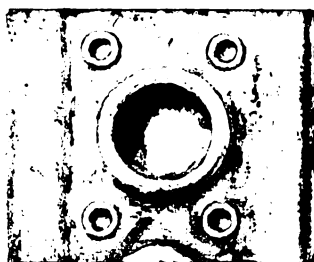


Fig. 2

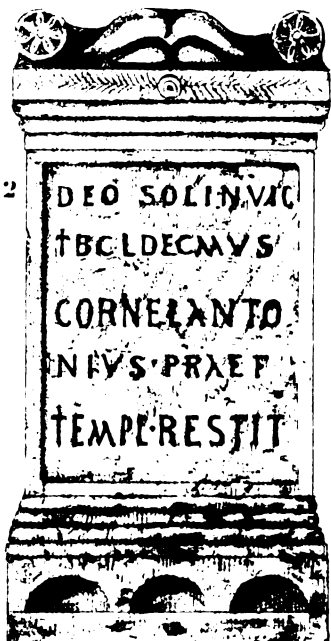


Fig. 3



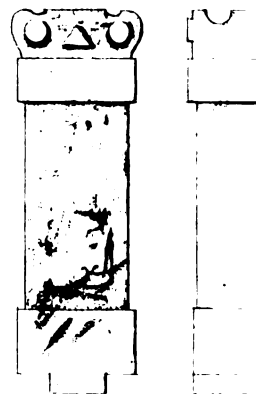
Fig. 4



Fig. 1



Fig. 5



Drawn to 1/2 of the Original Size.

fortunately imperfect, which is much to be regretted, as it is very singular, and it would have been very desirable to know its full import. I shall endeavour to explain them, and it will afford me much pleasure to find that my remarks have proved satisfactory. I shall begin with the most difficult, namely :—

Fig. 1.—This was first communicated to me in the August of last year by my friend, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, of Hexham. It was so different from any thing I had ever met with, or could find, and remembering the strange altar we have (also found at Rutchester), bearing the monogram, which has been by many supposed to be that of Christ, I told him that I thought it must be Christian, as for instance to "*Deo Aeterno.*"* You may remember, that I stated much the same thing to you, when you communicated to me, not only this altar, but also those numbered 2 and 3. On carefully and jointly considering them, however, and having learnt from you that they were all found together, I afterwards told you, that "I considered them all as similar in character, and that I was also most certain that the rude figures on the base of this altar were intended to represent Mithras and his bull." The large drawings, or rubbings, of Mr. Bell have since convinced me, that I was perfectly correct in this opinion. There can be no doubt that the animal was meant to represent a bull; and though its head is turned the contrary way to that which is usually seen in sculptures relating to Mithras, yet there are other instances of such position, and it is evident that the figure, though on the left side, is still striking the bull on the right, as the sculptures relating to Mithras usually represent.—*See fig. 1.* These figures, are, I think, sufficient to prove that the deity, to whom the altar was dedicated, was in reality Mithras. If any doubt, however, could be entertained, that, in my opinion, would be completely removed by the sculpture, on the right side of the head, or capital, of the altar, representing a bull's face.—*See fig. 1, a.* An exact counterpart of this is shewn near the tree in the large Mithraic tablet, introduced (from Depuis) by Mr. Hodgson in his communication relating to

* Professor Orell, in his *Inscriptionum Latinarum Collectio*, gives two inscriptions—No. 2140, *Deo Aeterno*, and 2141, *Deo Magno Aeterno*,—but adds, that he is of the same opinion as Hagenbuch that these are not Christian, but heathen.

the Housesteads antiquities before alluded to, and also in his *History of Northumberland*.* This is undoubtedly symbolical of Mithras; and a further proof of this altar's Mithraic dedication, may, probably, be found in the circular shaped figure on the front of the capital which seems to have been meant to represent the Sun.

The circular wreath, or whatever it may be, long perplexed me, though always of opinion, that it was symbolical of some attribute of the deity to whom the altar was dedicated. After our Anniversary Meeting, it struck me, that it could be meant for no other than the sacred zone, or bandage, represented in sculptures as encircling the bodies of many Persian and some Egyptian gods. A reference to the volumes of Montfaucon, Bryant, and others, fully confirmed me in this opinion, and I trust, that what I am about to state will induce you to agree with me.

If you consult the first volume of Bryant's *Mythology*, you will find him, in controverting an opinion advanced by Hyde,† that certain sculptured rocks and caverns in Persia were either palaces or tombs, and contending on the contrary that they were temples (of Mithras), thus describing them:—“In the front of these grottos are representations of various characters; and among others is figured, more than once, a princely personage, who is approaching an altar where the sacred fire is burning. Above all is the Sun, and the figure of a deity in a cloud, with sometimes a sacred bandage, at other times a serpent, entwined round his middle, similar to the Cnuphis of Egypt.”‡

In the second volume of Montfaucon, and also in the first and second volumes of Bryant's *Mythology*,|| you will find representations of some of the sculptured rock-temples alluded to; and the several references, given in the note below,§ will lead you to other figures of Persian gods, in other situations, and all except one encircled by this sacred bandage. To this extraordinary figure, which you will find in the second volume of Bryant's

* *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. i. p. 285. *History of Northumberland*, vol. iii. part ii. p. 193. See also Montfaucon, vol. i. pl. 96, fig. 4.

† *Religio veterum Persarum*, c. 23, p. 306.

‡ *Analysis of ancient Mythology*, vol. i. p. 276; third edition.

|| Montfaucon's *Antiquity Explained*, vol. ii. pl. 54, fig. 28, and pl. 56, fig. 2. Bryant, vol. i. pl. 2 and 5; vol. ii. pl. 12. See also Porter's *Travels in Georgia, &c.*, vol. i. pl. 17.

§ Bryant, vol. ii. pl. 8 and 11. Porter's *Travels in Georgia*, vol. i. pl. 48 and 50; vol. ii. pl. 60.

Mythology, pl. 8, I wish to draw your particular attention. You will observe that it represents a deity, with the middle part of his body placed behind, or apparently formed of, a vertical winged circle, with two side pendants, and a conical shaped one under the centre of the circle, as if enclosing the lower extremities of the deity. The circle and its pendants, have a strong general resemblance to those upon this altar.

What was the real signification of this bandage, it is, not for me to undertake to say. That it had, however, reference to time may, I think, be safely assumed from its general resemblance to those figures, which have been ever regarded as symbols of eternity. A more precise explanation may probably be found in the following passage extracted from the second volume of Bryant's *Mythology*, where speaking of the Zoni, he says,—

“All the vestments of the priests, and those in which they used to apparel their deities, had sacred names taken from terms in their worship. Such were Camise, Candys, Cidaris, Mitra, Zona, and the like. The last was a sacred fillet, or girdle, which they esteemed an emblem of the orbit described by Zon, the Sun. They either represented their gods as girded round with a serpent, which was an emblem of the same meaning, or else with this bandage named Zona.”*

I trust that the explanations I have thus attempted to give will induce you to come to the same conclusions as I have done,—that this altar was in reality dedicated to Mithras, and that the wreath was symbolical of some of his attributes.† If a conjecture might be hazarded on this latter point, I would certainly say, that it appears most probable, that it was under his attribute of *Saceularis*—“the Lord of Ages,” as it has been translated by Mr. Hodgson,—the ruler of the year and of time.

The question, however, still remains—why was the name of the deity

* Bryant's *Mythology*, vol. ii. p. 408.

† If I am right, we may, perhaps, hence derive the true meaning of that ornament on the back of one of the altars found in Beltingham Chapel Yard, and which Mr. Hodgson, in his *History of Northumberland*, (pt. ii. vol. iii p. 199), says “is no doubt the sign of Taurus inverted.” It is, I think much more probable that it was meant to represent the sacred bandage. This conjecture is strengthened, in my opinion, by the letters D.M., in the first line of this altar, which I entertain no doubt were meant for *Deo Mitrae*, and not *Dis Manibus*. I am further inclined to think, that the wreath which occurs on the back &c. of some altars, should not be considered as a mere ornament, but as a religious symbol, though it may be now difficult to explain its true signification. See Horsley's *Scor.* No. xv.

omitted? That the different symbols displayed upon this altar were sufficiently significant to the dedicator of it, and to all those initiated in the worship of Mithras, to render it evident to them that it could have been dedicated to no other deity, I can readily comprehend. But the very conspicuous and, I may say, emphatic manner in which the word, "DEO," is inscribed upon the altar, implies to my mind, a degree of supremacy and exclusiveness which is most remarkable, and strikingly illustrative of the veneration in which this deity was held. We are told by Porphyry, as rendered by Mr. Faber,* that Zoroaster consecrated a natural grotto to Mithras, "*the universal father*"—a term which seems to me strongly confirmative of the opinion here advanced. In such a light he was no doubt regarded by the dedicator, who took this decided mode of giving expression to his conviction.

There can be little doubt, I think, that the willow-like branches placed on each side of the wreath were religious symbols—probably emblematic of the wreaths worn, or branches carried in the religious ceremonies. It is, I think, not unworthy of remark that an ornament of this diverging character is extremely common upon altars, and a striking instance is shewn in fig. 2.

There are some strange carvings on the left side of the base, as shewn in fig. 1, b. They seem, to have been meant for daggers; and may have been intended as emblems of the dagger which Mithras is represented as using when stabbing the bull. What the singular projection on the capital on the same side is, I am at a loss to conjecture, as well as to account for the indentions on the front of the capital.

Having stated thus much, I shall not longer dwell upon this singular altar, but proceed to give you the reading, which may, I think, be considered the right one, viz. :—

DEO
L. SENTIUS
CASTUS
LEG. VI. D. P.

Deo (Mitrae saeculari?)
Lucius Senti
Castus
Legionis sextae dedicat piè.

* Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri, vol. ii. p. 262. Bryant, in noticing this passage, renders the term applied to Mithras, "the creator and father of all things."—*Myth.* vol. i. p. 276.

Fig. 2.—The inscription on this altar is very explicit, and affords no ground for doubting that it had been erected also to Mithras, under the name of *Sol Invictus*, as seen upon many other altars, as for instance—Horsley's NORTH. XCIV. and CUMB. XV. ; but more expressively upon one of the Housesteads altars now in our collection, the dedication of which runs—*Deo Soli invicto Mitrae saeculari*. The letters at the beginning of the second line, I have no doubt, stand for the name, *Tiberius Claudius*—a high sounding name certainly, but yet most probably correct. Exactly the same combination occurs in Horsley's CUMB. LVI., and he does not hesitate to read them as I have proposed, and we cannot follow a better guide. The name which follows these appears to be *Decmus*, but that is a name of which I can find no other instance, and I presume it should be read either *Decimus* or *Decimius*, both of which names have been found in inscriptions ; but on this point I am in some doubt, as the lengthening of the thick strokes of the M seems rather owing to the peculiar formation of the letter, than meant for additional letters. But this is of as little consequence as in the preceding instance. The following names, I have no doubt, may be correctly read *Cornelius Antonius*. On this point I was once doubtful, as it is very unusual to find five names belonging to one individual, but an inspection of the altar satisfied me that CORNEL was a contraction, and that there was a small stroke over the third letter in those following this contraction, so as effectually to remove an opinion I had at one time entertained, that these letters formed one name. The remaining contractions are too plain to admit of doubt, though it may be remarked that the restoration of a temple recorded on an altar is very unusual, but a striking instance of it occurs in Horsley's CUMB. XXXIV. The top of this altar, it will be seen from fig. 2, a. is rendered rather remarkable from having five foci.

This altar seems to require no further remarks ; and the following is the reading which I think should be adopted ;

DEO. SOLINVIC
TIBCLDECMVS
CORNEL ANTO
NIVS. PRAEF
TEMPL. RESTIT

*Deo Soli invicto
Tiberius Claudius Decimus
Cornelius Anto-
nius Praefectus
Templum restituit*

Fig. 3.—Respecting the dedication of this altar there can be no doubt, as it expressly declares, that it was erected as an offering of devotion to Mithras; and the only difficulty attending it is the correct reading of the name at the beginning of the third line, the first letters of which are unfortunately imperfect. From the first rubbings it seemed as if they were *r* and *m*, forming with the following letters the strange name, *Tmullus*. A close inspection of the altar itself, however, has convinced me that the second letter is not an *m*, but what it has been I cannot undertake to say. The first letter I also think very uncertain. But the knowledge of the right name of this Prefect is, in my opinion, not of much consequence; it is only another cognomen added to the long list of uncertain ones, and the correct reading of it would in reality convey no useful information. We may, therefore, well rest satisfied that the remainder of the inscription admits of no doubt. The reading of it, it is certain, is the following:—

DEO INVICTO
MYTRAE P AEL
T::VLLVS PRÆ
V. S. LL M

Deo invicto
Mytrae Publius Aelius
T::ullus Praefectus
Votum solvit libentissime merito.

Fig. 4.—It is much to be regretted that the inscription on this altar is so much defaced. It is very curious, and I believe unique, I can find no such inscription in any book in my power to consult; but certainly no such inscription has ever before been found in this country. You may, perhaps, recollect that, at the late anniversary I expressed my surprise at seeing the name of Apollo upon an altar found in this country. There is only one undoubted instance that I know of, and that is an altar found at Auchindavy, in Scotland, in 1771, in making the Forth and Clyde Canal, and now in the collection at Glasgow. That altar is inscribed *DIANAE APOLLINI*, so clearly expressed that there can be no doubt upon its dedication. An altar is stated by Camden to have been *heard* of by him at Musselburgh, dedicated, as he says, to *Apollo Grannus*; but I suspect that this was not a Roman deity, and the existence of such an altar seems very doubtful. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Whalley*, asserts, that he had also found an inscription to Apollo, *Apollo Aponus*, upon the sculptured stone, mentioned by Pennant, as built up in the wall of the court at

Salisbury Hall, near Ribchester,* and which in 1815 was taken out of the wall, and presented to Dr. Whitaker. He says it proved as he had suspected that the inscription, mentioned by Camden, Horsley, &c.,† and so long lost, was on the back of it, and that it was not as had been supposed *SEGESAM*, but *APOLLINI APOHO* ;‡ but the reverend Doctor does not give a copy of the inscription, so that any opinion might be formed of it, and the account he gives of it is so confused, and he jumps to his conclusions so hastily, that I have no confidence in his account of the inscription. The name of Apollo occurs, as you know, on the tablet in our collection found at Housesteads, and these are all the instances that I believe can be found. I suspect, however, that the Apollo in this inscription must not be considered as the Apollo of the poetical mythology. He is here more mystic in meaning; and, as Sol Apollo, is no other than Mithras. Under these several names I have no doubt the same deity was alluded to and worshiped. The letters at the beginning of the third line are evidently *ANIO*, the dative case of Anius, who was the son of Apollo and Rhea. Mr. Faber calls the female Rheo and gives the following account of them:—"Staphylus, the son of Bacchus, had a daughter called Rheo who became pregnant by Apollo. Her father, having discovered the illicit commerce, cast her into the sea inclosed within an ark; but she landed safely in Eubœa, and entering into a cave, there brought forth her son Anius." He then goes on to say, that "Rheo is the same as Rhea, a mere personification of the Ark; Apollo is the solar Noah; and Anius is also the great patriarch, under the title of *Aniun*, the *naval deity*."§ Such is the mystic explanation given of this story by Mr. Faber, and though his system is considered fanciful by some, and in great part may be so, yet it is extremely plausible, and often accordant with ancient writers and inscriptions. The principle of his system is, to trace the great deities up to Noah and to the Ark, which he says was the Great Mother. They came afterwards to be worshiped as the Sun and Moon.

* Tour to Alston, p. 93.

† See *Britannia Romana*, p. 332.

‡ History of Richmondshire, vol. i. p. 462.

§ "His relationship to Apollo is a mere genealogical repetition."—*Mysteries of the Cabiri*, vol. i. p. 203.

This inscription as far as can be made out must be read, SOLI APOLLINI ANIO; what next follows appears to be ET, but is quite uncertain. The remainder is exceedingly doubtful. Had the letters, I O M, stood at the head, there could be no doubt that they should be read *Jovi optimo maximo*; but being placed in an inferior position makes me rather doubt that they should be so read. I know not, however, what else to make of them, and I can only account for their position, by supposing that the initiated person, who erected the altar, after inscribing the names of the chief god, which he had learnt in the mysteries, added that name which had been familiar to him in his youth and in his native country. The remaining letters are unintelligible.

Fig. 5.—This small altar is uninscribed, at least the inscription, if there ever were one, is now completely effaced. It is only rendered remarkable by the singular circumstance of its having been fixed in a large flat stone, by a sort of rude mortice and tenon, for the purpose, I presume, of giving it steadiness. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that an altar about the same size was found, along with the larger altars to Mithras, at Houseteads.

Respecting the date of these inscriptions we are left almost entirely to conjecture. The worship of Mythras was introduced about the middle of the second century, and one of the Housesteads inscriptions shews that it prevailed there in the year 253. From the shape of the letters, however, I do not think that these inscriptions can be considered of so late a date, but some time nearer the reign of Caracalla. They cannot, I think, be later than the close of Alexander Severus's reign about 230.

Respecting the troops, of which these Prefects were the commanders, I can give no opinion, further than that they must have been cavalry. According to the Notitia, however, it was an infantry cohort that was stationed at Vindobala, so that no information can be derived from this source.

I hope the preceding remarks may be considered satisfactory; commending them to your candid consideration,

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HODGSON.

No. III.—*Notes on some of the ancient Songs of Faroe. In a letter to JOHN ADAMSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., Secretary. By W. C. TREVELYAN, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

IN the ancient historical ballads of Faroe, now in daily use there, we find a remarkable, and perhaps the only existing, instance of a record of historical events having been preserved for many centuries by oral tradition alone; a custom to which Tacitus alludes, when treating of the ancient Germans, he says, “celebrant carminibus antiquis (quod unum apud illos memoriæ ac annalium genus est) Tuistonem Deum, terrâ editum, et filium Mannum.—*Germ. II.*”

Some of those now preserved in Faroe have strong marks of being ten centuries old, and, though changed a little in course of time by alterations and additions, retain the most important part of their original form and contents.

The natives of these islands often amuse themselves during the winter months and at other festive times with dancing, in which old and young join; but not having yet adopted instrumental music at those times, they move in cadence to their songs,* which are sung by one or other of the dancers and all, who can join at least in the chorus. In these dances men and women promiscuously hold each other by the hand, and forming either into a circle or a line make three measured steps either forwards or to one side, then balance a little or remain still a moment, and then proceed as before.

The design of the song is not merely as music to regulate the steps, but

* The Icelanders appear also to have used songs in their dances; in *Sturlunga Saga*, in the 13th century, a strophe is given as a dancing tune. Arngrim Jonas, who wrote in the beginning of the 17th century, mentions dances under the name of “Vivivaki,” where the steps were regulated by the sound of a song. Eggert Olafsen, who travelled in Iceland in the middle of last century, talks of these Vivivakis as still in use; but from the remains of these songs which have been obtained, they appeared not to have been historical like those of the Faroese.—See a specimen of a *Vivivaki*, in Muller’s introduction to Lyngbye’s *Færosike Quæder*, p. 37.

at the same time by the subject to interest the hearers, in which, as may be perceived by observing the countenances and gestures of the dancers, they generally succeed. This gives to the dance, notwithstanding its monotony, so great a degree of interest that persons of all ages continue sometimes the whole evening in motion.

It is probably from this custom having been continued from a very early period that we owe the preservation of many very ancient ballads, some of which are of great historical interest.

On certain festive occasions they use particular songs, as at their weddings; some of which, as well as the dances by which they are accompanied, are so grave, that it formerly was not thought indecorous for clergymen to join in them in their canonicals. Some of their songs are modern Danish, but the greater part in their own language, and these are in such abundance that in some of the larger villages the same song is scarcely ever heard twice in one winter. They also frequently compose new songs on remarkable occurrences, or when opportunities offer for shewing their satire. These satirical songs are brought into use for their dances in the following manner:—It is so contrived that the hero of the piece should be present without being aware of what is to occur; two stout young men seize each a hand when the song is begun, the dance proceeds, and he is thus obliged, *nolens volens*, to figure through the whole of it. If this is effected, the song becomes afterwards in common use on festive occasions.*

Many of their old songs are of remarkable length; the most popular of them and one of the most ancient, the Song of Sigurd (*Siðra Quedi*) as published by Lyngbye, is composed of twelve cantos, containing altogether above four thousand lines; and this number when it is sung is doubled, as at the end of every stanza of four lines a chorus of the same length is repeated. And it is a remarkable fact, that no

* Besides the *Siðra Quedi*, there exist poems on the Battle of Runcival (*Runsivals Strui*), called also Rouland's *Queai* (*Carla Magnussa Dreimur*), Charlemagne's Dream, and some relating to the Knights of the Round Table, which they may have obtained from Icelandic translations made in the beginning of the 13th century, and *Sigmunda Queai*, an interesting poem concerning the renowned hero of Faroe, Sigmund Brestesen, who was born in 966, died in 1002; much of it has been quoted by L. Debes in his *Færoa Reserata*, and by Torfcus in his *Commentatio Historica de Rebus gestis Færeyensium*, 1695.

manuscript of them exists or is known to have existed in Faroe, but that they have been preserved solely by oral tradition.

Svabo made a collection of fifty-two songs in Faroe, in the years 1781–82, which is now preserved in the King's Library at Copenhagen, in three 4to. volumes. Preceding each song he has given in Danish a short sketch of its contents.

In 1817, the celebrated botanist Lyngbye spent some months in Faroe, collecting materials for his valuable work on *Confervæ*. He at the same time transcribed from recital several of their songs, the most remarkable of which were published by him in Denmark, in 1822, with a Danish metrical translation, and a valuable preface by Professor Muller, from which I have drawn some of the materials for this notice.

The publication of this volume is the most extensive contribution which has been made to the printed works in the Faroese language, and by much the most important to philologists, as before it there had only appeared in print one or two songs and a fragment of a dialogue—the latter is in Landt's *Description of the Faroe Islands*. A translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into Faroese has been some time in preparation by the Rev. Mr. Schroter, who is also engaged in a valuable historical and statistical account of those islands. Rask has given a sketch of the Grammar in his *Icelandic Grammar*, p. 262—282. Svabo some years ago collected materials for a Dictionary, but when I saw them in Thorshavn, in 1821, they appeared to be in a very unarranged state.

In Muller's preface to Lyngbye's work a list is given, from Mr. Schroter of Faroe, of 166 songs which he considers to be above a century old.

Some of the songs appear to have a connection with the subjects of the Edda, which is on good grounds supposed to have been written in the 8th and 9th centuries—and then to have been elaborated on poems of a still more ancient date, and to have been composed before the introduction of christianity. Though they have had a christian complexion given to them by the introduction and substitution of the names of saints, and of some christian customs in the room of those of the heathen, thus confirming the tradition that a prohibition was formerly in force against their use, yet some marks of heathenism are still found scattered through them.

For an account of the common origin of these poems about Sigurd* and his family, traces of which are found amongst the most ancient popular literature of all the people who are generally reckoned of Teutonic race (as in the *Nibelungenlied*, the most celebrated of the German poems of the middle ages, &c), I beg to refer to the Introduction to Jamieson's *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities*, p. 38.

With regard to the age of the *Síára Quæði* we may be sure, that it has not been composed in the islands in modern times, and nothing is there known of the sources from which the facts could be derived, neither could it be taken from the old Danish ballads, which contain but a small portion of the subject and that often given differently. Some may have been translated from the German, when the Hans Towns had an establishment on the Islands; but they differ throughout so much from the old German songs, and shew so close a connection with the old Norwegian, that we can scarcely consider them as a mere translation from the former. They have a great resemblance to some of the Icelandic poems, and from the close coincidence between it and the *Volsungasaga*, they appear to have had one common origin.† Muller in the Introduction, already alluded to, to Lyngbye's volume, p. 25—34, has at some length shewn the points of resemblance and of difference in the narrative as related in the *Síára Quæði*, the *Volsungasaga* and the *Vilkinasaga*.

The natives do not even now possess or make transcripts of their ancient songs, all who sing them have learned them from others, who in their turn have received this heir-loom from a previous generation. This shews that the communication by oral tradition is a custom of long standing and deeply rooted amongst this people, probably derived from the usages and necessities of times long gone by; we cannot otherwise readily conceive how a subject, which has obtained such universal esteem, should not have long

* Sigmund King of Hunsigov, in Hunaland, was a son of Volsung, the ancestor of Volsungi: he had a sister Signe married to King Siggier, in Gothland; he was twice married, first to Broghilde who bore him a son, Sinfiotle, next to Hiordise, who after his death bore the renowned Sigurd the Hero of the *Síára Quæði*, the most remarkable both for its poetic worth and for the copiousness of its subject, and the most popular of all the Faroese poems. See Lyngbye *Faroiske Quæder*, p. 46. Muller's *Saga Bibliothek*, vol. ii. p. 36.

† The originals were perhaps brought to Faroe by some of the first Colonists from Norway; in the 9th or 10th century.

ago been written down, or that what has been once received in writing should afterwards have only been transmitted to posterity orally, especially among a people who understand the use of letters.

There is a tradition in the Islands that all the most ancient of these poems were taken from a large MS. book, found on board an Icelandic ship stranded in Sandoe ; but this does not appear to rest on any good foundation ; and were it so, it would refer to a very ancient period, as now the language varies so much from the Icelandic, that I do not think any of the natives would be able to read such a book.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Edinburgh, May 21, 1832.

No. IV.—*Account of a Roman Inscription found lately in Risingham, and now in the Collection of the Society. In Letters from Mr. JOHN BELL and Mr. THOMAS HODGSON, to JOHN ADAMSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., Secretary.*

FROM MR. BELL TO MR. ADAMSON.

Newcastle, January 8, 1845.

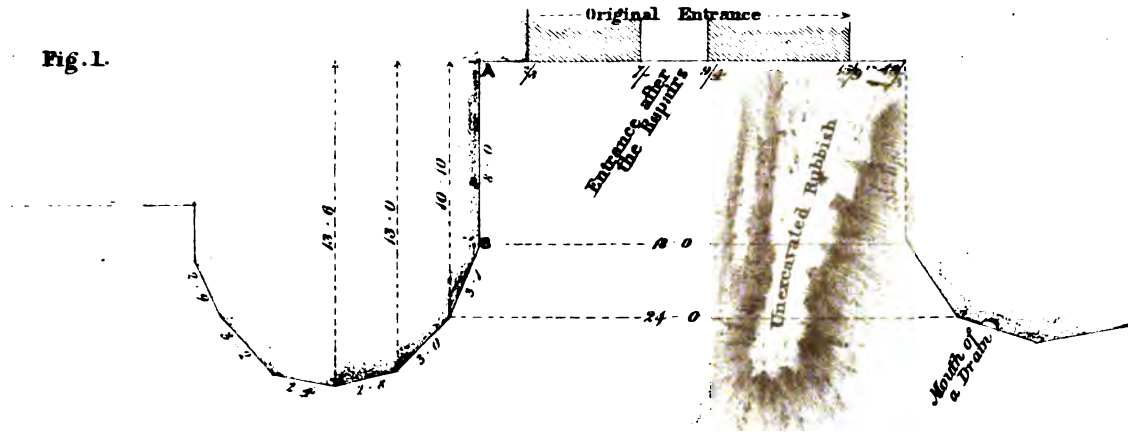
DEAR SIR,

IN the last week of November I received a letter from Mr Richard Shanks, of Risingham, giving me an account of his further discoveries made in the Roman Station, *Habitancum*, saying “in October, being anxious of having the southern entrance of the station cleared from the fallen stones and rubbish, I commenced taking a level in with the land outside the great wall of the station, when I found it (the wall) standing in some places two courses and in others three courses high, and on each side of the entrance most beautifully executed, and a large quantity of beautifully carved stones lying about seemingly to have fallen from the top of the gateway or tower, and amongst others, one with an inscription which if it had been whole I make no doubt would inform us when the Risingham Station was either built or some part of it repaired.” On the 10th of December, which was as soon after the receipt of Mr. Shank’s letter as I could, I went to Risingham, and found the outside of the southern entrance of the station in great part cleared out, and the half of an inscribed stone which had in all probability been above the gateway, lying broken in two pieces, and took a rubbing from it, of which, with two or three corrections made since, I am enabled to place a drawing on the Society’s table, *see* fig. 3, pl. 2. I also took a drawing of the outside of the entrance, fig. 1. pl. 2.; also of the carvings of the original walling stones of the station, which I have given in the accompanying drawing, fig. 2, pl. 2. The inscription the Members of

OUTSIDE OF THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE INTO THE ROMAN STATION AT RISINGHAM.

Scale Eight Feet to one Inch.

Fig. 1.



ELEVATION OF THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE FROM A TO B SHEWING THE WORKED MASONRY.

Scale Half an Inch to one Foot.

Fig. 2.

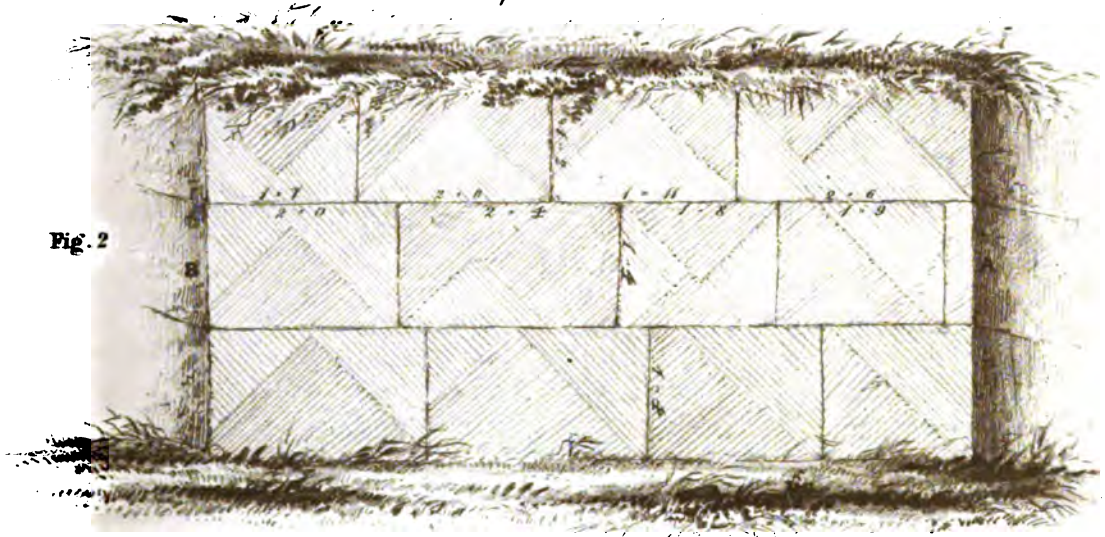
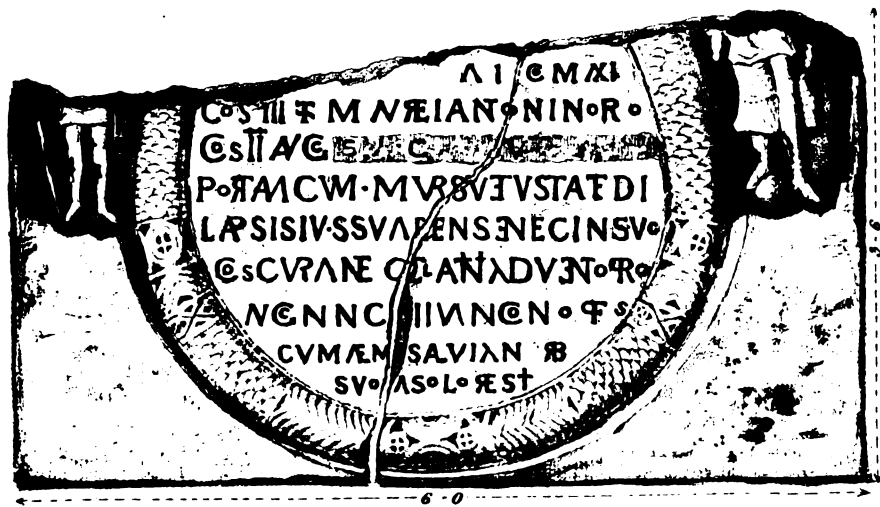


Fig. 3.





the Society, through Mr. Shanks' kind attention, had the pleasure of placing in their Collection on the 23rd of this month.

From the quantity of grass-covered rubbish, which is lying at the northern entrance into the station, I should say that the remains of the walls of the gateway will be found standing much higher, and to all likelihood a corresponding inscribed stone to that mentioned above, and to that described in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 237, pl. 129, fig. LXXXVIII, which had in all probability been above the western entrance of the station, and which is now at Trinity College, Cambridge, might be found.

JNO. BELL.

High Street, Gateshead, January, 1845.

FROM MR. HODGSON TO MR. ADAMSON,

Newcastle, April 30, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE the Anniversary of the Society, I have paid much attention to the large and interesting inscription on the slab of stone found in the latter end of last year, in making some excavations near the south gate of the station at Risingham, and afterwards generously presented to the Society, by Mr. Richard Shanks, the proprietor of the station. The stone is 6 feet long, and 3 feet 4 inches broad, and has sustained a slanting fracture across. The upper part of the stone is wanting, and with it part of the inscription. The inscription is contained within a large circular wreath much ornamented, and there has been a rudely carved human figure on each side. From what remains of these figures it is evident, that they have been intended for Mars and Victory, as exhibited on the finely cut stone (Horsley's *Nor.*, LXXXVIII.), to which the stone now under notice bears a strong general resemblance.

The inscription is an important one, but difficult to decypher, not only from the unusual character of its phrases, but also from the fracture which has taken place, and the weather-worn state of many of the letters. A careful examination has, however, been made of it, and the copy of it has been brought to a state, which will admit of such an explanation being given as will yield all the useful information contained in it, and leave only one or two unimportant points in doubt.

On the first inspection of this inscription, I felt convinced, from the remains of NICO MAXI in the first line, ANTONINO in the second, and the erasure in the third, that it could have reference to no other parties than Severus, Caracalla, and Geta; and further inspection has only confirmed me in this opinion, for what follows ANTONINO I consider as only an awkward mode of expressing PIO, for EO in such a position can have no meaning. Now the titles assumed commonly by Severus were *Arabicus*, *Parthicus*, and *Adiabenicus Maximus*, and sometimes with *Maximus* after each. He certainly did assume also the title of *Britannicus*, but that was not till later; until in fact he had come to Britain and conquered in it. At the presumed date of this inscription he had not been a conqueror in Britain, and it is, therefore, my firm opinion that these letters are the remains of *Adiabenco Maximo*. I can find no record of the title of *Britannicus*, before the year 210. The lines which are wanting, I have no doubt, contained the names and titles of Severus, and the lines referring to Caracalla and Geta are so plain as to afford no ground for hesitation. Amongst the titles of Severus were, perhaps, the letters AVG. for *Augusto*; but the insertion of these letters after the COS. II. of Caracalla, and not after the COS. III. of Severus, makes me rather doubtful on that point, and inclines me to think that the letters AVG. after Caracalla's name should be read *Augustis*, though there is not a double G, as was usual in such cases; but, perhaps, the mark placed within the G might be intended for another G.

The important fact which we learn from these lines is, that this inscription must have been erected, and the restoration, announced by it, must have been effected, after the years when Severus had been Consul three times and Caracalla twice. Now the year, in which Caracalla was a second time Consul, was A. D. 205, when he was Consul along with Geta;

and as Caracalla was Consul for the third time, along with Geta for the second time, in 208, it necessarily follows, that this inscription must have been erected between 205 and 208. It consequently could not have been later than 207, and I trust, that I shall be able to shew that this year should be assumed as the date of its erection.

The chronology of the transactions in the reign of Severus is not certain, and the information very vague; but they are only the latter years of his reign that now concern us. Now we learn from Xiphilline, as quoted by Horsley, p. 56, that Severus died in this island, "three years after he undertook the British expedition". This expression Mr. Horsley, p. 57, argues, justly in my opinion, must be "understood with some latitude so as to take in part of the fourth year". As Severus died in the end of the year 210, or the beginning of 211,* we are thus carried back to 207, the year of the consulate of Aper and Maximus. Now it is worthy of remark, that this is the very year that Cassiodorus, writing in the sixth century, states was the year in which "Severus had his war in Britain, when to secure the provinces from the incursions of the barbarians he drew a wall from sea to sea."† This latter part may not be exactly correct, but it is remarkable, that this is the year, in which the inscription on the rock on the Gelt‡ (recording work done in that quarry in the consulate of Aper and Maximus,) affords strong proof, that the Romans were then working stones for the building of the wall, or at least "beginning to prepare stones for the wall" as Mr. Horsley states.¶ Mr. Horsley enters at much length into the question, and, after quoting all the authorities, states it as his "opinion, that Severus came into Britain in the year 207 at the latest, and that after having prepared all things for the war in this year and 208, he marched to

* In the *Fasti Consulares* in Dr. W. Smith's new *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, the death of Severus is said to have taken place on the day before the nones of February, 211, answering to the 12th of February of our calendar.

† *Britannia Romana*, pp. 62, 63.

‡ *Cumber*. LXIV.

¶ I find I have in making these quotations unwittingly trespassed upon the question respecting the building of the wall. On that question I do not wish to give an opinion. It is immaterial to my present object whether the wall was built or only repaired by Severus; all I want is to shew that 207 was a busy year, and I think this is clearly proved both by the inscription on the Gelt, and that which I am now examining. Before Severus advanced northwards, he would, as a mere matter of prudence, take care that his home defences were put into a proper state for use if needed.

the north, beat the Caledonians, and built his wall.”* From the quotations I have given, I think that two facts may be deduced, which may be considered as almost certain: *viz.* that 207 was the year in which Severus and his sons arrived in Britain, and that that year was one of great activity and preparation. Amongst those preparations, I entertain no doubt that the repairs or restorations recorded in this inscription should be included, and of this I trust I shall be able to produce further proof.

After the date, the most important point of the inscription is that which makes known the work, which was repaired, or rebuilt, from the ground. This we are distinctly told was, *Portam cum Muris Vetustate dilapsis*; that is, the gate with the walls which had fallen down from old age,—thus evidently shewing that such things had existed before. The gate here mentioned was no doubt that near which the stone was found; and there can be as little doubt that the original position of the stone was above the gate, either as a headstone, or built into the wall.

The remainder of the inscription discloses to us the names of the parties engaged in the restoration of the gate and walls, but, with one exception, is little further interesting, than as affording an exercise for antiquarian ingenuity. It certainly does so, for here the great difficulty of the explanation commences. The first phrase, after *dilapsis*, is one of most uncommon occurrence, indeed, I may say, unprecedented. I certainly never met with it before, and it has completely eluded my research. It is to be regretted, that the difficulty of the reading of the line is very considerably enhanced by the imperfect state of the stone at this part; the word *rvssv*, however, is too distinct to afford any room for doubt, that this line contains the name of the person by whose command, or order, the repairs were made. Whoever he was, it is evident that he must have been an officer of no ordinary rank, especially as two other persons, each men of considerable rank, are named after him, and as if under his command. I very much regret that his name cannot be distinctly made out, for a piece of stone is here wanting, and the letters not very distinct. But sufficient remains to convince me, that this person could have been no other than L. Alfenus Senecio,

* *Britannia Romana*, p. 62.

whose name occurs in an inscription found at Greta Bridge,* and also in another, said by Camden, to have been found at Burgh, near Bainbridge.† On the former of these stones he is described as Legatus under these Emperors. The o in his name is certainly wanting in our inscription, and some doubt, owing to the fracture, may be entertained respecting the LF after A in his nomen; but there is space enough for these letters, and what can be made out is so similar to the remains of such letters, as strongly to warrant the belief that the letters were originally LF. *Alfen. Senecinis*, too, is so near *Alfeni Senecionis*, that I feel no hesitation in expressing my belief, that the person issuing this command must have been the same person, who is so conspicuously announced on the stone at Greta Bridge, as *Legatus eorum, Propractor*; for it is, I consider, much more improbable, that there should, at the same time, have been two persons bearing high office in Britain of names so very nearly alike, than that there should have been a mistake or an omission in a rough and crowded inscription. That the personage named in our inscription was a person of high rank is rendered evident by the letters v. cos. after his name. These I consider should be read *Viri Consularis*‡—a man of Consular rank, for the small circle I look upon as only a point.

I know not whether what I have stated will be sufficient to satisfy you, that it is the same individual who is named in these several inscriptions, but for my part I entertain scarcely a doubt upon the subject. It is certainly to be regretted, that any doubt, however slight, should attach to this point, for if we could be certain, that the person here named was in reality the Legate, we should have the clearest proof that the year in which this inscription was set up was in truth the year 207; as the change of his title would make it evident, that at the time of its erection the Emperors had arrived in Britain, and by exercising in person both the military and

* In 1793.—See *Gent. Mag.* of that year.

† See *Horsley*, p. 313. Though he is named on this stone L. A. Senecio, there can be no doubt he is the same person; the dropping of the L. of the prænomen is of no importance. Another instance of it occurs in this inscription from Risingham.

‡ This reading would account sufficiently for his rank, but it leaves unexplained his office. Could I find any authority for the term, I should be inclined to read it, *Vice Consulum*; but, though I have met with *Vice Praefecti, &c.*, the term *Vice Consulis*, or *Consulum*, is unknown to me.

civil powers of the government, had rendered the office of Legate no longer necessary.

The next phrase of the inscription contains the name of the person under whose *care* and *providing* the repairs were made. The person, who discharged this duty of *Curans*, or *sub Curâ* as occurs in many inscriptions, was generally an officer of rank, and the instances are many where this duty is expressly stated to have been discharged by the *Legatus Augustalis*, *Propraetor*, himself. In the present instance, however, there is no indication of his rank, and we can only infer, from the evident deligation of power, that he must have been a person of some station. His name is difficult to make out, but no doubt can be entertained that his last name was *Adventus*. The knowledge of this affords us material assistance in decyphering his preceding names, rendered obscure by abbreviation and ligatures. The name of *Adventus*, I found from my MS. Index, occurs in an inscription at Lanchester* ; and on referring to it I was pleased to find, that his preceding name was there given at length, and that, as copied, it was *Antistius*, and further that he had attained the rank of *Legatus Augustalis*. I immediately came to the conclusion, that this must have been the same individual as is named in this Risingham inscription ; for though he is described as *Legatus Augustalis*, it would appear from the dedication of the altar, on which the inscription occurs, *NVM. AVG.*, that there was then only one Emperor reigning ; and as it is most probable, that this Emperor was no other than Caracalla, we have strong assurance, that this altar refers to a few years later than the period of which we are treating, and that time enough would thus be afforded him to rise to the high rank of Legatus. The attainment of such a rank, in so short a time too, shews that at the time of the erection of this Risingham inscription, he must have been of no inconsiderable station.

There yet remains the prænomen to decypher. All trace of this is wanting in the Lanchester inscription, so that no assistance can be derived from it. This name is expressed on the Risingham stone by a compound letter followed by a small L. That compound letter always appeared to me to

* Hutchinson's History of Durham, Lanchester plate, fig. 17

stand for co. There is no middle arm to constitute it OE, as Mr. Trevelyan has suggested; * and it is so similar to the compound C. in the inscription (North. LXXXIX. in Horsley), found also in this station, and from the nature of it evidently of much the same date, that I have no hesitation in reading these letters COL. A further presumption, in favour of the first letter of this name having been a c, may be derived from an inscription in Reinesius, † said to have been found near Utrecht (*Vetus Trajectum*); and assigned by the foreign antiquaries to the times of Severus and Caracalla. That inscription records the erection of an altar by *C. Antistius Adventus, Leg. Aug. Pr. Pr.* of that province. From the similarity of name, the rank, and the time, there can be no doubt, I think, that we here again meet with the same individual, and that his prænomen must be sought for amongst those which commence with c, and followed by ol. We are thus restricted to a very few. The only names that I can find in the Index to Gruter, applicable to our present purpose are, *Colchis, Colendus, Colinius, Colinus, Colius, Collagius, Collegius, Collio, Collicius, Colonius, Colonus, and Colutianus*. These, however, appear so much like nomina, that I know not which to think most probable, and I shall not attempt to make a choice. ‡

The letters following *Advento* are an unusual combination and not easy to decypher; but after fully considering various conjectures, which have presented themselves to my mind, I can come to no other conclusion than that they should be read *pro Augustis nostris*; and that in this phrase we meet the declaration of the delegation of power by these Emperors, to both probably of the officers whose names occur before it. The single G in AVG. is certainly not quite suitable to such a reading; but the double N, immediately following, can mean nothing but the plural, and the G is of exactly the same character, as in the similar contraction preceeding, which

* I can find no trace of any name beginning with *Oel*.

† Rein. 244, p. 226. Orell. 1270.

‡ Mr. John Clayton has suggested *Collatinus* as probably the name of *Adventus*; and I was once inclined to it; but the absence of the second L. and the strong evidence afforded by the other inscriptions induced me to give it up. On investigation too, I found with regret, that this name, so familiar to us in our youth, seems to have completely slipped out of Roman history.

I have not hesitated to read *Augustis*. It too does not seem probable, that these officers would restrict the expression here to only one Emperor, whilst the inscription itself is dedicated to them both.

We have now at length reached that part of the inscription, which discloses the agents by whom the repairs were actually made. The letters here are indistinct and broken, but sufficient is evident to carry the conviction to my mind, after an examination of the inscription on the altar (Nor. LXXXI,*) found also at this station, that the letters which follow NN. express the words *Cohors prima Vangionum*, which we learn, as above, was stationed at this place. The meaning of the letters which follow I am utterly at a loss to conjecture, or how they should be read. I was in hopes of having been able to meet with the name of this Cohort, with some epithet after it; but I cannot find this cohort even mentioned in Gruter or Reinesius. I shall therefore leave them without an attempt to explain them, and I do so with little reluctance, for I do not consider them of much importance. The name of the Tribune, who commanded the Cohort at the time of the dedication of the altar, as we learn from the inscription on it, was L. Aemilius Salvianus. No one, I think, after inspecting our inscription can entertain a doubt that the name of this very Tribune is comprised in the letters which follow CVM in the last line but one. The L. is indeed dropped but that was not unusual. The ligature after the name of Salvianus, there can be no doubt is a contraction of the word *Tribuno*. The letters at the commencement of the last line, though the term be unusual, can admit of no other signification than *Suo*, the ablative case of *suus*, and must refer to the word *Cohors*. The remaining words present no difficulty and should unquestionably be read *a solo restituit*. The meaning of these lines will, in my opinion, thus be, that *the first Cohort of the Vangiones — together with Aemilius Salvianus its Tribune restored, or rebuilt, from the ground the gate and walls as above stated.*

Having thus in detail expressed an opinion on each phrase or passage of this inscription, I shall now proceed to give what I consider the most

* See *Britannia Romana*.

probably correct reading of it; premising, however, that the titles of Severus might be extended to a greater length, but the part of the stone, which is wanting, was, I think, sufficiently large to have contained the following names and titles—those wanting being put in different characters:—

IMPP. CAESS.

L. SEP. SEVERO PIO PERT. P. M.

ARAB. PARTH. ADIABENICO MAXI.

COS. III. ET M. AUREL. ANTONINO PIO

COS. II. AUG. ET P. SEPT. GETAE, NOB. CAES. COS.

PORTAM CUM MURIS VETUSTATE DI-

LAPSIS JUSSU ALFEN. SENECINIS Vº

COS. CURANTE COL. ANTI. ADVENTO PRO

AUG. NN. COH. I. VANGION. —

CUM AEMI. SALVIAN. TRIB.

SUO A SOLO RESTI.

Which may be thus explained at length:—

Imperatoribus Caesaribus

Lucio Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci, Pontifici Maximo,

Arabico, Parthico, Adiabenco Maximo,

Consuli tertium, et Marco Aurelio Antonino Pio,

Consuli secundò, Augustis, et Publio Septimio Getae, nobilissimo Caesari,

Consuli,

Portam cum Muris Vetustate di-

lapsis, Jussu Alfeni Senecinis (Senecionis?) Viri

Consularis, curante Antistio (or Anitistio) Advento, pro

Augustis nostris, Cohors prima Vangionum —

cum Aemilio Sabiano, Tribuno

suo, a Solo restituit.

These remarks have extended to such a length that I must be brief in what I have further to state, but I cannot conclude without expressing it as my opinion, that this inscription throws a clear and satisfactory light on

the history of the station at Risingham. Two important conclusions, I think, may be deduced from it: first, that this station must have been coeval with the stations along the line of the wall; and second, that its ramparts were originally stone walls and not mere earth-works.

The number of inscriptions, which have been found in nearly all the stations on the Wall, and in others connected with it, recording the restoration of some temple or other building, which had fallen down from old age, *vetustate conlapsum*, is not a little remarkable; and as these inscriptions all belong, in point of time, to the early part of the third century—to the reigns in fact of Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, a space of about 30 years, we can come, I think, to no other conclusion, than that such a contemporaneous decay is a most striking proof of a contemporaneous origin. Now we have certain proof in this inscription, and also in Horsley's North. LXXXIX., that Risingham participated in this decay, and that too, at a very early period; we are, therefore, I think fully entitled to assume that its origin must have been as early as that of any of the others. The decision as to the date to which that origin should be carried back, will in a great measure depend on the construction put upon the term, *vetustate conlapsum*, or *dilapsis*—that is as to the time, which may be supposed to have elapsed before buildings or walls could be reduced to such a state of decay as to render it necessary to restore, or rebuild, them from the ground. Earlier than the time of Agricola, A. D. 79, they could not have been erected, and it has generally been considered as certain that these stations were erected by him, and that they were in fact the very *praesidia* and *castella*, with which he is said to have enclosed the Brigantes. But some have considered it probable that these were at first only earth works, and that they were afterwards faced with stone by Hadrian in 120. Now between the years 79 and 207, there intervenes a space of 128 years; but between 120 and 207 a space of only 87 years. Either of these spaces seems a very short period for buildings or walls to be reduced to such an extreme state of decay: but it must at once be admitted that every probability is in favour of the longer space of years. That is certainly my opinion; I can, therefore, come to no other conclusion than that the Walls here mentioned (*Muri*, stone walls) were originally erected by Agricola; and the probabi-

lity is great that this was also the case with all the other stations, and that they never were mere earth-works.

The opinion I have thus advanced may by some be considered as controverted by the supposition, for it in reality is nothing more, that this station was not in existence, or had been neglected or abandoned, at the time about which I am writing, because it is not mentioned in the First Iter of Antonine's *Itinerary*. But I consider that no conclusion can be drawn from the *Itinerary*, because we do not know the date of it. That the station had been long in existence is fully proved by this inscription, as also that in the joint reign of Severus and Caracalla it was considered of such importance as to be restored to an efficient state. If the *Itinerary* was, as some believe, drawn out by order of Caracalla, we must, therefore, seek some other reason for the omission of Habitanum in this Iter, than its abandonment in so very short a period of time. The omission of it also proves nothing, for Lanchester is likewise omitted in this same Iter, and that station we know was long occupied. The most probable reason for the omission I consider is that suggested by Horsley, that it was "too near to Riechester" (*Brit. Rom.* p. 397), to be named as another mansion on this route. Why should this station be abandoned more than Netherby and Middleby? If two advanced stations were maintained on that west road into Scotland, why should not two be considered equally necessary on this eastern road? I have never heard a suspicion advanced that Riechester and the other stations named were ever neglected or abandoned till the last, and I can see no reason why we should consider that the case was not the same with Risingham.

I have thus endeavoured to give you an account of this inscription, and to express my opinion on its signification; and in the hope that what I have stated may prove satisfactory,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your's respectfully,

THOMAS HODGSON.

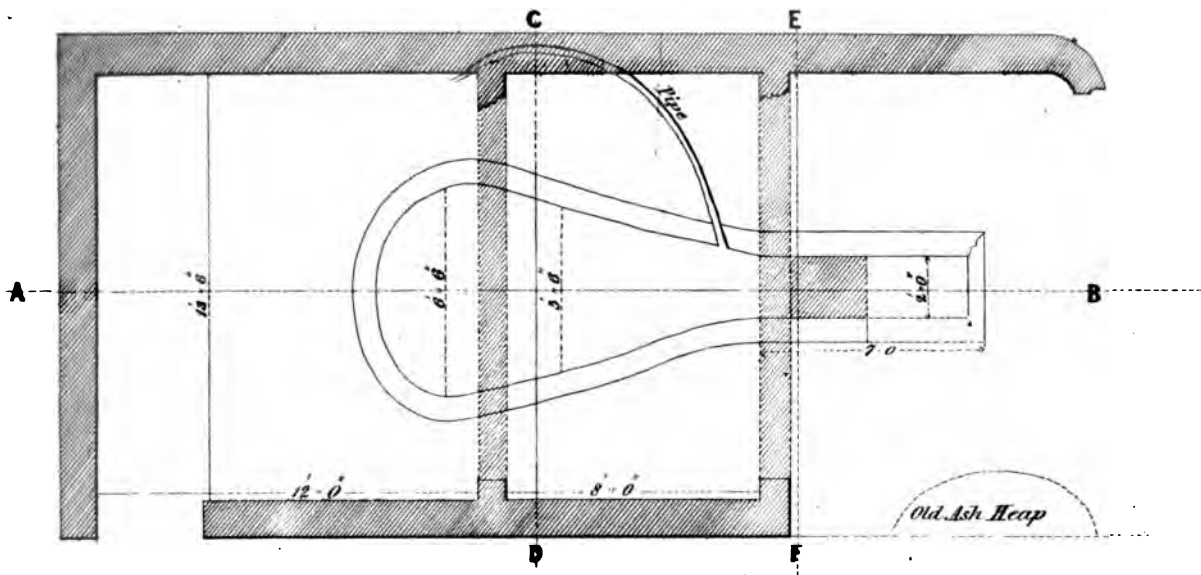
No. V.—*Some Account of a Cave found in working a Limestone Quarry, on the Sea Coast, near North Sunderland, by Mr. GEORGE GREY BELL.*

IN the month of August, 1844, a very singular place of concealment was found in working a limestone quarry upon the sea coast, near North Sunderland, in the parish of Bambrough, at a place called the Snook Point, which lies about half way between Bambrough and Dunstanbrough Castles. When first found great curiosity was manifested in the neighbourhood, and it was believed to have been a place for the concealment of contraband goods, the officers of the coast guard, therefore, took possession until it was properly examined, when they declared their belief that it had never been intended for, or used, as a "smuggling hole;" and from the neat manner in which it was built, the small size of the entrance and cavity, from its being neatly flagged out, and having a clay pipe or conduit communicating with a hut or cottage above, for the conveyance of air or sound, it was also my conviction that it had never been intended for contraband goods, but had been constructed in a time of great trouble for the concealment of some fugitive of note. I, therefore, took the dimensions, and made drawings representing the exact state in which it was found after the sand and soil had been removed.

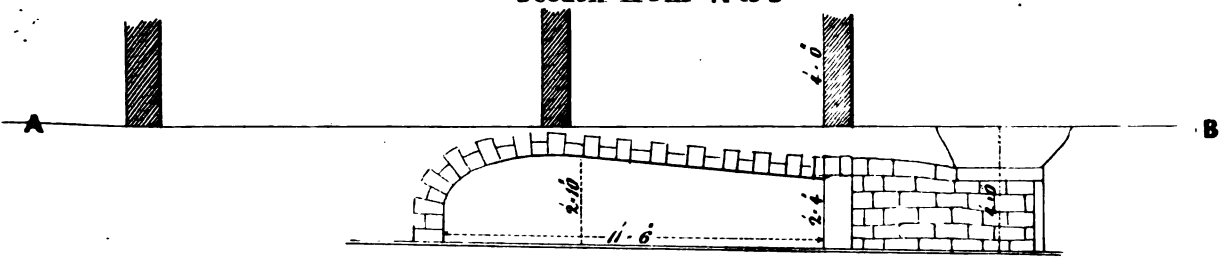
Nothing can be traced from history to throw any light upon the subject, without, indeed, we take the troublesome times in 1463-4, when Margaret, the Queen of Henry VI., held the castles of Bambrough, Dunstanbrough, and Alnwick, against King Edward; these castles were her principal and her last strongholds in the North of England.

History informs us that Margaret, after the Battle of Hexham (May 15, 1464,) and the overthrow of her hopes fled with her son, Prince Edward, towards the sea coast, where she lay for some time concealed, and, afterwards escaped to Flanders; but it does not inform us which coast she fled to. She could not fly to the east or west coast, as there she would have

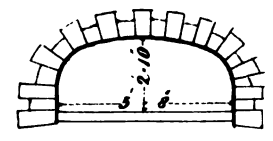
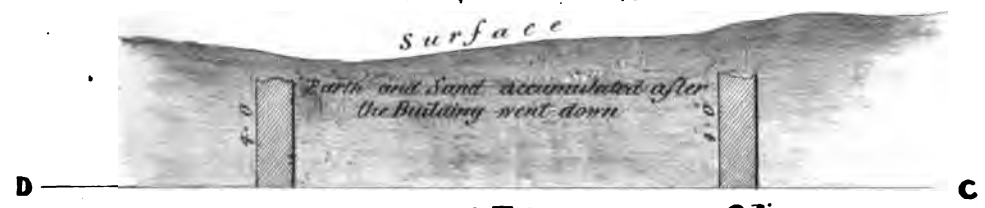
PLAN OF A CAVE OR PLACE OF CONCEALMENT, DISCOVERED AT NORTH SUNDERLAND, IN THE PARISH OF BAMBOROUGH, 1844.



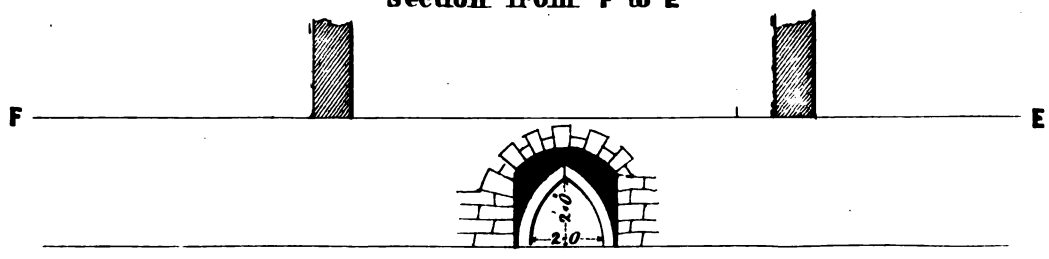
Section from A to B



Section from D to C



Section from F to E



Scale of Six Feet to One Inch

passed through the midst of her enemies, some of her followers having been executed at Newcastle, Hexham, and Carlisle, a few days after the Battle of Hexham, therefore, she must have fled towards the northern coast, to a known place of concealment and safety.

Now as Queen Margaret was the head and life of the Lancaster party, it cannot be doubted that her personal safety, and that of the prince her son, was of the most vital importance to their cause, and, therefore, landing, as she often did, on the coast in the immediate vicinity of the above castles held by her followers, and these followers sometimes changing sides, she could not at all times trust herself within the walls for fear of treachery; indeed it does not appear that she ever made any one of them her residence, but must have had some private place of concealment near, and this cave, in all probability, is the place where she concealed herself. In *Ridpath's Border History* the particulars of Margaret's circumstances in Northumberland are represented as being very painful and harassing.

“In the following spring Margaret sailed over to France, and having obtained a loan of a small sum of money and a supply of two thousand men from the French King, on condition of delivering up Calais when it should be in her power, she set sail for the northern coast of England, and landed in October, 1463, *near Bambrough*. Still the country did not take arms in her favour, but either through the treachery of Sir Ralph Gray, who was governor of Alnwick under Edward, or on account of the scarcity of provisions, that fortress fell again into her hands. Hearing, however, of Edward's approach, who left London on the 30th November, she found it necessary again to seek refuge in Scotland. For this purpose she went on board the fleet that had brought her from France, and her General 'Breze' accompanied her with some part of her forces. But a violent storm arising, the Queen, not without great danger, escaped into the port of Berwick, and Breze being driven ashore at Holy Island, his ships were burnt, and 4 or 500 of his men were either killed or taken prisoners. Breze himself escaped in a fishing boat which conveyed him to the Queen at Berwick.

“Breze's son, together with Lord Hungerford, had the keeping of Alnwick Castle, with a garrison of three hundred men. The Duke of Somerset, the

Earl of Pembroke, Lord Roose, and Sir Ralph Percy had the keeping of Bambrough, with a garrison of three hundred men, and Sir Richard Tunstal, Thomas Findern, Dr Morton, and some others of less note kept the castle of Dunstanbrough with one hundred and twenty men.

“ Edward on arriving in Northumberland finding no enemy in the field laid siege at once to the three castles, Alnwick, Bambrough, and Dunstanbrough. Bambrough was surrendered on Christmas eve, and the Duke of Somerset and *Sir Ralph Percy*, who held it for the Queen were *pardoned and received into favour by Edward*. Dunstanbrough yielded three days after, and Alnwick was taken on the 6th January, 1464, by the Earl of Warwick.

“ In the following spring Margaret made another attempt in vain ; she had now lost the favour of the Scottish King, in consequence of a truce made between Edward and him ; but by the interest of some Scottish chiefs she again entered Northumberland. Sir Ralph Gray at the same time surprised and took the Castle of Bambrough and held it for the Queen.

“ A part of the Queen’s forces were defeated by Neville at Hedgely Moor, April 25, 1464, when Sir Ralph Percy, deserted by his companions in arms, fell fighting bravely in the field of battle ; and three weeks after, Neville having met the invading army in their camp at Linels, near Hexham, totally defeated and dispersed them. The Queen and her son, with the greatest difficulty having gained the sea coast, passed over to Sluys, in Flanders.”

Sir Ralph Percy, when dying on the field of battle at Hedgely Moor, is said to have cried out that “ he had saved the bird in his bosom,” meaning, as it was then believed, that he had kept his oath of fealty to Henry VI. ; but as Percy had only five months before that, after the siege of Bambrough, taken part with Edward *against* Henry, I am inclined to believe, that this figurative expression of his alluded to Margaret, and meant nothing more than that she was now in a place of safety by his means, and most likely in *his* place of concealment on or near his own estate, and that the cave represented in the drawings, is in all likelihood the place ; and that she again fled to it after the Battle of Hexham, until she could get a ship to convey her from the island.

The situation of this cave seems to have been judiciously chosen on a high and barren point near the coast, neatly built, and about half way between Bambrough and Dunstanbrough Castles, with Alnwick Castle lying about 14 miles south and west of it.

GEORGE GRAY BELL.

Newcastle upon Tyne, June 20th, 1845.

No. VI.—*Account of the Roman Road called "The Maiden Way."* By
WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, Esq.

"LITERA SCRIPTA MANET."

THIS old Roman Road which is called in old boundary rolls, the Maiden Way, or Maiden Gate (*Via Puellarum*), extends from the station on the Roman Wall, near Glenwhelt, called Caervorran, in Northumberland, over the mountains of the eastern part of Cumberland, to another station at Kirby Thore, in Westmoreland. There it joined the great Roman Road leading from York, over Stanemoor, to Carlisle and Scotland; the remains of which are very fine in that vicinity.

Between the two extremities of the Maiden Way, a nearer, and certainly a much more commodious, course might have been procured, by turning the corner of Tindale Fell and proceeding by the side of the mountain chain, called by the Romans the Pennine Alps, in the plain of the Eden. It is supposed, with some degree of probability, that the Romans preferred the hills for their roads, in order to guard against surprise from enemies lurking in the thick forests which then covered Britain; or in order effectually to subdue a vanquished people, who crowded to the mountains for a last resort. The Cumberland mountains have more than once afforded this protection to unhappy natives. In the present instance such a solution may be probable, but it is also likely that the Romans had other objects in traversing this wild and then barren country. There was an extensive military station at Whitley, about two miles from Alston, the remains of which are very complete, and there was without much doubt another station at a place called Hall Hill, immediately opposite to the town of Alston. The lead mines of this district have been worked from a very remote period, and there is every reason to suppose in the time also of the Romans. Indeed, Roman relics have been discovered in some of

them. It is, therefore, highly probable that this road was also made with the view of protecting their mines and transporting their produce.

The course of this road is described in detail below. It may be described generally thus:—It crosses the valley of the Tippald stream close by Blenkinsopp (old) Castle, and ascending the opposite hill proceeds over the inclosures which lately formed part of Featherston Common. From the higher ground here, there are fine views of the valley of the Tyne both to the east and the south; passing along a precipitous ridge on the left of Lowdie Cleugh, it reaches by a steep short descent, the junction of two small streams, and continues to be used as a parish road up the bank, still called Maiden Way Bank, and onwards with a slight interruption through Hartley Burn to the turnpike road which leads from Alston to Brampton. From this point to Burnstones it ascends a steepish part of the waste land, and it was used till the year 1824 as the common country road up the valley of the Tyne. The view down the Tyne from the top of the hill is very striking,—Featherstone Castle embosomed in rich foliage, the site of the Roman wall far behind elevated on basaltic and lofty crags, with the far stretching expanse of Bewcastle Moss behind, and with distant views of the Cheviot Hills, the Solway Firth, and the Criffel Mountains of Dumfries.

Descending to Burnstones the road continues up the valley, and in gradual approach to the Tyne, passing immediately behind the village of Slaggyford and then close by the river, where it is still used as a road, and up a steep hill opposite Williamstone to Thornhopeburn, and thence to the well known station at Whitley. Leaving here the valley of the Tyne it descends into Gilderdale and crosses the stream of that valley into Cumberland, a few yards above the inclosures, winding easily on both sides of the steep banks. It then passes through the inclosures on the south side in a long gradual ascent to a pass in the mountains called the Sloat, at the west end of Park Fell, and proceeds through other inclosures of common to the turnpike road leading from Alston to Penrith, which it crosses about half a mile westward from Hartside Inn. Descending to Rowgill Burn on a grassy slope it enters Melmerby Fell and ascends a long ridge of that fell to the summit of the chain. It is here seen in the greatest perfection, and may indeed be almost considered as just left by its

former owners. Its elevation at this spot cannot be less than 2,500 feet above the sea. The view from this elevation is of the most enchanting description, surpassing for extent, richness, and variety, perhaps any other in the Kingdom. The great steepness of the western escarpment of these lofty hills, which are covered with the finest verdure, occasions at once the most comprehensive and the most delicious prospect of the great, broad, and rich vale of Eden, which, with its scattered forests, cultivated fields, and silvery stream, may truly be called the Garden of Eden. The distant and clifly hills of the lake district with the conspicuous summits of Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Helvellyn, form a most exquisite background which, bounds the vale along the western side to the extreme south. On the north-west, the rich plains of Carlisle, and the Solway, the ocean, and the Scottish mountains beyond, give their last features to this sublime sight. The Roman soldiers with as much truth as amid the hills of Perthshire might have here exclaimed "Campania!" The vast expanse of the primæval forest which then filled that noble plain, intersected only by rivers and roads, and in the midst of which the Druids celebrated, at one of their most renowned shrines, their unholy rites, must have filled with delight even the conquerors of the world.

Immediately below, is a singularly beautiful amphitheatre, in the very bosom of the hills, and clothed with delicious verdure, called Ousby Dale. Along the eastern side of this, the road pursues a gently descending course down the green steeps of Ousby Fell and finally descends into the plain below by a most remarkable chasm or cleugh called Argill. This portion is by far the steepest part of the course. It enters the head of the gill by an abrupt turn to the left, and continues down a rapid steep confined between two lofty hills, for about a quarter of a mile to the plain. All trace is obliterated by the fallen rock. The passage is so narrow that there is barely room for a road and must have afforded great opportunity for resisting a hostile attack. It crosses Ousby Beck at the foot of the hill, almost directly beneath the round conspicuous summit of Cross Fell. It then traverses a large pasture and descends towards a farm house called the Bank. No trace of its course is visible, after leaving the pasture, for a mile and a half, where it is met with in a very distinct state in Wythwaite

Pasture in Westmoreland, for a short distance, in a straight line from Argill. It is then invisible for two miles, and is seen again on the north-east corner of Newbiggin Moor, near a corn mill on Milburn Beck. It is from this spot used as a common parish road with little alteration to within a very short distance of Kirby Thore.

Such is the course of the Maiden Way, which, with slight exceptions, may still, after the lapse of so many centuries, be distinctly followed for about 36 miles. In some parts, and particularly on the summit of Melmerby Fell, as before stated, there is perhaps a better specimen of what a Roman road really was than in any other part of Britain.

The mountainous character of the route has of course produced this state of preservation. Its destruction has been more rapid within the last twenty years than during all the former period of its existence. The inclosures of commons and the more extensive use of the plough now continually prey upon it. But even in places where every trace is lost, and must have been lost for ages, such is the strong and abiding interest which is attached to the road by the neighbouring people, that tradition will probably not soon fail in indicating its entire course with great accuracy.

The extreme and unnecessary steepness of many portions of the road, the apparent absence of all bridges at the various streams it traverses, and the condition of the road itself in its best parts, render it almost certain that it was not used as a road for waggons or carriages.

The extreme straightness of its course and the consequent loss of level which so frequently occurs, and which occasions frequent and long alternations of ascent and descent, seem also to confirm this conclusion. Neither are there any traces of wheels upon the stones as seen in the old roads of Italy and France. The road is almost uniformly 21 feet broad, and has been raised above the ground with a ditch on each side, and intersected with proper conduits many of which are very entire. In the most perfect part on Melmerby Fell the sides are raised 2, 3, or even 4 feet high. The stones are large at the sides, 2 or 3 feet long and 1 or 2 broad, and of freestone from the adjoining bed. In the middle are chiefly small stones, many of which are thin and flat; these are now lying loose on the surface; but it appears from other portions of the road which are favourable for examination



that these smaller stones were rounder and all rudely wedged or paved in compactly with each other.

In one place on the waste which is wet, there were thicker stones under the thin ones making the road about fourteen inches thick. The materials vary with the strata adjoining. Great attention seems to have been given to the sides of the road and its proper drainage. In other respects the structure of the road varies with the nature of the ground.

No vestiges of bridges are visible at any of the streams which are all small in their usual state.

There was a bridge over a stream near Kirby Thore on the great line of road before mentioned, at which many valuable coins have recently been found.

It has often been suggested by antiquarians that this road was the 10th *Iter Antoninum*, and that Whitley Castle was the *Alonis* of that *Iter*, suppositions which seem quite inadmissible. All these notions embrace only the western portion of the road and reject the northern part. The *Maiden Way* seems throughout distinct in itself. If *Glanoventum* is Lanchester, it is highly probable that *Alonis* is Allendale Town, which, in addition to similarity of name, comprises in an admirable manner all the desiderata for a Roman Station. In this case a road might be expected to be found over the hills by the head of the South Tyne towards Appleby, which is a matter to be solved. No remains have yet been met with in Allendale, notwithstanding the assertions of Warburton, Hutchinson and Horsley.

I. FROM CAERVORAN TO BURNSTONES, SEVEN MILES AND A HALF.

COURSE.

First seen at the west end of a ploughed field, about a quarter of a mile from the station going along a steep hill side, and with a steep descent for about sixty yards, and then enters a wood about two hundred yards from the Tippald, a rivulet opposite the limekilns, and a quarter of a mile from Glenwhelt.

CONDITION.

The form only visible, the stones were taken up within recent memory.

COURSE.

Crosses the Tippald probably opposite the Colliery and close by, or under, Blenkinsopp Castle, then across a ravine called Widing Cleugh to a pasture beyond called.

Waterloo pasture, which it traverses about a hundred yards from the parish road.

Another field in which it crosses a small hollow.

Another field.

Another field, disclosing fine views down and up the Tyne.

Another field.

Another field, a wood on the left, through which the parish road passes.

Descends gently into the middle of a large pasture allotted to Jacob Lee having the plantation on the left—in the middle is a shallow cleugh called Pinkins' Cleugh, which the road crosses about half a mile above the place where the parish road crosses the cleugh, which is deeper below.

Another pasture, and along the ridge of a steep deep cleugh called Lowdie Cleugh for a quarter of a mile, and at the end a very steep brow of about forty yards to the parish road.

CONDITION.

Invisible for three quarters of a mile.

Form seen—stones lying about. This and all the succeeding pastures have been ploughed since the passing of the Featherston Common Inclosure Act in 1808. The form of the road can be traced throughout, either by the difference of the grass or the hollowness of the ground, or the stones still left ungathered. But most of the stones were taken for erecting the walls of the inclosures. There is, therefore, no good entire specimen of the road left, but often the stones at the sides and in the middle well define it.

Only visible in the middle by the large stones.

At the end large stones in heaps—the ground fallen in, but road green and form preserved.

COURSE.

Crosses the stream about 15 yards above the present bridge—two streams join here.

Follows in the present parish road up a short steep hill, still called “The Maiden Way Bank,” and so on to the top of the hill about one hundred and fifty yards, except at the top of the first steep brow where the present road turns abruptly to the right and turns again.—Close by on the right of the road is a house called Maiden Way House, said to have been built on the old way, but probably on the west of it.

From the last hill top, probably through the pasture on the right, and not in the present devious steep and awkward road, but in a fine slope towards the corn mill in the hollow, crossing Killaw burn and then Blackburn on the right of the mill, and along the present road up the steep bank on the other side.

Along the present road for more than a mile in a straight line to the Alston turnpike road leading to Milton, which it cuts at right angles.

It crosses the burn after making a slight turn to the right to avoid the steep descent and ascent, passes the public house close by the turnpike road ten or twelve yards on the west.

The old road from Alston to the Coal Pits here, used up to the year 1824, now grassed over, is upon the Maiden Way to within half a mile from Burnstones, which is as follows.

Up the steepish hill on the uninclosed waste part of Tindal Fell for a mile directly south, then over a fine flat part for one third of a mile, and down into Glen-due (Dark Glen), by a fine, but still very steep, sweep to the right, crossing the stream very near to the present bridge and proceeding almost by the side of the new road by a gentler sweep to the top of the other hill—a quarter of a mile from Glen-due passes close on

CONDITION.

Large paved stones on the left bank.

The old road discernible at the sides of a new one.

No traces.

Large stones on the sides which are very perfect in ascending the hill from the burn.

Large stones visible and right side very good.

Large stones in this descent two feet thick.

COURSE.	CONDITION.
the west by the inclosure wall which afterwards stands in the middle for two hundred yards. The old Alston road then turned to the right, but the Roman road went on (about half a mile from Burnstones), and passed through the inclosures and under the present blacksmiths' shop to the burn, a few yards above the present bridge.	No traces.
II. FROM BURNSTONES TO WHITLEY CASTLE STATION, FOUR MILES.	
Passes through the west corner of the first field, up a steep brow which has been hollowed for the road.	No stones.
Follows the east side of the wall of the next field, at the end of which is a small descent.	No trace now—the stones taken up in this year (1845.)
A pasture; road begins on the west side of the wall which afterwards stands on it—the wall ends in an elbow about one third of the way through; the rest of the pasture very wet, passes close by the south-east corner of the pasture.	Stones visible on the sides and in the middle.
Crosses a parish road leading to the moors and then through a small strip of common land which is being inclosed, just opposite Town Green Toll Bar.	No trace.
A meadow field, which it crosses diagonally; at one third of the way, a new cart road is made on it to the end.	No trace.
Another field of which the corner is traversed and then the road joins the present turnpike road for a quarter of a mile to a round hill not far from the Knarburn; the present new road here turns to the left, and wind round to the right, to the bridge, the Roman road goes on the road of 1834 over the top of the brow, and crosses the new road on the other side, and descends to the burn a few yards eastward of the present bridge.	Quite visible but much impaired lately.
By a ford across the burn close by the River Tyne, and up the short hill to the left of a large quarry.	No traces.
	No trace.

COURSE.

Through several arable fields and along the brow of a natural terrace for one third of a mile to the village of Slaggyford, from thirty to forty yards below the present road.

Passes close behind the village and down a brow to the site of the present road which is the same for half a mile to Thomason's Well, close by the Tyne.

Opposite the ford leading to Williamstone, leaves the new road, going directly on up the steep hill. This was part of a former road of modern days, used by pack horses forty or fifty years ago.

Along the brow edge for one hundred and fifty yards, then in a straight line for Fartown Hill, a green hill on the other side of Thornhope Burn seen prominently over a flat piece of ground, from fifty to one hundred yards from the new road; the modern horse road took a turn still very visible to the right and joined the site of the new road, but the Roman road goes straightforward through awet meadow.

A large pasture on the north of Thornhope Burn, a full grown tree in the middle of the road, descends at the end to the burn which it crosses about one hundred yards below the present bridge.

Up a narrow pathway to the top of the brow, from whence is the trace of an old road leading on the left to the top of the adjoining conical hill (Lintley Hill), which is supposed to have been a station.

Through several wet meadows for upwards of a mile to the top of a hill with trees called Fore Knowe, below Temple House and opposite Barhaugh Scars, passing about one hundred yards below the green high hill, called Fartown Hill.

CONDITION.

No trace now—the stones taken out at various parts, a few years ago, and particularly two or three years ago, in a close immediately behind Slaggyford.

No trace.

Stones gone; but the form remains.

No trace—form visible.

Form visible.

Fine green line all the way with the stones and sides complete in most parts, except at the end and near the burn.

No stones seen.

No traces now except at Fore Knowe, where there are stones and the form of the road.

COURSE.

CONDITION.

Descends on the west side of a wall and passes in a straight line for Whitley Station, through a byer and house to a small stream, and then enters the common.

Form very visible at first, the stones taken recently, but afterwards invisible.

At the elbow of the wall opposite the peak of Heaplaw Fell, the road continues under the wall for some distance—leaves the common and passes through the meadows and across the turnpike road to the house at Castle Nook, which stands upon it.

Form and stones seen.

No traces.

Up the meadows on the foot path towards the Roman station, and on the east of the wall opposite the station, its distance is about one hundred and fifty yards on the east and inside the wall; it does not, therefore, enter the station.

Form quite visible—and stones still there but many taken up.

III. FROM WHITLEY CASTLE (STATION), TO ROWGILL BURN, EIGHT MILES AND A HALF.

Passes through the meadows towards the north-west corner of Wanwood Bent large pasture on the other side of Gilderdale burn—on the north-west of and close by a house at Whitley, and then enters the common—leaves the valley of the Tyne now.

Not seen—all stones taken up.

Along the flat part of the common diverging to the edge of the brow not far from the inclosure wall.

Very distinct and perfect, entire breadth and sides complete for two or three hundred yards, with large stones in the middle, twenty one feet broad.

Steep and long zig zag descent to Gilderdale Burn, following well the best parts of the ground, for two hundred yards winds by the side of the hill, but still steep descent.

Very plain and fine.

Crosses the burn at right angles—two hundred yards above the inclosure wall, a mile from the Tyne.

No trace.

Up the opposite high banks, in order to gain the ter-

COURSE.

race above, winding gently to the left along the side of the hill, and then by a fine bold sweep turning to the right and along the top of the brow, diverging to the left: the elbow is about thirty yards from the modern but now obsolete road to Alston.

In a fine long gradual ascent of three miles to a pass in the mountain range, which intersects Gilderdale Forest, called the Sloat—crossing the corner of Wanwood Bent pasture for half a mile to the wall, and then entering the Gilderdale allotments.

Passes through eight allotments—all more or less covered with heath—road in a straight line—the ascent greatest in the sixth and seventh allotments—in the last allotment it passes close by the site of an old mine house on the south, and under some mine rubbish—it is level here but descends gently to the wall, where it enters the waste part of Gilderdale Forest.

Turns a little to the left on the west side of a small stream for one hundred yards to the Sloat.

Passes through the Sloat which is a small narrow defile of fifty or sixty yards in length, on the top of the Fell on the west of Park Fell.

Continues through the waste for one mile and a half across a moss called Bell's Moss, slight descent and slight winding by the hill side to avoid a greater descent—gradually approaches the inclosure wall, to which it is quite close in the allotment next passed through.

An allotment called Scarberry Lot for three quarters of a mile. Follows the wall at three or four yards distance on the west to the elbow of the wall, disappears in a hollow part occasioned by the sinking of the lime-

CONDITION.

Form very visible, stones mostly gone, but many large stones near the turn.

Indistinct owing to the wetness of the ground—stones and sides seen here and there nearer to the wall.

The line very clear and seen almost without interruption—one or both of the sides generally prominent—indistinct towards the end of the eighth allotment, and where it passes the wall—stones probably used for the wall.

Quite plain near the top of the hill.

Very visible, green and hard.

Very easily traced—in some soft places lost but generally very perfect, especially the sides. The structure more easily seen here than in any other part.

Quite visible—green—defaced at the hollow part, then beautifully green with high raised

COURSE.

stone into what are called "swallow holes", and which plainly appear to have occurred since the time of the Romans—then over the hard limestone (great limestone bed) to the end—quite flat.

Another allotment adjoining the Alston turnpike road on the east—slight bend to the left along the limestone bed, enters the allotment at a point about one third of the length of it—close by the wall for a short way, then diverges to the wall on the south by a gentle descent.

A pasture—passes the lower part for thirty or forty yards, and crosses the present new turnpike road about one third of a mile westward from the inn called Hartside House.

Another pasture, part of Quarry-house farm, enters about twenty yards from the north west corner—crosses the upper part and the old Hartside turnpike road, then lost in a hollow broken piece of ground for a few yards, and then for eighty yards to a narrow plantation about a quarter of a mile below the new turnpike road, and eighty yards below the old turnpike road.

On leaving the plantation, which is about thirty yards broad, enters the common called Glassenby Fell, and descends gently in a fine straight line of more than a mile to Rowgill Burn which it crosses one hundred and fifty yards below the junction of that burn with Blackcleugh Burn.

CONDITON.

sides and between dark heath—very perfect towards the end.

Quite plain—green all the way with stones at the sides and in the middle.

Line plain but no stones, known by the greener surface.

Quite green—stones quite visible and the sides.

In fine firm condition, green—left side very good, occasionally projecting two feet above the grass below—right side often seen—drains seen at the usual angle covered with large stones—very perfect, the water still flowing through them.

IV. FROM ROWGILL BURN TO OUSBY BECK OVER MELMERBY AND OUSBY FELLS, SEVEN MILES.

Proceeds up that part of Melmerby Fell, called Melmerby Rigg, to the south-west and in a straight line which is seen from a great distance—steep at first, then

Quite green, and distinct from the heathy parts of the Moor—wet,

COURSE.

varies, but ascending for more than a mile, when a flat part, a mile in breadth, appears, which it traverses to the foot of the next brow.

Turns slightly to the right to face the brow—steep but only twenty or thirty yards long—then up a rising slope for half a mile to some scattered freestone fragments.

From the free stones up the hill and over a flat of one hundred and fifty yards for half a mile to a point, when it turns to the left—in two or three places winding slightly to the right in a gentle curve

Along the slope of the hill in gradual rise to the summit of the fell for half a mile.

Along the summit for quarter of a mile to the edge of the other side, which is just opposite a rocky peak of slaty rock in the vale below, called Musca.

CONDITION.

with stones at the sides, drains perfect. On the flat covered with heath darker than the rest, which serves for a guide; slight ditches on each side and stones on the right side.

Indistinct at the brow but afterwards very clear—at times the whole breadth with sides complete.

Green—with sides complete—heath scanty—on the flat, stones very numerous and cover all the road.

Green with large breadths of stones intervening—left side raised.

The most perfect of all—road raised high, sometimes two or three feet at each side, just twenty-one feet broad, large stones at the sides, two or three feet long, by two—smaller stones in the middle—several thin stones, most perfect just at the end of the top for one hundred and twenty yards, all large stones, almost blocks, raised four or five feet; see general description above.

COURSE.

Descends from the top in a winding course in the form of the letter S for thirty yards, then for sixty yards down a very steep green slope to an undulating flat, and then in a fine line gently down the slope of Ousby Dale for a mile and a half towards a hill on Ousby Fell, called Brownhill, on the south of the dale.

On the left of Brownhill about one hundred yards, and after a level part, down a very steep part on the south of the hill, and then in a rapid slope to a great turn at more than a right angle on the right or north.

At this point there are two roads which unite again sixty yards below. The one that turns to the right winds again to the left to abate the steepness of the descent and joins the other, which comes almost straight down an excessively steep ridge, at the head of a very singular gill or cleugh called Ar-gill or Ardale.

By a very sharp turn to the left for a few yards, and then to the right down the steep cleugh, which is a narrow ravine of about the breadth of the road between two hills of rock, the hill on the right being a soft slaty cliff, and crumbling very much and filling up the cleugh, very steep, about one third of the way down, the steepest of the whole line—exceedingly steep but for a few yards only—the cleugh about a quarter of a mile long—emerging at Ousby Beck which flows from the direction of Crossfell.

CONDITION.

Very distinct and stony at first, then beautifully verdant and hard, with stones emerging, and several conduits—right side raised

Very fine—green and hard—on slaty rock of the great Pennine fault; stones covered with grass.

Stones covered with grass—the road at the North turn hollowed by water and much erased further on.

Scarcely visible at the entrance except by the form; and further down the fallen rocks have almost quite obliterated every trace—before coming to the beck it may be seen on some hard and more level ground, but not well. Not seen near the Beck.

V. FROM OUSBY BECK TO KIRBY THORE, NINE MILES.

Crosses Ousby Beck nearly at its junction with a small gill and enters

A large pasture which it traverses for three quarters of a mile in a straight line leaving the highest point of the pasture and a quarry a little to the left.

No trace.

First seen at the brow of the hill a few yards from the beck to the right of a broken excavated

COURSE.

Enters an arable field, and down a steep slope towards the Bank Farm House which is at the foot of the hill. It is said to pass under the present back kitchen of the house; supposed to pass through the fields on the north-west of Kirkland Church and for one mile and a half to Wythwaite Pasture.

Enters the high end of this pasture which is now inclosed, and crosses the cart road leading to the fell, and then enters another pasture called Loaning Pasture.

Passes again for two miles over fields which have been ploughed, and crosses Skirwith or Blencarn Beck close by, or under the corn mill, standing on the north-east side of Newbiggin Moor.

Enters the larger portion of the moor on crossing the brook, and continues towards a long narrow road which it passes close by on the north side, and then enters a long lane at the end of the moor and is now used with little alteration as a public road to within a quarter of a mile from the village of Kirby Thore.—A new road is now forming (1845), on the old Roman road for two miles from the corn mill by which the remains will now be defaced.

Is seen for the last time at the brow of the hill on the left of the Hall Farm House, passing for half a mile through the fields now cultivated, but seen thirty years ago before the improvements began. Conducted to the station here which is now a large raised green hill in the upper part of the village, called Burwens or Burrans, a common term in Scotland and the North of England for a Roman Station.

CONDITION

path way, seen distinctly all the way by the dark green grass, slightly raised—stones visible here and there.

No trace.

No trace.

No trace—all the fields have been ploughed.

Seen well for a quarter of a mile, green and raised—stones seen.

Invisible.

Very perfect—the structure well seen here—slight curves in its course.

No traces.

Note.—Some discussion has lately taken place respecting the origin of the term "Maiden" in connection with this old road, in the hope not only of simply discovering the true derivation of the word, but also the purposes and history of the road itself. It has been suggested above, that the road might be connected with the working of the mines in the vicinity of South Tyne; and since the above account was written, several smelted slags of lead ore have been discovered at a great elevation on Melmerby Fell, close by the Maiden Way. These slags are considered to be undoubtedly Roman, and from the imperfect mode of smelting then adopted, are still very rich in ore. It has been suggested by the noble President of the Society, that it is a proper subject of inquiry, whether this Maiden Way cannot be connected with the Maiden Castles on Stanemoor and on Grinton-moor in Swaledale, all of which are not remote from the mining fields of the present day, and whether the word "Maiden" can with any probability be traced from the Arabic word "Māidn," signifying a mine, like Almaden, in Spain, or from any other source evincing the early presence in the North of England of an Eastern people. The well-known mining operations of the Phœnicians in Cornwall, and the long retention of proper names, render such a supposition quite worthy of discussion. It is urged that the Maiden Castles may have been the fortified towns of the miners, and that the Maiden Ways connected them with each other. It is certain, that the camp or fortification called Maiden Castle, on Grinton Moor, is not Roman; and no Roman road is near. But it is not far from the great ditch or rampart which is supposed to be connected with "the Devil's Dyke" of Northumberland, the origin of which is still very obscure. It is situate in a slight recess of the hill side, is of oval form, appears to have been strongly fortified, chiefly with earthen works; but it contains a great mass of buried stone, with the visible wrecks of narrow streets or passages still faced with stone. About seven hundred yards to the west, there is apparently a tumulus or barrow, which has never been examined, and on the east is the supposed corresponding site of a temple. A footpath leading up from the village is still called Maiden Way. All this deserves further inquiry. But the Maiden Way, properly so called, cannot be connected with the Maiden Castles on Grinton or Stanemoor. Christopher Ridley, in 1572, says, indeed, that the road leads to the Maiden Castle in Stanemoor, and that there was a tradition of a king's daughter who lived there. It is true there is still a castle there called Maiden Castle, about five miles from Brough, and eight miles from Bowes, upon the main road, which was also a principal Roman road—in fact, the 2nd Iter of Antoninus. This castle appears to have been strong, and occupies a very strong position on the brow of the hill, commanding the pass. Camden says (*Vol. iii. 159*) that the castle was in Leland's time of pyramidal form, and that the stones were 18 feet high, and 60 feet in compass. It is *said*, Roman mortars have been found here, and the fort has been often considered to be Roman. But there is no sufficient evidence of this, and in many respects it much resembles the one on Grinton-moor. But it appears to have been intended entirely to defend the pass, and can hardly be supposed to have been the site either of a permanent camp or of a town. Now the Maiden Way, properly so called, does not lead directly to this Maiden Castle on Stane-

moor. It only leads to the great station at Kirby Thore, where it ends, and where it joins the great Roman road already mentioned, about twenty miles from Stanemoor. There is therefore no distinct connection between the Maiden Way and this Maiden Castle. But there is a distinct connection between another Maiden Castle, which has lost its name, and this Maiden Way, which appears to be conclusive as to the origin of the term. There is a Maiden Castle on the line of the Roman Wall, and it is from this very fort that the Maiden Way actually begins. The Roman station near Greenhead, called MAGNA by the Romans, and supposed with justice to have been one of the original forts of Agricola, is situate at a spot expressly demanding a large and strong fortress. The Roman name confirms the existence of such a station. It is singular that this station, which has been selected for its great natural strength, and which was undoubtedly made equally strong by art, and also the Maiden Castle on Stanemoor, should be situated at the *two lowest* points of depression in the great chain of hills which intersects the whole of the North of England. It was necessary in all times of warfare to defend these two mountain passes with more than ordinary care. The Romans had at least two strong stations, at Bowes and Brough. Hence probably the Maiden Castles. In fact, it was at Thirwall, close by Greenhead, that tradition asserts that the Wall was at last "thirled." The Roman station MAGNA was called by the Ancient British *Caer-vorran* or *forwyn*, fort maiden, as at this day, *Craig-forwyn*, in Denbighshire, signifies the rock of the Maiden, and *Dol-forwin*, the Maiden's meadow. There is no Roman or British name extant for the Maiden Way; but there is every reason to believe that it was called after the great castle from which it proceeded. It has been most erroneously supposed by Horsley, that it formed the 10th *Iter* of Antoninus; an error which I am sorry to see is repeated by Mr. Bruce in his Account of the Roman Wall. However much this *Iter* is disputed, there is no kind of claim for it so far north as this Maiden Way. The term maiden was of course imported by the Saxons, unless they adopted the Eastern word above mentioned, signifying a mine, in which case the subsequent monkish translation, "*via puellarum*," would be simply a blunder. But it is difficult to conceive that such a word could survive so many revolutions, even if it had been much more directly associated with actual mining operations than is supposed; for it is only for about ten miles of its whole course that the road intersects a mining district. It may safely be said, that no mines were worked at any remote period in the *immediate* vicinity of any of the Maiden Castles, except that at Grinton. Again, the British word must be supposed to have had an origin previous to the arrival of the Danes or Saxons. It seems to follow, that the derivation of the word must at last be sought for, like so many others, as *Magdeburg* and *Jungfrau*, from the inviolate character of the spots so called. In days when strong forts were not easily taken, there appears to have been a popular disposition to give the strongest their maiden name. The great fort or station at Dorchester has been always called the Maiden Castle (*Camden*, Vol. i. 44). The strong Roman station at Bowes (VERTERIS) was called, even so lately as Horsley's time, a Maiden Castle, though it has now lost that name. The castle of Edinburgh was also called *Castra Puellarum*. Even now the fortress of Comorn enjoys a similar title among the Hun-

garians. There is indeed another derivation which would be strictly in unison with the geographical description of the road. According to Camden (*Vol. iii. 96*), *Mai-dun* signifies a *great ridge*: and the road crosses the greatest ridge on the Pennine chain. It would be an excellent origin, if there was not a better. But it appears to me to be found with more reason in the expression of Horace, "*Intactæ Palladis urbem.*"

W. B.

July 28, 1851.

No. VII.—*Account of Excavations at the Mile Castle of Cawfields, on the Roman Wall. By JOHN CLAYTON, Esq.—Communicated in a Letter to the Secretaries.*

Chesters, 24th January, 1848.

SIRS,

THE process of clearing away the debris of the Roman Wall on the top of the Cawfields or Cawgap Crags, and of the Castellum or Mile Castle, near Haltwhistle Burn Head, between the stations of Borcovicus and Æsica, has disclosed some Roman remains of historical interest.

These remains tend to confirm the conjecture of our late lamented friend, and secretary, the Rev. John Hodgson, the Historian of Northumberland, that the Murus, popularly called Severus' Wall, was, to some extent at least, the work of Hadrian; this notion seems to have been entertained in the time of Horsley, but to have been exploded, for the time, on the authority of that learned antiquarian, who, in the Eighth Chapter of the First Book of his *Britannia Romana*, after mentioning such to have been the opinion of some "for whose judgement he had great regard," proceeds with his usual terseness of expression, and sagacity of reasoning, to state the grounds on which he himself had arrived at a contrary conclusion—if the materials for forming a judgment which we now possess had been before him, he would probably have been induced to hold a different opinion, and to side with our late ingenious fellow antiquary, Mr. Hodgson.

The evidence on which Mr. Hodgson founds his conjecture is detailed in the last published volume of his *History of Northumberland*, and consists of the Inscription preserved in your Collection of Roman Antiquities, found in the foundations of the Castellum, near the Hot-bank farm-house, at the opening in the precipice at the foot of the Crag Lake, called the



Milking-gap, between the stations of Borcovicus and Æsica; and of a fragment of a similar inscription preserved in the Collection of Antiquities at Durham, said to have been discovered in the beginning of the last century, in a Mile Castle in the same neighbourhood. This fragment is noticed both by Gordon and Horsley, though neither were able to read it properly, for want of the whole of the letters, since supplied by the discovery, in the year 1831, of the remaining fragment of the stone at Bradley, near to Borcovicus, where it had been built up in the wall of a farm-house.

The Second Legion [*Legio Secunda Augusta*] was employed, without any question, on the work of Hadrian, and these two stones bearing the names of the Second Legion, of the Emperor Hadrian, and of Aulus Platorius Nepos his legate in Britain, and found in two of the Castella or Millitary Turrets, which are evidently contemporaneous with, and form part of the Murus ascribed to Severus, seem to afford strong reason for believing that Hadrian was the author of both.

Such is the reasoning of Mr. Hodgson; and I will now proceed to describe to you the recent discoveries which appear to me to justify his reasoning, and support his conclusion. Amongst the debris in the interior of the Mile Castle near Haltwhistle Burn head, to which I have alluded, between the Stations of Borcovicus and Æsica, and about a mile to the east of the latter station, was dug up, during the last summer, the fragment of a stone bearing the same



inscription as the two above described—another effort of the Second Legion to perpetuate its name, and those of Hadrian its Emperor, and Aulus Platorius Nepos his legate.

There is more left of this Mile Castle than of any other on the line of the Wall ; the masonry of the Castle and of the Wall (usually styled of Severus) are of the same character, and the Castle and the Wall have evidently been built simultaneously, the Wall forming the northern side of the Castle—and if Hadrian built the Castle, he must necessarily have also built the Wall.

Amongst the stones which have fallen from the Murus on the top of the Cawfields' Crag, about one hundred and fifty yards east of this Mile Castle, there has been taken up a Mural Tablet, which has been in the face of the Wall ascribed to Severus.



The motions and employments of the Twentieth Legion (*Legio vicesima valens victrix*), the historians of the Roman transactions in Britain are agreed, were for the most part the same as those of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, both those Legions were present with Agricola at the battle with Galgacus and the Caledonians, at the foot of the Grampian Hills, in the year of Christ 84, and they both were concerned in the work of Hadrian ; but the Twentieth Legion took no part in the work of Severus, and “among all the Centurial Inscriptions (says Horsley) on the face of that Wall, not one of this Legion, or of any Cohort belonging to it has been found.”

Assuming it to be established that the Twentieth Legion was not employed in Severus' work, whilst it is clear that it bore a part in the work of Hadrian, we have in this Mural Tablet another piece of evidence tending to the conclusion, that this part of the Wall, commonly ascribed to Severus, was originally built by Hadrian. The Murus (the most northern of the defences) is here on the top of a precipice facing to the north, the ground slopes rapidly to the south, and the Vallum usually called Hadrian's Vallum, is at the foot of the descent in the valley below, and three hundred yards at least distant from the Murus ; so that there can have been no admixture of the material of the two works.

In addition to these evidences, there has been lately dug up near the eastern gateway of the Station of *Æsica*, from which Hadrian's Vallum is distant upwards of a quarter of a mile, a large Mural Tablet bearing the following inscription :—

IMP. CÆS. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS
NO AVG. P.P.

The nature of the ground, too, for the whole distance between the stations of *Borcovicus* and *Æsica*, assists materially the proposition for which I have been contending. The Wall between those two stations, a distance of about six miles, is built on the brink of precipices facing to the north; from its position, it must have been composed more of stone than of earth, and have justified the term '*Murus*' applied by the historian Spartian to the work of Hadrian. The Wall (the most northern of the defences), occupies the crest of the hill; the ground slopes down to the south; and the Vallum of Hadrian (usually so called) is at the foot of the slope, and so completely commanded by the rising ground to the north, as to be useless as a position of defence against an invader from the north; it is at a considerable distance from the *Murus*, and has probably (as suggested by Mr. Hodgson) been used as a rampart for the inclosure within lines of defence of lands affording forage for the Roman cavalry.

All this evidence seems to lead irresistibly to the conclusion, that between the Stations of *Borcovicus* and *Æsica* at least, the Wall of Hadrian has been the most northern of the lines of fortification, and has occupied the site of the Wall ascribed to Severus.

If this conclusion be a right one, Severus must, on this part of the line, have been content with repairing the work of Hadrian. The Second Legion and the Sixth (*Legio Sexta Victrix*) were the Legions employed on the work of Severus; of the labours of the Sixth Legion in the same locality, I have myself met with a record. In riding over Haltwhistle Fell, before its enclosure in the summer of 1844, I came upon some workmen employed in re-opening an old quarry; they told me they had met with a 'written stone.' I dismounted from my horse, and climbed the

face of the rock, where I found inscribed in letters very clear and fresh,

LEG. VI. V.

From its position on a wide waste, far removed from any abode of man, but in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Barriers, this quarry could not possibly have been used for any other purpose than for the supply of stones for them, and from the freshness of the letters of the inscription, must have been filled up with earth so soon as the Roman soldiers ceased to use it. The workmen promised to spare the written rock; but the next time I rode that way, it had been shivered to atoms.

Amongst the ruins of the Murus, in the vicinity of the Mile Castle at Haltwhistle Burn head, have been found centurial stones, bearing the following names of Roman officers, but without any addition to denote to what portion of the Roman forces they belonged, viz. RUFUS SABINUS, CÆCILIVS MONVS, and TULLIVS VALERIVS, and within the walls of the Castle, two Sepulchral Stones, (probably removed from the neighbouring burial ground of the Station of Æsica) which, after answering their original purpose of monuments to the dead, have been applied, it would seem by Roman hands, to the objects of the living, in the interior of the building; from one of them the inscription is entirely effaced; on the other the following letters remain legible—

D.	M.
DAGUALD. MIL	
PAN . VIXIT AN . . .	
PUSINNA	
. X. TITUL	

from which we collect, that the memory of Dagualdus, a Pannonian soldier, has been thus preserved by the affection of Pusinna his wife. The fourth line evidently concludes with the expression "titulum posuit," not unusual on monumental stones; the effaced letters on the three preceding lines are obvious. There were also found within the walls of this Castellum a Fibula of Brass, some large Glass Beads of somewhat singular appearance, the Boss of a Shield of Bronze, some Javelin Heads, and two

Silver Coins, the one of Vespasian and the other of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

All the remains which I have described have been safely deposited in the Collection of Roman Antiquities here ; and I will take care that the ruins of this Mile Castle, and of the Murus on the Cawfield Craggs, shall be carefully preserved in their present state.

I am, etc.,

JOHN CLAYTON.

Note.—Since the date of the above communication, the remains of the Mile Castle referred to have been completely disinterred, and a massive gateway has been found in the Murus (Severus' Wall), forming the northern wall of the Castellum. This gateway opens on the precipice facing to the north, and yet there is space enough between the gateway and the edge of the precipice to admit of the passage of troops. There is a similar gateway, or entrance, into the Castellum on the south side.



No. VIII.—*On an Ancient Saxon Cross from the Church of Rothbury, Northumberland.*

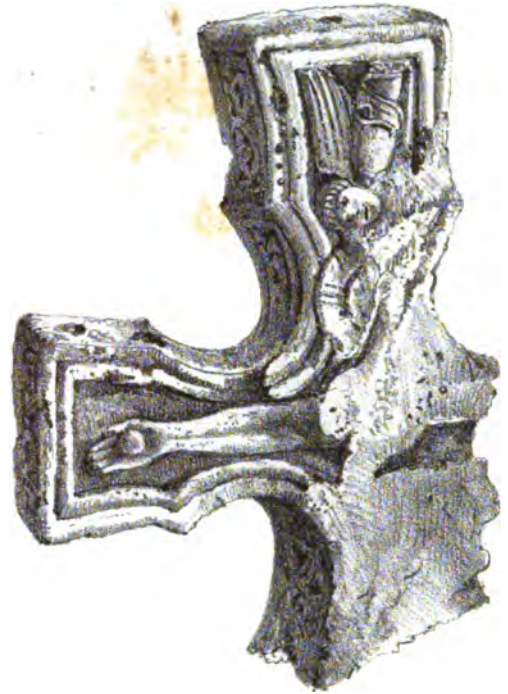
Read at the Monthly Meeting, March, 1850.

THE portions of the Saxon Cross figured above, were found in taking down the walls of Rothbury Church during the past winter. We have not learned the exact part of the edifice in which these fragments were discovered; but a great portion of the building was of early English date, and but few reparations had apparently been made from the time that the Church was first erected. The extremely fresh state of the fragments, the absence of weather stains, or of the lesser injuries inflicted by the gradual decay of stone exposed to our damp and variable climate, would lead us to infer that this Cross had only stood for a short time in the church-yard, before it was destroyed, and that the fragments were subsequently preserved by being built up in the walls of the renewed church.

It is much to be regretted that so small a portion of this fine ornamental Cross has been recovered; but the church where it was found has been levelled to the foundations, and no more remnants have been met with, though many sepulchral slabs of great interest, and of much beauty of design, were found in the walls.

In describing the ornaments on this church-yard Cross, we shall adopt the usual phraseology of the north, the south, the east, and the west sides.

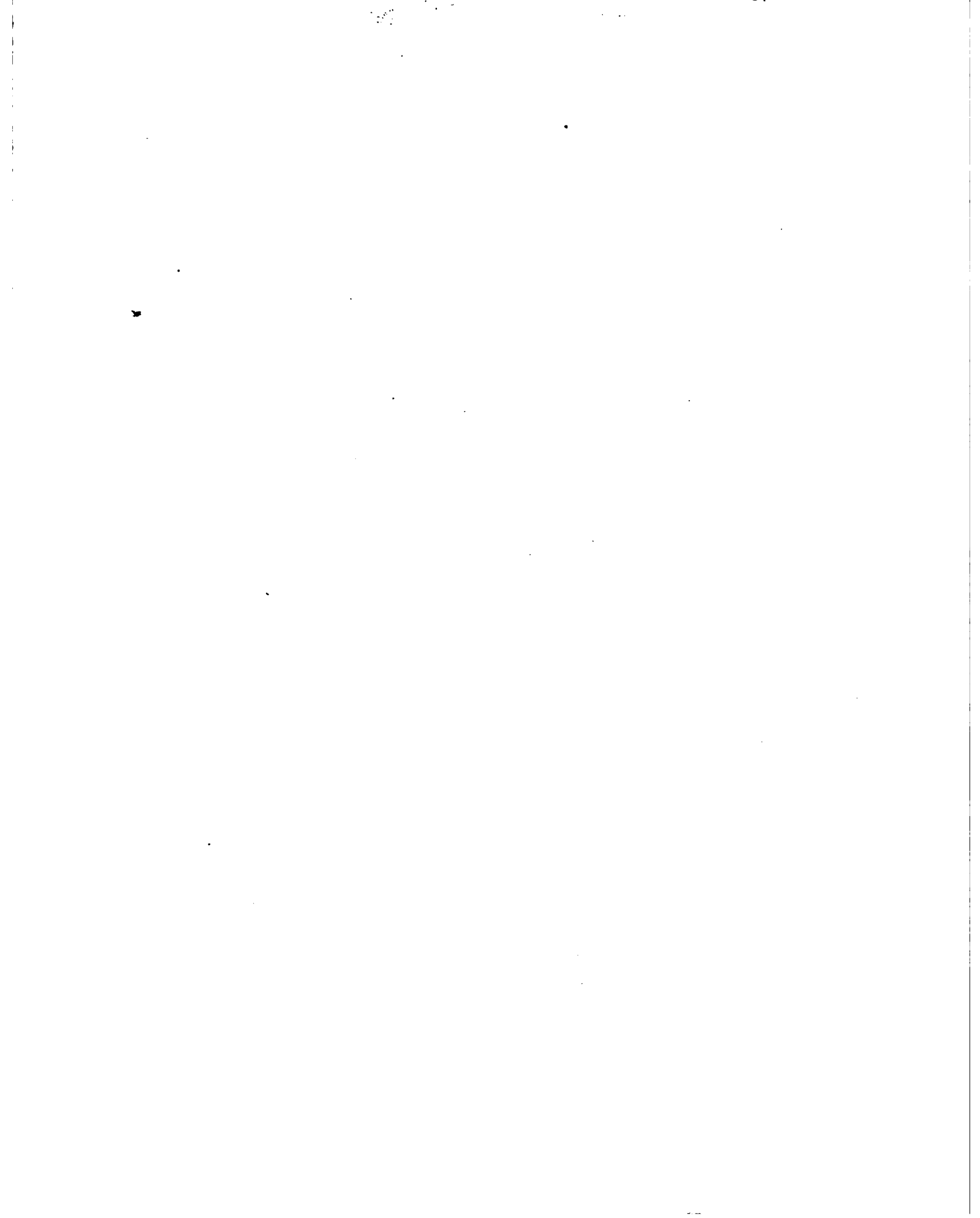
Almost all the church-yard Crosses yet standing in Great Britain and in Ireland, are placed facing east and west, with the arms extending respectively north and south. The figure of our Lord is to be found on the western face of the Cross, in order, it is supposed, to meet the universal custom of worshipping towards the east; so that the suppliant kneeling on



John Stacey Del et Lith

Printed by W. Monkhouse York

ANCIENT CROSS, DISCOVERED IN ROTHBURY CHURCH, 1850.



the steps at the foot, would, on raising his eyes, see graven on the Cross the image of his Saviour. Upon the western face, then, of the Cross here described, we find the right arm of the figure, while above, on the superior limb we distinctly see the nimbus, or glory, which in very ancient, as well as in later sculptures and paintings, surrounds our Saviour's head. It will be remarked, that the nimbus here is crossed, which is peculiar to the representation of our Lord. Above the nimbus, and grasping or supporting its edge, is the figure of an angel with extended wings.

The eastern face of this Cross has not been so seriously mutilated, excepting the central boss, which is too much injured for any certain explanation. Three well carved figures appear on this eastern face: by some it is thought that they are angels bearing the instruments of the passion; but we confess we have failed to satisfy ourselves in this respect.

The north and south sides of the Cross exhibit the well-known so-called Runic knots; but it is now generally acknowledged, that interlacing patterns of this form do not belong exclusively to monuments bearing Runic inscriptions, but are often met with on crosses of the Dano-Saxon period in this country.

The triquetral pattern formed by making the corners of the wreathings angular instead of round, is seen upon the sides of this Cross. A singularity in this specimen, for we do not remember to have noticed it elsewhere, is, that the limbs of this Cross seem to have been adapted as standards for wax lights or torches. On the top of the upper limb, and on the upper surface of that which still remains entire, holes have been drilled, which cannot, we think have been intended for any other purpose. The perforations are round, and about an inch and a half deep; one is in the centre of the upper limb, and two are on the remaining horizontal limb. If, as is probable, two similar perforations existed on the other limb, the number would be five, and it is possible that by these lights it was intended to symbolize the five wounds of our Lord. Upon the western face of the Cross in Irton church-yard, in Cumberland, are five bosses, and the same is to be observed on the Cross at Rockcliffe, in that county.

The Dano-Saxon Crosses were seldom, if ever, monoliths, but, as in the present instance, were composed of several pieces. In shape the pre-

sent specimen resembles closely the celebrated Cross with a Runic inscription found near Lancaster, and now, we believe, in the Manchester Museum. No inscription exists on the fragments here described, and if there ever was one on the Cross, it was probably on some lower part of the shaft, as has perhaps been the case with the most interesting, but we fear, illegible inscription in Anglo-Saxon and Runic letters, from Falstone, now in the Museum of this Society.

That the shaft of the Rothbury Cross has been as elaborately ornamented as the head, is evident from the other two fragments figured here. On the one side, probably the west, we observe a figure with the crossed nimbus, holding a book, and with the right hand raised in the attitude of benediction. It is possible that this figure represents our Lord, but the book is a rare attribute of the Redeemer. On the opposite face we find a figure restoring sight to a blind man.

On the north (?) side of the shaft, is the well-known Dano-Saxon figure of the dragon or winged monster, while on the south we see a group of heads, probably the celestial choir, of admirable execution and effect. From the general design and excellent workmanship of this Cross, we may conclude that it was sculptured about the tenth or eleventh centuries, and that after standing for no long period, it was destroyed by accident or design, and was subsequently built up into the walls of the restored church. It is not, however, impossible that this Cross may be of an earlier date, and may have been erected by the Scoto-Irish monks, who occupied the monastery of Lindisfarne.

EDWARD CHARLTON.

Note.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that in the ancient rubrics, five lights were used in the consecration of church-yards and of church-yard crosses.

IX.—*AMBOGLANNA*: Communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 6, 1850. By H. GLASFORD POTTER, F.L.S., F.G.S., Cor. Mem. Royal Academy, Turin, etc.

BELIEVING that an account of some excavations, recently made at Birdoswald, would be interesting to the members of this Society, I have drawn up a few notes, made at the time, and now proceed to lay them before the meeting.

It may be proper to state, that the excavations were undertaken in September, 1850, by Mr. H. Norman, the proprietor of the camp; Mr. W. S. Potter, of London; and the writer of this paper.

Birdoswald is the *AMBOGLANNA* of the Romans, and the twelfth city or station on the Wall. It is between five and six acres in extent; and is certainly one of the most perfect Roman camps in the North of England.*

More inscriptions have been found at this station than at any other on the Wall. From these it appears, according to Horsley (*Brit. Rom.* 257), that about the middle of the third century, the *Cohors Prima Æliana*

* It is said that the name *AMBOGLANNA* is derived from the Welsh *am*, about or around, and *glen*, signifying around or about the glen. I confess, to me, this derivation is not satisfactory, inasmuch as the camp is not around or about the glen, but the glen is about the camp. It is more probable that it comes from the Latin word *ambo*, both, and the British *glan*, the brink or bank of a river. This exactly describes the position of the camp, which stands upon a tongue of land having the steep banks of the river on each side.

Dacorum was stationed here, where it continued till the beginning of the fourth.

Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, published in 1732 (*p.* 152), thus describes Birdoswald :—"The fort of Burdoswald stands upon a large plain, at the head of a steep descent towards the river, having the out-buildings chiefly on the south-east. Severus' Wall . . . forms the north rampart of this station; and Hadrian's Vallum, which is lost near the fort, must have fallen in with the southern. The foundations of the houses, within this fort, are very visible. I measured the thickness of their walls, and found them to be about 28 inches, and the distance, or breadth of the passage, between the rows of houses or barracks, to be no more than 32 inches. The ramparts about the fort are in the third degree [by which he means that the original stones remain on the spot, though not in their regular order], and the ditch in the second, except on the north side, where it is not so much. [By the second degree, Horsley means that the rubbish is high and distinct, though covered with earth, or grown over with grass.] The foundation of the western rampart is distinct, and measures about five feet. There are regular entries visible on the north and *south* sides, opposite to one another, as also faint appearances of entries on the east and west. On the northern part of the station, there seem to be the remains of a temple.^b The turrets, in the south rampart, on each side of the gate, are still very visible; and over against the entry are the ruins of the prætorium, on which a house or two stand at present."

Since Horsley's time, the ditch has been cleared in various places, and more especially on the south side of the camp; but no traces whatever of a gate can now be found; and I am therefore inclined to believe that Horsley must be mistaken on this point, though he speaks very decidedly. He observes, there are "faint appearances of entries on the east and west;" and I shall now proceed to give an account of our excavations at

^b A defaced altar, erected perhaps in honour of some standard-bearer, lies half-hid in the grass where this temple may have stood. The only letters, upon the altar, are SIGNI, which may be the commencement of the word *Signifero*, To the standard-bearer.

these entries. I shall begin with the west gate—the *Porta Principalis Sinistra*.

On removing a considerable quantity of fine soil, a rough wall presented itself, and was found to occupy the entire gateway. This wall differed, in structure, from the camp wall on each side of the gate, the stones being, for the most part, uncut, and the mortar of the coarsest kind, being a mixture of lime, pebbles, and very coarse sand. It was evident, that this wall had been erected long after the gateway had been built, and that it belonged to a ruder age.



Having removed the whole of this wall, and cleared out the lower part of the gateway, we found the sill-stones to be in perfect preservation.

There are two grooves in the sill-stones, one about four inches deep, and the other shallower. These grooves must have been produced by a carriage or carriages having wheels about three inches broad, and about four feet apart. The deeper groove bears evident marks of having been worn by a wheel of the above breadth.

We know that the Romans employed the *currus* or chariot, the *carpentum* or cart, and the *cisium* or gig. We are told that "*carpenta* or covered carts were much employed by our ancestors the Britons, and by the Gauls, Cimbri, Allobroges, and other northern nations. These, together with the carts of the more common form, including baggage-waggons, appear to have been comprehended under the term *carri* or *carra*." "The *cisium*, a light open gig, was kept for hire, at the stations along the great roads, and the drivers, or *cisiarii* were subject to penalties for careless or dangerous driving."

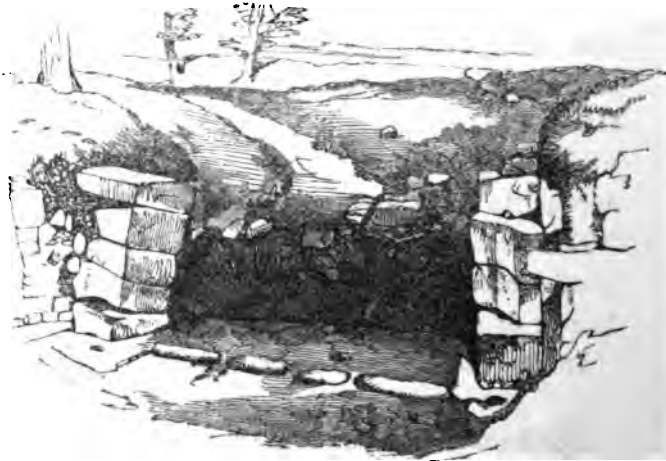
Immediately within or behind the pillars or antepagmenta of the gate,

* Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities—*verba* Carpentum et Cisium.

are two holes or sockets in the stone, in which the pivots or cardines of the gates have moved. I very carefully examined the socket on the south side, and found the bottom formed an inclined plane, with a deep groove at its lower part, which was towards the outside of the gate. The effect of this arrangement would be, that the gate, when opened, would rise a little from the ground, and when not held open, would shut by its own gravity. The gate would fall against a part of the threshold which rises two or three inches above the bottom of the gate, when closed. I have not been able to find any description of a similar formation of hinge in any ancient author, and have therefore come to the conclusion that this is something novel. A patent, for a similar hinge, was taken out a few years ago; but I cannot find that any one was aware that the Romans had a like construction.

					<i>Ft. In.</i>
Breadth of gateway between the pillars,	...	...	...	...	11 2
Breadth between the side walls	...	...	...	...	13 6
Breadth of pillars the stones, varying in thickness,	...	...	...	...	2 0
Breadth of the camp wall, including pillars, ...	...	...	...	...	5 6
Height of south pillar,	...	...	...	...	4 11
Height of north pillar,	...	...	...	...	4 2
Height of north side wall	...	...	...	...	5 5
Height of south side wall	...	...	...	...	5 9

A hundred and thirty-six paces from the west gate, and at a point to the south of east, is the east gate, or *Porta Principalis Dextra*, of the camp. Between these gates would be the *Via Principalis*, which was, in some camps, one hundred feet wide. The length, from north to south, of the camp at Birdoswald, is about one-third greater than



the breadth from east to west, which, according to Vegetius, who lived in the reign of the emperor Valentinian, A.D. 385, was the most approved form.

The eastern gateway has been formed of much larger stones than that on the west; and the accumulation of earth, around it, was much greater than at its opposite side of the camp.

Two trees grow very near it, and their roots, together with the weight of earth on the inside, have forced the whole wall much out of the perpendicular. This gateway was also walled up; but in this case the stones which blocked it up, were much larger than at the west side, and some of them appeared to have been taken from the upper part of the pillars of the gateway. From the bad and coarse workmanship of this wall, it seemed to have been constructed in a hurry, and with whatever materials that were at hand.

On examining the sill-stones, we find similar grooves to those in the west gateway.

						<i>Ft. In.</i>
Breadth of gateway between the pillars,	...	...	...	...	...	10 3
Breadth between the side walls,	...	...	...	...	...	12 10
Breadth of pillars,	...	...	...	...	...	1 10
Breadth of walls, including pillars,	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
Height of north pillar	...	...	...	...	...	6 0
Height of south pillar,	...	...	...	...	...	5 8
Height of north side wall,	...	...	...	...	...	8 0
Height of south side wall,	...	...	...	...	...	8 4

The Roman road may be distinctly traced at a short distance to the south-east of this gate, near a spring of water; a cut has been made in the bank for the road.

A few years ago, a hypocaust was discovered within the camp, and not far from the east gate. As it was supposed to belong to a bath, the place has been designated 'the baths.'

Wishing to ascertain whether or not this was a bath, I proceeded to uncover the foundations in the immediate vicinity; but I am sorry to say, that my stay at Gilsland, was too limited to allow me time to carry my researches far enough. The excavations I made, laid bare a room adjoin-

ing the one with the hypocaust, and having a door-way leading into it. Both the chambers have the same kind of floor, which is formed of flags laid on pilæ, or pillars formed of rough stones, and covered above with a hard composition formed of lime, and, perhaps, powdered shells. It has the same appearance as the floors of some old farm houses, and is of a red colour on the upper surface. The length of the room, I uncovered was 10 feet, and the breadth 8 feet 9 inches. That with the hypocaust was 10 feet, by 9 feet 6 inches. The walls of these rooms have been covered with a red-coloured stucco.



Behind the hypocaust, there is a common room, or perhaps a yard, measuring 9 feet 8 inches, by 9 feet 6 inches; it is flagged, but there is no cement upon the flags. It is entered from the west, and does not communicate with the hypocaust.

While excavating in the first mentioned chamber, we found a stone statue, without the head and fore-arms. It appears to represent an emperor, seated on a chair. The height of the statue is 34 inches, including the seat or throne; breadth at shoulders, 13 inches; length from feet to neck, 26 inches. The drapery is beautifully cut, and has evidently been sculptured by a master-hand.^d

Not far from this statue, we found a broken water-trough, which had been used as a whetstone. The trough is about a foot square, and a few inches deep.

^d The head represented in the cut, and supposed to belong to the statue, was found by Mr. Nicholson, a few years ago, while clearing the ground near the hypocaust. Mr. Roach Smith, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for November, 1851, has given an incorrect account of the discoverer of this head: he calls the statue a *Dea Mater*.

Further excavations may, perhaps, make known to us whether the chambers have belonged to a bath, a dwelling-house, or a guard-room for the gate. That hypocausts were used for heating houses, as well as baths, we know; we have the authority of Seneca for this, who states that the heating of domestic apartments, by the hypocaust, came into fashion within his memory.

H. GLASFORD POTTER.

X.—*AMBOGLANNA: Communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov, 5, 1851. By H. GLASFORD POTTER, F.L.S., F.G.S., Cor. Mem. Royal Academy, Turin, etc.*

IN a paper, read to this Society, in November, 1850, I stated that “no traces whatever of a gate could be found on the south side of the camp, at Birdoswald; and that I inclined to believe, Horsley’s description of a gate, with turrets on each side, was erroneous.”

Being anxious, however, to ascertain whether or not any traces of a gateway could be found below the surface of the ground, I commenced an excavation, midway between the east and west corners of the south rampart. At first, nothing indicating the site of a gate was met with; but, at the depth of three feet, I came upon a large stone, which appeared to belong to the pillar of a gate. This encouraged me to persevere; and, in the end, I laid bare the remains of a fine double gateway.

In order that the Society may form some idea of the quantity of rubbish over this gateway, I may mention, that, in addition to my brother, Mr. W. S. Potter, of London, who assisted me in these excavations, I had

sometimes three or four men at work above a month, with pickaxes, spades, cart, and barrows. The rubbish had, in some places, accumulated to the height of ten feet.

On looking at the ground plan of the gateway (*Fig. I.*) the double entrance will be easily understood. But, before I proceed with the description, I deem it an act of justice, as well as one which affords me much pleasure, to direct the attention of this Society to the admirable drawings, illustrating this Paper, which have been executed by my talented friend Mr. J. Storey.

Within each gateway, a number of wedge-like stones were found which had evidently belonged to arches; and on examining the western pillar, which is in a better state of preservation than the other, and is above six feet in height, a projecting stone or impost is seen, from which one of the arches has sprung.

There are six courses of stones in this pillar; which is set back 3 feet 8 inches from the outer face or angle of the camp wall. The side wall of this gateway, between the outer and inner pillars, is 10 feet 6 inches in length, and nearly 7 feet in height. If we take the length of the side-wall, between the pillars, and add to it 1 foot 11 inches, for each pillar, we have a length of 14 feet 4 inches, which, I believe, has been arched over.

The entire thickness of walling at this gate, eighteen feet, is obtained by adding the recess in the wall, 3 feet 8 inches, to the length of the arched gateway.

The sill-stones have been partly removed; but some of the flagging of the floor of the gateway remains. The pivot holes, at each pillar, prove this gate to have been two-leaved or bivalvular.

The gate I am describing, was blocked by a rubble wall of very bad workmanship. Some of the stones were very large, and set on edge; one of these was six feet long, four feet broad, and only five or six inches in thickness.

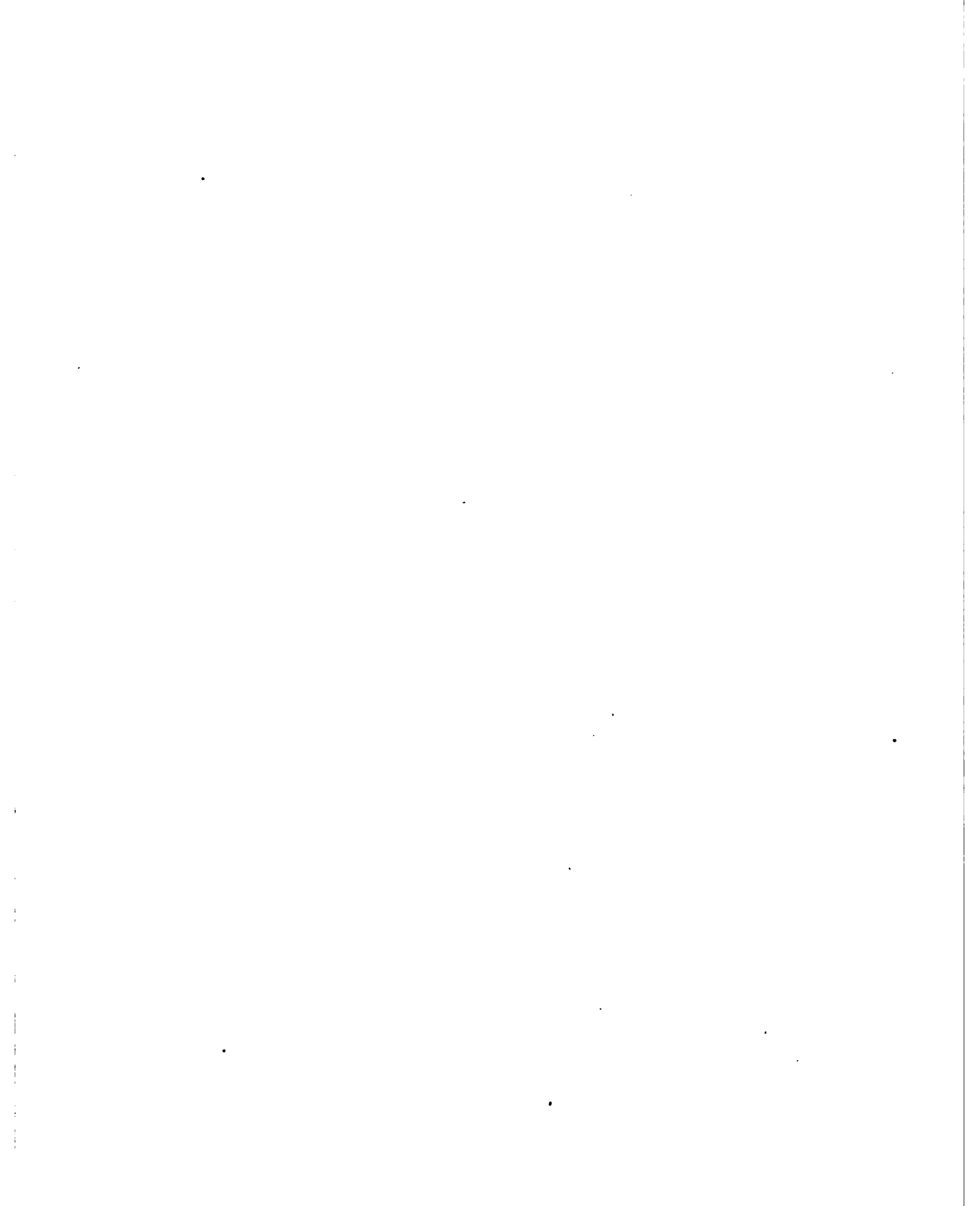
I shall now proceed to describe the other gate, marked *c* on the plan. The eastern pillar has only three courses of stones left. The side-walls are 8 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet 6 inches high. The stones, of this side of the gate, have evidently been removed for building purposes.

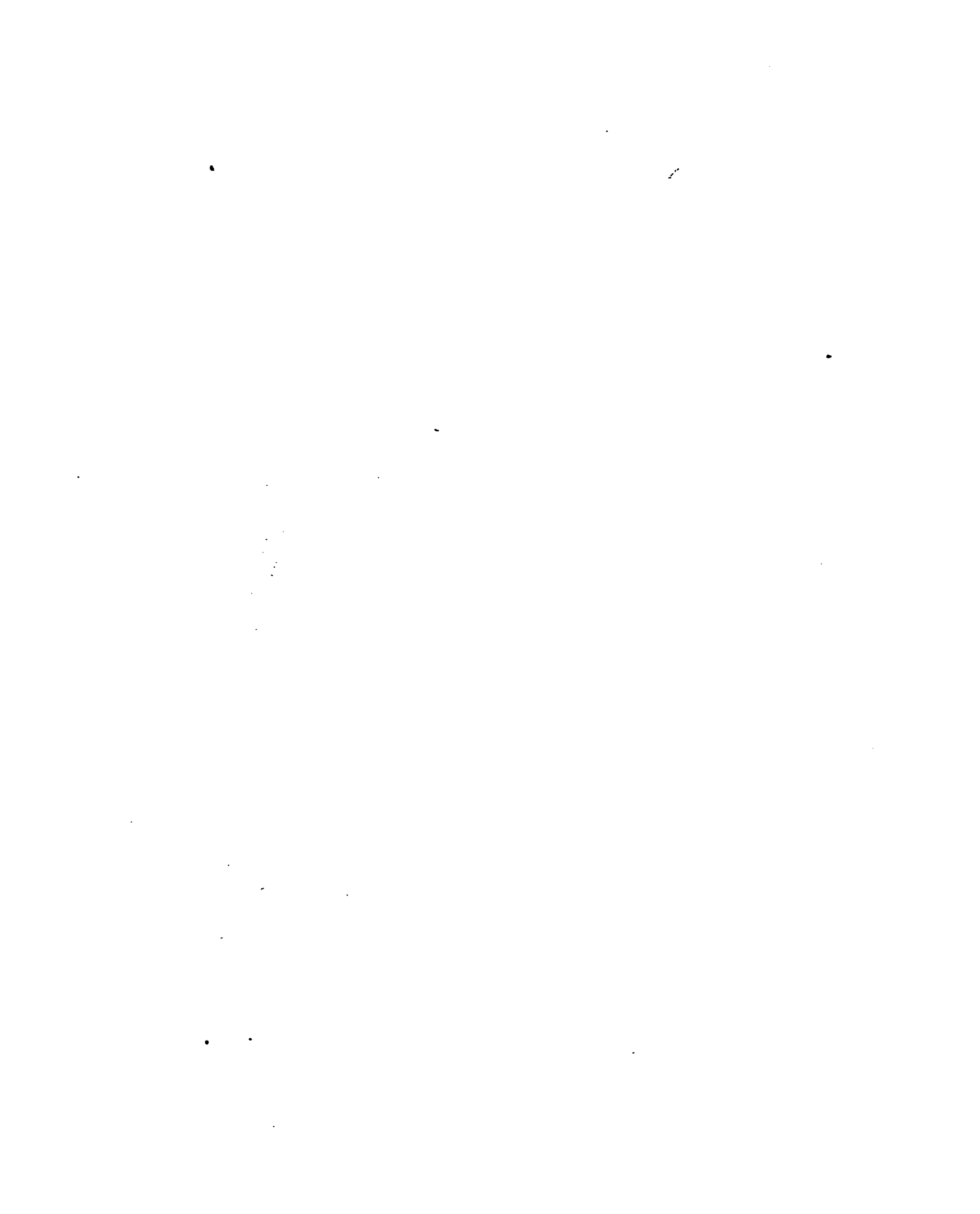


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DECUMAN GATEWAY, AMBOGLANNA
OUTSIDE VIEW

J. H. M. 1883, Vol. 1, Pl. 114







JOHN STURDY, DEL. ET. LITH.

HECUMAN GATEWAY, AMBROGIANNA
INSIDE VIEW

Printed by W. Mackhouse, York

The sill-stones are in good condition; they have no marks of wheels upon them.

This gate was also blocked by a wall, but, here, it was of very superior workmanship, and bore evident marks of being Roman. A single gateway would be much more easily defended than a double one; and the Romans may, therefore, have thought it prudent to wall up this entrance before they left the camp.

In all the other entrances we found walls which had evidently been constructed in the utmost haste, and with any material that could be easily obtained; in this gateway, however, great pains had been taken in building the wall, and nothing indicating hurry or want of time could be perceived.

In the central partition wall (*d* on the plan) only one course of stones remains. The pillars or piers, at each end, have been formed of large stones; the inner one measuring a yard square, that on the outside not quite so much. The wall, running between the pillars, is twenty-two inches in thickness.

On carrying our excavations along the inner face of the wall, adjoining the gateway, a guard-room was discovered (marked *a* on the ground plan). This chamber is 10 feet 4 inches long, 8 feet broad, and between 7 and 8 feet high. It contains a rude oven (*f* on the plan) about a yard in length and breadth, and has been about twenty-eight inches high. This oven has been constructed long after the Romans had quitted the camp, and, at a time, when not much attention was paid to masonry. One side of the original wall of the chamber has been increased in thickness, and the oven built against it.

Near the guard-room, the remains of a kiln (marked *e* on the Plan) for drying corn, or malt, may be seen. It is probably of the same age as the oven, if not of more recent date. It is flagged, at the bottom, and measures 4 feet 4 inches, by 3 feet 8 inches.

I was at first inclined to believe that the gate, I have just described, was the *Porta Prætoria*; but was induced to alter my views in consequence of a different opinion expressed by Mr. Robert Bell, of the Nook, Irthington. This gentleman, who possesses much information on all matters relating

to Roman antiquities, considered the gateway, in question, as the Decuman gate of the station. I consequently examined more carefully, than I had previously done, the authorities on this subject; and the result is, that I now believe this gate to be the *Porta Decumana* of Vegetius, or the *Extraordinaria* of Livy.

It is not surprising that archæologists should be somewhat embarrassed in the arrangement or position of the gates of a Roman camp, when it is remembered what very unsatisfactory descriptions are given by ancient writers on the subject. The following note, from General Roy's *Military Antiquities*, will prove what I have just stated:—"Lipsius places the Decuman gate where the Prætorian should stand, and, consequently, reverses the whole camp; making the front what the rear should be, and the right what should be the left. Sir James Turner, in his *Pallas Armata*, says that *Du Preissac* and *Terduzzi* have followed Lipsius, with respect to the general position of the camp; and the knight himself seems to have agreed with them in opinion. Stevechius, however, in his commentary on Vegetius, restores the camp to its true position; placing the Prætorium towards the rear, with the Decuman gate immediately behind it, and the Prætorian gate in front, at the further end of the camp. Du Choul gives the same dimensions to the Polybian camp as Lipsius does, with the same distribution of its principal parts, but he changes its position, placing the Prætorian and Decuman gates properly. Nevertheless, the two principal gates stand not at the ends of the principal street, where undoubtedly they should stand, but in the middle of the sides of the camp; that on the right being called *Quintana*, that on the left, *Principalis*. The Duke de Rohan follows Lipsius exactly, with regard to the figure and extent of the camp, reversing it as he does; but with respect to the two side gates, he copied Du Choul."* Then again Livy, by giving the name *Porta Quæstoria* to the *Porta Prætoria*, has somewhat increased the difficulty of arriving at a right conclusion on so important a matter.

Unfortunately, Polybius, the Greek author, in his account of *Castrametation*, has made no mention of gates, and hence has arisen the difference of opinion as to their positions. If, however, we take Vegetius, who flourished

* Roy's *Military Antiquities*, 45.

A.D. 386; Polybius, who died B.C. 124; and Livy, who died A.D. 17, and who in some parts of his history, has copied from Polybius, without acknowledgement, we shall be able to ascertain the position of the gates, with tolerable accuracy. Polybius tells us that "as soon as the ground is chosen for forming a camp, that part of it which is judged to be the most convenient, both for the dispatch of orders, and *for discerning every thing that is transacted*, is first marked out for the place of the consular tent."⁴ The consul was at an early period termed prætor, and his tent, or place in the camp, Prætorium.

Now if we examine the camp at Birdoswald, we find the ground gradually rises to the south, and therefore, according to Polybius, the Prætorium must have been placed in this part of the camp. Here also would be the Quæstorium, Forum, etc.

Livy, in giving an account of the attack of the Ligurians upon the camp of Lucius Æmylius, mentions the four gates of the camp (*ad quatuor portas exercitum instruxit*). He at the same time speaks of the *extraordinarii* going out of the extraordinary gate. (*Ut signo dato simul ex omnibus partibus eruptionem facerent, quatuor extraordinariis cohortibus duas adjunxit, præposito M. Valerio legato; erumpere EXTRAORDINARIA PORTA jussit.*) We find also the right and left gates mentioned (*ad DEXTRAM PRINCIPALEM hastatos legionis primæ instruxit; tertia legio adversus PRINCIPALEM SINISTRAM PORTAM instructa est*). And then we find him referring to the Quæstorian gate (*Q. Fulvius Flaccus legatus cum dextra ala ad QUÆSTORIAM PORTAM positus*).⁵

In another place, in his History, Livy tells us, that the Samnites attacked the camp of the consul Attilius, during a thick fog; and forcing their way through the Decuman gate, at the back of the camp, took the Quæstorium, and killed Lucius Opimius Pansa, the quæstor. (*Ab tergo CASTRORUM DECUMANA PORTA impetus factus, itaque captum quæstorium; quæstorque ibi L. Opimius Pansa occisus*).⁶

⁴ Hampton's Polybius, 381.

⁵ T. Livii Patavini Rom. Hist. ab urbe condita. Basileæ, M.D.LV. *Decadis quartæ, liber decimus, 724.*

⁶ *Decadis Primæ, liber decimus, 259.*

According to Vegetius, the top or back gate (*ab tergo* or *maxime aversa ab hoste*) was called the Decuman gate. The bottom or front gate, was named *Porta Prætoria*.¹

Now as the south gate is certainly *maxime aversa ab hoste*, and as it occupies the highest part of the camp, we may fairly conclude that it is the Decuman gate, and that the Prætorian gate was placed in the wall of Severus, and opened into the country north of the Wall. Gen. Roy, in his *Military Antiquities*, p. 50, says:—"With regard to the Decuman gate, mentioned in this passage of Vegetius, it is to be observed, that for the maintenance of that rigorous discipline, established in the Roman armies; when a particular corps, or any number of soldiers had misbehaved in the field, or had been mutinous to their officers, it became necessary to decimate the delinquents, every tenth man being drawn out by lot, and doomed to suffer death. Hence, we may judge, that the Decuman gate had its name from those who had received sentence being led out by it for punishment or execution."

It now only remains for me to notice the restoration of the gate, as seen in the *Plan*. (*Fig. II.*) I must, in the first place, state, that I conceive the wedge-like stones, found in the gateway, afford proof sufficient, that arches have formerly stood here. I have also been informed, that when the late Mr. Crawhall was clearing out the ditch around the camp, a number of wedge-like stones, forming one entire arch, were found immediately in front of this gate.

My authorities for the form of the arches, and the *loricæ*, or breast-work, are—

- The Architecture of Marcus Vitruvius Pollio*, by GWILT.
Justi Lipsii Poliorceticon. Antverpiæ, M.D.XCVI. liber secundus.
 GELL and GANDY'S *Pompeiana*.
 FOSBROKE'S *Encyclop. of Antiq.*
 RICH'S *Illustrated Companion to Latin and Greek Lexicon*.
 SMITH'S *Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities*.

¹ Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities, verbum Castra*.

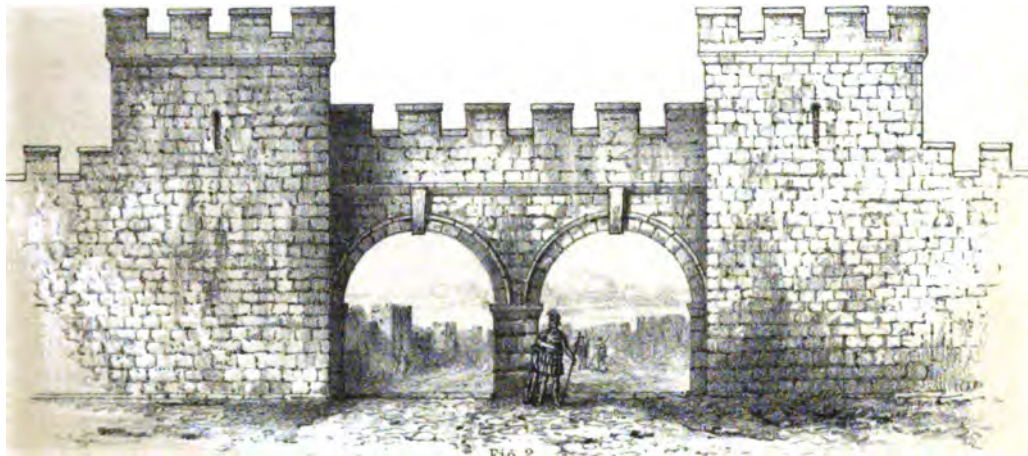


Fig. 2.

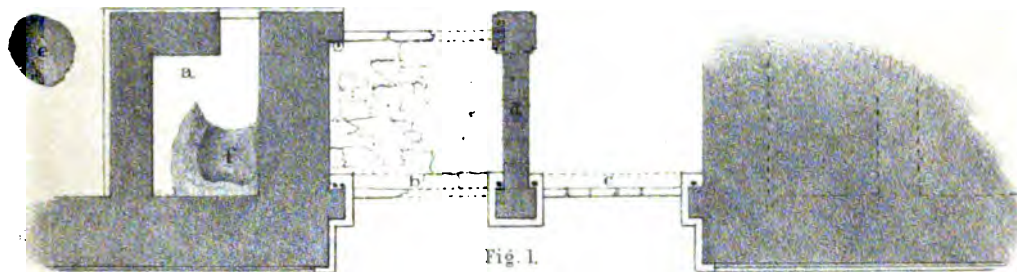
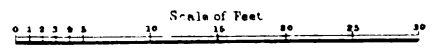


Fig. 1.

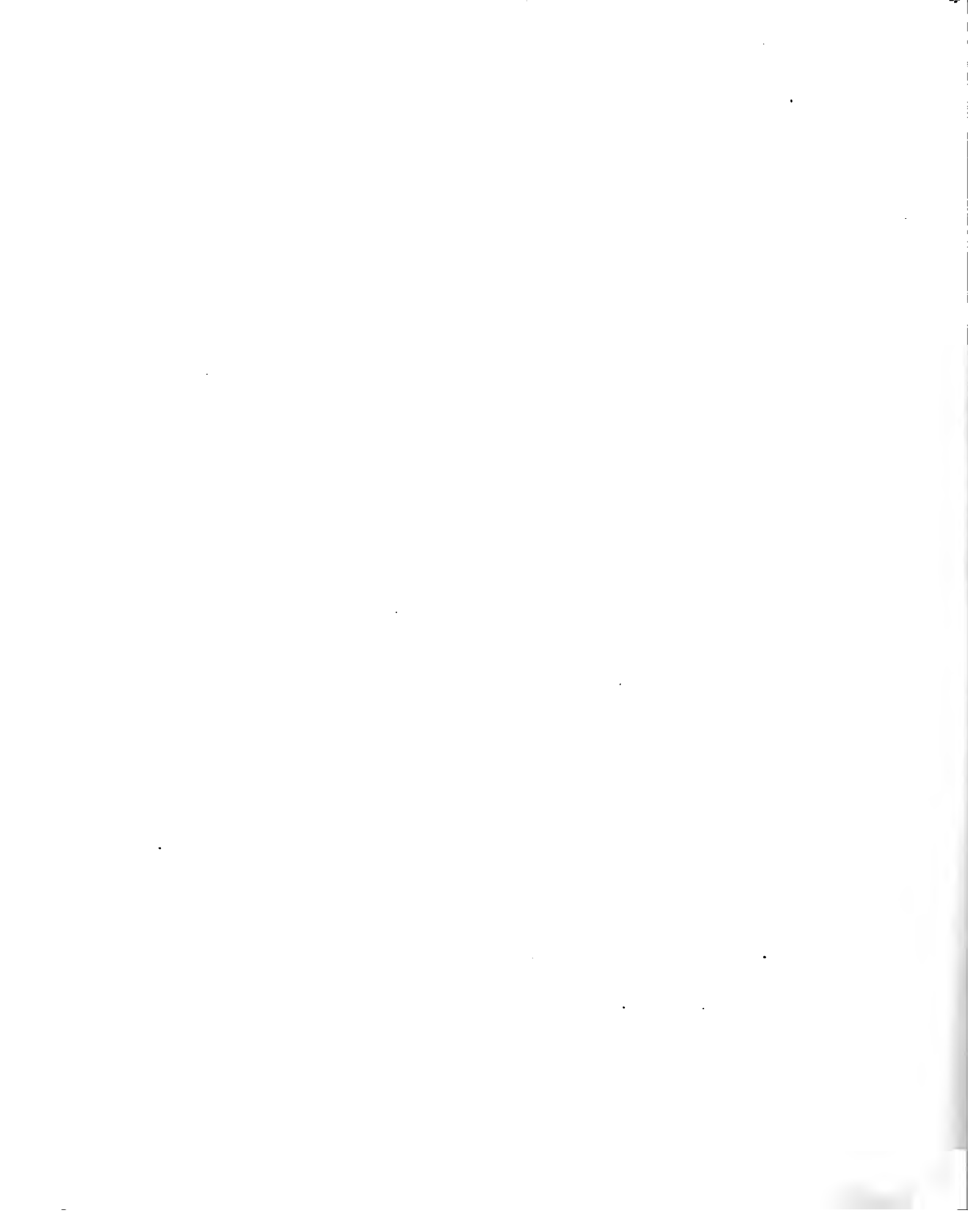
- a. Guard Room.
- b. Western Gateway.
- c. Eastern Gateway.
- d. Central partition Wall.
- e. Kiln.
- f. Oven.



John Storey Del et Lith

Printed by W. Monkhouse, York

FIG 1. - GROUND PLAN OF THE DECUMAN GATE, AMBOGLANNA
 FIG 2. - DECUMAN GATE RESTORED



For the position of the gate, and the towers on each side, we have sufficient authorities in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, more especially when taken in connexion with the remaining portion of the gateway, as seen in the ground plan and drawings.

I would observe, in conclusion, that any one acquainted with Roman masonry, must acknowledge Mr. Storey's representation of it to be correct.

H. GLASFORD POTTER.

XI.—*On a Medieval Water-Ewer of Metal, in the form of a mailed horseman, discovered near Hexham, Northumberland.* By EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D., Sec.

ABOUT fifteen years ago, a man walking down the bed of a rivulet which runs into the South Tyne about four miles west of Hexham, observed a piece of metal projecting from the bank. Disengaging it from the clay in which it was imbedded, he found it to be the figure of a mounted warrior, cast in bronze or mixed metal, and hollow. The discovery was for some time concealed, and the finder parted with his prize to a neighbouring farmer for five pounds; and after the death of this individual it came into the hands of Mr. Robert Stokoe, of Hexham, by whose permission the accompanying drawing has been made.

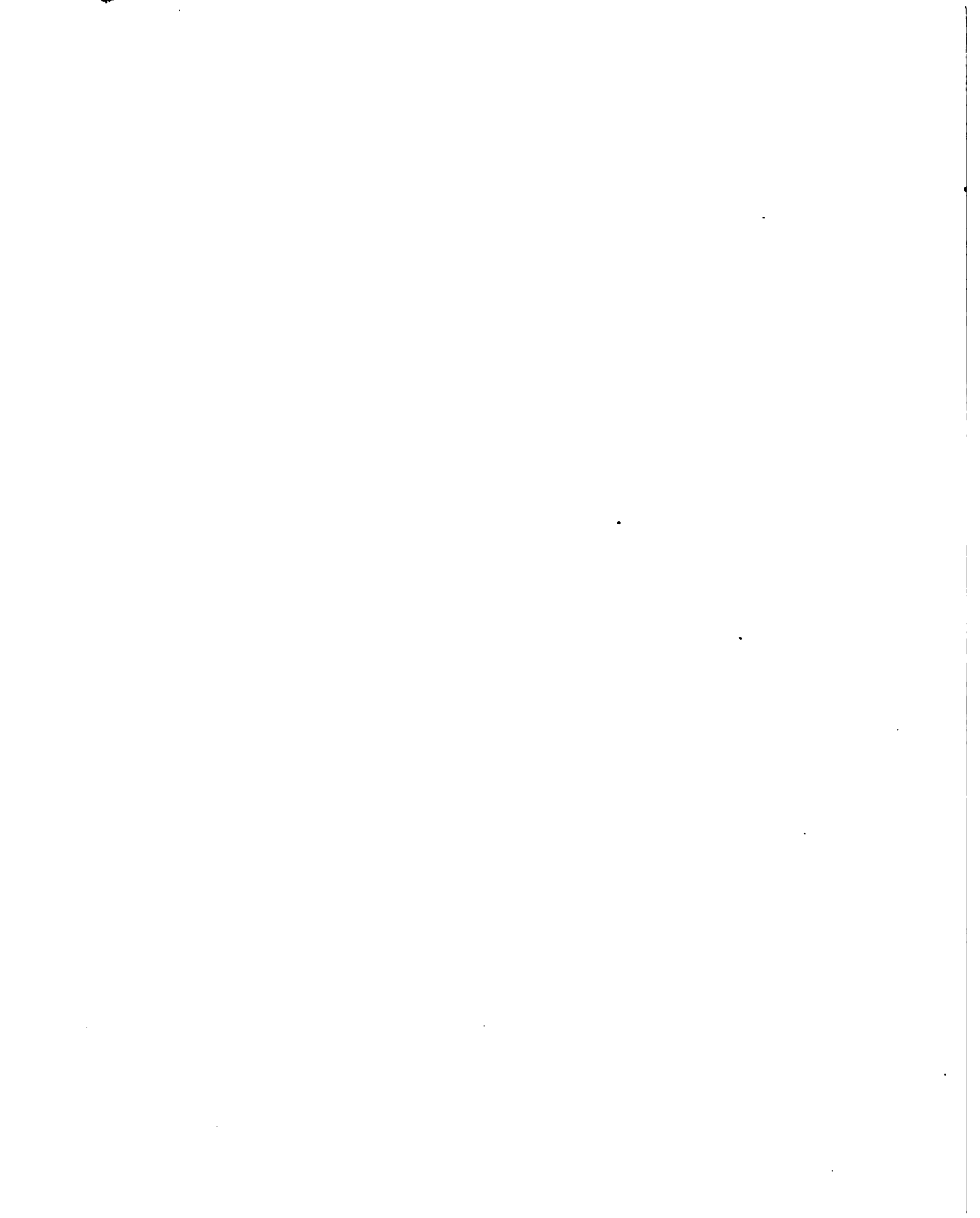
The figure represents a mounted knight, clad in chain or ring armour, beneath a checquered surcoat. It is of mixed yellow metal, and measures about eleven inches long, by thirteen inches in height. The height of the horse at the shoulder is seven inches. The whole figure is hollow, and has evidently been intended for a vessel to contain liquid. The top of the helmet is lost; but it is apparent from the ring at the back part, that there was a species of hinge there, and that the flat lid or crown of the helmet was hasped on to the ornament in front. The visor of the helm is closed, and the ornaments upon it, as well as the general shape of the head-piece, correspond exactly with those worn about the commencement of the thirteenth century. The eye-slits are adorned at either end with



Water Vessel of Bronze.

Date 13th cent. Found in the Tyne. Height 13¹/₂ in.

Pub^d by G. Bell Fleet St. London.



trefoils, and the same design is observable upon the hasp at the top of the helmet, from whence a raised line descends to form the perpendicular limb of the cross. The air-holes below the eye-slits are ranged in three converging lines of two, three, and four holes. The body is clothed in ring or chain armour, without the elbow or knee-pieces, which are found upon the earliest known English brass, that of Sir John d'Aubernon, A.D. 1277. Above the mail armour, which terminates over the hands in chain mits or fingerless gloves of steel rings, we find the surcoat, a sleeveless garment with a short skirt open in front, and confined round the waist by a narrow belt or cord. The surcoat is here ornamented with a border, and the whole garment is divided by diagonal lines into a checquered pattern, in the interspaces of which are graven the fleur-de-lis, and the star of six rays. A shield, which is now lost, has been affixed by two pins of brass to the left arm, while in the right hand there has been held either a sword or a lance. No vestige of a sword or scabbard can be discovered over or under the surcoat. The legs of the figure are broken off about midway between the ankle and the knee.

The horse is evidently an animal of great power, such as would be required to bear the heavy armour in which its master is encased.

The saddle is peaked before and behind, and is fastened by a bellyband and strap passing round the chest of the horse. Upon this strap we observe three rosettes, and there are two more below the ears on the bridle. The pattern on the straps and on the border of the surcoat is a frequent one on the tombs of the thirteenth century.

There is considerable spirit in the whole design, and the knight sits well in his saddle, the attitude of the horse is, however, much less happy. In its forehead is a raised projection, forming a pipe, communicating with the body of the animal.*

We are not aware that any other examples of this peculiar and elegant form of ewer or water-vessel in bronze have been met with in this country. The only one at all resembling it, is that figured by Lorentz Diderich

* In the chest of the horse there is inserted a square plate, now somewhat loosened. The core of the mould has no doubt been removed through this opening after the figure was cast.

Kluwer in his work entitled *Norske Mindesmaerker*, published at Christiana, in 1823.—The description of his figure (given at plate XI.) is as follows:—"A third figure of this kind which is said to have been dug up at Helgeland, represents a knight in mail armour, with a surcoat above. (*Stridskappe over*) His helmet is closed, he bears a drawn sword, and rides on a pied horse. The figure is ten inches long, and the horse is six inches high (at the shoulder)."

Kluwer's figure is far from being as exact as his description.

To what purpose then, were these singularly shaped vessels adapted?—Were they imitations from the antique, or copied from Eastern types brought home by the Crusaders? Such types exist in the East at the present day, and seem to have been used there from the very earliest period. Grotesque bottles in the shape of animals are still to be met with in many countries of the East. It has been suggested that these bronze figures were used for lamps, the oil being poured in at the superior aperture, while the wick was passed through the opening below. This mistake originated, we believe, with Professor Sjöborg, who described the lion of bronze with the Runic inscription, now in the Copenhagen Museum, as having been used as a lamp. This adaptation is, however, denied by Finn Magnussen, who maintains that these, and all similar vessels, of which there are many examples in the Copenhagen Museum, and in Iceland, were used as 'Vand Karren' or ewers for pouring water over the hands of the priest during mass. Such at least is the general tradition in Iceland. On referring to the catalogue of the Copenhagen Museum, in the fourth volume of the *Antiquariske Annaler*, we find that No. 1412 is "a lion of metal, excellently well preserved, of the kind that was used in the Catholic worship at mass as a water-ewer. Around the head and depending on either side of the neck is a species of mane. On the top of the head is a quadrangular hole with a cover, into which the water was poured, and one ear forms a spout by which it was emptied. The tail of the animal is bent up over the back, and terminates in a winged dragon which bites the lion in the neck, the dragon thus completing the handle whereby the vessel is lifted. In the breast of the lion there is inserted a square piece of metal, through which no doubt the core was

extracted after the figure was cast. The museum possesses many such vessels, but this is the best preserved and of the choicest workmanship."

In the same catalogue (No. 1703) is "a water vessel of metal, in the form of a horse, with a large handle formed of a snake which bends itself over the horse's back and bites the animal's neck. The aperture for receiving the water is on the top of the head, while in the forehead of the horse is a spout through which it was emptied. This figure has been no doubt intended for the same purpose as Nos. 1412, 1421."

It has been suggested by Finn Magnussen that these ewers were not originally destined for the service of the church, but that they were a part of the household utensils of wealthy families, and were perhaps employed for cleansing the fingers of the guests at our ancestors' rude repasts. As mere liquor decanters they would be clumsy and almost useless, the small size of the aperture would only permit a small stream to flow out, to fill the goblets or wine-cups of the guests. On the other hand, when borne by an attendant, this would be most appropriate for cleansing the fingers of those who had been discussing the various viands, and when subsequently devoted to the service of the church, would be well fitted for the different ablutions of the fingers of the celebrant during the service of the Mass.

We have positive proof that these vessels were occasionally devoted to sacred purposes, from the inscription on the bronze lion formerly in the church of Vatnisfiord, in Iceland, and now preserved in the Copenhagen Museum. It is thus described in No. 1421 of the catalogue of that unrivalled collection.—"A large lion of metal, of the kind generally believed to have been a water-vessel used in the service of the church (Kirkens Vandkar). It is fourteen inches long, and twelve inches high, and of much better workmanship than these vessels generally are. There is a square hole with a small cover on the top of the head for pouring in the water, which found its exit through a double spout in the animal's mouth. There has been a handle to this figure as in other specimens, as is evidenced by a screw hole in the neck, but this handle is now lost. The mane is boldly relieved. In front of the animal's chest is a shield, on which is engraved the following inscription in Runic:—This lion is given to God's service, and to St. Olaf of Vatsfiord, by Thorvalti and by Thordisa."

We learn from the Icelandic annalists that Thorvald Snorrason of Vatnsfiord, married, in the year 1224, Thordisa, a daughter of Iceland's great historian, Snorro Sturleson. Thorvald died in 1229, and the lion must therefore have been presented to the church by the parties during the five years of their wedded life.

Another figure of this kind is described in No. 524 of the same catalogue.—“A lion of metal. Around its neck is a collar or band, to which a shield is fastened; and on this shield is engraved a bishop with an episcopal staff. This figure formerly stood in the church of Indslov, and belongs to the class of water vessels, which in the earlier Catholic times (aeldre Katholske Tid) were employed in the administration of the sacraments.

Two more ewers of this kind are figured by Kluwer in his *Norske Mindesmaerker*, plate II. The first of these was found near Tronyem, in an open field, at a little depth below the surface of the ground. It represents a monster with a beak and wings (qu: a griffin). In its beak it bears a man in a surcoat with boots? and spurs, and with a closed helmet. The whole figure is cast in bronze, and weighs five pounds. It is hollow within, and there is an opening in the neck of the animal, which has been closed by a cover; and there is another opening (the spout) in the back part of the helmet of the man carried in the beast's jaws.

“Another of these figures” says Kluwer, “has been long preserved at Molde, in Norway. It represents a unicorn, and there is a hole in the neck on which there has evidently been a cover. The horn of the animal is hollow, and forms a pipe ending in a spout. There is a kind of handle over the back, formed by a serpent, from whence we may conclude that it has been used as an ewer.”

Kluwer adds that several figures of this kind yet remain in Iceland, and are there used as tea and coffee-pots! on grand occasions.

The only English specimens which have been described are two lions in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury; another recently added to the Medieval Collection in the British Museum; and a singular variety recently found in an old vault at Hoddam, in Scotland. This last is in the form of a lion statant, with a stag's head issuing from its breast. It is

composed of mixed yellow metal or bronze, and measures about twelve inches in height and in length. Upon the head of the lion is a square opening, covered by a hinge lid, and behind the horns on the stag's head is a small round hole, which probably served as an exit for the water. To the back of the lion is attached a nondescript animal, forming a kind of handle.

We saw another lion ewer exposed for sale in the summer of 1851, in a shop in Wardour-street.

We have no doubt that several other figures of the same character are to be found in continental museums, and will be described by antiquaries now that attention has been directed to them. In Wagener's *Handbuch der vorzüglichsten in Deutschland entdeckten Alterthümer; Weimar, 1842*, three or four figures of the above kind are engraved. Plate XIX, No. 172, exhibits a lion ewer at Brunswick; Plate LXIV, No. 683, a lion, with a figure for a handle, at Königin Grätz; No. 980 is a horse-ewer, at Prague; No. 1056, a cat or lioness ewer, at Schlerbitz. We believe that all the above described ewers, from the mailed knight to the one last recorded, are of nearly similar date, though there is much difference in the style of workmanship and design. Their date can we think justly be referred to the commencement of the thirteenth century, the original designs may possibly have been brought by Crusaders from the East, but the figures themselves are probably of European manufacture.

EDWARD CHARLTON.

XII.—*PONS ÆLII: An attempt to indicate the Site of the Roman Station at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Course of the Wall through that town.*
By G. BOUCHIER RICHARDSON.

IN a former part of the Transactions of this Society I communicated an account of the discovery of two Roman altars among the rubble foundations of White-Friar-Tower, one of the medieval fortifications of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which occupied a commanding position on the summit of the steep eminence overlooking the Close, just at the spot where the hill begins to lessen its elevation and descend rapidly westward to the Skinners'-burn, at its conflux with the Tyne. These relics, along with several fragments of pottery and other Roman *débris*, had helped to form an artificial bed whereon the masonry of the tower had been placed. I cannot help thinking that the Roman remains then used up must have formed a part of the western suburbs of PONS ÆLII, lying about the waste ground in this quarter even till the Edwardian era. Nor is it improbable that the monastic institutions of the town—one of which, the White-Friary, stood close by; the churches; the defensive wall of the town itself; and, to go even further back—the Castle, with its extensive outworks—were all largely indebted for materials to the wide-spread ruins of PONS ÆLII. Brand was of opinion 'that the inscriptions belonging to the station 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;'—long and vainly may the Roman antiquary sigh for relics of that ancient

people, if they are only to be obtained by the destruction of the finest Norman castle in our land! But since the days of Horsley and Brand, *PONS ÆLI* has vouchsafed traces of her olden occupants, which, though so few as only to whet the appetite of the antiquary, are neither so sparing in number, or unimportant in their character, as not to be of service in strengthening the position taken in the following remarks.

The course of the Roman Wall through Newcastle-upon-Tyne has long exercised the patience and attention of the antiquary. Horsley was the first who attempted to define its course, and the relative position of the station of *PONS ÆLI*; and Brand, not having the advantage of the discoveries of a later day, adopted the views of his learned predecessor, laying down on his plan of the town, the lines which Horsley has so particularly indicated in his work; its course, however, as thereon marked, is at variance with many of Brand's own evidences, as it certainly is with the discoveries of 1810. I will reserve my views upon the site of the station until I have attempted to indicate an amended line for the Wall. Commencing from the east I may mention that the fragment of the Wall to which Brand alludes, at Byker-hill,^a was removed to the foundations for the purpose of repairing the Shields road about 1800.^b Until this time the site of the Wall with the hollow of the fosse from the mill to a smiths' shop, near the first mile-stone, were clearly discernible. At the head of the bank, overlooking the Ouseburn, was a castellum or exploratory tower, out of the foundations of which Brand saw many Roman stones taken, a few years before he wrote, to build an adjoining house. He describes the fosse to have been very distinct and deep, 'and forming what is here called a little gill,' on the north side of a hedge descending thence towards the stream below. Here he conceives the Wall must have formed a small angle at the arch by which it has crossed the Ouseburn.^c About the year 1800, in digging the foundations of Mr. Beckinton's steam-mill, on the west side of the Ouseburn, the workmen came upon the Wall, and an old mason, with a creditable feeling, built three Roman ashlar-stones into the quay immediately opposite, so as

^a Brand, i. 138.

^b Monthly Mag.

^c Brand, i. 138.

to indicate the course of the barrier.^d There was also found built up in a structure on the west bank of the burn, the two rude sculptured stones which lie together on the head of the entrance stairs of the castle, next the great doorway of the hall. Mr. Bruce is of opinion that they had formed part of the entrance gateway of the mile-castle just mentioned. They were conveyed to Mr. Yellowley's garden, at the Flint-mill in the Ouseburn, above Busy-cottage,^e thence to Heaton-hall, and were presented to the Society by Mr. Turner. Hodgson, ignorant of the place of their discovery, describes one of them, which bears an unintelligible inscription, under Wallsend.^f On the rise of the hill, between the stream and the Red-barns, Brand found, 3 April 1783, many squared stones which had evidently been the plunder of the Wall. About Red-barns, the garden-ground, even in Brand's time, had destroyed every vestige both of Wall and fosse. This place, which occupies the crest of the western bank of the Ouseburn, was not improbably the site of another exploratory tower, as will afterwards be shewn. 'When we are past the gardens,' says Brand, 'the remains of the Wall seem again to appear, and having crossed the field, proceed in a straight line behind the Keelmen's Hospital to the Sally-port,' one of the gates of the Town-wall. He describes there having been a ropewalk upon the foundation of the Wall not many years before he wrote. The ground here alluded to is now occupied with numerous streets, which have long obliterated all traces of the Wall, while the small portion of the vacant ground north of the Keelmen's Hospital, as yet un-occupied with houses, has nevertheless been so cut up with the requirements of brickworks, that hardly an inch of the old surface can be said to exist. Up to the building of Gibson-street, however, some portion of the Wall might I believe, still be traced, and upon the evidence of Mr. George Belt, of this town, who formerly had a garden upon the ground now occupied by the head of that street, two separate portions of the military-way were exposed about six feet below the surface, just in front of the houses on the south side of Buxton-street, as it forms the northern side of the building called the Victoria Bazaar. He describes it having been paved with irregularly shaped stones, having the appearance of the paving of the smaller streets

^d Mackenzie, 115.^e Bailey 146.^f Hodgson, II. iij. 280.

of Newcastle in our own day. Mr. Belt also mentioned to me that a little to the east of this, *i. e.* at a spot now approachable from an archway at the head of the east side of Gibson-street, was a mound of earth and stonework, which was popularly reported to have been the remains of a Roman tower, and there is little doubt the idea was correct. The stones had often been dug out for various purposes, and when Gibson-street was erected it was entirely removed, and a wall adjoining, constructed of its stones. Brand very properly disregarded⁵ the assertion of Bourne, that the Sally-port was of Roman origin, and failed to observe that this 'was very visible before the taking down of the upper part of it'^h—for it was hardly likely that a structure, the base of which yet remains, and exhibits the architectural features of the middle ages, should bear a superstructure of Roman work. The old tower of Rutchester, to which Bourne likens this gate as being 'of the same size, model, and stone,' and which he states 'was undoubtedly one of the Roman towers by the Picts' Wall,' was in fact a border fortalice of the middle ages, in all probability constructed out of the remains of the Roman station of VINDOBALA—the seat of the Rùtherfords, and which yet remains, converted into a farm-house. Brand states however, that a turret or castellum stood near the Sally-port, and it must be this to which Grey alludes when he speaks, in one place, of 'an ancient building called the Wall Knowle, a part of the Picts' Wall,' and in another, of 'a Roman tower lately decayed.'ⁱ Bourne also states, that when he wrote (1732), there was to that 'very day a part of [a] turret in being, above Pandon-gate, which [is] different from the rest in fashion and masonry, and undoubtedly carries along with it very great age.' From the vicinity of the Sally-port then, the Wall passed over the crest of the hill still called *The Wall Knoll*, bearing to the north of the present Sally-port. This was rendered certain by the discovery of its foundations in digging for the building of a coach-house for ald. Sowerby, about the middle of the last century, 'when many curious gentlemen came to view' the remains.^j Upon enquiry, I found the spot whereon the coach-house stood lies many yards further to the south than the course indicated for the Wall on Brand's map. Further researches will be required here, I fear,

⁵ Brand, 17.^h Bourne, 3.ⁱ Grey.^j Brand, i. 138-9.

before the matter can be satisfactorily determined. I may mention that Pandon-gate, in the wall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is commonly reported to have been of Roman origin: and that 'As old as Pandon-gate' is 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 Pampendon, older than the rest of the towers, and of another fashion, standing out of the Wall.'^k This, however, is clearly a mistake, for the Roman Wall evidently proceeded in a direction nearer the river, and Grey, who is the first to record the traditional age of Pandon, refers the saying to the town and not the gate. 'It is also,' as Hodgson observes, 'very improbable that the Romans would weaken the murus with a gate so far east of the station of PONS ÆLIÏ as the site of Pandon-gate,'^l which, for all that can be learnt respecting it, was in no wise different in its masonry from the other towers and gates of the town, which were chiefly of the Edwardian era. Leland takes no notice of any such tradition, though he mentions the gate repeatedly; and Horsley himself, in a letter to Robert Cay, 1728, states that 'the line of the Wall appeared clearly to [him to] pass over the east or south side of Pandon-gate.'^m But this question has again been vexed by Mackenzie, who, upon the authority of a mason named Thomas Robson, who had come upon foundations in building some cottages on Mount Pleasant, in that locality, positively asserted in his work, that the old opinion, that Pandon-gate was of Roman origin was 'confirmed beyond doubt,' from the circumstance of 'the breadth and style' of the masonry in question 'exactly resembling the fragments of this celebrated barrier which are still standing,' being 'in no way similar to the works of more modern times.'ⁿ I have ferretted out the son of the man in question, who showed me the so-called fragment of the Wall, still standing just east of Pandon-gate. Upon close examination, I find no difference between it and any other part of the Town-Wall, of which it most certainly forms a part. It is eight feet thick, and the facing stones are much larger than those used in the Roman Wall.

^k Grey. ^l Hodgson, II. iij. 280. ^m Hodgson's *Memoirs of Horsley and others*, 116.

ⁿ Mackenzie, 115.

Reverting to the line of the Murus we trace its presumed course to Pandon-dean, which it must have crossed by an arch near Stock-bridge, as it is said to have been the ancient boundary and defence of the royal mansion of Pandon-hall on the north,—in the words of Grey, speaking of Pandon-hall, ‘a safe bulwark, having the Picts’ Wall on the north side, and the river Tyne on the south.’ We may therefore with a tolerable share of certainty suppose its course across this triangular area to have been effected upon the site of the houses extending from the foot of Pandon-bank to the foot of Manor-chare. Thence the Wall, crossing the Arick-burn, by an arch would ascend the steep hill to the north of Silver-street and All Saints’ church:—the north side of the crypt of the old church had plainly been built of stones plundered from the adjacent Wall.^o The testimony of William Robson, the writer of the MS. history quoted by Bourne as the Milbank MS., next comes in stead to shew that the Wall ascended here by ‘Mr. Leonard Carr’s house,’ which, says Bourne, was on the east side of Pilgrim-street, a little above Silver-street.^p Hence I conceive the course of the Murus is indicated by the line of the present narrow street called the Low-bridge.

Until a comparatively recent period, the site of Dean-street formed the unenclosed bed of the Lort-burn, and was spanned by an arch called the Low-bridge. At the point where this medieval viaduct stood, its Roman predecessor carried the Wall, with its attendant military-way, across the gully. Grey, in 1649, tells us that the ‘Picts’ Wall came over Nether-Dean Bridge, and so along into Pandon.’^q The arch here, removed in 1788, to which Grey refers, was of the Edwardian era, and in all probability was made to replace the ruinous Roman bridge at the outset of the fourteenth century, shortly before which Pandon was united to Newcastle, and first included within her girdle of defences. Brand, writing from London 24 Mar. 1788, to Beilby the engraver, who had his offices in St. Nicholas’ church-yard, says, ‘Mr. Saint has informed me that the workmen *below you* [*i. e.* clearly in Dean-street, or St. Nicholas’-steps] have lately struck upon the Roman Wall. As an old hunter upon

^o Brand, i. 139.

^p Bourne, 4.

^q Grey, 9.

that scent, I hope you would not fail to be present upon the *finding* of such rare game, and that you will not think it too much trouble to give me a full account of the chase.' There has been a constant and well-supported tradition that the church of S. Nicholas stands partly upon the course of the Murus, and that this has prevailed anciently we learn from Leland, who says, 'S. Nicholas, the chief parochie church of Newcastelle, standithe on the very Picte Waulle'—and in another place adds, 'Doctor Davell [of the Hosp. B. V. M.] told me that S. Nicholas chirche in Newcastell stonidith on the Picth Waulle.' Leland wrote in Henry the Eighth's time. To advance a step further—Brand tells us that the north wall of a stable in the Spread Eagle Inn, near Denton-chare [in other words, upon the site of the present Collingwood-street], was evidently composed of Roman stones; and Horsley heard that 'in laying the foundation of a building in the Groat-market [about the year 1713], the masons struck upon the Roman Wall at each of [its] side walls, so that the building stands across the Roman Wall.' Unfortunately, Horsley is not sufficiently definite as to the situation of this house; but further evidence was in store. In 1810, while the workmen were employed in digging for foundations for the houses on the north side of Collingwood-street, Hodgson saw 'strong remains of the Roman Wall exposed,' and also on the south side of the same street, in digging for a sewer to Mr. John Arnett's house. The Wall then was found to run obliquely across the street, about two feet north of Mr. Arnett's shop-door, and yielded from fifty to sixty carts of stones, which were led away. There was also a well, discovered on the south side of the Wall, which, with a portion of the core of the Wall, still exist in the cellar beneath the foot-way, on the south side of Collingwood-street. The well was found to be about fifteen feet deep, and three feet in diameter. Upon this occasion there was also found a stone hollowed out like a mortar, containing some bones, and ashes or red earth. This, it seems, was found inverted on a thin stone, and formed part of the face of the Wall.

The Wall now seeks to attain the higher grounds, and to this end has taken a slight angle so as to pass north of St. John's Church, and through

• Brand's letters, 24. • Lel. Itin. vii. 51. • Brand, i. 139. • Horsley. • Hodgs. II. ij. 280.

the gardens formerly at the back of the Vicarage-house. Dr. Ellison, vicar from 1694 to 1721, who resided in it, expressly speaks of its existence there in his time—‘The Pict Wall goes through the Vicarage-garden of Newcastle’;—and Horsley had ‘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.’ ‘The garden belonging to this house,’ says Bourne, ‘tho’ beneath some others in this street [Westgate-street] for art and curiosity, and beauty of flowers; yet in this it glories above all the others, that the Roman Wall, which was undoubtedly one of the great works of the Roman Emperors, is said to have passed through the middle of it.’¹ In laying the foundations of the Assembly-rooms the workmen are said to have discovered the foss of the Wall—but Mr. George Anderson, master-builder, was of a contrary opinion.² This, however, must surely have been correct, and seems to accord with Mackenzie’s statement, who remarks that Mr. Thomas Gee, the town-surveyor, discovered the foundations of the Wall a few yards south of the palisades of this building.’ Should this be correct, the stated course of the Wall through the gardens of the Vicarage seems to lie too far north. Hornby particularly describes that the workmen at the presumed ditch, met with ashes to a considerable depth in one part which gradually sloped upwards to near the surface, which was strong clay for two or three feet above the ashes.³ The Wall proceeding westward would, as it were, intersect the Town-wall between the West-gate and Durham-tower. Thence it would pass through the grounds of George Thomas Dunn, esq., and in its exit from the town, westward, no doubt occupied the elevation whereon are built the houses of Cumberland-row. We learn that the deeds for the ground on which a house stands, just without the site of the West-gate, call the spot ‘Pics Wall, or Hole’—and that in a deed dated 14 Febr. 40 Eliz. wherein ‘Eleynor Swynborne demised to Robert Heslop, armorer, and others, her stone-quarries in the territories of Elswick,’ they are described as ‘boudering upon an old wast quarrye theare in the east parte, upon a corn field theare upon the west parte, upon the Quenes majesties high waie theare on the north parte, and upon an *old Wall*

¹ Bourne, 22.² Brand i. 139.³ Mackenzie, i. 116.⁴ Hornby, ii. 97.

theatre called the Wall on the south parte, by the right meetes, etc.* The track of the Murus however has been entirely destroyed by the erection of numerous houses, and the formation of gardens, together with the sinking of enormous quarries at the crest of the hill.

Some portions of the Vallum were remaining in Horsley's time, and probably much later, just without the West-gate. Traces of it still exist behind a row of houses appropriately called Adrianople, at the crest of the hill, but an adjacent quarry threatens daily to encroach upon them.

Besides the Station of PONS ÆLII standing the next in order to SEGEDUNUM in the Notitia, its name, 'THE BRIDGE OF ÆLIUS,' fixes it at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 'for,' says Hodgson, '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 *Mæsia*, *Ælia Pincensia*; 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. We also find the Ælian cohort of Dacians at AMBOGLANNA, the first cohort of Marines called *Ælia* at TUNNOCELLUM, and the Sabinian wing (perhaps so styled from Sabina, Hadrian's wife,) at HUNNUM; 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 the piers of Newcastle bridge. Pennant also mentions coins of Faustina the elder; Antoninus 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."^b The medallion with the Pont Ælius, quoted by the early numismatic writers, has since been pronounced a fabrication.^c

That a bridge, then, was erected here by Hadrian, seemed certain. That it occupied the site of the present bridge, spanning the river from the Sandhill to the opposite shore in Gateshead—a site well adapted for an effective defence from above, appeared also highly probable; but the anti-

* Brand, i. 142.

^b Hodgson, II. iij. 173.

^c Akerman, 239.

quaries of the last century were hardly prepared to find, on the removal of the piers of the old house-beset bridge after the devastating flood of 1771, that the old stones themselves distilled incontestible evidence of their Roman origin—that the Roman bridge itself may be said to have existed up to that very moment. Roman bridges of size appear to have been mere masses of masonry built on piles, bearing a strong roadway of timber, a plan which would enable that people readily enough to construct oblique bridges, as we cannot suppose them acquainted with the principles of the skew arch. Indeed we have evidence to shew that for many centuries after the Roman occupation, the roadway of the bridge of Newcastle was of the same material. Many of the old rents and benefactions for the sustentation of the bridge mention planks of wood yearly to be rendered. But in 1348 a grievous fire occurring in the wooden dwellings in the lower part of the town, and extending to and consuming the roadway of the bridge, the inhabitants of Newcastle and the bishoprick of Durham agreed jointly to throw stone arches from pier to pier, probably for the very first time.

“*PONS ÆLI*,” remarks Hodgson, “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,” he asks, “be from either family of the *Cornavii* of Britain? It was not according to the Roman policy to garrison a country with detachments of its own inhabitants.”

That the station of *Pons Ælii* stood on the bank of the Tyne, opposite the bridge, (proceeds our reverend author) 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 stags' horns at their lower end, apparently to assist in steadying 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 tenanted 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 breath, 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 doorway 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 slacked lime, mixed with brick, fossil coal, and limestone, broken into small pieces, and all poured in a fluid state among a rouble-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 stone 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 mill-stones, 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 corfs 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.

Most of the conjectures that have been hazarded respecting the exact site and size of the station, seem to be extremely vague and unsatisfactory. "That the Castle-garth," continues our author, "was either a part of it, or some work or suburb to it, is past all doubt."^d

Thus it will be seen, that Hodgson inclines to the idea of the station's having occupied a position reaching to the brink of the hill overlooking the river and bridge; and though he somewhat qualifies his decision as to the import of the works upon this commanding steep, yet I think the discoveries of his own and a later day, argue for other than mere military works. Where the Romans could bring such a natural defence into their line, they were not slow to avail themselves of it; and the probability

^d Hodgson, II. iij., 173-4.

seems to be, that the Normans but re fortified in part what the Romans had set them the example in, some eight hundred years before. The Castle which gave name to the present *Newcastle*, was undoubtedly so named from its being built within the bounds and out of the materials of the *old* Roman Castle or Chester of PONS ÆLII, which, as Hodgson remarks, "is unquestionably the most appropriate Latin name of the place from the Roman to the Norman era."

In assigning shape and limit to the station, Horsley made use of the following slender facts:—1. The course of the Wall westward, which he no doubt properly conceives to have been the northern boundary; 2. The direction of the Vallum then remaining without Westgate; and 3. 'A traditionary account of the Wall having passed through St. George's Porch, near the north-west corner of St. Nicholas' church.' As this porch lies somewhat to the south of *his* line for the Wall itself, he conceived that this traditionary Wall must have been the eastern boundary of the station, and draws it upon his plan accordingly. Horsley's traditionary account, however, must have been derived from the same source as Leland's; and therefore may indicate, not the station wall, but the great Wall itself. This conclusion is the more likely, since the discoveries made in Collingwood-street have proved that the Wall must have passed over the site of the church from end to end, and not to the north of it. The line of the Vallum, at a distance of six chains from the Wall, formed Horsley's southern rampart; and, prepossessed with the necessity of assigning to his camp a quadrate figure, readily draws a line six chains from its eastern boundary, at right angles with the northern, enclosing a space of little more than three acres—thus altogether avoiding the enceinte of the Norman fortress, and the advantageous position which it holds.

Brand, adopting Horsley's theory, as not having any other to offer, has laid down the ramparts of both the Station, Vallum, and Wall on his plan of Newcastle.

After the very interesting account of the exhumations within the area of walls of the Norman castle, from the pen of Hodgson, it only rests for me to say that subsequent discovery and investigation have but tended to confirm his opinion, that the Castle-garth has formed a portion of the Roman

station. The two altars, and the fragments of pottery found beneath the foundations of White-Friar-tower, and the discovery of the beautiful figure of Mercury upon the very brink of the hill, just south of the castle, where the High-level-bridge makes its first spring from the Bank-side, —and the disinterment of a number of Roman coins from the soil adjacent to White-Friar-tower, all tend further to strengthen the opinion. In 1787, when Sir John Turner pulled down the front part of the Half-moon-battery, which occupied a position at the corner of the Castle-works, and exactly faced the roadway of the bridge beneath, we have the testimony of Alderman Hornby that 'it was found to be of an octagonal figure' and that 'it presented an appearance essentially Roman, as regarded its masonry.' 'The wall' he says, 'was about three feet thick, and the facing stones and rubble strikingly resembled Roman. In some parts adjoining, there were loose stones scattered about, and made use of by the inhabitants for various purposes—of the exact size and form of those in the Roman Wall.'* William Robson, whom we have before quoted, and who wrote from personal experience, tell us that at the great siege of the town in 1644, 'the *round tower* under the Moot-hall, toward the Sandhill, called the Half-moon, which was the *old castle* of Monkchester, was by Sir John Marlay made use of to secure the the river and Keyside against the Scots.'† Taking these two evidences into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the Half-moon in question, has been no other than one of the circular corners of the Roman station, a feature which I believe is very generally adopted in these structures. When the Normans came, they would not fail to include so important a post in their new works, though they might find it expedient entirely to re-construct the rest of their lines, and remove the greater portion of the works of their predecessors. Though I cannot agree with Mr. Hodgson in assigning a Roman origin to the masonry leading thence to the Dog-leap-stairs, which I conceive to be



* Hornby, i. 10.

† Milbank MS., in Bourne.

Norman, I do not doubt but that the *foundations* are of the age indicated. My views of the Roman station, then, are, that its eastern wall would occupy the site of the present Norman wall as far as the Black-gate, whence it would proceed to join the Murus as it passed across the site of St. Nicholas. In like manner the southern wall would stretch along the brow of the hill overlooking the Close, as far as the Long-stairs, which is the limit of the outer wall of the Norman Castle. Thence, if I do not overrate the size of the station, I presume it may have been continued to the site of White-Friar-tower, where might occur another (the south-west) rounded corner. I bring along the Wall to this spot because it is the extreme point of the hill westward, which retains the greater elevation, the the ground immediately west of that receding rapidly to the Skinners'-burn.

What the medieval engineers saw to be a good site, would hardly escape the certainly not less experienced eyes of those of Rome. From this spot the Wall might proceed northward to form the western boundary, and fall in with the Murus somewhere in the Westgate, enclosing a space of sixteen acres and upwards.

Thus, as at Rochester, the Wall along two of the sides of the station has accommodated itself to the irregularities of the hill-side, for the sake of a superior defensive position, while the western boundary would probably be carried to the Murus in a straight line, and in consequence of the barrier taking a course up Westgate-hill, not in the least parallel with the southern wall, would be of much greater length than any of the rest. If my evidences and arguments have any force, it cannot be necessary for me again to mention that the peculiarities of the site, and the necessities of what must even at this early day have been a place of trade, would surely justify the engineer in holding at defiance the rules generally adopted in the construction of Roman fortresses, and that local necessities and requirements would induce him to make many modifications of his plans. Vegetius informs us in express terms that the Romans did allow, and very reasonably too, a variation from the ordinary rule of castrametation, when the circumstances of their position required it. '*Interdum autem quadrata, interdum trigona, interdum semicircularia, prout loci qualitas aut necessitas postulaverit, castra facienda sunt.*' It would be absurd to imagine that

those politic tacticians would tie themselves down by a rule, the exception to which would strengthen their position. No; sometimes the branches of their camps would follow the line of the eminence on which they were placed, and where the natural ground was so precipitous as to be inaccessible, the trench would be omitted altogether, whereas it would be doubled or trebled where, from the circumstances of the spot, a vulnerable point of attack might be laid open to the enemy.*

In order to gain for *PONS ÆLII* the quadrate figure of its fortress, it has been suggested that as instances do occur on the line of the Wall where the barrier does not fall in with the station at all, but leaves it far to the south, so in this case might the station stand on the brink of the hill, as is proposed, and the Wall pursue its course at some distance to the north. A glance at the map of the town however, will be sufficient to shew that the engineer has, to some extent, in passing the country west of the Ouseburn, undertaken unnecessary difficulties, evidently for the sole purpose of bringing the line so close to the station as to make the barrier itself form its northern boundary. That this has been his object, is I think rendered evident, when we observe that immediately after this object seems to have been effected, he takes a somewhat abrupt movement with the *Murus* so as at once to gain the high ground of Westgate-hill and Benwell. If, on the other hand, it had been a matter of indifference how distant the Wall ran from the station, the engineer would clearly have carried his line considerably farther north, in a straighter line from Byker to Benwell, and thus not only have met with less of engineering difficulty, but thereby have enclosed to the south of the Wall, a much larger space of valuable ground for the uses of the population lying between it and the Tyne. Besides, where camps are found detached from the *Murus*, some physical difficulty or superior advantage to be gained may always be traced as the cause of such disregard of the usual plans, as at Caervoran, for instance, where a swamp lies between the two works. Though the Roman fortresses were usually square or oblong, yet we have seen they never scrupled to sacrifice regularity when they gained some additional strength or convenience by deviating from a rule.

* *Gent. Mag.*, ciiij. 522.

My views on this last, and on former parts of my subject, have been very considerably strengthened upon the perusal of Beale Poste's judicious remarks on the walls of Rochester on the Medway.^b Here we have a parallel instance of the Norman castle erected within the site of a Roman station—the parallel of the area of its castle occupying a corner of that of the station; in both cases overlooking the river, and also in both deviating from the recognised rule of castrametation.

Neither Agricola nor Hadrian were likely to fortify a position that offered no military advantages; and Hadrian would undoubtedly select his post at this place, so as to protect his bridge, overlook the Tyne, and cover the western flank of the Vallum, which Horsley makes to commence somewhere about the eastern extremity of Bailey-gate, but which, if my theory be admitted, more probably had its origin about the head of Orchard-street, or possibly somewhat nearer the river. The station which Horsley and Brand lay down, totally deprived of a view of the Tyne, and of all opportunity for observation,ⁱ might as well have lain much further north, and is in my opinion, when I consider the evident importance of the place, of much too small size, if even we suppose that the stations were all confined to mere military purposes.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde, in a letter to me on this subject, entertains the opinion, that though I may not be wrong in considering *PONS ÆLII* to have been a place of greater importance than the other stations on the Wall, it is not a necessary consequence that the camp itself (in other cases applied to solely military purposes) should have been either of larger size or of different shape than usual; and though not indisposed to agree with me, in attributing to *PONS ÆLII* an extended site, and a population surpassing that of other places on the line, he contends that both would meet with sufficient accommodation in suburban buildings to the east and west

^b Journal of British Archæological Association, iv. 30.

ⁱ It must be admitted that Horsley has by no mean soverlooked the likelihood of the bridge being commanded from the high ground above, for he supposes that one of the extremities of the Vallum was on the bank of the Tyne, beyond the castle, perhaps near the Half-moon-battery, where, says he, there may have been a circular turret in the time of the Romans to command the pass of the bridge.

of the station itself. This consideration, however, can only affect my assumed western boundary of the camp, by bringing that wall further east; as I conceive that the identity of the Half-moon-battery of the Castle with the south-eastern corner of the Roman station, and the view that the Wall itself must have formed the northern boundary, are positions which have been pretty well made out.

Mr. Hinde concurs with me in thinking the Side coincides with the ancient thoroughfare from the river, and I may further state, that I consider the Black-gate of the Castle, or its immediate vicinity, in like manner to be the more modern representative of the eastern portal of the Roman station.

The *Suburbs* of PONS ÆLII would doubtless be very extensive, and we can hardly be wrong in asserting that all the eminences south of the Wall, and extending from the Skinners'-burn on the west, to the Ouseburn on the east, would be clothed with the dwellings, gardens, and fields of the Roman citizens and Romanized Britons. Not many traces it is true, have been turned up to indicate this, but the position hardly requires such confirmation. A hint has been conveyed to me, that a Roman well was discovered on the summit of the hill whereon stands the present church of All Saints, when the old church was removed in 1785. The adjoining town of Pandon, or 'Pampeden, alias Pantheon,' Grey tells us, 'hath retained its name, without much alteration, since the Romans recided in it. After the departure of the Romans,' he proceeds, 'the kings of Northumberland kept their recidence in it, and had their house now called Pandon-hall. It was a safe bulwark, having the Picts' Wall on the north side, and the river of Tine on the south. This place of Pandon is of such antiquitie, that if a man would expresse any ancient thing, it is a common proverb, As old as Pandon.' In another part of his work, Grey is plainly of opinion, that the name of *Pandon* is derived from a Roman *Pantheon*, and that the church of All Hallowses, or All Saints, as it is indifferently called, may in a similar manner have had its dedication to All the Saints, suggested by that of a temple to All the Gods—which may perchance have occupied

the very site of the present church. Brand treats this notion of Grey's with undue asperity, saying 'this conjecture of Grey appears too ridiculous to deserve either to be considered or confuted.' Bailey, viewing with greater favour the view of the earliest historian of our town, remarks that this unqualified censure appears not only to be severe, but also ill-founded. For in the structure of the Greek word Pantheon, the delta might easily slip into the inscription on the temple for the theta, thus making the word Pandeon, instead of Pantheon, the name of that part of the town in which All Saints' church was originally built. It is well known, proceeds this author, that the early Christians adopted several of the names and customs of the Heathens, both to allure new converts, and not too severely to pain the feelings of such as had but recently adopted the Christian system.¹

Certainly the latest, and I cannot help thinking the best derivation, yet advanced, is contained in a communication with which I have been favoured by Mr. Hodgson Hinde. In this he supports a view which, to a certain extent, had occurred to Brand: Mr. Hinde would assign the *AD MURUM* of Bede, where, in 753, were baptized Pæda the son of Penda, king of Mercia, and Sigebert, king of the East Angles, to Pandon, a royal villa of Oswy, king of Northumberland; upon the ground of correspondence as to its distance from the sea, as mentioned by Bede; its having constant and well supported traditions of Saxon royal occupation; and above all, the name of the place, in the earliest records written *Pampedene*, corresponding so nearly with the form in which that of the first convert is found to have been written—*Pantha*. *Panthadene* would hardly be distinguishable in pronunciation from *Pampedene*, and it is surely no improbable hypothesis that so important an event, leading to the ultimate conversion of the whole people of Mercia, should give name to the Dene in which the immersion took place, whilst the eminence behind has preserved the original title of the villa, *Ad Murum*, in its English equivalent *Wall-Knoll*.

Formerly, the Tyne flowed up to the foot of the present Dean-street, and washed the bases of the two hills whereon the greater part of ancient Newcastle stands. That this creek was the ancient wharf of the town, be-

¹ Bailey, 261-2.

fore the building of the key along the river side, is perfectly certain. That part of the hill called the *Painter-heugh* is supposed to have derived its name from being the place to which the boats' *painters* or ropes would be attached. Grey attests the navigation of boats up the Lort-burn to above the arch of the Low-bridge. A portion of the old key, I believe, still exists, surrounding the base of the Painter-heugh, just north of the arch over the Side; and a few yards further towards the river, another portion of the key, I have heard was fallen in with by the workmen, in constructing a large drain there, a few years ago. The stream was only covered-in for the first time in 1696, previous to which it ran open to the street. That this creek was also used by the Romans, I think can need no formal proof.

Their boat-ladings would no doubt be carried up the slack of the Side, and the sandy base of the hill whereon stood the station, would be the way—the only way—from the bridge to the higher ground where the fortress and city stood.

The beautiful slope extending westward from what I have assumed as the boundary of the station in that direction, to the Skinners'-burn, was, before the building of the numerous busy manufactories and dwellings, which now occupy the ground, entirely laid out as fields and garden grounds. It was anciently called the *Hoga*. No doubt this also was a suburb of the station, as also the ground lying further north to the *Wall* itself, including the spot where now stands the great Central Railway Station, and the Forth, whose glories, though but as of yesterday, have as entirely departed as those of Pons Ælii itself.

The ruin which has overtaken the Roman city and fortress, the features of which we have been considering—its walls, its ramparts, its gates, streets, temples, its public buildings, its domestic dwellings, aye even the most trifling matters indicative of Roman occupation, is *complete*;—the successive indwelling of Saxon, Dane, and Norman, would speedily modify the features of the place—while long centuries of advancing civilization, during which a town arose upon its ruins at least three times its extent, and now,

in our own day, not less than twenty times, have tended not only further to smooth down its knolls, excavate its ruins for the sake of the materials, and destroy its architectural features, but have, by the deposition of vast quantities of rubbish and soil, buried far beneath the present surface the great bulk of Roman Newcastle. A rich treasure yet lurks beneath the soil south of Collingwood and Mosley streets, for the future antiquary of Pons Ælii to ponder over.

But the remains which have been exhumed, few though they be, are some of them of such a class as to indicate PONS ÆLIÆ to have been a city of the first order and consideration. Does not the site seem to point itself out as the fit seat of a principal city?—Would not the numerous hills which rise so steeply and majestically from the deep waters of the Tyne remind the Roman general of his own loved Tiber, and fill him with longings to crown its eminences with his fortresses, his temples, and places of public luxury and resort?—Did he not see these hills laved by the waters of a noble river, far broader, and deeper than his own?—Did he not thus early discern that this must needs be then and after the great northern place of shipping, of trade, and import?—And that, at this place, before all others, must the river be spanned by the great northern highway?

G. BOUCHIER RICHARDSON.



XIII.—*On an Enamelled Bronze Cup, and a Celt and Ring Mould, in the possession of Sir W. Calverley Trevelyan, Baronet; with Observations on the Use of Metals by the Ancient British and the Romans.* By EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D., *Secretary.*

THE enamelled bronze cup, figured above, was found some years ago, in a ploughed field at Harwood, near Cambo. We have been unable to learn whether any vestiges of a place of sepulture were observed in the neighbourhood of the spot. Ornaments of bronze have been repeatedly found in and near places of sepulture, both in this country and elsewhere; and while the rude stone celt and hammer have been generally conceded to the Britons, all ornaments, vessels, and weapons of bronze, have been thought to be of Roman manufacture. This opinion, however, is no longer maintained by many of our best archæologists, and more credit is given to the inhabitants of Great Britain anterior to the Roman era, for having attained a certain degree of acquaintance with the use of metals. To the Britons, we would refer the celts of bronze, of which many are in the Museum; and it appears, too, that the early Scandinavian ad-

venturers were cognizant of the use of bronze, and employed it for their weapons as well as for domestic ornaments. In the Museum of Copenhagen are some vessels of bronze, with the edging from the mould still remaining upon them, and fragments of moulds, with small portions of metal still adhering within them, have been frequently discovered in the Scandinavian peninsula. Many of the highly ornamented axes and sword-hilts of bronze in the same collection, consist of a mere thin plate of bronze, moulded upon a form of clay, either to give lightness to the weapon, or more probably to spare the waste of metal as precious in those times as gold.

Some of the bronze and gold vessels in the Copenhagen Museum bear ornaments of considerably intricacy and beauty of design. The oldest specimens are adorned with concentric rings, and raised or sunken points. Sometimes the ornaments are deeply engraved, and their hollows filled up with gold. We have, however, no example upon record of the graven ornaments on a bronze cup or vessel of the British period, being filled-in with enamel, as in the present specimen, which we ourselves are satisfied can only be referred to the time of the Roman or Saxon occupation of this island. The form of the ornaments, the nature of the enamel, and the shape of this elegant little vessel, all bespeak a Roman origin. It is observed by Sorterup, of Copenhagen,* that cups and urns of bronze, with a well-marked foot or stand, are almost all to be considered of Roman manufacture. The foot of this cup, though low, is neatly rounded, as though turned on a lathe. Figs. 91 and 93 of Mr. Sorterup's essay, give good examples of this kind, from the Copenhagen Museum, and 93, though without ornament, closely resembles in shape the specimen now before us. The mouldings, for so we may term the ornaments of the cup, are decidedly Roman. The egg moulding is twice repeated, above and also below the elegant wavy pattern, which, however, bears no resemblance to those patterns observed on the Scandinavian cups and urns of bronze or gold. Lastly, as we said before, the blue glass enamel in the egg mouldings, and in the ornamental wavy pattern, can only, we think, belong to Roman or Saxon artificers, though it cannot be denied that beads of beautiful blue glass

* *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed, etc.*, 1845-6.

are occasionally found in British encampments, and that many antiquaries believe glass to have been not unknown before the arrival of the Roman legionaries. We do not think that this cup can be referred to the middle ages: the mouldings are of a classic period; there is not a vestige of medieval design about the whole.

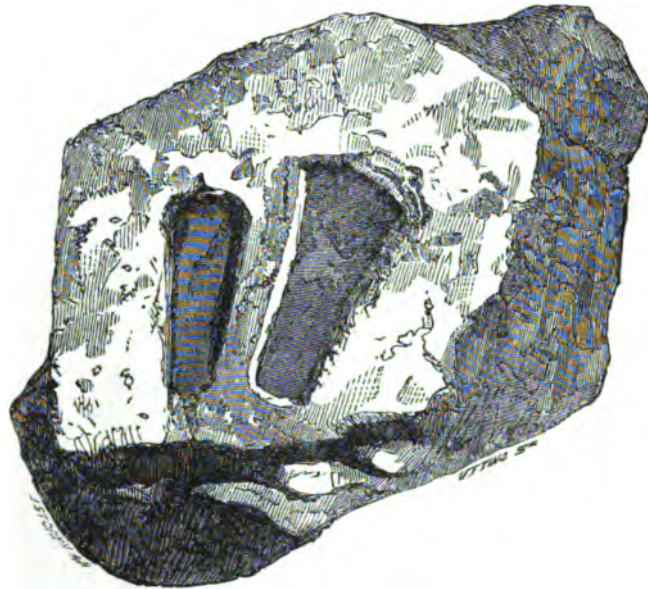
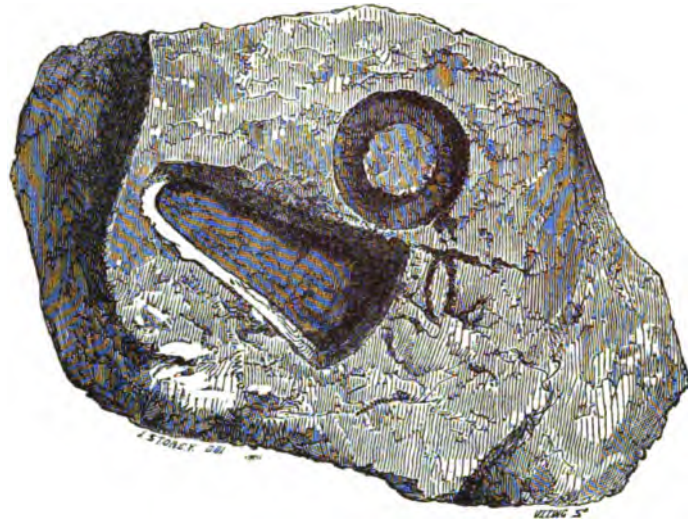
There are two bronze vessels in shape resembling modern coffee-pots, in the Museum of the Society; another is in the possession of the Rev. J. C. Bruce; and a fourth now shewn, and possesses peculiar interest from the circumstances under which it was found. There is another in the possession of a gentleman at Haltwhistle, and more no doubt exist in various parts of the country. These vessels have been, almost up to the present, time unanimously described as Roman tripods, yet they have not been found in greater abundance in the vicinity of Roman stations than in other parts of the country. It is indeed a matter of no small difficulty to determine the age of these vessels. They have been repeatedly found in peat mosses, either alone or with other vessels, such as bronze pots or cauldrons, goblets, etc., as at Closeburn Hall, Dumfriesshire, and near North Berwick Law, in 1848. We can hardly, I think then, refer them to Roman times alone, nor can we determine them to be exclusively British. The form of the spout resembles the figures so beloved by the ancient Scandinavian artificers, yet we hesitate in believing them to be of foreign origin. On the other hand, from the circumstances attending the discovery of the one in our own possession, it might fairly be argued that these curious vessels were fabricated in the middle ages. During the course of the last spring, a farmer, while digging in a deep peat moss, about half a mile to the west of Bellingham, on the North Tyne, found at some distance below the surface of the moss, the vessel in question. On cutting a little further he discovered lying in a heap, or nearly so, above three hundred and forty coins of the period of Edward I. and II., and of Alexander II. of Scotland. The coins were all of the kind termed the groat or silver penny. Of these one hundred and seventy-eight had been coined at London, fifty-three at Canterbury, twenty-eight at Durham, sixteen at Bristol, eighteen at Berwick, seven at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, six at York, five at Lincoln, three at Waterford, two at Dublin, and one apparently at

Chester, eleven are of Alexander of Scotland; twelve others are not as yet deciphered—in all three hundred and forty. There can be little doubt but that these coins had been originally concealed by the owner in the moss on some sudden hostile incursion. In all probability a skin or cloth had been tied over the mouth of the vessel, which having decayed, the coins had fallen out, and by the well known gradual movements of the moss had at length been separated several feet from the vessel in which they had been originally hidden. The great thickness of the bronze of which these vessels are generally composed would no doubt tend greatly to their preservation. If they really belonged to a very early age, if they were coeval with, or anterior to the Roman occupation of Great Britain, it is perfectly possible that they might have lasted uninjured for the space of nearly two thousand years, and consequently might have been found by our ancestors, or dug up from the mosses in which, as in the present instance, they were perhaps to be again entombed. If they were really pieces of antiquity in the middle ages as they are now, it is perfectly possible that they were regarded even then with a superstitious reverence as many of these objects are at the present day in remoter districts.

The idea of ensuring safety to a hidden treasure by concealing it in a vessel of supposed talismanic properties, from its unknown origin, was not altogether an improbable one; for we read of a bronze cauldron, or as antiquaries would term it, a Roman camp-kettle, having hung for centuries suspended from a boss in the richly sculptured roof of Tullyallan Castle, near Kincardine, and the family legend bore, that so long as it hung there, the castle would stand, the family of Tullyallan would flourish. We may add that the coins found near the vessel are all in the most perfect state of preservation; and those of Durham are especially important, as some of the rarest types of the coins of the bishoprick are amongst them.

It is not our intention, on the present occasion, to enter into a description of the numerous and important Bronze Celts, hatchets, and other weapons of offence and defence in the Society's collection; we only wish specially to refer to an interesting and almost unique object deposited temporarily here by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., one of the most zealous

cultivators of archæological science in this country. The bronze celt, axe, chisel, knife, or pole-axe, as it may be, was at one time thought to have been introduced solely by the Romans; but later researches have, we think, nearly decided the question, that bronze articles and weapons were fabricated in Britain long before the landing of Julius Cæsar on our shores. The elegant leaf-shaped swords are now acknowledged to be British, and we cannot refuse the same origin to the ruder and more easily-formed celt. Celt-moulds of various forms, some of great elegance, have been repeatedly discovered in Great Britain. There are at least six or eight of these enumerated in the elaborate article on this subject in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. Many of the celt-moulds in the British Museum and elsewhere, are of bronze, some, such as those found in the isle of Anglesea, are of hone-stone, or some other hard material; but it is seldom that the rude original type of mould is met with such as we have in the specimen here before us. Almost all the moulds in the various collections are double, that is, they consist of two separate pieces fitting accurately to each other, so as to form the mould on each of the celts that was to be cast. It must be obvious to all that this is a great improvement upon the single hollowed mould, into which the metal was poured and allowed to level itself by its own specific gravity, forming no doubt a surface rough and irregular, which was afterwards polished by manual labour, and ornamented by graven lines and dots to suit the taste of the artificers. The Society possesses, or did possess, a very interesting rude celt of this kind, found near Chollerford, about six years ago. Such celts were generally thin but solid, they were cast without any core in order to spare the metal, nor do they even present the loop for attaching them to a handle which we observe in the more perfect implements of the kind. The celt-mould under consideration was found some years ago in a field a little to the north of Cambo. It is formed of an irregular block of the common sandstone of the district, and has evidently been only a single, or if we may so call it, a half-mould. On the one side there are the matrices for two celts, one broad but shallow, and somewhat widened towards the cutting edge; the other more chisel shaped, and smaller; in the Belfast museum there is a stone celt-mould closely resembling this. On the other



Celt and Ring Mould.

side is a deeper and somewhat more wedge-shaped matrix, cut to the depth of about half-an-inch in the stone, and close to it is the unique ring matrix, evidently for the purpose of forming a flat ring for ornament or for domestic use. Bronze rings are not common, but they have been discovered attached to the more elegantly formed hollow celts cast with a loop for the attachment of a cord; the great breadth of this ring however precludes the idea of its having been intended for the purpose above mentioned, even if any loop had been visible in the matrix. We should rather believe that in this mould was cast a large flattened ring to which a pin and catch were afterwards added to form a rude and heavy brooch. The celt and ring, or brooch, would of course when first cast be very rough on the upper surface, and this would require to be smoothed down by manual labour.

XIV.—*BREMETENRACUM*: *On the site of Bremetenracum in the Notitia and Bremetonacum in the Itinerary, and on the bearing of this question on Horsley's theory of Secondary Stations 'per lineam valli,' with some speculations as to the sites of certain other Stations in the Notitia and Itinerary.*

THE portion of the Notitia which relates to Britain, is undoubtedly one of the most valuable illustrations which we possess of the condition of the Roman province, containing as it does a list of all the military stations, with the particulars of the troops by which they were severally garrisoned, at a period very little antecedent to the final abandonment of the island.

Of these fortified posts the total number was forty-five,* of which nine were under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore, and the remainder under an officer called the Duke of Britain (*Dux Britanniarum*).

The military government of the latter seems to have extended from the Trent northwards to the frontier of the province, one of the southern stations being DANUM, which was unquestionably Doncaster, and the most northern being those on the line of the Wall of Hadrian. In the enumeration of the stations subordinate to the Duke of Britain, the first thirteen

* This is exclusive of the city of York (EBORACUM), which is not named in the Notitia, although the Sixth Legion is mentioned, whose stated quarters are known to have been there.

are given without any general distinctive title ; but before the succeeding twenty-three, occur the words '*Item per lineam Valli.*' In endeavouring to assign sites to the Notitia stations, it was natural, in the first instance, to look for all the twenty-three which follow this title, on the line of the Wall ; but it has been long conclusively ascertained, that the number of these has not exceeded seventeen, or at most eighteen. A question thus arises about the disposition of the remaining five or six ; whether, having exhausted the number of stations *on* the Wall, we are to consider the title as applicable to them only, or whether we must enlarge the strict meaning of the words, and apply them to other fortresses *in connection with* the Wall, though not immediately adjacent to its site.

On the former supposition, we have an additional number of stations to be sought for indiscriminately throughout the government of the Duke of Britain ; on the latter, we are restricted in our search to a limited district in the vicinity of the Wall.

Horsley, a writer of the very highest authority on every subject connected with Roman Britain, adopted the latter view, and having assigned localities *upon* the Wall to eighteen stations, suggested that the remaining five must have been outposts on the five roads leading from the Wall southwards. On each of these roads were traced the remains of stations, in accordance with this theory, at the distance of a moderate stage from the Wall. Thus **GLANNIBANTA** was assigned to Lanchester, **ALIONÆ** to Whitley, **BREMETENRACUM** to Old Penrith, **OLENACUM** to Old Carlisle, and **VIROSIDUM** to Ellenborough ; while consistency was given to the theory by the existence of an inscription at Whitley, in which mention is made of the third cohort of the Nervii, the very corps which, according to the Notitia, was in garrison at **ALIONÆ**.

It is remarkable, that whilst the evidence of an inscription, by no means conclusive, has been cited by nearly every antiquary who has approached the subject, from the time of Camden to the present day, as a proof of the position of **ALIONÆ** at Whitley, the evidence of another inscription has been entirely overlooked, which proves beyond doubt, not only that **BREMETENRACUM** was not at Old Penrith, or within a stage of the Wall, but that it was upwards of eighty miles to the south of it.

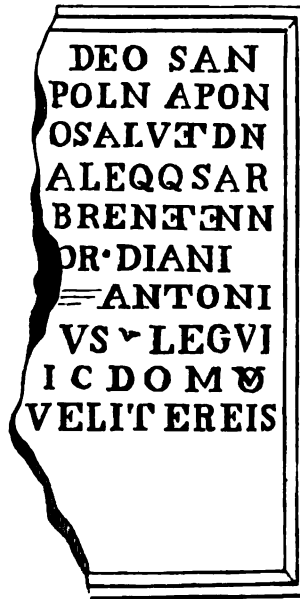
This latter inscription, as well as that found at Whitley, was first noticed by Camden, although it was known to him, and at a more recent period, to Horsley, through the medium of a very faulty transcript, the original stone having been removed from its position at Ribchester, and built up in a wall at Salisbury Hall in such a way as to display the sculpture with which one side was decorated, but entirely to conceal the inscription on the other. Dr. Whitaker, however, a man well skilled in antiquarian pursuits, succeeded in restoring the hidden treasure to light, and in deciphering the still legible characters; but though he devoted much pains to its elucidation, and furnished an interpretation generally satisfactory, he was baffled by a single word, and that one, the key to the identity of BREMETENRAOUM with Ribchester.

The following are copies of the faulty transcript furnished to Camden, and of the genuine inscription as deciphered by Dr. Whitaker:—

Camden.

SEOSAM
 BOLNASON
 OSALVEDN
 AL QQ SAR
 BREVENM
 BEDIANIS
 ANTONI
 VS MEGVI
 IC DOMV
 ELITER

Whitaker.



Dr. Whitaker proceeds, "After the most attentive consideration, I think the inscription is to be read as follows.—*Deo Sancto Apolloni Apono pro*

salute Domini Nostri, Ala Equitum Sarmatarum Brennetennorum, Dianius Antonius, Centurio Legionis Sextæ Victricis, Domu Velitris. I suspect the word which follows Sarmatarum to express a subordinate tribe of that widely spread nation, the Sarmatæ Brenetenni; at least I can assign no other meaning to it."

In Dr. Whitaker's transcript we have the word BRENETENNOR followed by a point, which implies an abbreviation. In Camden's copy the fourth letter is V instead of N, either of which letters might be traced in a worn inscription out of the remains of a partially obliterated M. Now the substitution of M for N gives us BREMETENNOR, as the abbreviation of BREMETENNORACI, and we at once identify BREMETENNORACUM and its garrison of Sarmatæ, with BREMETENBACUM of the Notitia and its garrison of Armaturæ.

By supplying the initial S, and a trifling alteration in the latter part of the word, the inscription supplies a valuable emendation of the Notitia. It was difficult to affix a meaning to '*Cuneus Armaturarum.*' Horsley translated it 'a body of men in armour;' but even admitting that the words might without impropriety have been used in this sense, there is nothing in the description which, if applicable at all, is not, as far as we know, equally applicable to every other corps in Britain. Although this is the only inscription which mentions BREMETENBACUM as the name of the station, several have been found at Ribchester, which place it beyond a doubt that the Ala Equitum Sarmatarum were in garrison there.

The discovery of the site of BREMETENBACUM on the line of the great Roman road which led northwards from Manchester, places beyond dispute its identity with BREMETONACUM of the Itinerary, a conclusion which it was difficult to resist, even when supported only by the striking affinity of the names.

The 10th Iter, in which BREMETONACUM is one of the stations, commences at GLANOVENTA, on the northern or north-western frontier of the Roman province, and terminates at MEDIOLANUM, two stages south of MANCUNIUM, which undoubtedly occupied the site of modern Manchester; but it will be convenient for the purpose of our present investigation to commence at the last named station, and reversing the order of the

Iter, to proceed northward to GLANOVENTA. We are thus furnished with the following names and distances:—

MANCUNIUM to COCCIUM,	...	...	...	...	17 miles
BREMETONACUM	...	...	...	20	... 37
GALACUM	...	...	...	27	... 64
ALONE	...	...	...	19	... 83
GALAVA	...	...	...	12	... 95
GLANOVENTA	...	...	...	18	... 113

The position of MANCUNIUM being ascertained beyond dispute, and the military road having been traced from thence to the undoubted site of a station at Ribchester, it would appear easy by a comparison of the Itinerary distances with the actual milage to identify the Roman name of the station, and yet no question has given rise to more discussion than this, whether COCCIUM or BREMETONACUM was on the site of Ribchester, the one being placed in the Itinerary, seventeen, the other thirty-seven miles from Manchester. Camden, without going at all into the question of distances, fluctuated in opinion between the two names, but finally gave a hesitating decision in favour of COCCIUM.

Horsley having accepted the evidence before alluded to, which places ALIONÆ at Whitley, and having assumed the identity of ALONE in the Itinerary, with ALIONÆ in the Notitia, worked his way, station by station, southwards from thence, as a fixed point, rather than northwards from Manchester. Now the Itinerary distance from ALONE to BREMETONACUM is only forty-seven miles, to COCCIUM sixty-seven, whilst the actual mileage from Whitley to Ribchester is considerably greater than either, but corresponds, of course, more nearly with the latter computation. Horsley, therefore, did not hesitate to place COCCIUM at Ribchester, although this left him but seventeen miles as the distance from thence to Manchester. This he admitted to be utterly irreconcilable with fact, and he ascribed the discrepancy to a radical error in his authority. In short, unless we reverse the universal decision, that MANCUNIUM was Manchester, we are driven to one of two conclusions, either ALIONÆ, if identical with ALONE, was not at Whitley, or the mileage of the Itinerary is largely deficient, as

compared with the actual distances. The latter alternative is the less admissible, from the following considerations : First, the distances between the stations in this *Iter* are already unusually great ; secondly, all copies of the *Itinerary* are agreed as to the figures ; and thirdly, the sum of the miles from station to station, corresponds within a unit with the total mileage of the *Iter*. It seems, therefore, that the position of *MANCUNIUM* being indisputable, and the evidence with respect to that of *ALIONÆ* incomplete, we must settle the question before us with reference only to the consideration already set forth, the actual distance from Manchester to Ribchester. This, indeed, is the issue to which Dr. Whitaker, in dealing with this question, professes to apply himself, although the result at which he arrives is strangely at variance with the evidence. He says, ' That Ribchester is the *CocCIUM* of the *Itinerary*, is proved by the distances,' and yet he is forced to admit, ' the figures from one known station to another are extremely inaccurate. Thus from *MANCUNIUM* to *CocCIUM*, instead of seventeen miles, we must read twenty-seven, and from *CocCIUM* to *BREMETONACÆ*, instead of twenty, at least thirty miles.' In short, having altered the figures to suit assumed distances, he cites them, so altered, to prove the very case which in their original form they contradicted. But even the arbitrary extension of seventeen miles to twenty-seven is insufficient for the stage between Manchester and Ribchester. If a straight line be drawn between the two stations, it will pass through the town of Blackburn, the distance of which from Manchester, by the present direct turnpike-road, is twenty-three miles ; from Blackburn to Ribchester, the distance is at least six miles, making in all twenty-nine English, or rather more than thirty-one Roman miles. This measurement is not at all inconsistent with the *Itinerary* distance of thirty-seven miles from *MANCUNIUM* to *BREMETONACUM*, as it by no means follows that *CocCIUM* lay in a direct line between the two places. On the contrary, the direct line passes through a barren and inhospitable country, as compared either with the lower district to the west, or the valley of the Irwell to the east. Of the actual site of *CocCIUM* I can say nothing, but in this respect it is in the same position with the two stations in this *Iter* to the south of Manchester, and very many others in the different routes of the *Itinerary*, of the situations of which we have

indeed an approximate knowledge, but can find no vestiges of their actual existence.

I have thus sought by independent evidence to shew, first, that Ribchester is the BREMETENRACUM of the Notitia, and secondly, that it is the BREMETONACUM of the Itinerary, and so to establish the identity of the two names.

There are however, two other stations in the Tenth Iter which have an equally close resemblance to two other stations which immediately precede BREMETENRACUM in the Notitia, and were numbered by Horsley amongst the supporting stations, *per lineam valli*. Indeed Horsley, though he refused to admit the identity of BREMETONACUM with BREMETENRACUM, acknowledges that of GLANNIBANTA and ALIONÆ with GLANOVENTA and ALONE. Having fixed BREMETENRACUM at Ribchester, it is impossible to reconcile with the Itinerary distances the location of ALONE at Whitley, or of GLANOVENTA at Lanchester, and the entire system of subsidiary stations on the Wall must necessarily be abandoned.

The system, indeed, is but an ingenious theory, unsupported by a particle of evidence as regards any other station except ALIONÆ, and even in that case the evidence is only presumptive. In nine of the ascertained stations *per lineam Valli*, inscriptions have been met with mentioning the name of the corps by which the station was garrisoned, and in each case the name corresponds with the statement in the Notitia of the troops quartered there. Now, at Whitley, as has been already noticed, we find an inscription in which mention is made of the third cohort of the Nervii, the same which is placed by the Notitia at ALIONÆ. Hence, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we might reasonably infer that ALIONÆ and Whitley were the same place; but this coincidence must not under any circumstances be received as conclusive proof, and must be abandoned at once when opposed by contradictory testimony. Although we know that many of the frontier garrisons remained for a long series of years settled as military colonies in the same stations, instances are not wanting of a change of troops. Several cases may be noticed where the name of a cohort is mentioned at one station in the Notitia, and at another in inscriptions. Thus we find the first cohort of Spaniards at Ellenborough, and

the second cohort of Lingones at Moresby, according to inscriptions, whilst the Notitia places these troops at AXELODUNUM and CONGAVATA respectively, but it has never been contended, from this circumstance, that AXELODUNUM was at Ellenborough, or CONGAVATA at Moresby, although, if such identity had been otherwise probable, we should here have had strong corroborative testimony.

Being thus compelled to relinquish the presumed discovery of ALIONÆ at Whitley, we have at all events the satisfaction of having established a starting point at Ribchester, proceeding northward from whence, we may be enabled to determine, not only the sites of the Notitia stations of ALIONÆ and GLANNIBANTA, but also the intermediate Itinerary stations of GALACUM and GALAVA. Indeed, a Roman road has been traced from Ribchester to Overborough, near Kirkby Lonsdale, where undoubted remains of a station have been discovered, at a distance which nearly corresponds with the twenty-seven miles which the Itinerary interposes between BREMETONACUM and GALACUM. Camden, Horsley, and Whitaker all agree in making Overborough a station on this Iter, but having fixed COCCIUM at Ribchester, they are compelled to place BREMETONACUM here, although it is necessary to alter the Itinerary distance to suit their views. It is remarkable that Camden had some suspicion of the identity of GALACUM and Overborough, in consequence of the name of the rivulet on which the latter stands, the Lac, being incorporated in the Latin word.

From Overborough northward, no traces of an ancient road have hitherto been discovered. Indeed, the progress of cultivation in the rich valley of the Lune, affords a fair presumption that any such must long since have been obliterated for a considerable distance from the station; but if the Iter pursued the route suggested by Horsley, it must have passed in its onward course an extensive range of high moors, where vestiges of it may probably yet be recovered. Whitaker has pointed attention to some Roman remains at a place called Borough, a little to the left of Horsley's direct line, which in point of distance would answer very well for ALONE, which name, if we were disposed to give ourselves up for a moment to the hazardous guidance of etymology, might be rendered *Ad Lonam*, 'On the Lon or Lune,' whose waters flow past the station.

GALAVA and GLANOVENTA would still have to be provided for, but if we adopt Horsley's route, the latter would find an appropriate site at Whitley, from whence ALONE has been displaced. A Roman road undoubtedly did pass Whitley in this direction, and proceeded northward to the Wall, which may not only be traced to this day, but it is well known in the district under the name of the Maiden-way.

It may seem strange that so obscure and barren a spot as Whitley should be selected as the terminus of an Iter, especially as the road on which it lay, undeniably led further. There are, however, considerations which would go far to obviate these objections: First, Whitley, though in a district, the surface of which is sterile and inhospitable, is conveniently situated as a depôt for the vast mineral treasures of the neighbourhood. Secondly, admitting that the northward progress of the road is evidence that Whitley originally stood on one of the lines of through communication, we may find in the rugged nature of the country through which it passed, which rendered it utterly impracticable for wheeled carriages, sufficient reason for its abandonment as a medium of general traffic, after the opening out of the much more convenient access to the Wall, which was afforded by the road from Yorkshire, through Bowes and Brough, to Carlisle. At the same time, the value of the lead-mines would account for the route being kept open as far as Whitley.

It must be remembered, however, that these suggestions as to the stations to the north of Overborough, are presented for investigation only. We have no proof that this was the course of the Iter, and it remains for further discovery to establish or overturn a theory, which, in its present state, is at the most, merely plausible.

All that I venture to maintain as established, are the following positions:

- 1st. That the BREMETENRACUM of the Notitia, and the BREMETONACUM of the Itinerary, are at Ribchester.
- 2nd. That there is no reason to doubt that GALACUM is Overborough.
- 3rd. That wherever ALIONÆ may be, it is not at Whitley.
- 4th. That the title, Stations *per lineam Valli*, applies only to the seventeen or eighteen stations on the Wall, and that there is no foundation for the theory of secondary or supporting stations.

Having shewn that neither ALIONÆ or BREMETENRACUM are in the vicinity of the Wall, and having abandoned the theory of supporting stations, we are no longer confined in our search for OLENACUM and VIROSIDUM to that neighbourhood. On the contrary, presuming on the order in which the previous stations follow each other in regular succession according to their proximity to each other, we should rather look for OLENACUM at a moderate distance beyond Ribchester. Now it is remarkable that Ptolemy furnishes us with the name of a British city OLICANA, which has a striking resemblance to OLENACUM, and which occupies a position exactly in accordance with the site for which we are in search. OLICANA has by general consent been placed at Ilkley, on the line of a still conspicuous Roman road, which leads from Ribchester to Castleford, and connects the eastern and western lines of through communication from south to north. On the same road, a few miles nearer to Castleford, another station has been discovered, in the parish of Adel, to which no British or Roman name has hitherto been assigned. The existence of this station was first made known by Thoresby, who mentions several inscriptions and other antiquities found there, besides the remains of extensive buildings. Whitaker describes additional discoveries in his own time, the streets of a Roman town to the eastward of the station having been explored, disclosing vestiges of buildings and other remains, amongst which were three altars, one of them inscribed to the local goddess Brigantia. No evidence has yet presented itself to enable us to offer a very decided opinion as to the name of this station, but if we are warranted in placing OLENACUM at Ilkley, it is at least a feasible conjecture that VIROSIDUM was at Adel.

JOHN HODGSON HINDE.

XV.—*A Muster of the Fencible Inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the year 1539, derived from the Original preserved in the Rolls Chapel; preceded by some Observations on the System of Watch and Ward.*

THE system of defence adopted in all antient fortified towns may be readily gathered from a brief mention of the municipal organization of the people in Newcastle during the feudal period. It is certainly difficult to shut our eyes to every thing present, so as entirely to overlook the existing age, and exclude it wholly from that view of the past which we are desirous to contemplate; yet this is necessary to be done in a fair view of antiquity. Though, perhaps, human nature is not actually changed, the habits and pursuits of men in these days, and in those of which it is our object to take a retrospective glance, are so totally different as almost to induce us to fancy that we belong to a distinct race of beings. In the days of old there was none of that system of mercantile exchange which has given birth to speculations in every corner of the universe, as we now see, to draw the attention of men from the study and business of war. Except such a cultivation of the soil and care of cattle as might seem to afford subsistence, the whole of the people may be said to have been occupied in warfare and praying. Attack and defence were the great objects of emulation; and, who could gain the most expert proficiency in these, was the question on which promotion in life depended. The population within the walls were all drilled to the protection of every division of the fortifi-

cation by being classed in wards, according the number of the gates and towers, on which each of their respective captains was to take his station in time of siege and issue his commands as emergencies might require. Thus, by dividing the interior of the town into twenty-four wards, each ward having its own express duty to perform on all occasions of being called upon, confusion in the hour of danger was prevented, and the means of keeping up perfect discipline and the most efficient system of defence was constantly in practice.

Upon the burgesses of Newcastle fell the usual warlike duties of their order, responsibility and defence of the district which possessed the privileges of a Borough.* We find from their oath, that each burgess of Newcastle stands charged with a musket for its defence. 'And because,' as it is expressed in the charter of Elizabeth, 'Newcastle hath in times past been the bulwark of the neighbouring parts, bravely resisting and opposing our rebels,' therefore hath the royal munificence been employed from periods very remote, to reward the loyal men of this town with charters, grants, etc. Something very similar to the oath of defence of the Newcastle burgesses may be found in the customs of the city of Chester;—the three Norwich soldiers who visited the northern parts of England in 1634, relate an interview they had with the mayor of that place—'from the Penthouse [*i. e.* the Town-hall], say they, 'he would not let us part, till we saw this ancient order and manner in making of their freemen there, and thus in briefe it was. Two that were to be enfranchised that day, came in, both of them with helmets on their heads, and each an halbert in his hand, and so armed tooke an oath, before the mayor and justices then present, always to have these two defensive weapons in an readenesse for the defence both of the king and the city. So they countermarcht away,

* By the Conqueror's laws, it was provided that all cities and boroughs and castles and hundreds and wapentakes should be watched every night, and should be kept in turn against evil doers and enemies, as the sheriffs, aldermen, reeves, bailiffs, and the king's ministers, should the better provide by their common council, for the benefit of the kingdom. In these laws "Scot and Lot" are emphatically called the customs of England. Every free man, by those customs, should contribute to the public charges by paying his scot; and take his share in the public personal burdens or lot, by serving in the wars, keeping watch and ward, and filling public offices.—See *Merewether and Stephens' History of Boroughs—especially v. i.*

disarmed themselves, marcht up againe, and were then sworne free members of the city.^b The incumbency of *personally* defending the town is insisted on on all hands. The ordinary of the Masons' company of Newcastle, in 1581, requires that 'none shall dwelle and enhabett any where owte of the towne, but shall dwell within the same towne, and shall be as a burgesse, and watche and warde, and beare scott and lott there as other burgesses their ought for to doo, and every brother neglecting his dutie for to doo and doeing contrarie to the tenor hereof, to be utterlie disfranchised and to be removed from the said Corporation for ever.^c The duty is also urged in the Joiners' ordinary of 1589. Mention there is made, that 'whensoever it shall be thought necessarie and convenient' by the mayor and his brethren, 'to command to be set forth and plaied or exercised any generall playe or marshall exercise within the said town'—that then they shall 'waite upon the said playes or other martiall exercises, according as other fellowships shall be charged to doe.'^d In 1574, we find the Corporation granting to 'John Chaitor, merchante,' the sum of 10*l.* 'for to have traynde younge men in the towne in the art of souldrie, for his paines taken.' In April 1592 the charges of a housewright occur 'for six daies work in the Townes Storehouse one the Bridge, making railes to hing armour of.' In Oct. 1594, we find 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* expended for the making of 248 pikes 'boughte for the towne's use, longer and shorter'—and in March 1595, further costs 'for fitting 86 Scottes staves, with iron heades and nales to them.' In April 1599, a quarterly charge is mentioned 'for skoweringe and keepinge the towne's armour.'^e 'Northern staves with yrone heddes' are mentioned by Grose.^f 'Halberts, bills, morris-pikes, and probably all other such like weapons were termed *staves*.^g No doubt many of the staves which decorate the great hall of the Keep, have oft gleamed in the hands of the stout burgesses of Newcastle, and whacked soundly the heads of besieging Scots. The accession of James to the crown of England, amid many other changes, affected the practice of martial exercise among our youth, and an old author of the year 1634, writing to the then bishop of Durham, says, 'Wee had formerlie many trayning dayes, but now the prac-

^b Lansd. MSS. 203, art. 26. ^c Masons' Ord'y. 1 Sep. 1581. ^d Joiners' Ord'y. 28 Mar. 1589.

^e Corporation books.

^f Treatise on Ancient Armour, 56, n.

^g *Ib.* 79.

tice is much decayed.’^h Whether his lament extended to Newcastle we know not, but it is certain that at the siege of 1644, the brunt of the storm was borne by the trained-bands of the town, composed of the members of the various companies, all freemen and burgesses, fifteen hundred against thirty thousand Scots.^l

According to Brand, the earliest mention of the appointment of a muster-master was 26 Sep., 1638, when William Bowes, of Gateshead, gen., was appointed ‘muster-master for the training up of youth and the trained bands within the towne.’ It appears that before this time, on the death of Captain Thomas Jackson, the place of muster-master had been obtained by Mr. Ralph Errington from his Majesty’s Lord Lieutenant of the North, who had resigned it in favour of William Bowes.^l It is pretty clear, however, that the office must have been of very antient date in the town, and must have existed centuries earlier. Indeed we have evidence of the existence of an officer of this kind in the payment of John Chaitor in 1574 ‘for to have traynde younge men in the towne in the art of souldrie.’

^h Observations to Bp. Dur., by A. L., 1634.—The great county musters would no doubt primarily be in the writer’s mind ; in fact, he proceeds to detail the practice of the parishes in Lancashire.’ The following entries are unpublished, and may not be deemed irrelevant :—

1613, March.—Talk of Spaniards invasion : buildinge of Beacons in these parts and musteringe and shewinge armors.—Nov. 3. There was a show of great [i. e. high or war] horse on Spennimore [near Brancepath, co. Durham]. I tooke up no horses.—1614, Oct. 3. Musters appointed and much talk and rumor of warres in Germanie, by the pope, bushopps, electors, and k. of Spaine.—1615, Oct. 19. A view of high horse and armor was taken on Spennimore by Mr. Talbott Bowes and Mr. Jo. Calverley, deputie lieutenants. There was a spaire and bare assemble.—*Diary of Thomas Chaytor esq., of Butterby, near Durham, communicated by W. Hylton Longstaffe, esq.* The spare and bare assembly consisted of 8,320 men, of which the city of Durham and suburbs furnished 560.

There was another alarm of the Spanish Armada in 1639. Some of the English catholic exiles were colonels in it, and “one Nevil, who termed himself Earl of Westmerland, had a great command.” It was totally defeated by the Dutch.—*See Rushworth.*

Numerous entries occur in township books of the 17th century of the cesses laid on to equip and keep the trainband, and finding a Muster-master. In the township of Blackwell the word militia first occurs in 1687, and as if the ‘noodles’ then shared the same ridicule as their successors, the ominous orthography of *Mallitia* is found in 1691. Red coats for the trainbands cost 6s. 6d. each in 1688.—*Longstaffe’s Darlington, 152.*

^l Milbank MS.

^h Brand, ii. 363.

Nor can we consider that the charge on the part of the Corporation in July 1566 'for maiking up the buttes in the Fyrthe'^k is indicative of any thing else than that public provision was made for the acquirement of martial exercises by the youth of the town.¹ The next muster-master occurs 19 Sep., 1642, his name was Thomas Williamson. Henry Milbourne who, upon the death of Williamson, had been appointed by his Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the North, was re-appointed at his own request by the Corporation of Newcastle, at the usual salary—'resigning up his commission from the said lord-lieutenant, and accepting the place from the mayor and burgesses.' On 12 July, 1708, Richard Stanley was appointed with a salary of ten pounds per annum, but on 12 Dec., 1711, it was ordered that he have in future 'the yerely salary of 10*l.*, a gratuity of 5*l.*, and 5*l.* for looking to the arms, as also a gratuity of 10*l.* 3*s.* for attending several times on my lord Scarborough on account of the militia.' On 18 Dec., 1729, on the petition of Mr. Thomas Potts setting forth 'that he had been appointed by commission from the earl of Scarbro' lord lieutenant, to be muster-master of the town and county of Newcastle—ordered that ten pounds per annum, and no more be given him.^m

The Muster presents a curious and interesting picture of antient days so very far removed from the smooth and peaceful state of society in our times. We can readily picture to ourselves the stout old Aldermen of Henry's time issuing from their low-browed and gloomy, but sumptuous mansions in the Sandhill, Close, Side, and other then fashionable localities, attended by their two, five, or eight (as the case might be) comely, strapping apprentices, all fully armed with helmet, coat of plate, bow, and bill, able and willing to wreak vengeance on their old enemy the Scot, and not undesirous of cutting a gallant figure before their lady friends as they marched through the picturesque old streets and portals, or curvetted in the Forth and Shield-field.

Ever accustomed to the use and wearing of weapons of all descriptions, it is not surprising that the records of the Sanctuary at Durham should con-

^k Corporation books.

¹ This would be under the act of Hen. VIII. for the promotion of Archery. ^m Brand. ii, 362-3.

tain numerous instances in which Newcastle men appear to have revenged a quarrel, or brought a street brawl to a mortal conclusion, by the aid of such cumbersome arms as bills and Scots axes. The fiery Northerns, however, more generally made their trade-halls the arena of their strifes, and there resorted to weapons less deadly than those of steel. Their ebullitions of angry feeling having ceased, it became the pleasing duty of the stewards to mulct the belligerents equally, rather than bear witness to a deadly fray. In these days it was no inconsiderable portion of the business of their meetings to assess the fines of their more contentious brethren.

The musters appear to have been held in the Shieldfield to a comparatively late period, a place, like the Forth, of common recreation—we learn from the Burghley papers (i. 41), that in 1554, 'a moster is apoyntyde to be at Newcastle, at a place callide the Shell-felde.' Here, too, may have been held the Muster under consideration.

The Muster of Newcastle upon Tyne.

THE CERTYFFYCAT OFF THE MUSTER OFF THE KYNGS TOWNE OFF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE TAKYNE THE XXVII DAY OFF MARCHE THE XXX YERE OFF THE REYGNIE OFF OWRE SOUERAYNE LORD KYNGE HENRYE THE VIII BEFFORE ANDERAY BEWYKE MAYOR GEORGE SELBE SCHERYFF THOMAS HORSELEY IAMYS LAWSONE GYLBERT MEDDELLTONE HAROY ANDERSONE ROBERT BRANDELYNG THOMAS BAXTER ALDERMEN OFF THE SAYME TOWNE EUERY MAN SEUERALLY OFF THER WARDYS AS YTT HERE APPERYTH.

Fyrste THOMAS HORSELEY *alderman and his iiij wardys wharoff be constables off hys fyrste warde* Wyllm Dickeson Thomas Langtone. THE FYRST WARDE.

In thys warde men with seruants fensable arrayde the numbre lxxx.

Mr Horseley hym selff and iij seruantes wyth iakes salletts and halbarts
 Wyllm Dickeson and hys ij seruantes iii iakkys iij salletts a bowe and a byll
 Thomas Langton and hys seruant ij halberts a iake and a sallyd
 Rauff Wallis a iak a sallett and a halbart and one man furnyschyd
 Hector Tomson a iake a sallett and one man welle furnyschyd

Richard Reische and his seruante well furnyschyd with ij iakys ij halbarts and two salletts
 Thomas Sanderson one iake one sallett and a byll
 Ihone Matheson a talle mane and able to do the kyngs servyce but lakys his fensable man and for pouertie nott able to by ytt
 Edward Clarke a iake and a sallyd and a bowe and his seruant a halbart
 Ihone Salysbery a byll a iake and a sallett
 Robert Kendall harnes and a byll
 Wyllm Charlton a iake sallett and halbart
 Roger Yownger for hym self harnes and for hys ij seruants ij halbarts

Wyllm Nansone a iake a sallet and a halbart
 Robert Rande a iake a sallet and a halbart and for
 hys ij seruants ij halbarts
 Robart Wattson a iake a sallet and for hys ij ser-
 uants iij halbarts
 Thomas Wayd iake sallett and halbart
 Ihone Grey and hys seruant a iak a bylle
 Mr Lewyne for hym selff and hys iij seruants iij
 iakkys iij bowys and iij salletts
 Ihone Stynson a iake a sallet and a halbart and for
 hy seruant a bowe
 Andrew Henryson a iake a bylle and a sallett
 Barteram Gryffyn a iake a sallett and a halbart
 Ihone Dalston for hym selffe and hys ij sonnez ij
 iakkez ij salletts, and ij halbarts
 Wyllm Clyffe iake sallett and a halbart
 Edward Daunson iake sallett and a halbart
 Andero Potts iake sallett and a halbart
 Wyllm Glanton a iake sallett and halbart
 Jhone Rande iake sallett and halbart
 Jarett Newbegyn iak sallett and halbart
 Arche Clyffe iake sallett and halbart
 Florence the Paynter iake sallett and halbart
 Robart Horseley iake sallett and halbart
 Richard Swane iake sallett and a bowe
 Roger Dachyn iak sallyd and halbart
 Wyllm Wyld iak sallyd and a bowe and a sallett
 for his seruant
 Richard Wryghte iake sallett and halbart
 Thomas Bowmaker iake sallett and halbart
 Ihone Cowarde and his seruante ij iakys ij salletts
 a bowe a halbart
 Ihone Kyrus a iake sallett and halbart
 Richard Braydforth and his seruante ij iakys ii sal-
 letts a bowe and a halbart
 Ihone Browne a iake sallett and a halbart
 Thomas Belle iake sallett and halbart
 Wyllm Carr and hys seruante ij iakys ij salletts and
 ij bowys
 Wyllm Dermond a iak, sallet and a halbart
 Wyllm Flecher iak sallett and halbart
 George Robyson iake sallett and a bowe
 Arther Swader iak sallett and a bowe
 Crystoffer Dennyng iake sallett and halbart
 Ihone Potts iake sallett and halbart
 Robart Person a iake and a sallett and a halbart
 Robart Lawys and hys seruant ij iakkys ij halbarts
 and a sallett

Rauffe Lowson a iak and a sallett and a halbart
 Gylbart Almary iake sallett and halbart

AS YET OFF THE FYRSTE WARDE.

*Thes men that be able to do the kynge goode seruyce
 in hys warrys but they lake harnes and be not able
 to by ytt.*

Ihonn Matheson nihilli
 Rolande Hawarde a steyllle bonett
 George Parke nihilli
 Thomas Wylliamson nihilli
 Ihone Atcheson a bylle
 Ihon Lyntley a bylle
 Wyllm Person a bowe
 Iamys Bowre a halbart
 Antony Lyghton a halbart
 Thomas Tayt and hys son ij halbarts
 Wyllm Rogerson a halbart
 Petter Yette one halbart
 Eduarde Stynson a halbart
 Edward Wattson a halbart
 Robart Brygges a halbart
 Thomas Fresselle a halbart
 Arche Clyffe nihilli
 Iohn Harbred nihilli
 Iohn Gaysyd a halbart
 Thomas Layne a halbart
 Crystoffer Symson a halbart
 Henry Browne nihilli
 Ihon Hoggeson nihilli
 Thomas Downe nihilli
 Rycherd Downe a bowe
 Nicholas Matheson a halbart
 Richard Bede a bowe
 Eduard Colston a halbart
 Iohn Lourance a halbart
 Arthur Swadwelle a bowe
 Crystoffer Dennyng a bowe
 George Robyson a bylle
 Iamys Tomson a bowe
 Iohne Lyng a halbart

*Men lakyng fenssable array en thys warde the number
 offe xxxiiij.*

THE SECOND WARDE off the sayme alderman constablez theroff Wyllm Wylkynson and Rauffe
 Hunter.

In the seconde warde men and seruants lxiij.

Wyllim Wylkynson and hys ij seruants iij iakeys iij
 sallets a bowe and ij halbarts
 Rauffe Hunter and hys ij seruants iij iakys iij sal-
 lets a bowe and ij halbarts
 Roger Ryesche a iake a sallet and a halbart
 Roger Heyslope a iake sallet and a halbart
 Allen Nuowe [?] a iake sallet and a halbart

Eduarde Champeley a iake sallet and halbart
 Sander Dodys and hys seruant ij iakys ij salletts a
 bowe and a bylle
 Thomas Wattson a iak a sallet and a halbart
 Robart Wattson a iak a sallet and a bowe
 George Schotton a iake a sallet and a bylle
 Iohn Clarseley and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts and
 ij byllys
 Iohn Wylkynson a iak a sallett and a bylle

Allen Halle a iake a sallett and a halbart
 Dauy Wynchede and hys seruaut ij iakys ij salletts
 and ij bowys
 Wyllim Foster a iak sallett and halbart
 Iohn Store a iake sallett and halbart
 Robart Hunter a iak sallet and a bowe
 Thomas Ponnson a iak sallett and a bowe
 Nicholas Bowtefflowre a iake a sallett and a bowe
 Wyllim Browne a iake sallett and a halbart
 Ihon Russelle a iak sallett and a halbart
 Dauy Yorke and hys seruaut ij iakys ij salletts a
 bow and a halbart
 Wyllim Halle and hys seruaut ij iakys a bowe and
 a bylle
 Wyllim Dent hys son and hys seruaut iij iakeys iij
 salletts a bowe and ij halbards
 Crystoffer Couke a iak a sallett and a bowe
 Wyllim Marchalle a iak a sallett and a halbart and
 for hys seruaut nihilli
 Ihone Almere iak sallett and halbart
 Iohne Bryngton iak sallett and halbart
 Iohne Porter iak sallett bowe
 Stewyn Sotheren iak sallett and bowe
 Allen Tayller and hys ij seruants ij iakys ij salletts
 a bowe and a halbart
 Antony Blythman and hys seruants ij iaks ij salletts
 a bowe and a halbart
 Eduarde Pythe iak sallett and halbart
 George Symson a iak a sallett and a halbart
 Wyllim Tomson iak sallett and a halbart

Ihone Raigett iak sallett and halbart
 Robart Stanton iak sallett and halbart
 Wyllim Michellson iak sallett and halbart
 Ihon Poode iak sallett and a bylle
 Antony Elmore iak sallett and bowe
 Ihon Patenson iak sallett and halbart
 Thomas Dauyson iak sallet and halbart
 Wyllim Cowke and hys sonnez ij iakys ij salletts a
 bowe and a halbart
 Rauff Wednode iak sallett and bowe

YETT OFF THE SECOND WARDE.

*The names of them in thys warde that lak harnes and
 be not able to by ytt.*

Henry Herry a halbart
 Thomas Topclyffe a bylle and stelbonett
 Roger Weldon a halbart
 Wyllm Scherborne a halbart
 Allen Stobs a halbart
 Sander Hayr a bylle
 Henry Poynschon a halbart
 Edmond Poynschon a halbart
 Ihone Whyt a halbart
 Iohne Tomson a halbart
 Wyllm Ramys a bylle
 Ihon Forbrest a bylle

THE 3rd AND 4th WARDS of the sayme alderman wheroff be constablex Thomas Couke Robt
 Nicholson Iamys Elyson Tho Paypde.

The number of them xlvij.

Iamys Eleyson for hym sellffe and iij seruants iij
 iakys ij salletts a bowe and ij halberdys
 Robt Nicolson and hys sone ij iakys ij salletts and ij
 halberts
 Thomas Paypede hym sellffe hym seruaut ij iaks ij
 sallets ij halbarts
 Iamys Wattson and hys seruaut ij iakez ij salletts a
 bow and a halbart
 Edmond Clynton a iak a halbart and a sallett
 Rychard Tomson a iak a halbart and a sallett
 Robt Chandeler iak sallett and bowe
 Richard Tayller and hys seruante ij iakez ij salls and
 ij bouez
 Thomas Parker iak sallets and halbart
 Wyllim Rutter and hys seruante iak and harnes for
 ij seruantz mo
 Richard Mourton iak sallett and halbart
 Wyllim Iackson iak sallett and halbart
 Thomas Ley for hym sellffe iak sellett and halbart
 for hys seruaut nihilli
 Thomas Barker iake sallett and halbart
 Gylbart Tomson iak sallett and halbart
 Robert Dossenbe iak sallett and halbart
 Antony Marwod iak sallett and halbart
 Wyllim Pattenson and hys seruante ij iaks ij sal-
 letts ij halbarts

Ihone Hotton for hym and hys seruante ij iaks ij
 ij salletts and ij halbarts
 Ihon Eleson a iak a sallett and a halbart
 Henry Care iak sallett and bowe for hym sellffe for
 hys seruaut nihille
 Ihon Clowghe iak sallett and halbart and for hys
 seruaut a halbart
 Symond Iackson iak sallett and halbart for hys
 seruaut nihille
 Wyllm Browne iak sallett and halbart
 Thomas Eleson iak sallett and halbart
 Ihon Fenkyll iak sallett and bowe
 Roland Aske iak sallett and spere
 Peter Dornnton iak sallett and bowe
 Bartram Blaxton iak sallett and bowe
 Wyllm Atcheson iak sallett and halbart
 Thomas Schot iak sallett and halbart
 Thomas Scotbys iak sallett and halbart

*The namys offe the thryd and iij wards lakymg har-
 nez and nott able to by ytt.*

Sander More a bowe
 Ihone Clyfton a halbart
 Wyllm Waylles a halbart
 Robart Wodman a halbart

Nicolez Tomson a halbart
Eduarde Wardhawghte a halbart
Rauffe Hoghon a halbart
Ihon Tobyk a halbart hys son a halbart
Wyllm Reydheyde a halbart

Wyllm Pattenson a halbart
Ihon Newton a halbart
Hen. Lyghton a halbart
Thomas Benton a halbart
Christophor Spore a halbart

The holle numbr cclj off the iiij wardes.

GILBERT MYDDYLTON *alderman and hys iiij wardys wheroffe be constablez off THE FYRSTE WARD Rich Snawdon and Th Iobson.*

xxiiij

Gylbert Myddylton for hym sellfe and v seruantz
with iaks and salletts bowys and halbarts
Richard Snawdon for hym sellffe and hys seruant ij
iakys ij salletts and ij halbarts
Thomas Iobson for hym sellffe and hys seruant ij
iakys ij salletts a halbart and a bowe
Rauffe Whyttfylde for hym sellffe iak salletts and
halbarts
Eduarde Halle iak sallet and halbart
Wyllm Borne iak salletts and halbarts
Thomas Belle iak sallett and halbart
Allen Mylborne iak sallett and halbart
Ihon Nicolson iak sallet and halbart
Ihon Symson iak sallett and halbart
Wyllm Tayler iak sallett and halbart
Wyllm Wyllison iak sallett and halbart
Robart Henrison iak sallett and halbart

Wyllm Richardson iak sallett and halbart
Thomas Mawnham iak sallett and halbart
Rauffe Grey iak sallet and spere
Ihon Pott iak sallett and halbart

AS YETT OFF THE FYRST WARD.

*The namys of them within thys ward hawyng no
harnes nor yett able to by ytt.*

Oswold Anderson a bylle
Wyllm Anderson a halbart
Robt. Lauaroke a halbart
Thomas Wyllyson a halbart
Ihon Soppett
Robt. Couernam a halbart
Rob Tomson a halbart
Wyllm Henryson a halbart

THE SECONDE WARDE *off the sayme alderman and constablez theroff Ihone Dynsdelle and Herry Wattson.*

The numbre in thys warde xxxj.

Jhon Dynnsdelle for hym sellfe iak sallut and hal-
bart and for hys seruant salletts and halbarts
Henry Wattson for hym sellffe iak salletts and hal-
barts and for hys seruant salletts and halbarts
Ihone Rawe iak sallets and bowe
Thomas Cromer for hym sellfe iak sallets and hal-
barts and for hys seruant a hand gowne
Robt Lyttyll for hym sellffe and hys seruant ij iaks
ij salletts and ij halbarts
Robert Fawdon for hym sellff a iak sallett and hal-
bart and for hys ij sonnez harnes and ij halbarts
Wyllm Bee capper iak sallette and halbart
Ihon Cowk iak sallett and halbart

Mr Sanderson for hym sellff and hys ij seruants iiij
iaks iiij salletts ij halbarts and ij bowys
Richard Blakytt a iak a sallett and halbart
Alysander Grene iak sallett and halbart
Robt Schevyll iak sallett halbart
Wyllm Dawton iak sallett halbart
Bertram Nyllson iak sallet and bowe
Wyllm Manbelle [Manvelle?] a iak sallett and halbart
Rauffe Tompson iak sallett and halbart
Jeffery Hall iak halbart and sallett
Wyllm Whyttfild a iak bow and sallett
Thomas Gray jak sallett and halbart
Robt Gustered iak sallett and halbart
Eduard Wylkyns iak sallett byll
Robt Cockerell a powre man

THE THRYD WARDE *offe the sayme alderman constablez theroffe Nicolas Baxter Ihon Tode.*

The numbr in thys warde xlij.

Nicolas Baxter for hym sellffe and hys seruant ij iaks
ij salletts a bowe and a bylle

Ihon Todd for hym sellffe and hys seruant ij iaks ij
salletts ij halbarts
Thomas Mathew iak sallett bowe
Ihon Browne iak sallett halbart

Ihon Kelle for hym sellffe and hys seruaut ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
 Richard Freer iak sallett bowe
 Thomas Chater iak sallett halbart
 Robt Kelle iak sallett and a halbart for hys seruaut he sayth nothyng
 Eduarde Lyghton iak sallett halbart
 Ihon Hyllton for hym sellfe and ij seruants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts
 Ihon Cowk iak sallett halbart
 Thomas Mychyson iak sallett halbart hys seruaut nihille
 Laurance Fobery for hym sellffe and ij seruants iij iaks iij salletts and a bowe and ij halbarts
 John Bowdon iak sallett halbart
 Crystoffe Ogyll hym sellffe and ij seruants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts
 Ihon Heddeley iak sallett bowe
 Wyllm Kyrons [Kyrus?] iak sallett halbart
 Mr. Browghte harnes ij salleds and ij halbarts for [hym] and his seruaut

Rauff Boyth for hym and hys seruaut ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
 Bartram Orde and hys seruaut ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
 Thomas Champley iak sallett bowe and for iij seruants iij halbarts
 Bartram Anderson for hym sellff and hys seruaut ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
 Thomas Story a iak a bowe and a halbart
 Ihon Dowden iak halbart and sallett

YETT THE SAME WARDE.

The namys of them in thys warde wyck be not able to by them harnes.

Ihon Atkynson	Ihon Gybeon
Wyllm Hoode	Cuthbert Hanson
Robert Battys	Eduarde Sciater

THE iiiijth WARDE off the sayme alderman constables of the sayme warde Ihon Lyn and Richard Sanders.

xlv.

Ihon Lyn and hys seruaut ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
 Richard Saunders and hys seruaut ii iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
 Thomas Layce and hys seruaut ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
 Wyllm Whary iak sallett halbart
 Robt Weddelle iak sallett halbart
 Ihon Layce iak sallett bowe
 Ihon Woodborne iak sallett halbart
 Ihon Watson iak sallett halbart
 Robt Hood iak sallett halbart
 Dauby Blythman iak sallett halbart
 Willm Huntley for hym sellffe iak sallett halbart and for hys man a halbart
 Thomas Goosyk with harnes sallett and bowe
 Wyllm Hedley iak sallett halbart
 Willm Ley iak sallett halbart
 Robt Elyton iak sallett halbart
 Ihon Smyth iak sallett bowe
 Richard Benett iak sallett halbart
 Thomas Yonge iak sallett halbart
 Mr Blaxton and his iij servants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts

Roger Mydforth hym sellffe and hys ij seruants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe ij halbarts
 George Davelle and his ij seruants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts
 Eduard Pendreth iak sallett and bowe
 Wyllm Carr for hym sellfe and ij seruants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts
 Oswald Chapman and hys seruante ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
 Francys Anderson and hys seruaut ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
 Emont Claxton iak sallett bowe
 Robert Hoppon hym sellffe and his seruants ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
 Rauff Walsche a iak sallett and a halbart
 Ihon Styknell

YETT OF THE SAYME WARDE.

The namys of them off the fourth warde wyck lake harnes and be not able to by ytt—talle men able for the warr

Ihon Buttler	Wyllm Scaphpley
Alysander Tomson	George Grafton
Ihon Robyson	

The holle number off iiiij wardes clxij.

ROBERT BRANDELYNG *wyth the namys offe all able personz ffor the kynngys warr wythin hys iiij wardys wheroffe* THE FYRSTE WARDE *be constablez* Robt Younge and Olyuer Wylkynson.

Robt Brandelynge hym sellffe wyth viij seruants well fornyshyd in alle poynts with bowys halbarts and harnes for and mo yffe nede bee
Olyuer Wylkynson and hys servant ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
Robt Yonge and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
Wyllm Carr iak sallett bowe
Rauff Potts and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
Wyllm Chekyn and hys seruant iak ij salletts a almayne runet and ij halbarts

Robt Wayt and hys seruant ij iaks ij halbarts a bow and a halbart
Bartram Walker and hys seruant a iak a sallett and a halbart
Wyllm Robynson and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts ij halbarts
Richard Tayler with thre seruants iij iaks iij salletts iij halbarts
Ihon Smyth and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts and ij halbarts

THE SECONDE WARDE *offe the sayme allderman and the constablez theroffe* John Noble and Robt Bartiley.

xxxviii.

Ihon Nobylle and iij seruants iij iaks iij salletts ij bowys and ij halbarts
Robt Bartley iak sallett halbart
Thomas Nolle iak sallett bowe hys seruant a halbart
Robt Schott iak sallett halbart
Thomas Pattenson and hys seruant iij iaks iij salletts iij halbarts
Henry Brandelyng a iak a sallett and a halbart
Thomas Potts and hys ij seruants ij iaks ij salletts and ij halbarts
Eduarde Robyson a iak a sallett a halbart
Thomas Meddylton iak sallett halbart
Wyllm Akynson iak sallett bowe
Cutbert Musgrey and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts and ij halbarts
Ihon Robertson iak sallett halbart
Arthur Soger iak sallett halbart
George Browne and hys seruant iak sallett halbart and a bowe
Ihon Graydon iak sallett halbart
Eduard Recherson iak sallett halbart
Thomas Romaine iak sallett halbart

Henry Schypman iak sallett and stell bonett
Richard Tood and hys seruants iij iaks iij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts
Ihone Atkynson spurier and hys seruants ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and ij halbarts
Mettho Ramys iak sallett halbart

YETT OF THE SECONDE WARD.

The namys off them in the seconde warde wych lak harnes and be nott able to by ytt ix talle men and able to do the kynge serwyce.

Ihon Robson a halbart
Thomas Paykoke
Robt. Hoghon a halbart
Iamys Rede
Lorance Atkynson a halbart
Wyllm Hoghon a halbart
Wyllm Iakson a halbart
Roger Browne a halbart
Wyllm Freselle a halbart

THE THRYD WARD *off the sayme allderman wheroff be constablez* Ihon Tod and Antony Doods.

Ihon Todd iak sallett and halbart and for his seruant a halbart
Antony Doods a iak sallett and a bowe
Lancelat Myddellton and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts ij bowes
Antony Wylkynson iak sallett bowe
Ihon Marchall iak sallett bowe
Thomas Danson iak sallett bowe and for his seruant a halbart
Rychard Eden iak sallett halbart hys son a bowe

George Browne and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
Wyllm Wysee iak sallett halbart and for hys son a bowe
Crystoffer Russel iak sallett and a bowe
Thomas Nycholson and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and a halbart
Cutbert Fobery and hys seruant ij iaks ij salletts a bowe and halbart
Ihon Gray iak sallett halbart
Ihon Atkeson iak sallett halbart
Sande Burdus iak sallett halbart

YETT OF THE THYRD WARDE.

*The namys of them of the thyrd warde lakkyng harnys
talle men and able to do the kyngs good serayce xii.*

Antony Wylkynson halbart
Rauffe Dent halbart
Richard Langton halbart
Henry Clark sallett

George Stobbys bowe
Ihon Crosser nihil
Wyllm Parent
Thomas Py
Richard Robson a halbart
Arche Smyth
Domynick Tomson
Eduard Cooper halbart

THE iiiijth WARDE *offe the sayme allderman whereoff be constablex Thomas Cryssoppe Eduarde Stampe.*

XXX.

Thomas Cryssoppe and his seruantz ii iaks ij sallets
a bowe and halbart
Eduarde Stampe iak sallett halbart
Antony Gooscheawghe iak sallett halbart and hys
seruant a halbart
Sander Robson iak sallett bowe hys seruant a hal-
bart
Ihon Stanton and his seruant ij iaks ij sallets a
bowe and a halbart
Thomas Scharpe iak sallett bowe
Symond West iak sallett bowe
Roland Atkeson iak sallett bowe
Wyllm Reyd iak sallett halbart
Wyllm Lawes iak sallett halbart
Bartram Sadeler iak sallett bowe
Wyllm Sotheron iak sallett bowe
Rauffe Hobkyrk and hys ij seruants ij iaks ij sal-
lets a bowe and a halbart

AS YETT THE IIII WARDE.

Ihone Sclatter iak sallett bowe
Ihone Sawer iak sallett bowe
Robt Clark iak sallett halbart
Richard Morton iak sallett halbart
Nicolas Belle iak and bowe
Wyllm Scharpe iak and halbart
Robt Heryson iak bowe and sallett
Robt Browne iak bowe and sallett
Ihon Stobbys iak sallett and halbart

THE IIII WARD.

*The namys of them of the iiiijth warde that lak har-
nez and be nott able to by ytt—me nable to doo the
kyngs seruice.*

Ihon Wigham
Robert Kelle
Ihon Whetley
Iamys Dauyson
Ihon Wodde

The numbr offe thez iiiij wards cxlvij.

THOMAS BAXTER, *Alderman off thys Ward.*

lxxx.

Hym sellfe wyth iij seruants wyth cotts of plate and
Mr Anderay Bewyk mayor with v seruants wyth
cotts of plate and bylls and bowys welle appoyntyd
George Selbe scheryffe iiiij seruants wyth bowys cotts
of plate and bylls welle appoynted
Peter Chatter wyth ij seruants wyth iaks bowys and
bylls
Ihon Orde wyth iiiij seruantez wyth iaks bowys and
bylls
Jerrard Fenwyk wyth ij seruants wyth iaks bowys
and bylles
Mark Schaflowe one seruant wyth iaks bowe and
bylle
Curbert Blunt wyth ij seruants iaks bowez and
bylls
Petter Reddell wyth one seruant iaks bowys and
bylls
Elesander Burrelle iak bowe and sallett
Eduarde Gren iak bowe sallett
Ihon Nottman wyth hys seruant welle appoyntyd
wyth iaks bowe halbarts and sallets
Ihon Potts iak sallett and halbart
Wyllm Wylkynson iak sallett halbart

Ihon Wylkynson iak sallett halbart
Ihon Robyson wyth ij seruants wyth iaks sallets
and halbarts
Thomas Patenson wyth on seruant wyth
Crystoffor Browne iak sallett halbart
Allen Nicollson iak sallett halbart
Jhon Byrd wewer iak sallett and halbart
Wyllm Redde and Ihon Bede with one seruant a
pece, iaks sallets and halbarts
Wyllm Bewyk wyth iak sallet and bowe
Bartholomew Bee wyth iij men welle appoynted wyth
iaks sallets bowez and halbarts
Wyllm Betts wyth hys seruant welle appoyntyd wyth
harnes
Cristoffer Car wyth one seruant welle apoynted wyth
iak bowe and sallets and halbarts
Ihon Lassells a iak bowe and a sallett
George Bednalle wyth hys seruant wyth iak sallets
and bowez
Cutbert Eleson well appoynted wyth one seruant
iaks bowys and sallets
Thomas Leddell iak bowe and sallets
Barteram Beywyk a iak bowe and sallets
Richart Stott wyth on seruant wyth iaks sallets and
halbarts well appoyntyd

Guffray Car wyth ij seruantz wyth iaks salletts and halbarts
 Wyllm Jonson and ij seruantz wyth iaks and salles and halbarts
 Edmonde Cookson and hys son well apoynted wyth iaks alletts and halbarts
 Ihon Done a iak sallett halbart
 Ihone Heddelye ij iaks and halbarts
 Harry Cawefforde ij seruantz wyth iakks and bowys
 Richard Rogerson aiak and a halbart
 George Fletcher iak sallett and halbart

Thes afore namys be goode men wells appoyntyd for the warr.

Thes be the namys offe thez of thys warde wych lake defence and be nott able to by ytt—good men and able to doo the kynys serwyce.

Robert Goodchylde	Robart Hoppe
Thomas Goodchylde	Sander Newbegyn
Sander Burne	Ihon Schaflok
Ihon Flecher brewer	Ihone Robynson
Ihon Heppelle	Ihon Manne
George Lee corrior	Gylbart Whyte
Allen Stewenson	Ihone Iakson
Richard Anderson barbar	Henry Wyllson
Wyllm Golffe	George Cambe
Wyllm Collyngwod and hys seruant	Ihon Belle
Robart Fysch	Thomas Browne
Sander Borne	Richard Fener
Ihon Borne	George Elonkght
Richard Wattson	Robt Nelle

IAYMS LAWSON *aldermane of thes iiij wardys herafter followyng.*

Item the same Iames wyth vj servands wyth coytes of playte and iake steyll bonnett bowys and bylls

THE WEST ZAYT.

In this warde lxxv.

Imprimez Ihon Ellisons tanere a gake and a byll
 Willm Care a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Iohn Hynmers tanner a gake a bowe a steill bonnet
 Nicolles Car his serwande a gake and a halbert
 Iohn Ellyngtone sclater a gake and a bylle
 George Bartram a cote of playt a steill bonet a bowe
 Antony Hebborne a gake a steyll bonet a bowe
 George Champnaye fowler a gake a byll
 Matho Armstrong hys serwand a byll
 Alexander Gamsbe weware a gake a byll
 George Gamsbe his serwand a byll
 Edward Hyde his serwand a byll
 Iohn Korbat his serwand a byll
 Iohn Pentland weware a gake a byll a steill bonet
 Thomas Pentland his serwand a byll
 Iohn Homyll his serwand a byll
 Thomas Stewynsone weware a byll
 Iohn Stewynsone his serwand a byll
 Willm Greyn wewar a gake a byll
 Iohn Hart laborer a gake a byll
 Robert Gosyke laborer a gake a steill bonet a byll
 Herre Robsonne weware a gake a byll
 Willm Barla tanner a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Willm Ellysonne tanner a gake a steill bonet a byll
 Iames Partws weware a gake a steill bonet and a bill
 Edward Edgayr his serwand a byll
 Robert Bewyk taylore a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Iohn Nicholson his serwand a byll
 Willm Dods tanner a cote of playt a bowe a steill bonet

Robert Dods his serwand a gake a bowe a steill bonet
 Willm Wyllysone his serwande a byll
 Willm Thomsonsone his serwande a byll
 Iohn Iohnson laborer a byll
 Iohn Brown tanner a byll
 Iohn Talyore weware a gake a steill bonet a byll
 Iohn Atkynsone his serwand a byll
 Iohn Whytfeld his serwand a byll
 Iohn Foster tanner a cote of playt a steill bonet a byll
 George Armstrong his serwand a byll
 George Iobsone tanner a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Edmond Reed his serwand a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Thomas Bewke his serwand a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Iohn Newton tanner a cote of plate a steill bonet a byll
 Christofer Hynmers his serwand a byll
 Iohn Newton his serwand a byll
 Iohn Gallale tanner a gake a bowe a steill bonet
 Edward Robsone his serwand a byll
 Richert Dent his serwand a byll
 Thomas Redle laborer a byll
 Iames Marchall tanner a gake a byll
 Parse Marchall his serwand a byll
 Willm Kaus a byll
 Iohn Downe his serwand a byll
 Thomas Bell a byll
 Christofer Armstrong a gake a byll
 Iohn Heton a byll
 Edward Jacksone a byll
 Jeffray Robson a byll

THE GOWNER TOWER *Edmond Lamptone John Fyfe constabills.*

xxxij.

John Kaworthe a gake a steyll bonet a bille
 Peter Herone merchaund a cot of playt a bowe a
 stell bonet
 Vxor Qwhyt
 Iohn Conyers hir serwand a gake a steill bonet a
 bowe
 Iarret Robysone taylor a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Thomas Bell his serwand a bill
 Iarrett Pekeryng his serwand a byll
 Edward Broket bower a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Iohn Mylner cooke a gake a byll
 Richert Clyf merchaund a gake a steil bonet a bowe
 Hewe Cooke skynner a gake a byll
 Roger Pawtenson cordoner a gake a bowe a steel
 bonet
 Barnard Horsle his serwand a bill
 Herre Brandlyng merchaunde a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a bowe
 Eduard Ayden his serwande a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a byll

Edmond Lampton merchand a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a byll
 Wyllm Mylner cordoner a gake a steyl bonet a byll
 Robert Mylner his serwand a byll
 Robert Cromer merchaund a cot of playt a steill
 bonet
 Lourance Rewkbye his serwand a gake a steil bonet
 a byll
 Edmond Fyf smythe a gake a byll a steill bonet
 Robert Alle porter a byll
 Iohn Fyf loksmythe a cot of playt a steill bonet a byll
 Robert Drawer his serwand a gake a steill bonet a byll
 Iohn Hodchon his serwand a gake a byll
 Willm Blithman bowtcher a gake a steyll bonet a bowe
 Willm Hedle his serwand a byll
 Roger Blithman his serwand a byll
 Robert Browne cordoner a byll
 Willm Atkynson porter a byll
 Iohn Braidle bacar a gake a steil bonet a bowe
 Richert Heppell his serwand a byll
 Cuthbert Fressell porter a byll
 Rauff Tornare marynell a byll

THE STAYNKE TOWRE *Matho Stewynsone Willm Sclater constables.*

xxxv.

Richert Cordoner a byll
 Iohn Drawer laborer a byll
 Iohn Cooke cordoner a gake a steill bonet a byll
 Thomas Bydle his serwand a bill
 Willm Blithman bowtcher a gake a steill bonet a bill
 Parce Blithman his serwand a byll
 Vxor Byrd
 Thomas Watson hyr serwand a gake a bowe a steil
 bonet
 Robert Dawtone a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Willm Sclater sadler a gake a steill bonet
 Arche Nicolson his serwande a byll
 George Care his serwande a bill
 Robert Morpethe a gake a bowe a steill bonet
 George Pye his serwand a payr of brekadyns a stel
 bonet a byll
 Thomas Wylkynson skynner a gake a steill bonet a
 byll
 Roger Gybsone his serwand a gake a byll

Wyllm Foster cowper a byll
 Iarret Blithman his serwand a byll
 Richert Recherdson baycare a gake a steill bonet a
 bowe
 Iames Spens his serwande a byll
 Richert Robersons his serwande a byll
 Willm Cooke a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Christofer Mowbre a byll
 Mattho Stewynson a gake a steil bonet a byll
 Thomas Cwtter his serwand a byll
 Iohn Tomson a byll
 Willm Reyd a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Roger Talyor marynell a byll
 Iohn Chamer a gake a steill bonet a bowe
 Richert Thomsone a bowe
 Thomas Talyor merchand a gake a steill bonet a byll
 Rychert Armstrong his serwand a byll
 Iohn Iobson sadler a cot of playt a steil bonet a
 byll
 Gilbert Foster his serwand a byll
 George Kyrsope his serwand a byll

THE SPYNKE TOWRE *Alyxander Swynborne Iohn Blenkynsop constabels.*

xlv.

Thomas Anderson merchaunde a gake a steill bonet
 a bill
 Thomas Tomson his serwande a gake a byll
 Richerd Reidhed his serwande a bill
 Matho Baxter merchant a cot of playt a steill bonet
 a bowe

Richert Whytleye his serwand a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a bowe
 Alexander Baxter his serwand a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a bowe
 Vxor Bewyke
 Iohn Bewyk hir serwand a gake a steil bonet
 Thomas Bewyk hir serwand a steil bonet a gake a
 bowe

Richert Anderson hir serwand a steil bonet a byll
 Alyxander Swynborne merchant a gak a bowe a byll
 Willm Borell his serwande a byll
 Phelip Trestrom a cot plat a steil bonet a bowe
 Rauf Ionson a gak a steill bonet a bowe
 Willm Schayfeyld a byll
 John Blenkynsope merchand a gak a cot playte above
 Robert Bromlaye a byll
 Edward Baxter merchand a cot of playt a steil bonet
 a bowe
 John Kendall his serwande a gake a steil bonet a byll
 Antonye Tempes merchand a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a bowe
 Christofer Smythe bowtcher a gak a stell bonet a
 [bowe?]
 Christofer Robynson his serwand a byll
 John Thomson his serwand a byll
 Edward Sowrites draper a gak a steill bonet a byll
 Andro Sowrites his son a gak a steill bonet a byll
 Robert Lylborn merchand a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a bowe
 Iames Chamer goldsmythe a gak a stell bonet a byll
 Charls Gofsten merchand a cot of playt a stell bonet
 a bowe

Matho Trolope his serwand a byll
 Thomas Bewyk merchaud a cot of playt a steill bonet
 a bowe
 Robert Ellison his serwand a bill
 Bartram Iakson his serwand a bill
 Willm Talyor a cot of playt a stell bonet a byll
 Richert Kyrkus cordoner a cot of playt a stell bonet
 a byll
 Willm Kyrkus his serwand a byll
 George Grownde his serwand a byll
 John Smythe talyor a gak a stell bonet a byll
 Willm Throkil his serwand a byll
 John Cook paynter a byll
 George Bvyne his serwand a bowe
 Robert Smert his serwand a byll
 Roger Kyrsope bower a gak a stell bonet a bowe
 Thomas Glangton barber a gake a byll
 Robert Raw blaydsmythe a cot playt a stel bonet a
 bowe
 Nicolles Stokall merchand a cot of playt a steill
 bonet a byll
 Thomas Gren his serwand a gak a steill bonet a
 byll

The number offe the foure wards clxxix.

*The namys offe the iiij wardys wheroffe HENRY ANDERSON ys alderman euery man in hys
 fensable array accordyng to hys abylyte rydy to do the Kyngs seruyce.*

xxxij.

Fyrst the forsayde alderman Herry Anderson hym
 sellife wyth iij serwants wyth halberte and other
 iij wyth bowys wyth all thynghs belongynge therto
 Christofer Farbeke an agyde man hym sellife and
 past the warrys hayth harnes ij iakys splents
 stelle bonnetts and bylls
 Thomas Schote and hys seruaut a cott offe platte
 and a iak splents salletts and bylles
 Ihon Hedley a iak stell bonnett a bowe a schayff of
 arrays
 Wyllm Iay a nalmett reuett a stell bonytt a byll
 and splents
 Antony Franche hayth harnes an yeren cotte stelle
 bonett and a bowe
 George More maryner iak stelle bonett and splents

Robt Brygham hymselfe and hys ij seruants well
 furnyshyd with bylls
 Rauff Iay a iak a stelle bonett and a bylle
 Edwarde Halle welle furnyshyd wyth hys seruaut
 with a spere and byll
 Ihon Chater with hys seruaut welle furnysyd with a
 bow and a byll
 Robt Helez wyff wedowe hayth a good iak and ij
 salletts
 Ihon Crake wyff wedowe a iak a sallette and a bylle
 Nicolas Story a iak a stelle bonnett and a bowe
 Thomas Anderson a iak and well prouyet off the rest
 Henry Fayrbrek smyth a iak and a newe bowe
 Richard Clark a iak a stelle bonett and a bowe
 Ihon Hall a brest and a bake a bowe and arrowys
 George Hall a stelle cotte splents a stell bonett a
 bowe

THE SECONDE WARDE off the sayme alderman.

xx.

Thomas Batys smythe a iak a stell cappe a bowe
 George Tallyer a iak a stelle cappe a bow
 Wyllm Bacon sargant a iak a still cappe a bow
 Iohn Wattson a nalmett reuett a stelle cappe a bowe
 Eduarde Clarke maryner a iak stell cappe splents
 and a bowe

Richert Besche a iak a stell bonett aad a bowe
 Ihon Browne a iak a stell cappe and a bowe
 Robert Clay a iak and ij bylls
 Robert Wryghte a nalmen reuett a stelle bonet
 splents and a bowe
 Thomas Clarke he and hys seruaut welle fornysyde
 byll men
 Roger Haytton he and hys man well fornysyd byll men

Thomas Belle and hys seruant with ij almon reuettis
ij payr offe splents salletts and bowes
Robt Heton a iak and a bylle

Wyllm Symson a iak a stelle bonett and a bow
Nicolas Atcheson hayeth a good iak a stelle bonett
splents a bowe

THE iijrd WARD off the sayme alderman.

Iohn Bullok iak sallet and halbart
George Kecheyn iak sallett halbart
Ihon Chekyn and hys seruant iaks sallets halbarts
Edwarde Iakson a iak stelle bonet and a bowe
Wyllm Elyson well furnysyd a byll man
Roger Dekinson well furnysyd a byll man
Wyllm Bullok well furnysyd a bowman
Thomas Waller well furnysyd wyth bowys and bylls
Edwarde Bobynson well furnysyd wyth bylls

Robt Tomson well fornysyd a bowman
Thomas Ratt well fornysyd a byll man
Iamys Arnold a good maryner well fornysyd a bow
man
Ihon Iakson well fornysyd a byll man
Iohn Yonger well fornysyd a bow man
Wyllm Hobson well fornysyd a byll man
Thomas Baxter maryner well fornysyd a byll man
Allen Poyd well fornysyd a byll man
Ihon Deryk well fornysyd a bow man
Thomas Pottys an old man hayth a iak and a sallet
Rayff Snawys wyff hayth a iak splents stelle bonet
and a bylle
Paul Gull a iake a stell bonet and a bylle
Curbart Clark a iak a stell bonet and a bylle
Ihon Rede iak stelle bonet and a bylle

AS YETT OFF THE III WARDE.

xxvj.

Thomas Sanderson well fornysyd a byll man
Thomas Gybson well fornysyd a byll man

THE iiiijth WARDE off the sayme alderman.

Henry Keydland a iak stell bonett splents end a
byll
Ihon Stell a iak stell bonett splents and a byll
Thomas Stobbys a iak stell bonett splents and a byll
Wyllm Schort a iak stell bonett and a byll
Robt Dawsonnez wyff wewer ij seruants well for-
nysyd

Iamys Adriane a iak sallett and halbart
Ihon Clark well fornysyd byll man
Allen Clark well fornysyd byll man
Wyllm [Clark?] hym sellif and ij seruants well
furnysyd bow and byll
Ihon Clark a iak a stelle bonett and a halbart
Edmond Person a iak a stelle bonett and a byll

*Thez be the namys off the artyffycers and maryners wych be good and able men and lakkyd ther
fensable array att the muster takyn by the sayd HERRY ANDERSON ther alderman and att
that tyme promysyd hym to provyde them to be able att all tymes to doe the kyngys grace
seruyce wheroff dyuerse and many well accomplysh ther promez other therbe whos habyltye and
substance I the sayd Henry knowyth nott wherwppon I the sd can mayk no certyffication
butt ther namys seuerally followe wryttyn*

*The namys off the maryners that promysyd to provyde
them harnes folowyth—alle goode men and able to
do the kyngs seruyce—the number off them wych
promysyd to provyde harnes lxiiij.*

Wyllm Rawe
Thomas Schawdfforth
Robt Whytffylde
Ihon Hayrgald
Wyllm Tayller
Cudbert Ray
Hewe Ihonson
Robt Herryson
Iamys Doue
Ihon Rede

Wyllm Blak
Edmond Person
Robt Lyell
Roland Emerson
Lewez Pendreth
Cudbert Gybson
Wyllm Torner
Wyllm Rowte
Wyllm Weste
Edwarde Tynmowthe

Edwarde Maynell
Ihon Robyson
Wyllm Tomson
Wyllm Holland
Ihon Anderson
Ihon Herryson
Robt Waldehayff
Ihon Iackson
Nicolas Smythe
Ihon Clarke
Thomas Hunter
Ihon Freeman
George Yownger
Edwarde Browndon
Thomas Anderson

Ihon Howppe
Ihon Browkhus
Roland Ionson
Wyllm Stokall
Stewne Smythe
Wyllm Persone
Ihon Hardyng
Ihon Mak
Ihon Kyrkhuse
Ihon Schadfforth
Thomas Herryson
George Swynborne
Rauff Hardyng
Iamys Wattson
Ihon Womfray
Wyllm Rawe

The namys of the artysfyccers and craftys men wych promysyd to proryde harnes tall men and able to doo the kyng seruyce.

Robert Cryswell schyppwryght
Cuthbert Man schyppwryght

Guthbert Houd smyth
Ihon Atkynson schyppwryght
Edward Hall baker
Robt Smyth and iij seruants
George Smyth and hys seruante
Robt Deryk schyppwryght

The namys off the pore men wych be not able to by them harnes wych came before the sayd Herry Anderson ther alderman and the mayor wyth such as they had redy to doo the kyngs seruyce.

The number of thes that lak harnes and nott be able to by ytt cxx.

Wyllm Browne a byll a payr off splents a stell bonett
Robt Pateson a byll
Robt Bowtfflowre a byll
Wyllm Rede a byll
Wyllm Sotheron maryner nihill
Thomas Bendall baker
Wyllm Pownahon smyth
George Hereson maryner
Thomas Wode a byll
Ihon Smyth nihill
Ihon Wattson weuer
Ihon Howe mynstrelle
Thomas Middforth kellman
Sander Stobbez walker
Henry Ionson
Thomas Ayrchbold mason in the kyngs warks att Berwyk
Nicolas Carmyng maryner
Ihon Gray maryner
Eduard Lowson maryner
Rauff Skott a maryner
Richard Tomson schyppwright
Richard Tomson
Wyllm Golland schyppwryght a bowe and a schaff of arrayes
Nicolas Baskett maryner
Wyllm Grey maryner
Jeffray Anderson maryner
Richard Arkell maryner
Ihon Anderson maryner
Roland Smyth maryner
Wyllm Browne
Richard Herryson maryner
Roland Maybell maryner
Ihon Temple
Ihon Person schyppwryght
Ihon Wattson myller
Richard Brantungam schyppwryght

Robert Smyth maryner
Thomas Doff maryner
Thomas Browne
George Day maryner
Ihon Wylson maryner
Ihone More a keelman
Richard Leche a schyppwryght
Robt Cooper tailer
Andro Donne carygman
Ihon Wylliamson schyppwryght
Wyllm Hanson weuer
Robt Crystyng maryner
Robt Reydeheyd laborer
Ihon Turnor weuer
Wyllm Dawsons
George Clarke
Robert Baxter maryner
Wyllm Browne
Ihon Hall maryner
Nicolas Blythman
Edward Taylyer
George Wryght taylyer
Wyllm Case maryner
Robt Wylkynson maryner
Robt Sclatte kelman
Edward Anderson maryner
Roger Wylson maryner
Edmond Vnthank maryner
Robt Bays schyppwryght
Ihon Hayr maryner
Ihon Hedworth maryner
Nicolas Robynson maryner
Edwarde Burtle kelmane
Thomas Gray maryner
Raffe Maybell laborer
Henry Eden kelman
Henry Came maryner
Robt Cayme maryner
George Hesbrowk a nold man
Ihon Carnabe a keruer
George Atchyson sawer
Robt Lankester kelman

Edwarde Smyth kelman
Ihon Wylkynson kelman
Iamys Anderson laborer
Richard Smyth maryner
Roland Howton kelman
George Seyth laborer
George Bullok
Ihon Symson maryner
Thomas Bell maryner
Wyllm Wylkinson maryner
Oswold Robynson
George Sanderson kelman
Roger Bawkyinge maryner
Ihon Richardson kelman
Christoffer Brynton maryner
Robt Stampe schyppwright
Wyllm Belyngton
Wyllm Kengston miller
Ihon Nicollson kelman
Thomas Grene kelman
Thomas Heeland kelman
Ihon Came kelman
George Veuer kelman
Wyllm Herryson maryner
Ihone Ferro maryner
Henry Rowt maryner
Ihon Kechyn
Robt Tomson maryner
Wyllm Snawdenne weuer
Richard Yonger maryner
Ihon Browne maryner
Wyllm Loncastle kelman
Thomas Anderson
Ihon Richardson smyth
Robt Swynborne tayller
Thomas Fargus kelman
Symond Walker maryner
Allen Mowlle kellman
Pettor Robyson maryner
Robt Russell schyppwryght

The number off able men wythin hys iij wardys cclxxxx.

The number that the holle towne may mayk ys m^llxxxxvij.

NOTES.

An inspection of the foregoing document will shew that but in one instance are the four wards usually allotted to each of the aldermen, assigned to the towers which their able male population were required to defend. This instance, however, enables us to assign with tolerable certainty the whole of the remaining twenty, while it will prove instrumental in determining the various quarters of the town in which the rest of its defenders lived. Brand gives us from an old MS. the boundaries of the various wards. He found it without date, and he does not endeavour to assign one; but from the circumstance of its stating that 'Walknol-tower and Habkyn-tower are nowe but a warde,' we may not unreasonably suppose it to have been written at a period just subsequent to this Muster, in which the wards appear all to have been separate and independent. At the same time, from its mentioning the 'north kirk-dower of the Graie-freers,' it would appear to have been written not later than 1580, in which year the magnificent mansion latterly called Anderson-place was partly erected on the site and out of the materials of the dissolved house referred to. We have thought it desirable to transcribe this Account of the Wards, as it is intimately connected with our subject, and ventured to appropriate the Wards of the Muster to those of the document in question.

1. THE SAND GATE (*Habkyn-tower*). THOMAS HORSLEY—Ward I.—[Walknol-tower and Habkyn tower are nowe but a warde, and it shall have in warde from the Brad-chair-pant beside Bell-place, so going to a burn called Gogo, both the towers unto the south side Gogo-burn, as it runnes besids the Stane-brig unto Pampe-den-burn, from Pampe-den-yate to the Sand-yate, either in Pampe-den or in Fisher-gate, or in another place from the said burn eastward within the warde, with all that dwell upon north-rawe, in Sand-gate.]

2. THE SALLYPORT (*Walknol-tower*). THOMAS HORSLEY—Ward II.—Though in the MS. account of Wards given by Brand, this gate and Sand-gate are stated to be 'nowe but a warde,' yet in July 1647, the constables of 'Walknowle' and 'Sandgate' are separately mentioned. * 'Wall-Knowle Ward occurs on a printed receipt for fire-hearth-money in 1685. †

3. PANDON GATE. THOMAS HORSLEY—Ward III.—[Pampe-den-yate shall have in warde from Galewaie-rent in Cros-gate beside All Hallows-pant, both the rawes of that Cros-gate, so goeing estward downe to the pante called Brad-chare-pant, with Bell-place that stands upon the pant. And with all the Brad-chair and and Narrowe chare, otherwise Colier-chair, with Michel-place buttant upon the west side of Pampe-den-burn, beside the common seigeis upon the same burn.]

CORNER TOWER. THOMAS HORSLEY—Ward IV.—[Corner-tower shall have in warde all the howseis upon the Key-side as their dowirs opin southward towards the Kings Wall, upon the Key-side from the stone stair beside the common seigeis, so going eastward upon the Key-side unto the south end of Braid-chair yate in the said King's Wall.]

Thomas Horsley, to whose memory the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne owes much, and who four times served the office of mayor, devised all his property, after the death of himself and his wife, for the endowment of a Grammar School. This school, which was commenced in a building situate in S. Nicholas' church-yard, became in 1599, by charter from Elizabeth, a royal foundation, and its patrons, the Mayor and Corporation of the town, at that period removed it to the Hospital of S. Mary the Virgin in Westgate. The last relic of this religious house, its ancient and venerable chapel, within whose walls so many learned masters had presided, and so many distinguished scholars had been taught, was demolished by order of the Town Council in the spring of 1844, since which period the institution has been conducted in private chambers. Horsley's tomb-stone still remains just within the northern doorway of S. Nicholas, in a sadly worn condition.

5. AUSTIN TOWER. GILBERT MIDDLETON.—Ward I.—[Austin-tower shall have in warde from the northe end of Grindon-chare, so up that south rawe of the Nether All Hallow-gate into Galewaie-rent, with them that dwell in Brown-chair, Grindon-chair, Rodes-chair, Norham-chair, Philip-chair, Shipman-chair, Oliver-chair, Galowaie-chair, with halfe of Freers-Austins.]

Gilbert Middleton, sheriff 1519, mayor 1530, both from name and position evidently of the gentle family of Belsay. His namesake, and no doubt ancestor or relative, Gilbert de Middleton, was a fierce Border baron and robber of the beginning of the fourteenth century, who, at the head an armed retinue, composed of gentleman and others who like himself had been driven by the necessity of the times to acts of rapine, captured and plundered Beaumont bishop of Durham, at Eushyford.

* Corporat'on books.

† Shipwrights', apers.

Austin-tower was removed for the purposes of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway in 1838, up to which time it presented the finest example of the double-chambered towers on the Wall, having passed through the ordeal of modern occupation without any material alteration of its original features. Both chambers were finely arched, and the newel stairs from the lower to the upper, and from the upper to the platform of the tower, formed in the wall itself, were both in a state of perfect preservation.

6. **CARLIOL CROFT TOWER.** (*Plummer Tower*). **GILBERT MIDDLETON**—Ward II.—[Carlel-croft-tower shall have in warde from the Austine-chare in Pilgrim-street, upon that east rawe of Pilgrim-street unto the kirk-yard of All Hallowes, with all Tempil-gate, otherwaies called All Hallowe-gate, beneth All Hallowe-kirk, unto a burn called Gogo, with all Cow-gate and other placis betwixt Gogo and Kynges-wall unto the stone brig over Pandon-burn: also upon the Sandhill on the east side of Lorke-burn, beginninge at William Barbor's shop upon the corner in Boothes-rent foreanest the Maison-Dieu, so going upon the east side of Lork-burn all that rawe towards Cale-crosse, to and with the corner called Olmar-rent, and so upwards all that corner unto the north end of Grindon-chair.]

Dinsdale, Cromer, Little, Fawdon, and Sanderson, who are among the number assigned to this ward and tower, were all substantial merchants. The latter, John Sanderson, was sheriff in 1531, and mayor in 1537.

This tower has been modernized by the company of Masons, whose meeting-hall it now is. The upper apartment has been wholly rebuilt.

7. **CARLIOL TOWER.** **GILBERT MIDDLETON**—Ward III.—[Carlel-tower shall have in warde all the east rawe of Pilgrim-street within the yate and without the the yate tre and with the Mawdelens, so coming inwarde upon the east rawe unto the Austin chare.]

This tower, still occupied by the Weavers' company as their meeting-hall, has been in their possession at least from the earlier portion of the reign of Elizabeth. The Carliol Croft, a vacant piece of pasture lying between the Wall and the east side of Pilgrim-street, and now covered with streets—was formerly used by the weavers in bleaching their goods. Many weavers doubtless were among the defenders of the tower. A large proportion, however, of those assigned to it, were merchants. Its constables, Baxter and Todd, as also Fowberry, Ogle, Orde, and Anderson, were all, we believe, members of the Merchant's company. John Hylton, no doubt a scion of the high family of Hylton of Hylton, was sheriff in 1539, and mayor in 1541.

8. **PILGRIM STREET GATE.** **GILBERT MIDDLETON**—Ward IV.—[Pilgrim-street yate shall have in warde without that same yate beginning at the great waist barn called Emelton-barn, foranest the Mawd-laines, so coming downwards and inwards upon that west rawe of Pilgrim-street-yate within the yate unto All Hallowes-pant beside Cordiners-place, beside the south kirk-stile of All Hallowes-kirke, with all the Painter-heugh, and with all Nether-dean-brig, and with all the north end of Over-dean-brig both sides thereof from Lork-burn eastward to Pilgrim-street, with Pensher-rent, and in Graie-Freer-lane from Ficket-tower eastward.]

If we are correct in assigning the fourth ward of Alderman Gilbert Middleton to Pilgrim-street gate, the noble old structure has had a goodly band of merchants and others for defenders. Eleven or more of those mentioned were members of the Merchants' company. John Blaxton, of the Gibside family, was sheriff in 1518 and mayor 1527. Roger Mitford was of the Mitford-castle family, but never mayor. George Davelle was probably a relative of Dr. Davelle, master of the Hospital of the Virgin in Westgate, who was the entertainer and the principal source of local information to Leland, (the great antiquary of Henry the Eighth,) who pronounced an eulogium on the Walls of Newcastle to the effect that "The strength and magnificens of the waulling of this towne far passith al the waulles of the cities of England and most of the townes Europe." George Davelle was sheriff 1521, and mayor 1545. Edward Pendreth, William Carr, Oswald Chapman, Francis Anderson, Edmund Claxton, Robert Hopper, Ralph Welch, and John Sticknell, were all merchants.

9. **FICKET TOWER.** **ROBERT BRANDLING**—Ward I.—[Fickett-tower shall have in warde from Whelping-ton-burn beside the great crosse standing within Maudlen-barres without the New-yate. And also within the New-yate, so going upon the east rawe southward unto a burn besides Lam-place that runnes towards Lork-burn, with all Graie-Freer-chare, fro the Barres foranenste Fickett-tower and the north kirk-dower of the said Freers westward, and noe further eastward in that lane.]

Ficket-tower stood partly on the site of the portico of S. James' chapel in Blackett-street, and partly on the flagged-way adjoining.

10. **BERTRAM MONBOUCHER TOWER.** **ROBERT BRANDLING**—Ward II.—[Bartram Mombowcher Tower shall have in warde all the west ende of Over-dean-brig, with the shoppes betwixt the Fishe-shamells and the Bere-market and from the same brig end unto the Great-Nun-yate.]

11. **THE NEW GATE.** **ROBERT BRANDLING**—Ward III.—[Newe-yate shall have in warde all Raton-rawe, as it opins towards the pillarye in Clothe-market, with them that dwell in the north side of Saint Nicholas upon that east rawe of the Clothe-market unto the Overdene-brig-end.]

12. ANDREW TOWER. ROBERT BRANDLING—Ward IV.—[Andrew-tower shall have in warde fro the Great-Nun-yate southwarde upon that east rawe, unto a burne besids Lam-place that rynns to Lork-burne, with a'l the Cock-stole-bothes, and with all the west rawe of Sid-gate fro Gallowgate unto the water-myln besids Sainct James'-kirk.]

Robert Brandling, who with his eight servants 'well fornyshyd in all poynts, with bowys, halbart, and harnes' for all of them 'and mo[re] yffe nede bee,' was a sumptuous merchant-adventurer of Newcastle, and a member of the gentle family of that name so long seated at the Felling, Gosforth, and other places in both counties. He was sberiff in 1524, and mayor in 1532, 1536, 1543, and 1547, on which latter occasion he was knighted by the Duke of Somerset, on his return through Newcastle after the battle of Musselburgh. Brandling died 18 June 10 Eliz., seized (amongst a vast amount of other property) of 'one howse or tenement in the Cloth-market, and another in the Big-market called *The Great Inn*.' In one of these it is not improbable he resided, and there entertained the Lord Protector Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Having no lawful issue, his property descended to his elder brother, Thomas Brandling, whose grandson was high sberiff of Northumberland in 1617.—(*Inf. Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe; Eccles. Proceedings, Dur. 123; etc.*)

13. EVER TOWER. THOMAS BAXTER—Ward I.—[Ever-tower shall have in warde the Shod-freer-yate, so going up that rawe beside Whitte-crose unto New-yate, with all the Darn-crooke, and with all the Gallowgate without New-yate unto the barriers as men goe to the Gallowes.]

14. MORDON TOWER. THOMAS BAXTER—Ward II.—[Mordon-tower shall have in warde both the east rawe of Spurior-gate, Sadler-gate, and over Flesh-shamels, from the north-west kirk-stile of Sainct Nicholas unto the fishe-shamels, as the said rawe opens to the Clothe-market or to the Mele-market.]

15. HERBER TOWER. THOMAS BAXTER—Ward III.—[Herber-tower shall have in warde all the Meale-market fro Denton-chare to Pudding-chare, with all Pudding-chare and St. John-chare.]

16. DURHAM TOWER. THOMAS BAXTER—Ward IV.—[Durham-tower shall have in warde fro Sainct John-chare so going upward by Urd-place upon the west rawe of Bere-market unto the Shod-freer-chare, with all the Shod-freer-chare.]

The fencible men of Thomas Baxter's district are given in the Muster without separation into wards as usual. Baxter was sberiff in 1535. Nearly half of those mentioned as participating with him in the defence of the various towers, are, like himself, merchants. The alderman himself, with three servants or apprentices, and Bewick, the mayor, with five, are all armed with 'cotts of plate, bylls, and bowys, well appoyntyd.' George Selby, the sberiff, with his four servants are in a like worthy condition, while twenty or more other merchants and their apprentices, are all equally well, though perhaps less showily accoutred. A glimpse of a passage in the history of several of the founders of our best county families is here afforded—Bewick of Close-house, Selby of Bittleston and elsewhere, Chayor of Croft, Ord of Whitfield (?), Shaftoe of Benwell, Riddell of Felton, Carr of Cocken, Ellison of Hebburn, Liddell barons of Ravensworth, and Stott of Jesmond—only a tithe of those who in former times made princely fortunes in Newcastle's trade and commerce.

17. THE WEST GATE. JAMES LAWSON—Ward I.—[West-yate shall have in warde fro that vennell that ledeth into White-Freer-kirk, so goinge upon the West-rawe of West-gate unto the West-yate, with all that dwelleth without that yate. Also fro the west ende of Denton-chare so going upward upon the east rawe of West-gate unto the West-yate, with those that dwell in Sainct John kirk-yard, and with all that dwell fro the said kirk unto the West-yate.]

James Lawson descended rom the Lawsons of Cramlington, and himself the ancestor of the baronets of Brough, was an eminent merchant-adventurer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was sberiff 1523, and mayor 1529, 1540, and died before 1 Edw. VI. His wife Alice was daughter of George Bartram, an opalent merchant, who resided in a house formerly the town-mansion of the Nevils. Its site is now occupied by the building of the Literary and Philosophical Society's Library. George Bartram (probably his father-in-law) in his 'cote of playt, steill bonet, and bowe,' it will be seen, accompanies the alderman himself, with his five servants all similarly accoutred.

18. PINK TOWER. (*The Spynke-toure. Pincke-toure.*) JAMES LAWSON.—[West-yate, upon the north [south?] side of West-yate aliter Pincke-toure, shall have in warde in the Close fro a high-stare that ledes fro the south postern of the Castell towards the Close, so going eastward that same rawe by the north side of Sandhill, unto and with All-Hallowe-kirk, and so going upward all the west-rawe in the Side unto and with Sainct Mary-lane, with the howseis upon the corner called Sainct Mary-lands in All-Hallow-kirke, and so going upward all the west-rawe in the Side unto a great waist upon the Castell-hugh, sometime called Old Lawrence Actons waist, now Thomas Heryngs, foranent a pante in the Side afore Swinborns deore upon Lork-burne.]

This tower, which by some accident is placed in the Muster after Stank-tower, instead of the next in succession to Westgate, is still in existence, though in a ruinous condition, and daily threatened with removal. This is the more to be regretted, as it is decidedly the finest remaining on the whole line. Never having been occupied as a meeting-hall by any of the fraternities, and not having been designedly ruined, it has come down to us nearly in its original integrity. By the Muster we find its constables to have been Alexander Swinburne and John Blenkinsopp, who were both of the Merchant's company, of which worshipful body indeed were the greater bulk of its defenders. Among them occur the notable names of Bewick, Baxter, Anderson, Tristram, Tempest, Surtees, Trollope, Ellison, and Lilburn. We also find among them other substantial men—a goldsmith, a bladesmith, a bowyer, a barber-chirurgeon, and the like. The tower occupies a prominent situation in Clayton-street-west.

19. GUNNER TOWER. (*Gunner-tower.*) JAMES LAWSON.—[Gunner-tower shall have in warde from All-hallowe-pant beside Cordiner-place, so going downwarde the same rawe towards Cale-crosse, and so going upward by that Flesher-rawe unto Painter-heugh besids Swinburn-place, with a place called Pencher-place beyond Painter-hugh as it standeth upon the Lorke-burn.]

Here we have as constables a scion of the excellent family of Lambton of Lambton and Harraton, and John Fife, a locksmith. Among the rest we discover the romantic name of Conyers, and those of Heron, Cliffe, Brandling, Cromer, and Rokeby—merchants and their apprentices. Like the rest of the towers—thronged with defenders boasting the best of gentle blood.

20. STANK TOWER. (*Staynke-towre.*) JAMES LAWSON.—[Stank-tower shall have in warde all Gallowgate foreanenst Castle-yate, so going northward from the east end of Gallow-gate upward that same rawe unto the east ende of Denton-chare, with the Iron-market, with all the howseis foreanenst Iron-market down to Saint Nicholas-pant, as their doors open towards the Iron-markett or towards the pant or towards Saint Nicholas-kirk-yard, with all that dwell in the same yarde on the south side of the kirk.]

The remains of this tower, as well as the two next to be described, with the wall connecting them, were removed for the Central Railway Station and other railway works. The name of this tower would be derived from the waters of the moat at this point being *stanked* or dammed up in some especial manner, to render the fortification still more effective. As the ground falls in this quarter some such device would be found necessary to retain the water.

21. WEST SPITAL TOWER. HENRY ANDERSON—Ward I.—[West-Spittel-tower shall have in warde in the Side, that is to saie, upon the west rawe under Castel-mote from the Castle-yate, so going downward on that rawe to and with a great waiste [that belonged] Lawrence Acton now Thomas Heryng foreanenst a corner shop of a chaunterie in Saint John-kirk next the pant. Also from that pant afore Swinburne-doore so going upward upon the east rawe in the Side unto the south kirk-stile of Saint Nicholas by the east side of Saint Nicholas pant, and no farrer.]

'Paid constables of West-Spital-tower for candles and coles for the guards that watched the Scotch prisoners, 2s. 9d. Sep. 1650.'—(*Corporation Books.*)

22. DENTON or NEVIL TOWER. HENRY ANDERSON—Ward II.—[Denton-tower otherwise called Nevil-tower, that stands by north a yate called White-Freer-yate, now mured up with stones, shall have to ward all the Haire-heugh behind the White-Freers, with all the houses standing there upon the Burn-banck betwixt the Freer-kirk and a burne unto a stone brigg in Baly-gate, with all Baly-gate upwarde that same rawe unto Denton-chare, but nothing of Galowegate.]

23. WHITE FRIAR TOWER. HENRY ANDERSON—Ward III.—[White-Freer-tower shall have in warde from the east end of Baly-gate foreanenste the Javil-grippe, with all that dwell uponn that high-stare. Also from that high-stare in the Close unto and with the west syde of the stare that ledeth from the South-postern of the Castell towards the Close, with all Javil-grippe, and from the Javil-grippe estwarde to the South-rawe of the Close, and with all Bryge-end.]

24. THE CLOSE GATE. HENRY ANDERSON—Ward IV.—[Close-gate shall have in warde unto the Javil-grippe, but nothing of Javil-grippe. Also from the high-stare foreanenst the Javil-grippe, so going westward upon the north-rawe unto the Close-yate.]

Henry Anderson, the alderman of these wards, was a successful merchant, and founder of a wealthy family, who afterwards became owners of Haswell-grange, in par. Pittington. He was sheriff 1520, mayor 1531, 1539, 1542, 1546, and his will is dated Jan. 1558. He seems to have had the management of a large, and generally speaking, unarmed or ill-armed river-side population.

The arms which occur in the foregoing Muster require little remark : the *bill* and *jack* are well known. The *sallet* (Fr. *salade*) is a head-piece. Under Stank-tower, we find 'a payre of brekadyns.' The following memoranda will be found illustrative :

Brigantayle, Brigandine—An extremely pliable kind of armour, consisting of small plates of iron sewn upon quilted linen or leather.

Of armis or of *brigantayle*

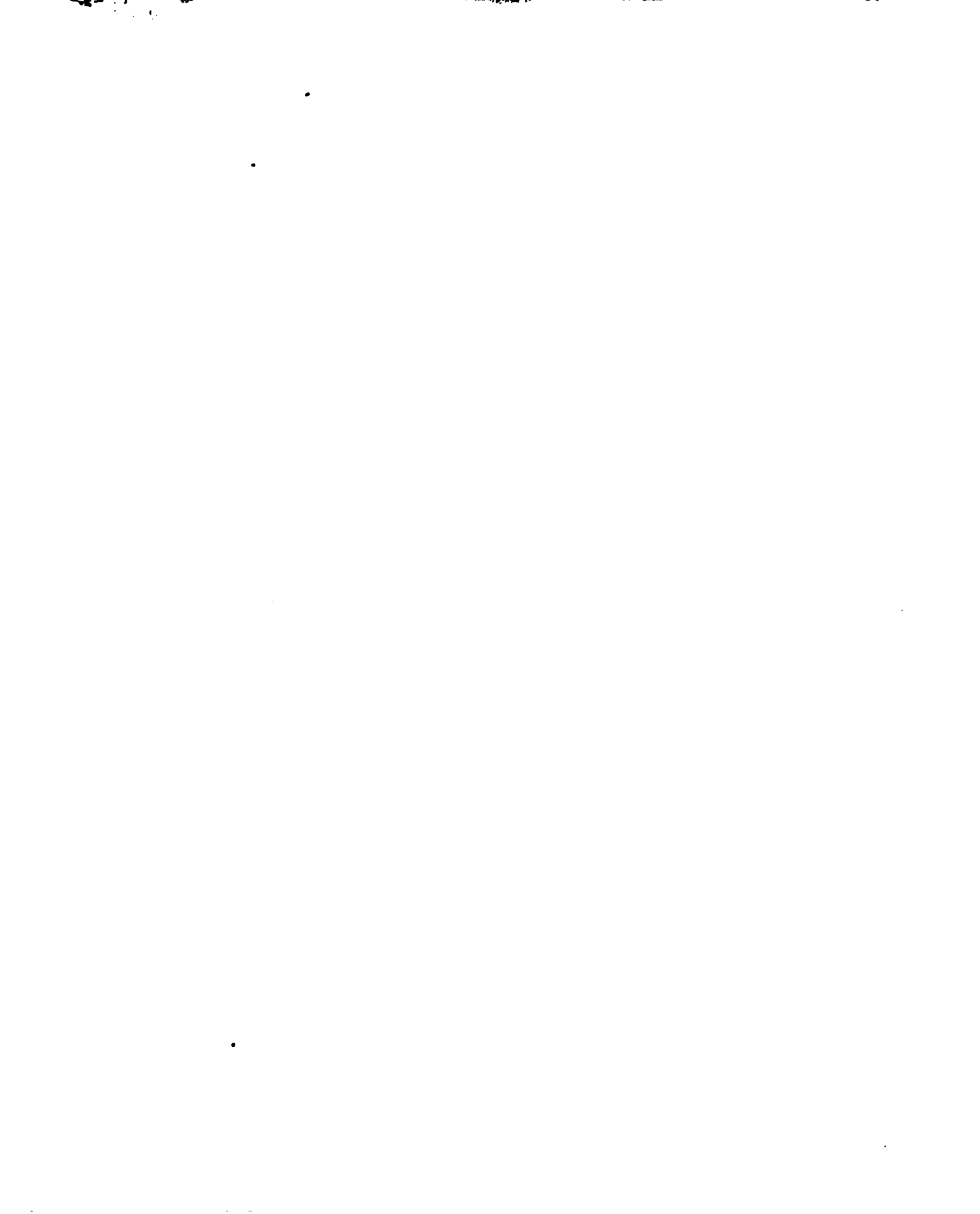
Stood nothyng thanne upon battayle.—*Halliwell*, i. 211.

Brini, Breynes—A cuirass.—*Halliwell*, i. 211.

12. Hen. 8 delyvered to y^e stewards xxij torches, ij baners a *peyre of bregandyns*, ij peyres of gossets, and a fayle of male, and a stondart, and a sallett, and a sworde, and xxij arros and a case—(*Shearmens books, Shrewsbury*.)—*Sandfords Shrewsbury*, 470.

It will have been observed that 'a hand gowne' is mentioned as a portion of the warlike accoutrements of Thomas Conyer's apprentice in Gilbert Middleton's second ward. It is the only instance in the whole document of fire-arms being mentioned. It is an evidence that these weapons were a rarity at the period in England, though they were used in Germany in 1516. Figures armed with hand-guns (says Chatto) may be seen in the cuts illustrating the wonderful adventures of the 'Loblich, streytpar, and hochberumbt Held und Ritter Herr Tewrdanckhs.' *Nuremberg*, 1517. Germany would appear to have been the favourite market for arms in the beginning of the sixteenth century ; we find in the Muster several instances of '*Almen reuetts* ;' this was a kind of light armour used at the period, from its title apparently of German manufacture.

G. BOUCHIER RICHARDSON.





John Storey, Del. et Lith.

Printed by W. Monkhouse, York.

NORTH EASTERN GATEWAY, AMBOGLIANNA

XVI.—*AMBOGLANNA*: Read at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 1852. By H. GLASFORD POTTER, F.L.S., F.G.S., Cor. Mem. Royal Academy of Turin, etc.

IN the month of February of the present year (1852) I received a note from Mr. James Boustead, farmer, at Birdoswald, stating that, during his search for draining and walling stones, on the east side of the camp, he had “fallen in with another gateway” fifty-five yards north of the one described in a former paper, as the *Porta Principalis Dextra*.

I lost no time in proceeding to Birdoswald, and found two piers of a gate exposed; but fearing that mischief might be done unless some one was present who could give the proper directions for further excavations, I desired Mr. Boustead to discontinue his operations at this part of the camp until my return to Gilsland.

In the month of September, on the arrival of my brother from London, we recommenced the excavations and succeeded in laying bare a double gateway, far surpassing, in style of architecture, and finish those previously exposed.

The very accurate drawings of my friend Mr. J. Storey, Jun., will shew the result of our labours.

One of the gates has been walled up with large stones, and must have been so barred at a time long after the Romans had left Britain.

That I am correct in my opinion on this point, is proved by the difference of level between the floor of the Roman gate and that on which the barrier now stands.

Many circumstances, while pursuing our researches at Birdoswald, have led me to believe that this camp was occupied as a town, long after the departure of the Romans.

We find, for instance, that the floors of some of the houses are about four feet above the flagged Roman foot-path, inside the wall of the camp ; and I have followed, to this height, a drain which rested upon the ruins of a former edifice. Now to suit this altered and higher level, it was found necessary to raise the floor of the gateway ; and we accordingly find the level of the gateway I am describing is raised one foot above the Roman floor ; and that stones, with large pivot-holes, are placed upon those used by the Romans. This higher level increases as we enter the gate, and continues to do so, until it reaches the new level of this part of the camp.

The ruins of former, and I believe of Roman structures now form the foundations of later buildings ; and these again, in their turn, have been destroyed or suffered to go to ruin, over which, earth, some feet in thickness, has gradually accumulated.

Gildas and Bede tell us in what manner the Picts and Scots conquered the Britains, after the last Roman legion had left the island ; and how they ravaged the country, drove the inhabitants from the Wall and cities, and made their habitations like the abodes of wild beasts.

AMBOGLANNA would of course suffer like the rest, or perhaps even more ; for tradition informs us that very near this camp, at a place called "The Gap," the Picts first broke through the Wall ; and, within four miles, we have Thirlwall, a name which is evidently derived from a breach having been there effected.

What became of AMBOGLANNA, after the incursions of the Picts and Scots, we know not ; history is silent, and tradition does not assist us. There is, however, a name very like AMBOGLANNA, in the *Anonymi Ra-*

vennatis Britanniae Chorographia, which is supposed to be the work of Gallio, of Ravenna, the last Roman in Britain with a command.* Mr. Salmon, as quoted by Horsley, goes on to say that—"Gallio would doubtless inform himself of the state of the country; and had a rationary and maps with him. The names are corrupted and barbarous. And if we consider the confusion in which Britain had been, the inroads and devastations of the Picts, who razed Roman towns so as to carry off a part of their name, we need not wonder at the change."

Horsley does not attempt to give the time at which the anonymous Ravenna's was written; but we find the following note in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*:—"Sæculo septimo floruisse putatur scriptor."

The name I refer to is BABAGLANDA, or as it is sometimes written, GABAGLANDA. MAGNIS (*Magna, Cærvoran*) BABAGLANDA (*Amboglanna?*) and VINDOLANDE (*Vindolana, Little Chesters*), are placed together in the *Ravenna's Chorography*. On the Rudge Cup, found in Wiltshire, CAMBOGLANS and BANNA, which is supposed to be PETRIANA (*Cambeck-fort*), occur together.

Few can doubt that Gallio meant any other place than AMBOGLANNA, when he placed BABAGLANDA next to MAGNIS or MAGNA, for these camps are nearest each other. Then again, CAMBOGLANS is evidently AMBOGLANNA, and is placed near BANNA or PETRIANA, which is the next station going west.

AMBOGLANNA, under whatever name it might be known, was without doubt reduced to ruins, and most probably remained so for many years. The higher level of the camp, and the remains of former structures, too much destroyed to admit of repair, but only fit to form foundations for other edifices, clearly shew to what amount of destruction and neglect this camp must have been subjected.

As the country became again more settled, the commanding situation of this station, with the advantage of the Maiden-way passing through it, may have induced some Saxon chief, of the name of Oswald, to repair the

* See Horsley, 488.

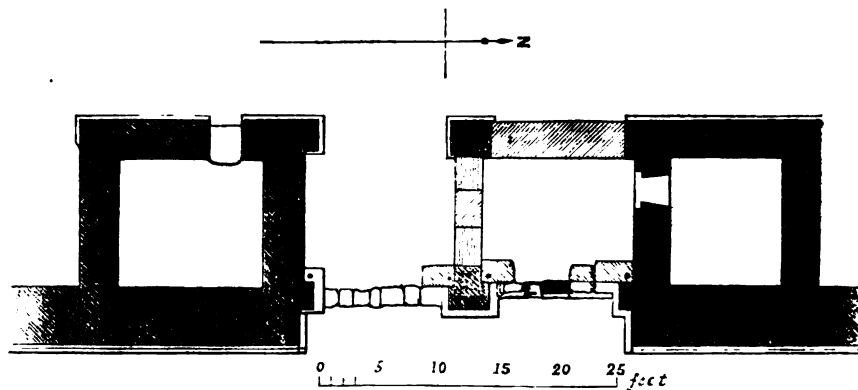
walls and gates, and build a town within. The town would thus become the Burgh of Oswald, or Burgh Oswald, which in time would be corrupted to Burdoswald, Birdoswald, or, as it is now sometimes called, Bridtssel.

In later times, some Dane must have taken up his abode in this vicinity; for we find, near a tumulus, a little to the north-east of Birdoswald, some masonry, which Mr. Nicholson informs me, is the remains of a structure which formerly stood here, and was called Harrow's or Harold's Castle. The stones of this stronghold were removed some years ago, to build Hill Head House.

I will now again direct attention to the drawings, and more especially to that representing the north pier. Every stone is here most accurately delineated, and there is a scale at the foot, by which the exact size of each stone may be ascertained. This pier is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; it has the impost and the first stone of the arch *in situ*. The voussoir is 15 inches thick at the broad end, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the narrow part. It is 2 feet long.

Some of the stones of the wall, at the gate, are of considerable size; and the masonry is very superior to any that I have observed in other parts of the camp.

We carried our excavations along the outside of the wall, to the extent of 54 feet, from the gate towards the north, and there exposed twelve courses of stone. The height of the wall varies from six to eight feet. This gate was defended by two towers, having guard-rooms. The size of these rooms is shewn on the ground plan, together with the breadth and depth of the gateways.





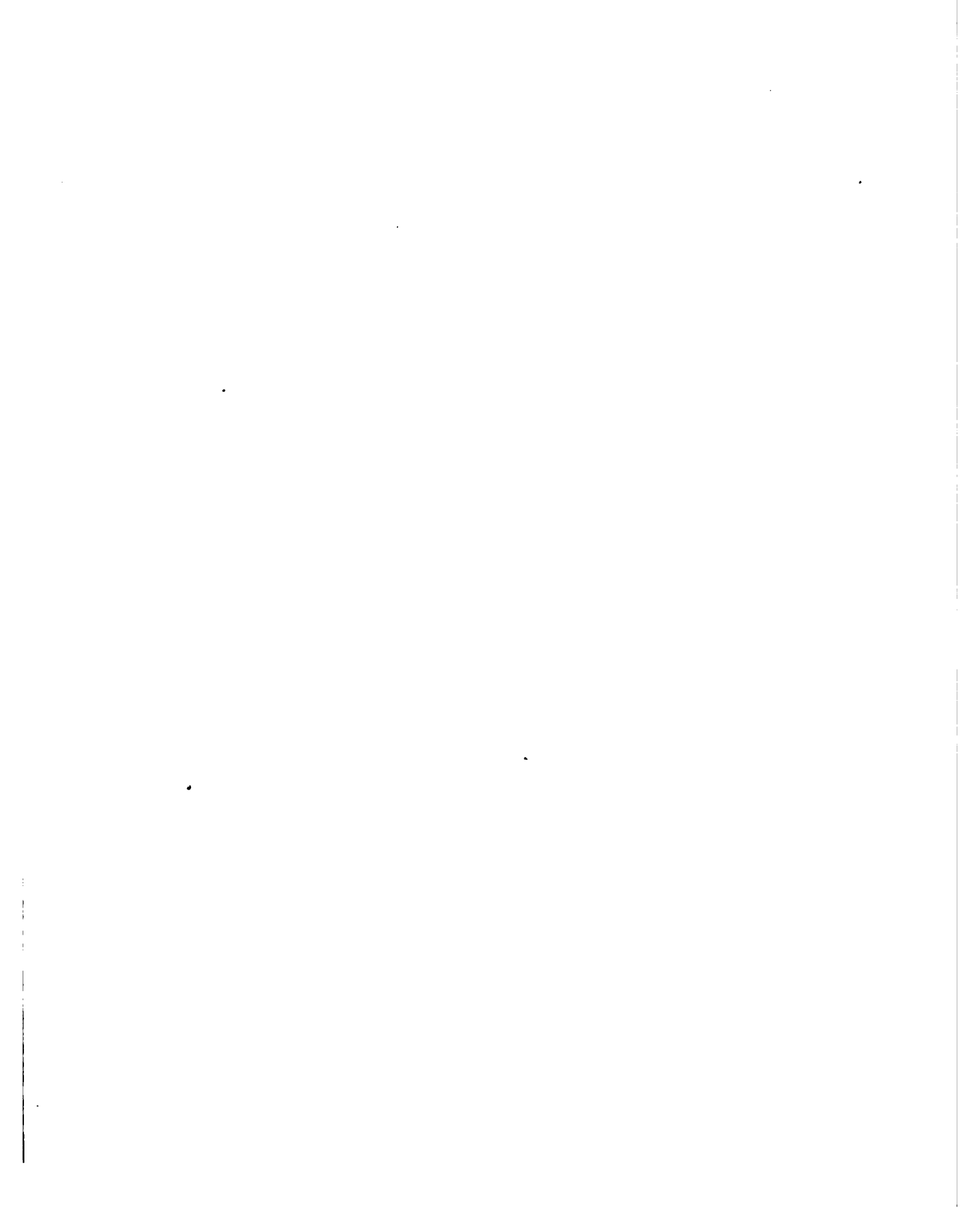
Scale for Piers



John Stacey Del. et lith

Drawn by W. Monkhouse, York

PIER OF NORTH-EASTERN GATEWAY, AMBOGLANNA



It will be remarked that we have here, in the northern gateway, a large stone, against which the leaves of the gate closed; this is the only instance of the kind yet discovered at Birdoswald, though, as is well known, these centre stones are found in the gateways at *BORCOVICUS*. This stone does not belong to the Roman epoch; it is placed on, or more correctly speaking, in the new level of the gateway.

The wall dividing the two gateways, is of the same age. This gateway appears to have been converted into a chamber, by blocking it up at each end. A strong barrier has, in the first place, been built across the inner entrance, and, at some later period, the other end has been closed by a wall of rubble-work. This chamber was entered by a door in the wall between the gates; and communicated with the north guard, by a door at the side.

The arrangement and form of the doors of the guard-chambers are peculiar, and deserve notice. On looking at the ground plan, it will be noticed that the entrance to the south guard-room is from the camp, while that of the north room is from the gateway itself. This peculiar position of these doors has led me to suppose that, during the Roman times, the south gate has been used for going out of the camp, and the north gate for those who entered. No one could thus pass out, without being seen by persons in the south chamber; nor could any one come in without being seen by those in the north chamber.

The doorway into the north guard-room, widens as it enters, and has no doubt been covered with one of these odd-shaped arched stones which we found in the gateway. I have placed one of these stones over the door, which fits it exactly, though it is not the one which had been previously used for that purpose. The diameter of the arch, on one side of the stone, is twenty-six inches; while that of the other side is twenty-eight and a half inches. The stone is seventeen inches thick, and twenty-seven inches high.

The gate, I have now described, led out to the *Suburbium*, the ruins of which are still easily traced, though covered with soil and grass.

It is very likely that we shall be able to find another gate opposite to

the one just mentioned. There are inequalities on the surface of the ground, which seem to point out its position. Should this supposition be correct, we shall then have six gates to this camp; four of them I have already described to the Society, the fifth I suppose to be yet covered up, and the sixth, the Prætorian gate, was destroyed many years ago, to build a barn, leaving only the pivot-stones *in situ*. Through this, the Porta Prætoria, the Maiden-way passed to the north.

On the outside of the wall of the south tower we found a broken slab bearing an inscription.



This inscription I read as follows:—

SUBLIMO DIO JULIO
LEGATO AUGUSTALI PROPÆTORI
COHORS PRIMA ÆLIA DACORUM
CUI PRÆEST MARCUS
CLAUDIUS MENANDER
TRIBUNUS

If this reading be correct, there is reason to suppose that the Julius here mentioned was Julius Severus, who, in the time of Hadrian, was proprætor of Britain, and who, Xiphiline tells us, was sent from Britain against the Jews.

Since this Paper was read to the Society of Antiquaries, a question has arisen whether or not *Sub Modio Julio* was the right reading of the inscription. I have consequently carefully examined various works to ascertain if Modius is ever used as a prænomen; and as the Modii family is little mentioned by ancient writers, I will give the result of my labours.

Varro de Re Rust. ii. 7, mentions a "Q. MODIUS *vir fortissimus*."

M. Tullius Cicero, in Verrem. Act ii. Lib. ii. Cap. 48. speaks of "*Cn. Sertium, M. MODIUM equites Romanos*."

In Juvenal, *Sat.* iii. 130, we find—

"*Ne prior Albinam et MODIAM collega salutet?*"

Reinesius, in his *Nova Reperta Inscriptionum*, gives two inscriptions with the name of Modius. One of them notices four of the Modii family. It is taken from a broken slab on which were inscribed the names *hominum corporis religiosi cultorum Herculis Somnialis*, amongst whom are—

M. MODIUS MASCULUS

M. MODIUS FUSCUS

M. MODIUS ALIPUS

M. MODIUS PARIS.^b

The other inscription is as follows:—

C MODIUS S. C. F.

PR VERRONA

ANN XX^c

In Gruter, *Pag.* ccc. *Fasti Magistratum*, we find a Q. MODIUS CLAMYS in the consulship of Torquatus and Atticus A.U.C. 896, A.D. 144; again, in the same author, iv. 12, M. MODIUS AGATHO occurs.

I have now, with one exception, given all that I have been able to discover relative to the Modii family, and it will be seen that Modius never occurs without a prænomen.

^b Reinesius, 599.

^c Ibid. 429.

In the inscription I shall next notice, we shall find the prænomen in one part omitted ; though I think it evidently is understood.—

C MODIVS. FELIX
 ET. C MODIO. FELI
 CI. FIL. ET COCCEIO
 SILVINO. FIL. NA
 TVR. ET MODIO
 RENATO. LIB. ET
 SATTIAE. SILVIAE
 VXORI. V. V. S. S. F^d

Here, in two cases, the prænomen C occurs, and it may either have been omitted before MODIO RENATO, by the mason who cut the slab, or Gruter may not have got a correct copy of the inscription. I freely admit that *Sublimo Dio Julio* is a forced reading of SVBMODIO IVLIO ; but we must at the same time acknowledge, that *Sub Modio Julio* is not less objectionable.

We find similar titles occurring in other inscriptions ; as for example—

NOBILISSIMO CÆSARI
 DOMINO NOSTRO, etc.

and again

PIISSIMÆ AC VENERABILI
 D. N. HELENÆ, etc.^e

and Xiphiline, when speaking of Julius Severus, says he was the chief (*πρῶτος*) of Hadrian's most courageous generals, so that *Sublimo Dio* does not appear to be undeserved.

On the other hand, we find a name written in the reverse order, not JULIO MODIO, but MODIO JULIO, which is contrary to what has been hitherto discovered.

Should *Sub Modio Julio* be adjudged the correct reading of the inscription, this slab will record the name of a Proprætor of Britain, not hitherto known.

^d Gruter, pag. DCXCVI. 9.

^e See Reinesius.

At one side of the inscription is a rude representation of a palm branch, probably intended as an emblem of victory. On the other side, is a well executed sword, cut in a bold style, and no doubt intended as an emblem of war.

The sword is a curved one, and is like those described by Quintus Curtius Rufus, *lib. viii. cap. 14*, "*Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos, falcibus similes.*"

Montfaucon gives a drawing of a sword very like that on the slab, and remarks—"Nous mettons encore ici une épée des Daces courbée comme une faucille : elle paroît avoir un pied et demi de long, en prenant la longueur en ligne droit, depuis le commencement de la lame jusqu'à la pointe."

H. GLASFORD POTTER.

' *L'Antiquité Expliquée, Tome Quatrième, Liv. ii. 62.*

XVII.—*On the Ogham Inscription from the Island of Bressay, Shetland, 1853. Read before the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 6th, 1853.*

IN the few remarks we have to make on the remarkable monument of early Christian times now before us, we cannot lay claim to any originality of research. Our acquaintance with the peculiar character inscribed on this stone is indeed so limited, that we confess this to be the first and only Ogham monument that we have ever seen, and all the information that we have gleaned regarding the language and date of these characters and carvings has been derived from the writings of the more modern Irish antiquaries. We have been especially assisted by the perusal of two small, and we believe scarce, pamphlets on Irish Oghams, presented to us by the author, the Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin. From this eminent archæologist, we may, it is said, soon expect to have a complete work on this ancient form of cryptic writing. We have purposely delayed reading this paper for the last six months, in the hopes of receiving the translation of the inscription from Professor Graves, as we had sent to him, in September last, accurate gutta percha casts of the Ogham characters on this stone, but from that time to this we have heard nothing more. We must therefore content ourselves for the present with the information we can obtain from the two pamphlets above alluded to, and the

illustrations we have gleaned from the other works on Irish antiquities within our reach. Many of the earlier archæologists of Ireland have maintained that the Ogham character is one of extreme antiquity, that it existed long previous to the introduction of Christianity into that country, and perhaps preceded even the establishment of the Christian religion in Judea by our Blessed Lord. They believed that it was derived from the Phœnician, one of the earliest written languages of the East; but a momentary comparison of the Phœnician with the Ogham alphabet, will convince any reasonable person of the great dissimilarity that exists between them. Gradually, however, the pretensions of the Irish antiquaries have become more moderate, and the impression has continued to gain ground, that these monuments are not of heathen origin, but date from a period subsequent to the establishment of Christianity in Ireland in the fifth century of our era. The Christian character of these Ogham stones is, as Dr. Graves observes, sufficiently proved by the following well ascertained facts:—

“Many of these Ogham stones are marked with crosses, often of very antique forms, and to all appearance as old as the inscriptions themselves. Many stand in Christian cemeteries, others in the neighbourhood of cells and oratories. Some are still called after ancient saints, though the inscriptions on them do not exhibit the names by which these saints were ordinarily known. Again, some of the inscriptions prove beyond all doubt that the persons whose work they were, were acquainted with the Latin language. Like many of the very ancient sepulchral monuments of Wales and Cornwall, the Ogham stones in general bear either a single proper name in the genitive case, or the proper name accompanied by the patronymic, the names themselves being such as are continually met with in documents relating to the early history of the Christian church in Ireland.”

In the churchyard of Kinard, in the county of Kerry, there is a stone inscribed with a cross, and bearing on it also the name of “*MARIANI*,” in the Ogham character. Now the word “*Marianus*,” which is equivalent to the Irish “*Maolmaireo*,” is unquestionably Christian, and cannot have pertained to heathen times. Another stone, at Emlagh, near Dingle, bears the name of “*BRUSCCOS*,” an ecclesiastic contemporary with St. Patrick.

It will be observed that the name on the Kerry stone is from a Latin, and not from an Irish derivation. In Wales, Cornwall, and elsewhere, pillars and stones have been repeatedly met with, bearing rude Latin

inscriptions of a similar kind, but expressed in Roman letters. Thus, in Cornwall we find one—

VINNEMAGLI
SASEANI, FILI CUNATAMI.

It seems that the word *petra* or *monumentum* was here understood; and the same occurs in the Latin name on the Kerry stone, which is in the genitive case. It is not probable that the Latin language was known in Ireland before the arrival of the Christian missionaries, and we are therefore we think fully justified in referring the Kerry stone to a period not antecedent to the middle of the fifth century. On some of the Irish Ogham stones rude crosses are plainly cut, and at times more elaborate ornamentation is employed, closely resembling that exhibited on the stone before us. Several Ogham inscriptions have recently been discovered in Wales, and are described by Mr. Westwood in the Journal of the Archæological Association; while, within the last two years, at least three have been found in Scotland—one at Newton, in Aberdeenshire, one at Golspie, in Sutherlandshire, and a third in the county of Forfar. We shall now proceed to say a few words on the Ogham alphabet and mode of writing, as far as we have been able to master the difficulties of a language with which we were previously unacquainted.

There can be no doubt that the Ogham characters are a species of cryptic writing, like the sacred hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, and that the characters were repeatedly modified and changed, according to the humour of the inscribers. Fortunately, some essays on Ogham writing have been preserved in MSS. of very early date. Thus, in the Book of Ballymote, written about the year 1370, the key to the ordinary Ogham is given, and along with it seventy or eighty other forms of ciphers exhibiting the various modifications to which it was subjected. The Book of Lecan, written about 1417, contains a copy of the Uraicept, a grammatical tract which Professor Graves thinks may be as old as the ninth century, and in which are many passages relating to the Ogham alphabet, all agreeing, as regards the powers of the characters, with what is laid down in the treatise on Oghams in the Book of Ballymote.

The common Ogham alphabet (*Ogham Craobh*), or "the branching Ogham," is formed, like the Scandinavian Runes, of a number of branching strokes, of which the power is indicated by their position in reference to a central stem line. This stem line is usually formed by one of the angles of the stone on which the inscription is cut, or sometimes by a central line drawn down the middle of the flat surface of a slab, as in the Caller inscription given by Ledwich. In the Bressay stone the letters are cut on the edge of the slab, but as the material is soft (the common chlorite slate of the country), the sharp angles have been rounded off, and the central line has been drawn down the middle of the rounded edge. The reading of the inscription then depends on the position of the letters in reference to this central line.

"The inventors of the Ogham alphabet gave to its letters the names of trees or plants, and the Irish name for this alphabet is, like the Greek, derived from its first two letters; b, the first letter, bearing the title of *beith*, the birch tree, and l, *luis*, the quicken. In the Irish treatise above referred to, the letters are all called trees (*feada*), the consonants are side trees (*tao bomma*), and the diphthongs over trees (*forfeada*). The continuous stem line is termed the ridge (*druim*), and each short stroke perpendicular to it, a twig (*fleasg*)."

The formation of the Ogham characters indicates a division of the alphabet into groups, each containing five letters, and each group is named after its first letter. Thus, the letters B F L S N form the B group (*aicme B*), etc., etc.

That the Ogham alphabet, as now presented to us, is the work of a grammarian, and that consequently it is not a genuine primitive alphabet, is sufficiently shewn by the separation of the letters into vowels and consonants, which does not occur in the primitive alphabets.

The connection of the Ogham with the Runic alphabets has been vigorously denied by those Irish antiquaries who maintain the genuine primitive character of this cryptic writing. The relation between the two was long ago maintained by a learned Iceland writer, Gisle Brynjulfsen, of Holum, in Iceland, who, in his *Periculum Runologicum*, states that many of the the Irish Oghams are derived from Runes of so late a date as the Anglo-Saxon period. The ancient Runic alphabet was, like the Ogham, commonly divided into three groups of letters (*atter*), and there were also an infinite number of cryptic alphabets, many of which are noted in Bryn-

julfesen's treatise above referred to. All these cryptic alphabets were founded on this principle, that the symbol for any letter, indicated, on the left hand of an upright stem, the group to which the letter belonged, and on the other side of the stem, the number of strokes or twigs denoted the exact position of that letter in the alphabet. The alphabet given by Liljegen, in his *Runlára*, (p. 50), exhibits this principle, and it is the same as that on which the Ogham alphabet is formed. Some of the old Runic inscriptions were written from a depending stem line, with strokes branching out on either side. Much evidence in favour of the connection of Ogham writing with Runes, is to be gathered from the works of the earlier Irish grammarians. Among the Ogham alphabets in the Book of Ballymote, there are two Runic alphabets tolerably correctly written, one is called *Ogham na Lochlannach*, the Ogham of the Men of Lochlin, and the other is termed the *Gallogham*, or the Ogham of the Foreigners; and along with this last are given the Icelandic names of the letters. Some most curious evidence in reference to this point was recently discovered by Mr. Eugene Curry, the eminent Irish archæologist, in a MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It contains fragments of a short poem, furnishing rules for the construction of a Runic Ogham, and followed by the alphabet itself, written in full Ogham characters. In the last line we read—

“ Hither was brought in the sword sheath of Lochlan's king,
The Ogham across the sea ; it was his own hand that cut it.”

Ogma, the inventor of the Ogham alphabet, is said to have been one of the Tuath de Danann. The Ogham alphabet seems therefore to have been constructed by persons acquainted with the later and more developed Runic alphabets, such as were used by the Anglo-Saxons.

The exact period when intercourse began between Ireland and Scandinavia is unknown; but there is good reason for supposing that before the year 800, the Northern Vikings visited Ireland. In this way the Ogham characters may have been introduced from Scandinavia; but we cannot, for reasons before stated, allow that this cryptic writing existed in Ireland previous to the establishment of Christianity there in the fifth century of our era. We regard the period of the use of Ogham characters in Ireland as extending from the seventh or eighth centuries to the eleventh or twelfth,

and it is now ascertained that much intercourse took place during that period between Ireland and the Western and Northern Isles of Scotland.

From the middle of the fifth century to the close of the eighth, Ireland, says Dr. Daniel Wilson, was among the most civilized and prosperous of the nations of Europe. In the middle of the sixth century, a small colony of Irish Scots settled in the southern parts of Argyleshire, and founded the kingdom of Dalriada, which gradually increased in power, till in 843, the whole of Scotland was united under the rule of a Dalriadic king, Kenneth McAlpine. The Christian Faith had been introduced into Scotland by St. Ninian or St. Ringan, in the early part of the fifth century. In the middle of that century, St. Servan was sent by St. Palladius to the Northern Isles to preach the Faith to the inhabitants of Orkney and Shetland. St. Kieran and St. Columba, the apostles of Christianity in Scotland, both came from Ireland. Before the ninth century no record exists of the visits of the Northmen to the shores of Orkney or Shetland, but soon after that period the Vikings overran the Northern Isles, and so completely established themselves there, that these islands remained appended to the crown of Norway till the year 1468. In Orkney and in Shetland, in Sutherland, Caithness, and the Western Isles, the names of places and families sufficiently attest the prolonged rule of the Scandinavians, while the memory of the Irish missionaries who preceded them, is only preserved in these parts by a few scattered traditions, and by such names as Ringinsey, the old name for Ronaldshay, and the numerous islets and isles bearing the appellation of Papa, from the *Papæ*, or Irish priests, who were settled thereon. The dominion of the Norsemen in the eastern parts of Scotland was but transitory, and few or none are the marks now remaining of their dominion there. The pillars and sculptured stones, so abundant in Angus, Aberdenshire, and elsewhere, and all bearing certain resemblances to the sculptured monuments of Ireland, are, in our opinion, unquestionably to be referred to the early Irish missionaries, at a period antecedent to the inroads of the Danes. It must not be forgotten that on three or four of these, Ogham inscriptions have been recently discovered.

The Bressay stone was found on the north-eastern side of the island of that name, at the ruined church of Cullensbro, which is remarkable as

having been a cross kirk, with transepts, a rare form among the humble religious edifices of Shetland.

The stone is about five feet long by two feet broad at the top, and it gradually narrows to about eighteen inches at the bottom. It is a slab of chlorite slate, about two inches in thickness. Being carved on both sides, it has evidently been a headstone, and was intended to be set upright in the churchyard.

On the more elaborately sculptured side, we observe, at the very top, the figures of two monsters, with a human body in their jaws, and below these is a cross, composed of interlacing tracery, of the kind that has been termed the Runic knot, but which is constantly observed on the Irish crosses, on the Anglo-Saxon monuments, and on the monoliths before alluded to as occurring in the eastern parts of Scotland. Beneath this cross are the figures of two bishops or abbots, with their crosiers, and a person on horseback between them. The figures of a lion and a bear or wild boar are seen below.

On the reverse we have a well formed interlaced cross, with two animals below it with open mouths, and the figures of the bishops or abbots are repeated.

We cannot pretend to interpret the inscription, for though we have not found much difficulty in tracing out sundry vowels and consonants, our ignorance of the old Irish language must effectually debar us from any attempt of the kind. The interpretation promised to us by Professor Graves has, as is before stated, never come to hand. Professor Graves states, that from the unusually cryptic form of the writing, it presents peculiar difficulties, but that it contains the name of a female.

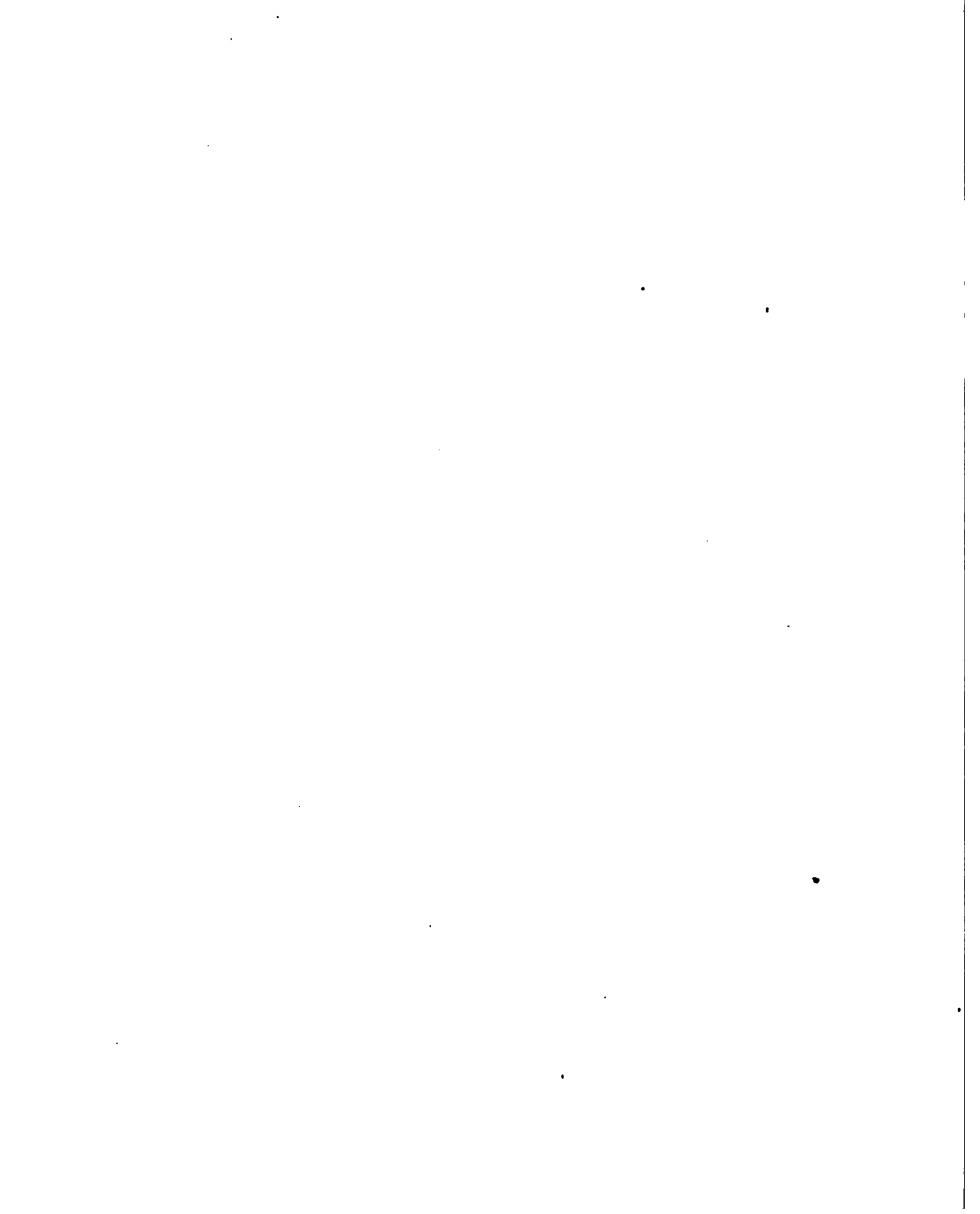
We do not think we shall err in estimating for this singular monument an antiquity of at least one thousand years; we believe it to have been erected in Bressay before the inroads of the Norsemen in the ninth century, and we may regard it as the most ancient relic now existing of the early Christian inhabitants of the Northern Islands.

The only merit we ourselves can claim, is that of having rescued from oblivion a monument of such undoubted interest and antiquity.

EDWARD CHARLTON.



Headstone with Inscription in Ogham Characters, Bressay Island, Shetland, 1632.



XVIII.—*MUSTERS for NORTHUMBERLAND in MDXXXVIII.*

Views of the Musters taken in Tindale, Coquetdale, Bamburgh, and Glendale Wards, Northumberland, in 30 and 31 Henry VIII., from the Original Record in the Chapter-house, Westminster : with an Index and Synopsis of its Contents, by the Rev. JOHN HODGSON.

Hartburn, Ap. 24, 1835.

DEAR SIR,

IN April, 1829, Mr. CAYLEY, Keeper of the Records in the Chapter-house and Augmentation Offices, Westminster, showed me about half of the copy of the accompanying Record, which he had directed to be made, as a contribution of materials by himself, for my work on Northumberland ; but at the time of his death, in 1833, his intention of having it completed had not been proceeded with. According to a resolution of the last anniversary meeting of this Society, JOHN HODGSON, esq., of Elswick, applied to Mr. DEVON, of the Chapter-house, to complete the transcript, which I have now the pleasure of forwarding to you, accompanied with an index and synopsis of its contents.

Of the importance of this document, as well as its obscurity and imperfections, considered in the light of statistical, and topographical, and geneological material, much might be said ; but I think the following extract from the letter with which Mr. HODGSON accompanied to me the document, will answer all the purposes of any more elaborate inquiry into its value :—

“ I have been much amused with running over the names in some of the districts of the county with which I am acquainted ; and it is curious to observe how many of the names

which now prevail in particular parishes, are still to be met with at this early period. Some families of very humble station may here see their ancestors occupying the same places as themselves at an interval of three hundred years. To give an instance, in the parish of Carham the office of parish clerk has descended from father to son of the same name of Thomas Spencer as long as the registers are in existence. In the Muster Roll, the first name under Carham is Thomas Spencer, who in all probability held the same office then which has been filled by so many of his posterity ; for all the land in the township belonging to Kirkham Priory, the parish clerk might fairly rank as the principal layman."

It is perhaps also worthy of remark, that this is the oldest and most copious known list of persons belonging to Northumberland who were all alive at the same time ; and that, like the lists in the Orders for Watching the Borders in 1552, and the more recent tables of Freeholders of the County, it does not merely contain the names of persons who belonged to the community privileged by property to sit on juries, or vote at elections for knights of the shire, but the names of the whole mass of the people in the districts to which it extends, who were liable to bear arms in the militia of the county, both as cavalry and infantry : so that not only families distinguished by residence for a long series of generations on patrimonial property, may here expect to meet with the names of their ancestors, in the returns of the villages in which they then resided ; but the village hind and country artisan may here search for the names of their progenitors ; and many that are now wealthy, trace the progress of their family prosperity from ancestors of humble origin, but from spirits who lived in the most chivalrous and warlike of all the counties of England, and at a time of as high religious and political excitement as England ever since witnessed.

I am,

DEAR SIR,

Yours truly,

J. H.

John Adamson, esq.

THE AVEWE OF MUSTERS TAYKYN BY SIR CUTHBT. RADCLIFFE KNIGHT
 CONSTABLE OF THE KINGS CASTELL OF ALLNWyKE AND ROBT. COLLING-
 WODE ESQUIRE THE XVII AND XVIII DAY OF APRYLE THE XXXTH
 YERE OF OURE SOUERAYNE LORDE KINGE HENRY THE EIGHT TAKYN ON
 ABBERWYK MORE AND ROBERT LAWE FOR COCDALE ANDE A PART OF
 BOURGHE WARD BY VERTEWE OF THE KINGS COMYSCHONE TO THEYM
 DYRECTE WYTH OTHERS. DAITED AT WESTMYNSTER THE FYRST DAY OF
 MARCHE THE YERE OF THE REYNE OF OURE SAIDE SOUERAYNE LORDE
 AFFORE SAYDE.

ALLNWyKE. Edwarde Radclyffe
 Sir CUTHBT. Antony Machell
 RADCLIFFE John Cartington,
and his hose- the yonger
holdd servants. John Cartington,
 the elder

Rychert Rowcastell
 Thomas Robynson
 John Marcam
 Robt. Chessman
 Robt. Graves
 Gylbt. Byrk
 Raufe Grene
 Henry Jakson
 John Harbottell
 Rog. Symthe
 Georg Erington
 John Ayden

*Habill men in horse and
 harness.*

Thomas Marcam
 Patryke Hopkyrk
Able men not horsid.

The ABBOT of Percevall Gallon
 ALLNWyKE John Gallon
servants. Alleyde Schaffto
 Georg Bedlande
 Robt. Foster
 Thomas Hudson
 John Thomson

Hable in horse and harness.

THE KEPERS OF THE KINGS PARKE.
 COLLES PARKE. Hewe Gallon
 Willme Clennell
 Edwarde Harbottell

THE KEPERS OF THE KINGS PARKE.

HULL PARKE. Herry Struder
 Adam Yrpethe .
 Edwarde Herryson
 Willme Herryson

THE WEST PARKE. John Sawghelld
 Willme Armerer
 John Carre, balley
 of Bowmer

*Able men with horse and
 harness*

The TOWNE of Charles Heslope
 ALLNWyKE, John Wyllson the
 elder

Thomas Stampe
 John Willson
 Thomas Ayre
 Thomas Ley
 John Anderson
 Rychert Benet
 Edwarde Thomson
 Ryc. Taller
 John Selle
 Charles Stampe
 Thomas Herryson
 John Atkinson
 Thomas Edster
 Georg Carslay
 John Herryson
 Edwarde Laydyman
 John Taller
 Robt. Herde
 John Nychollson
 Robt. Bert
 Nycholas Chaneler
 Hewe Bennet

The TOWNE of Thomas Hatte
 ALLNWyKE John Atkinson
 Willme Bednell
 Nycholas Robynson
 Georg Clarkson
 Georg Watson
 Percevalle Gallon
*Able men with horse and
 harness.*

ALWYKE. Robert Clay
 James Scott
 Ryc. Elande
 Ryc. Clay
 Georg Person
 Charles Hall
 Thomas Taller
 Bolande Browne
 James Tyndell
 Edmonde Stroder
 John Davson
 John Nellson
 Willme Dobe
 Vswolde Stannger
 Ryc. Browell
 Robt. Clarke
 Rynyone Stroder
 Nycholas Smythe
 Ryc. Taller the elder
 Nycholes Watson
 George Hulle
 Edwarde Awgoode
 Willme Robynson
 Lyonell Borell
 Willme Woobbe
 Willme Tayller
 James Halle
 Rog. Herryson

ALWYKE.	Willme Watson Henry Spurnell John Archeer George Masson Willme Rede Edward Carsley The newe cu'yd walker James Yonge Nycholas Arkley John Hume John Dawgles Thomas Thyrkeld Thomas Anwyke Edward Crydley Henry Watson Thomas Cutter Daue Sadler Herry Jobson Willme Horton Willme Newton Thomas Kethe Willme Bower Thomas Charson Willme Swayne George Humley John Clay Thomas Claude John Clay Lenard Stell Cuthbt. Myllner Ryc. Browne George Gybson John Tayller Henry Lang Thomas Dyxson Robt. Store Wenn the taller Robt. Mason Cuthbt. Bell Willme Thomson George Passe Leonard Faryley John Watson Herry Watson Thomas Kawerl. <i>Able men wantyng horse and harnes.</i>	<i>The Town of</i> Matthew Thewe SWYNNO. Willme Atkinson Thomas Stot Thomas Atkinson Henry Wykinson John Stote Peter Wayke John Thew <i>Able with horse and harnes.</i> SWYNNO. Rolande Wayk <i>belonging to</i> John Stote ALLWYK. George Wayke Roger Wayk John Morres Rauffe Thewe John Gatas John Stote Willme Swayne John Atkinson <i>Able men wantyng horse and harnes.</i> <i>The Town of</i> Robt. Swynnoo ROK. George Wayke Edmonde Robynson Thomas Wayke Wyllme Myll Wyllme Robynson James Blythe <i>Able with horse and harnes.</i> Wyllme Loranson Alleyn Taller Thomas Watson Ryc. Rychertson James Watson Willme Taller John Edgoon John Blythe Raufe Thewe Thomas Robynson John Boudon Thomas Loranson <i>Able and wantyng both horse and harnes.</i>	CHATTON. Georg Bellmn' <i>belonging to</i> Henry Gybson ALLWYK. Thomas Tyndell Thomas Browne John Schell John Dawgles Petryke Thomson Cuthbt. Thomson Robt. Wyllson Thomas Dawgles Robt. Storry Robt. Dawson Wat Thomson Robt. Taller Robert Elder Robt. Atkinson <i>Able with horse and harnes.</i> Georg Lensaye John Atkinson John Bollom Thomas Dobynson John Hemy'ble Willme Sparke <i>Able men wantyng both horse and harnes.</i> DENNEK Ryc. Gylling <i>belonging to</i> Robt. Anderson ANWYK. Willme Makson Roland Dobynson John Gybson Ryc. Gibson Henry Boddene John Clarke John Thewe <i>Able men with horse and harnes.</i> John Newis Wyllme Mylls Wyllme Lighton Thomas Gybson Georg Foster Willme Waller <i>Able men wantyng horse and harnes.</i>
<i>The Town of</i> Robt. Harbottell TUGELL. Rowland Bradforthe Thomas Wayk <i>Able with horse and harnes.</i>	CHATTON. Henry Bulley Lyonell Bulley Thomas Reuley Thomas Thurbrande Thomas Lenzay Wyllme Lenzay John Frode Wyllme Huntter John Foster Matthoo Hunter Willme Schell Willme Thomson John Lensay John Tyndell Rauff Bell	HOWYK <i>be-</i> Willme Heringe <i>longing to</i> Robt. Hering ANWYK. Willme Cuthbert John Wryght John Cuthbert Antony Herheun John Mould Nycoles Ladyman <i>Able men with horse and harnes.</i> SCHELLEDYK Thomas Stotte <i>belonging to</i> Wyllme Dobeon ANWYK. John Stall Georg Herryson Robt. Dykenson	

SCHELLDYK John Dykenson
belonging to Ed. Blythe
ANWYK. Ed. Dobson
 Thomas Dobson
 John Watson
Able men wanting horse and harness.

RUGLEY. Robt. Ranaldson
 Robt. Stanton
 John Stanton
 Thomas Pattonson
 Thomas Slene
 Ryc. Browne
 Robt. Stelle
Able men wanting horse and harness.

HAWKELL Ryc. Gray
 Thomas Gray
 Willme Atkinson
 Ryc. Jackson
 Thomas Colle
 Raufe Gray
Able with horse and harness.

John Annyk
 John Gray
Wanting horse and harness.

WODDON. Georg Wryght
 Ed. Wryght
 John Wryght
 Georg Robynson
Wanting horse and harness.

ELLING. Ryc. Franc'
HAME. Gabberell Foster
 Antony Stansy
 Ryc. More
Able with horse and harness.

Henry Fenkell
 John Benwyk
 Thomas Sunderland
 Ed. Archer
 Thomas Capp
 Thomas Capp
 George More
Able men wanting horse and harness.

NORTHE John Schiphyrdon
CHARLTON Willme Newton
belonging to Ryc. Taller
ALLWYK. *Able with horse and harness.*

Willme Mudy
 John Tayller
 John Schell
 Rog. Newton

NORTHE Henry Tayler
CHARLTON Thomas Taller
belonging to Robt. Taller
ALLWYK. John Stot
 Willm Schell
 Ed. Newton
 Nycholes Newton
 John Melldon
 Robt. Newton
 John Taller
Able men without horse and harness.

SOTHE Rynyon Bell
CHARLTON. Willme Watson
 Masho Bell
 Willme Bell
Able with horse and harness.

Cuthbt. Bell
 Willme Bell
 John Brankson
 Willme Maxson
 Henry Pattonson
 Antony Newton
 Henry Maxwell
 Thomas Fargus
 Alexander Bell
 Willme Anderson
 Ed. Maxson
 Rauffe James
Able men without horse and harness.

DOXFORTHE Ed. Emellton
 Lawrenc Newton
 Rog. Foster
Able horse and harness.

Willme James
 John More
 Thomas Yong
 Thomas James
Able men wantyng horse and harness.

PRESTON Thomas Person
belonginge to Willme Wayke
ALLWYK. John Taller
 Cuthbt Harbottell

LOWKER. Thomas Fenkyll
 Thomas Hudson
 Ed. Horsley
Able with horse and harness.

Thomas Horsley
 Willme Fenkyll
 Henry Henderland
 Ryc. Fenkyll
 Willme Horsley
Able wanting horse and harness.

RYNINGTON Rolande Fylpeon
 Rolande Blythe
 Thomas Cownden
Able with horse and harness.

Rog. Cryswell
 Willme Watson
 Herry Marchell
 Rog. Lee
 Willme Blythe
 Wyllme Blithe
 Robt. Luc'
 Ed. Howye
 Rog. Taller

Able men wanting horse and harness.

LESBERRYE George Carre
 Berthelmowe Nesby
 John Rempethe
 Willme Ladman
 John Lee
 John Wykinson
 Thomas Pagge
 Ed. Lee
 Robt. Schiphyrd
 Robt. Scharpe
 Raufe Ellerson
 Robt. Ellder
Able with horse and harness.

George Thomlyne
 Thomas Ladyman
 Willme Myllne
 John Syche
 Thomas Ladman
 Ryc. Wykinson
 Thomas Sandman
 Willme Wryght

Able men wantyng horse and harness.

LESBERRY John Crystene
belonging to Thomas Gleg
ALLWYK. James Atkinson
 Robt Mantell
Able men wanting both horse and harness.

BYLTON. Ed. Flag
 Ed. Anderson
 Ed. Anwyk
 Will. Wodell
 John Foster
 Willme Stampe
 Willme Danide
 John Pattonson
Able men wantinge bothe horse and harness.

SCHL- Thomas Clark
BOTELL. Thomas Swinborne
Robt Rede
Thomas Gybson
John Pallas
Wyllme Steyvenson
Charles Dand
Thomas Stampe
John Person
Robt. Anderson
Thomas Emellton
Vmfray Dobson
Vmfray Stampe
Cryst. Stampe
Thomas Johnson
Ryd. Sway
Willme Pallfare
Willme Pallfere
Charles Herryson
Willme Craster
John Davide
John Brouster
John Howse
Robt. Pallfare

*Able men wanting bothe horses
and harness.*

AYLNAM, Thomas Gare
belonginge to James Howhe
ALLWYK. John Gare
Thomas Huntley
Ed. Mantyll
Thomas Huntley
Thomas Brokyt
Jarret Cooke
Thomas Huntley
Robt. Howhe
Ed. Howhe
Georg Howhe
John Howhe
Mathoo Walker
John Waller
Alexsander Watson
Wallme Watson
John Dawson
George Wyllson
Thomas Hone
John Huntley
Rog Bednell

Able with horse and harness.

LYAM. John Lowe
Thomas Stell
Ed. Borrell
Thomas Lighton
*Able men wanting horse and
harness.*

LYTREL Willme Roddom
HOWGTON. Cuthbt. Prokter
Robt. Brankston
John Anderson
Able with horse and harness.

LYTREL Robt. Bell
HOWGTON. John Storre
Thomas Luc'
James Hudson
Henry Medowe
*Able men wanting horse and
harness.*

FAWDON. James Thomson
David Softlhay
Robt. Rochester
Robt. Warches
Thomas Whytin-
game
John Rochester
Robt. Rochester
John Rochester
Able with horse and harness.

FAWDON John Chesman
belonging to John Thomson
ALLWYK. George Rochester
Ryc. Rochester
John Taller
*Able men wanting both horse
and harness.*

LONG Thomas Elder
HOUGHTON. John Grame
Willme Clarke
Robt. Dawson
Thomas Clark
Edmond Schephyrd
Willme Elder
Thomas Gybson
Robt. Waller
Robt. Clerk
Able with horse and harness.

Thomas Robynson
John Hudson
Ed. Elder
John Adame
Willme Dawson
Ryc. Elder
Willme Elder
John Aydam
Thomas Adam
Wyllme Schephyrd
Robt. Toode
Ryc. Atthe
Thomas Dawson
Thomas Gybson
Thomas Arnald
Able wanting horse and harness.

NEWHAME. Nycholes Foster
Mychell Pott
George Frynge
John Myllner
John Atkinson
Robt. Myllner.
Dande Clarke
John Hyrdman
Able in horse and harness.

WARK- Leonerde Myres
WORTHE Robt. Kellett
with Robt. Davyson
HAMBELLE. George Care, Keeper
CUTHBT CAR- of Warkworth
NABY REQUYER Park.
CONSTABLE Thomas Huntley,
OF WARK- Under Keeper of
WORTHE, and Ackington Park.
his servants. *Able with horse and
harness.*

Robt. Davson
Georg Fynche
Able with horse and harness.

Thomas Lyone
John Whaylle
Thomas Turner
Robt. Burnyng
Andrew Fawsyde
Thomas Wychtman
Robt. Myllner
Cuthbt. Wightman
Water Wyll
Willme Coll
George Yong
Heire Hudson
Thomas Hall
Edmond Hewytson
Robt. Care
Thomas Wychtman
& William his son
John Dave
Thomas Hedley
Thomas Blaykstay
Pet. Hunt
John Wyllson
Robt. Halle
Willme Proffete
George Herryson
Henry Davson
John Allenson
John Wychtman
John Wyllson
Wyllme Franches
Thomas Proffett
Willme Elder
John Dychame
Thomas Eraden
Ed. Landyll
Thomas Kedell
Robt. Hudson
*Able men wanting horses and
harness.*

WARK- Ed. Hudson
WORTH. Thomas Horden
Thomas Monk
Henry Lyddyll
Thomas Stelle
Thomas Wryght

WARK- WORTH. Robt. Masteyn
 Leonard Brdon
 Bolande Hurdilton
 John Aynsley
*Able men wanting horse and
 harness.*
HADSTON. Ed. Turpyng
 Ed. Barde
 Willme Bruyll
 Gylbt Tyller
 Garret Turping
 John Bruyll
 John Ellwod
 George Bruyll
Able in horse and harness.
 Robt. Tayller
Not able.
BYRLING. John Atkinson
 Willme Ware
 John Gybson
 Thomas Arnalld
 Willme Med
 Thomas Arnalld
 Willme Sanderson
 Mylles Wyllson
 Willme Male
 Robt. Mayle
 Thomas Rowle
 Edwarde Johnson
 Cryst. Eldler
 Wyllme Wyllson
 Robt. Robynson
 John Hudson
 Ryc. Hudson
Able in horse and harness.
GESINGE. Ryc. Stell
Able with horse and harness.
 John Lyone
 Robt. Syngylton
 Matthoo Atkinson
 John Anderson
 John Gybson
Able wantyng horse and harness.
RU' BUSTON Thomas Wyllson
belonging to
WARKWORTH. Willme Heppoyll
 John Wyllson
 Ed. Dawson
 John Wyllson
 Willme Ayburwyke
 Robt. Wyllson
 Ed. Wyllson
 John Boyer
 Thomas Buston
 Willme Buston
*Able men wantyng both horse
 and harness.*

ACLINGTON. Willme Pawttinson
Horse and harness.
 John Robynson
 Ryc. Horden
 John Wryght
 Thomas Symson
 Rog. Symson
 Willme Symson
 John Thomeys
 Robt. Symson
 John Person
 Willme Clay
 Robt. Hudson
 Willme Wryght
 John Robyson
 John Mantell
 Ryc. Herryson
 John Robynson
 Robt. Symson
 John Lawe
 Thomas Smyth
 James Pattonson
 John Burstred
 John Harper
 Thomas Wryght
 George Steynson
*Able men wanting horse and
 harness.*
MORYK Thomas Robynson
belonginge to John Halle
WARKWORTH. John Horsley
Able horse.
 Robt. Baryde
 Thomas Wryght
 Andero. Symson
 Robt. Halle
 Ed. Seyll
 Rybt. Hudson
 John Pott
*Able men wanting horse and
 harness.*
NETHER George Waube
BOUSTON. *Able with horse
 and harness.*
 Thomas Stynson
 John Murter
 Rauffe Myllner
 Willme Bouston
 John Bouston
 James Bouston
 Robt. Mayk
 Thomas Starling
 John Dawson
 Thomas Dawson
 John Dawson
 Thomas Bouston
 James Wright

NETHER Abyll Dawson
BOUSTON. Thom Beyre
 Willme Johnson
 Thomas Dawson
 Robt. Dawson
 Willme Davye
 John Davye
 Thomas Dawson
 Robt. Dawson
 George Broune
 John Lawrance
 John Lyone
 James Wyllson
 John Dawson
 Robt. Dawson
 Willme Wykinson
 Thomas Wykinson
*Able men wanting horse and
 harness.*
THEYSTON Robt. Rychardson
belonging to John Dobson
WARKWORTH. Gyibt. Tallor
 John Atkinson
 John Browster
Able men in horse and harness.
 Willme Tyndell
 Willme Browst
 John Garre
 Thomas Schillington
 George Allmore
 John Barde
 Thomas Forde
*Able men wanting horse and
 harness.*
HASANDE. Thomas Lessell
 Lancelote Lyle
Able in horse and harness.
 Thomas Barber
 Robt. Pattonson
 John Herryson
 Willme Barker
 Thomas Pattinson
 John Browster
 Thomas Allyson
 John Robynson
 Herry Barker
 John Browell
 John Donnerston
 Thomas Harpper
 John Cuthbt
 Ed. Allenson
 Willme Robynson
*Able men wantyng horse and
 harness.*
FRAMLING- George Dode
TON. Thomas Johnson
Able with horse and harness.

**FRAMLING-
TON.** Thomas Eilder
Robt. Crauforth
Thomas Ladere
Robt. Lyghton
Robt. Balletson
John Lode
Thomas Dobson
Alan Crawell
Thomas Wardell
John Lighton
Wyllme Wardell
John Wardell
Ed. Lame
Willme Robynson
Robt. Clark
Willme Johnson
Ryc. Cook
Robt. Thomson
*Able men wanting horse and
harnes.*

INGREME. Robt. Hall
Ed. Schoton
Ryc. Steynson
John Halle
Lawrance Hall
George Hall
John Atkinson
Andero Hall
John Bartrem
*Able men with horse and
harnes.*

John Schotton
Ed. Schotton
John Clarkson
Robt. Bertrem
Ryc. Bonttyn
Robt. Wellisine
Ed. Maketon
Georg Atkinson
Ed. Schotton
John Hall
Anton. Hall
George Rosden
Ed. Anderson
John Steynson
Lorance Rychardson
*Able men wantynge horse
and harnes.*

REVELEY. Willme Rochester
John Shotton
Robt. Mude
James Mude
John Mude
Robt. Nycolle
Robt. Schotton
Georg Nycolle
Rog. Browne
Robt. Brone
Hable men with horse and harnes.

REVELEY. Herry Schotton
Allan Schotton
Robt. Rochester
Able with horse and harnes

John Nycoll
Robt. Nycoll
John Schotton
Willme Browne
Robt. Schotton
Georg Thomson
Wyllme Nycolle
John Schotton
Thomas Schotton
Thomas Rochester
Ed. Spencer
Robt. Williamson
John Wyllamson
Thomas Scotte
*Able men wantynge horse and
harnes.*

SHAWDEN. John Roddem
thellder
John Roddom
Raufe Wytwod
Willme Thomson
Willme Reede
Thomas Myller
John Boroman
Hable with horse and harnes.

GLANTON. Edmond Borell
Henry Donne
George Rayd
Willme Huntrelle
John Woode
Hable with horse and harnes.

John Ley
Thomas Watson
Thomas Staward
Ryc. Hopper
John Hopper
Robt. Ley
James Smythe
Edmond Gybson
Rog. Nycollson
*Hable men wantynge both horse
and harnes.*

BODDOME. John Gybson
Edmond Gybson
Thomas Donne
Hable with horse and harnes.

Thomas Penson
Ed. Watson
Robt. Moy
Ed. Moy
Henry Clarke
*Hable men wanting horse and
harnes.*

BRANDONE. Vmfray Skeyde
James Rewelle
Hable with horse and harnes.

Ed. More
John Gybson
John Hansley
Thomas More
Robt. Gybson
*Hable men wanting horse and
harnes.*

SOUTHE ED. Thomas Swynborne
LINGHAME. Symon Burell
Robt. Wyllson
Hable men with horse and harnes.

Ed. Smythe
Thomas Nycollson
Willme Faxton
Ryc. Clay
Thomas Lynton
Dane West
Rauffe Whytton
John Barker
John Whyter
Ed. Blythe
Will Blythe
Georg Arther
Wille Gobson
Robt. West
Thomas Barker
Ryc. Lyghton
Thomas Smythe
Ryc. Layng
John Barker
*Hable men wanting horse and
harnes.*

LAMADON. John Bednell
John Wylkinson
Robt. Kyllingworthbe
Georg Patonson
Willme Hogson
Willme Ranetson
John Ranetson
Henry Dychborne
James Ranetson
John Mylle
Hable with horse and harnes.

Robt. Mylle
Robt. Clay
John Lighton
Robt. Donatson
Willme Doune
John Smythe
Willme Smylle
Thomas Fawsid
Willme Blythe
John Atkinson
Robt. Myller
Robt. Downe
Hable wanting horse and harnes.

LEECHYLLD. Thomas Lylborne
John Reehardson
John Lilborne
Rauff Potts
John Potts
Willme Softley
Robt Atkinson
Thomas Atkinson
John Thomson
Willme Jobson

Hable wanting bothe horse and harnes.

NEWTOWNE. John Allenson
Willme Fackus

Able with horse and harnes.

George Benet
John Daue
Ed. Dave
Robt. Forde
George Wylson

Hable wanting bothe horse and harnes.

ABBERWYK. John Bellingame
Robt. Browne
Henry Huntres
Willme Johnson
John Myllur
James Lawson
John Lawson
John Kelwell
Thomas Brone
James Rowell
George Dogerson
Robt. Hogson
Thomas Castell
Ryc. Cupp
Ed. Eldder
Edmont Rowtter

Hable men wanting bothe horse and harnes.

**SKARN-
WOODE.** Rolande Horsley
George Howe
Robt. Whyt
Wat. Browne
John Wighthorne
Alayne Raster

Hable with horse and harnes.

PRENDYK. Thomas Alder
Robt. Alder
Dane Gare
George Alder
Roger Makforthe

Hable with horse and harnes.

Robt. Rede
Thomas Mackforthe
Not able.

**NEYTHER-
TON.** John Bollem
John Turner
Ed. Chamberlan
George Heslope
Robt. Bollem
James Bollem

Hable with horse and harnes.

ERLINGTON. Robt. Moffete
Ed. Wyte
Thomas Moffet
Henry Kraden
Ed. Spenke
Henry Bylton
Willme Lawre
George Tyndell
John Archer
Henry Crayk
Sanders Collinwode
George Collinwode
Thams Mylle
Willme Mores
Oswole Moffet
John Eredon
George Wilson

Hable with horse and harnes.

James Lansayse
Cuthbt. Fare

Not halbe wanting bothe horse and harnes.

THORNTON. Ed. Brington
Ed. Bottemand
Edmund Walker
Thomas Bonwell
Hewe Browne
Willme Bowteman
John Newton
George Pegden

Hable with horse and harnes.

Joh. Dychborn
Edmonde Hudson
Rog. Newton
Ryc. Dychborne

Wanting horse and harnes.

BARTON. Willme Spenk
Thomas Pegden
Thomas Gybson
Henry Jackson

Hable with horse and harnes.

James Huntley
Not able.

**MEKYLL
BYLE.** Thomas Collingwode
Henry Collingwod
Thoms Herd
Ed. Tyndell
Ed. Nycollson

**MEKYLL
BYLE.** Robt. Matlande
John Perote
John Wyttingame
John Buttemonte

Hable with horse and harnes.

Thomas Nycollson
Thomas Lane
Thomas Heslope

Hable men wanting horse and harnes.

**NEYTHER-
TON.** Willme Horsley
Robt. Turner
Georg Turner
John Steynson
Ryc. Turner
William Tyndell
Robt. Boddyll
James Boddill
Robt. Browne

Hable men with horse and harnes.

Persevalle Lylborne
Not able.

John Kyrsp
Ryc Kyrsp
Willme Kyrsp
Ed. Gybson
John Kyrsp
Thomas Bart
Will. Kyrsp
John Thomson

Hable with horse and harnes.

HEDCHLEY. Thomas Steyle
John Gybson
Not able.

BRANTON. Anton Schotton
Thomas Anderson
Ed. Downe
John Harrygald
Robt. Harrigald
John Pott
John Nycollson
Thomas Kyrsp

Hable with horse and harnes.

James Schotton
Robt. Darres
Ed. Mondcay
Dand Rosden
Ed. Schotton
Georg Kyrsp
Willme Broster

Hable men wanting horse and harnes both.

<p>BOLLTON. George Syme Rauffe Collingwode Robt. Bydmore Willme Walker Ed. Lainge Robt. Lasse John Carsley Ed. Atkynson John Huntres Georg Carawell Reg. Robynson Ed. Partus Robt. Robynson Ryc. Robynson Willme Howden John Cupp Ed. Herryson Robt. Bedmore John Mantell Hyrry Dychborne Robt. Atkinson Ryc. Gee Gylbt. Ledell Robt. Red Willme Mayson</p> <p>TYTLING- TON. Raufe Collinwod Ed. Nycollson Willme Dychborne Willme Hope Reg. Huntres Thomas Gawe Willme Hopper Thomas Thomson Willme Care Robt. Hopper <i>Able with horse and hars.</i></p> <p>Willme Gybson Pet. Yong Nycoll Huntrych <i>Not able.</i></p> <p>ALLENTON. James Wylkinson John Steynson James Wylkinson Cuthbt. Hall Alexand. Part Willme Pot Thomas Gybson George Brown George Wylkinson Robt. Patonson Willme Dykson Thomas Browne Jobe Gybson George Wylkinson Ryc. Foreste <i>Able with horse and harness.</i></p> <p>George Browne John Whyt</p>	<p>ALLENTON. George Brokyt Davie Gybson <i>Wanting both horse and harness.</i></p> <p>SCHARPER- TON. Robt. Clenell James Pott Thomas Whetryd Willme Whetrede <i>Hable with horse and harness.</i></p> <p>Robt. Wylkinson George Pote Pet. Browne Thomas Wallis George Care <i>Wanting both horse and harness.</i></p> <p>WYTING- HAME. Thomas Collingwode Thomas Pegden Willme Browne John Buteman Edward Brystoo Henry Newry John Nycollson Thomas Butemon John Swayn Bog. Brown John Jackson Thomas Wod Gelbt. Buteman Henry Brown Reg. Pegden Willme Dowglas Georg Jackson Thomas Yong Rynyon Wyllsen Gelbt. Newton Ryc. Pegden Cuthbt. Dychborn Thomas Dobeon Wyllme Newry Henry Clay Ryc. Davyson Henry Taller James Pegden Thomas Whyt <i>Hable men wanting bothe horse and harness.</i></p> <p>GLANTON. Johr Reyde John Glanton Ed. Rede John Rotter <i>Hable with horse and harness.</i></p> <p>Roger Buteman Larance Trollope Cuthbt. Dycheborn Thomas Atkinson <i>Not able wanting horse and harness.</i></p>	<p>FRELLTON LORDSCHYF Syr Vmfry Lyell knight Jarret Lyele Thomas Lyele Raufe Clenell George Rawe Rynyon Yarro Crastera Schawes John Amylle John Daue Willme Boret John Care Willme Atkinson Willme Fletcher George Myll Robt. Anderson <i>Hable with horse and harness</i></p> <p>Nycoll Dawson Willme Robynson Thomas Sterling Ed. Styneson John Anderson Thomas Jakson John Syngilton Bobt. Bollom Edmond Shellington John Anderson Odnell Mylle Willme Browell Willme Hudson Georg Anderson Robt. Dobeon Robt. Dobeon <i>Hable men wanting both horse and harness.</i></p> <p>FAWER- LANDE. Thomas Robynson Willme Marras John Makson John Garret Ed. Garret <i>Hable with horse and harness.</i></p> <p>Willme Hudson Ed. Makson Willme Garret Robt. Hudson George Brewell Dave Moryson John Swayne John Gray Thomas Todderaye Willme Todderay Willme Cloyt Willme Rycetson John Brown Georg Browne Ryc. Browne Thomas Browne Robt. Heppell <i>Not able.</i></p>
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BEKERTON Willme Snawdon
 Robt. Snawdon
 Henry Snawdon
 Robt. Snawdon
 John Snawdon
 Wille Snowdon
 Pet. Snawdon
Hable with horse and harness.

John Dowsyre
 Robt. Dowsyre
 Wyllme Snawdon
Not hable wanting bothe horse and harness.

FARNE- Robt. Brome
LAWE. Andero Swayne
Hable with horse and harness.

Sande Horsyley
Not able.

MEKYLL Willme Gallon
TOSSON. John Scharpperton
 John Grene
 WillmeScharpperton
Hable with horse and harness.

John Watson
 James Morley
 Thomas Wykinson
 John Schephyrd
 Willie Day
 John Scharpperton
 Cuthbt. Wellthewe
 Willme Taller
 Thomas Brone
Not hable wantinge bothe horse and harness.

CALLALE. Thomas Claveryng
 John Atkinson
 Robt. Atkinson
 John Fenc'
 John Willson
 Willme Willson
 Willme Craswell
 Henry Whytwham
 Cryst. Whytwham
 Thomas Mathere
 Edward Buteman
 Thoms Karn'e
 Robt. Marcher
Hable with horse and harness.

John Dychson
 Robt. Hyttell
 John Dychborne
Not able.

ROTHEBERRY PARYCH, of the North Syde of Kokyt.

HELEY. Rog. Gren
 Ryc. Turner
 Robt. Bullman
 John Browne
 Thomas Brone
 Leonard Grene
 Roland Steynson
 Ed. Steynson
 Robt. Brown
 Ed. Maywhene

ROTHERY. Vmffray Glenwhame
 John Atkinson
 Dave Hume
 Wille Sperman
 Sander Robynson
 Pet. Dychant
 Dd. Browne
 John Paxton
 Gawen Lang
 John Edgare
 Ed. Maven
 Robt. Turner
 Thomas Furde
 Ed. Rycardson
 John Hugon
 John Marghel
 Thomas Watson
 Payt Thomson
Not able.

Ryc. Leddell
 James Scott
 Willme Dave
 Robt. Tayller
 Thomas Dave
 John Vrpethe

Hable with horse and harness.

THROPTON. Edward Cartington
 Gylbt. Cartington
 Henry Butemont
 Robt. Clark
 John Grene
 Willme Taller
 Ed. Cooke
Hable with horse and harness.

SNYTTER. Ed. Blenk'
 Robt. Storer
 Robt. Dave
 Sand Watson
 Storre Wasson
 John Barker
 Willme Storer
 Thomas Storer
 Robt. Olyvor
 Sande Sparke
 John Storer
Hable with horse and harness.

WHARTON. Hewe Sparke
 Edward Trewynt
 John Trewynt
Hable.
 Ed. Thomson
 Hewe Trewynt
 Willme Browyr
Not hable.

FLOTTER-TON. John Rychertson
 James Watson
Hable.

Ed. Robson
 Nycoll Homle
 Willme Prangwhora
Not hable.

KRESTRON. Georg Dychant
 Thomas Tode
 John Tod
Hable.

Robt. Tod
Not able.

HEPELL. Georg Ogle
 John Bellton
 Georg Hope
Hable.

Ed. Cok
 — Rycardson
 Sande Holgell
 Jonn Pott
Not hable

WRYGHYLL John Gallon
Hable.

Willme Y'ose
 Ed. Dychaut
 Robt. Trewynt
 Sande Toode
Not hable.

EU' TREWITT Ed. Gallon
 Robt. Gallon
 Roger Sperman
 Ed. Homel
 Robt. Heslope
Hable with horse and harness.

Robt. Spore
 Mychell Wellthewe
Not hable.

LYTTELL WyllmeRychardson
TOSSYONE. James Rychardson
 Georg Rychardson
 Sande Swayne
Hable with horse and harness.

LYTTELL Willme Hommell
TOSSYONE. *Not habbe.*

NEYTHER Ed. Stoores
TREWYTE. Perc. Dennat
John Swayne
Habbe with horse and harness.

Ed. Swayne
Not habbe.

CARTING- James Smythe
TON. Henry Tod
James Wykinson
John Cragg
John Wykinson
Cuthbt. Magge
Habbe with horse and harness.

THE FOREST John Hall
OF Thomas Browne
ROTHBERRY. Ryc. Lyghton
Habyll with horse and harness.

Thomas Pott,
th'elder
Thomas Pote
Roger Huntley
Willme Brodryk
Rynyone Brown
Willme Swayne
Habyll men wantyng bothe.

YETLING- John Claveryng
TON. Bonert Layme
Ed. Hatherwyk
George Heslope
Willm Willson
Thomas Clarke
George Layng
John Layng
Ed. Caryalay
Georg Trewhat
Robt Fawckus
Willme Clark
Robt. Karn'e
Jarre Yowle
Willme Karne
Habyll men with horse and harness.

George Karn'e
Thomas Brokyt
Willme Lane
John Aryden
Jesper Jobson
Not habbe.

BYTELLS- Percevall Selbe
DEN. Crystfero Selbe
Cuthbt. Selbe
Olyver Selbe
James Selbe

BYTELLS- Willme Davyson
DEN. John Schanke
John Robson
Willme Steynson
Willm Wykinson
John Gray
Robt. Davyson
Ed. Trewhate
Perc. Davyson
Habbe with horse and harness.

John Gybson
Robt. Nesbet
John Gowrley
John Wykinson
Georg Gybson
John Robson
*Habbe men wantyng bothe horse
and harness.*

CLENELL. Perc. Clenell
Rog. Clenell
John Selbe
Rog. Brown
Robt. Whyt
Thomas Grene
Ed. Brown
Habbe with horse and harness.

Willme Gallon
Roland Harbottell
Not able.

NEWTON. Sande Rede
John Herryson
John Wykinson
Robt. Wykinson
Habbe with horse and harness.

HARDEN. Willme Astaye
Rolle Bell
John Bell
Habbe with horse and harness.

FOXDEN. Georg Gibson
Habbe.

John Scott
Not able.

BOKBERTON. Willme Snaden
Robt. Snaden
Robt. Snaden
Henry Snaden
Willme Snaden
Pett. Snaden
John Dounesyre
Habbe with horse and harness.

Robt. Dounesyre
Wille Snawdon
Not habbe.

REDSDAYLE. John Hall
Henry Red
John Man
John Pott
Willme Pott
Gylbt. Lomsdell
Ryc. Fester
Rauffe Hall
Dave Anderson
Ed. Elsdone
John Halle
Georg Pelecer
Mychell Hall
Antone Hall
Ed. Rede
Crystofer Hall
Andrew Hall
Henry Reed
George Hall
Roger Wykinson
John Hedley
Thomas Anderson
Andrew Chatton
Willme Hedly
John Foster
Cuthbt. Hogge
Gylbt. Charlton
Cuthbt. Anderson
Georg Anderson
John Lomsdell
Will Hedley
Thomas Foster
George Dode
Charles Foster
Adame Foster
John Foster
John Bewyk
Antone Foster
Vmfrey Foster
John Grene
Norman Foster
Willme Fester
James Wallis
Davie Wanles
Wyllme Rawe
James Foster
Clement Hall
James Foster
John Hall
George Pot
John Ryde
Robt. Pote
Andrew Hall
Rauffe Wanles
Robt. Hedley
Robt. Secher
Olyver Rede
Thomas Storey
Thomas Hedley
Sande Foster
John Lomsdell
Arche Hall

REDSDAYLE Rynyon Rede
 Robt. Clarke
 John Collwell
 Outhbt. Collwell
 Wille Hall
 Robt. Robynson
 Andro Hall
 Perc'. Hall
 Robt. Hall
 John Fennyk
 Nycoll Ellsdon
 Davies Hall
 Hob. Hall
 Rog. Hall
 Barte Hall
 Hob. Nyxon
 John Downe
 Willme Ayde
 John Wykinson
 John Foster
 Willme Rydden
 Thome Clyfton
 Emont Hall
 Perc'. Brown
 George Hedley
 Thomas Hall
 Willme Dake
 Hobt. Hedley
 Rauffe Hall
 Randle Rede
 Arche Foster
 Mungoo Red
 Gyibt. Achyson
 Martyn Browne
 Henry Anderson
 Thomrs Rede
 Arche Hedley
 Thomas Bewyk
 Perc'. Bewyk
 Outhbt. Hedley
 Clemet Anderson
 Thomas Pott

REDSDAYLE Perc'. Hall
 Clement Pote
 Thomas Hall
 Outhbt. Hall
 George Anderson
 Ed. Hedley
 Hob. Marwod
 Dave Hedley
 John Hedley
 John Hedley
 Rayffe Cokson
 Hob. Foster
 Ryc. Foster
 Thomas Flaytcher
 Outhbt. Foster
 Hobe Hall
 John Mylborn
 John Dayle
 Thomas Elsden
 John Allenton
 John Barrowe
 Thome Pote
 Rog. Aynaley
 John Mylborne
 Henry Bewyk
 Robt. Clark
 Lyonell Foster
 Sam. Hall
 Thomas Spore
 Ed. Foster
 Lyonell Hall
 Dave Lomsdaile
 Georg Sale
 John Foster
 Thome Foster
 Pc. Hall
 Ryc. Foster
 John Hedley
 James Store
 Lyonell Tromble
 Mychell Fenwyk
 John Rede

REDSDAYLE Gawyn Red
 Wylle Halle
 Gawyn Hall
 Dave Hedley
 Ryc. Red
 Jaret Red
 John Rede
 Pet. Rede
 Ed. Rede
 Clemet Red
 John Red
 Herry Red
 Arche Red
 George Nein'
 Dave Hall
 Perc. Hedley
 Rauffe Hall
 Wille Hedley
 Hobe Dage
 Hobe Hall
 Henry Smythe
 Ed. Smythe
 Rolande Hedley
 Laur. Hall
 Lyonell Pote
 Raufe Red
 James Hall
 Raufe Red
 Ed. Hedley
 Robt. Hope
 Mattho Lamsdan
 Wat. Walbe
 Gylles Red
 John Edgare
 John Red
 Thome Smythe
 Andrew Bewyk
 Dave Spore
 John Hedley

*Able with horse and harness
 and all spores.*

Hable men with horse and harness beside all the foot thence.

CUTHBERT RADCLYFFE
 ROBT. COLLYNGWOD

THE AVEWE OF MUSTERS TAKIN BY SIR WILLIAM EUBA KNIGHT CAPETAIN
OF THE KINGS TOWNE AND CASTELL OF BARWICK VPON TWEID AND
JOHN HORSELAY ESQUIER CAPETAIN OF THE KINGS CASTELL OF BAM-
BURGH ON FLETHAM MOOR THE XXI DAY OF APPRILL IN THE XXXTH
YERE OF THE REIGN OF OURE SOUERAYNE LORD KINGE HENRY THE
VIII HERAFTRE ENSUYTH.

EMYLTON. Cuthbt. Hewgh
John Bowdon
Thomas Herreson
Joh. Allenson
Joh. Watson
John Anderson
John Brown
Richard Smyth
Willm Burn
Nicoll Fynkla
Edward Shepperd
John Wode
George Trollope
John Pattonson
John Brownne
Thomas Som'
Robt. Fawcus
Robt. Tynmouth
John Browne
Ed. Alder
John Hyll
Richard Watson
John Herreson
Robt. Johnson
Thom. Watson
Henry Arthur
John Watson
Edward Archbold
William Eldor
Will. Watson
Richard Burn
Will. Bell
Robt. Watson
Henry Watson
William Fawcus
John Watson

EMYLTON. Rauf Awder
Thom. Thew
Thom. Wood
Thom. Mason
Thom. Burn
Crist. Burne
John Hodgson
John Swane
Joh. Elder
*Habill men wantyng both horse
and harness.*

NEWTOWN John Johnson
BY John Johnson, se'or
THE SEA. Emet. Johnson
John Smyth
Henry Sympson
Wille Kyng
Rolle Donkyn
Harre Emylton
Ed. Fawcus
Thom. Tynmouth
Robt. Lowraunce
George Shipperd
Richard Atchison
Joh. Emilton
Richard Browne
Henry Waik
Thomas Edger
Roland Blay
Jamys Robyson
Robt. Wilkinson
Robt. Taillior
Roland Brand
Joh. Maxwell
Thom. Fawcus

NEWTOWN William Browne
BY Roger Watson
THE SEA. Robt. Watson
Thom. Tynemouth
Henry Tynemouth
William Wright
Thomas. Shiphird
*Habill men wantyng horse and
harness.*

CRAWSTOR. Petar Cuthbert
Robt. Stone
Joh. Tynmouth
Will. Shiphird
Joh. Richardson
Edward Cuthbert
Robt. Richeson
Roland Browne

DUNSTANE. George Shiphurd
John Blith
John Smyth
Richard Gair
John Fyfi
Robt. Smith
Will. Bowllam
Edward Brown
Thom. Scott
John Shippird
Willim Nicholson
Thom Lee.
*Habill men wantyng horse and
harness.*

STAMFORD. Edward Myller
John Taillior

STAMFORD. Henry Watson
William Symson
John Awder
John Edgert
Sande Atcheson
Thomas Taillior
Robt. Galland
Robt. Richeson
George Fawne
Richard Watson
Thom. Bowthen
Willm Shipperd
Robt. Hudson
Christ. Burre
Richard Hodgson
Joh. Fawns
Joh. Chawm
George Phillopson
John Ledger
Joh. Arther
Joh. Bowthin

SHIPLEY. George Browell
Edward Peez
Joh. Arele
Richard Maxwell
Robt. Fergusse
Cuthbt. Peer
Thomas Watson.
Joh. Wilkinson
Richard Maxson
Robt. Watson
Richard Luke
Robt. Huntres
Roger Nichelson
Jamys Gair
Kenyon Maxson
*Habill men wantinge horse and
harnes.*

EDDERSTON. Robt. Brund
Thomas Churnesid
Will. Gibson
Part. Henderson
Henre Watson
Willme Cokere
Robt. Gawe
Gilbt. Henryson
Patrick Gawe
Richard Fenkle
Joh. Heslope
Joh. Gawe
Willm Robinson
Will. Aredson
Richard Ferror
Henry Sunderland
Thomas Chamber

SPYNDIL. Robt. Swane
STANE AND Richard Moor
BUDDILL. Richard Gibson
John Bullok

SPYNDIL. George Watson
STANE AND Robt. Bulloke
BUDDILL. George Smythe
Joh. Taillior
Richard Howtell
Thomas Johnson
Barth'me Howtell
Crist. Johnson
Joh. Yonghusband
Nicholles Watson
Will. Howtell
Willm Yongehus-
band
Joh. Rolle
Willm Stell
William Hawll
Georg Bowden
Robt. Yonghusbond
Watte Myers
*Habill men wantinge horse and
harnes.*

BURTON. George Selby
Edward Cuthbert
Robt. Yonge
Cuthbt. Yonghus-
bond
Jamys Lowden
Rolan Turpyn
John Stephenson
Robt. Yonge
Jamis Moffet
Richard Brown
Thomas Johnson

BAMBURGH. Richard Robyson
Robt. Stanton
Ed'mas Hardford
Thomas Bounde
Thomas Brandfort
Thomas Bawdon
Robt. Bowden
Joh. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Willm Hude
Joh. Hude
Robt. Herryson
Gaffray Lilburne
Will. Beale
Roland Hudd
Edmund Woodcok
Robt. Roose
Joh. Knight
Alan Thomson
Robt. Stanton
Henry Mann
George Stephenson
Thomas Gray
Thomas Stampe
Arthure Hoppin
Nicholles Wodecok
Joh. Wodecok

BAMBURGH. Joh. Dixon
Richard Yonge
Joh. Yonge
Edward Brown
Thomas Johnson
Robt. Maw
Lowre Pillope
Peter Browne
Thomas Postere
Edward Johnson
Andro Smyth
Andro Hunter

*Habill men wantinge horse and
harnes.*

Dunkyn Blayr
Robt. Trotter
Andros Grenlaw
Matthew Clark
Sanders Johnsen
Cuthbt. Huston
Thomas Smyth
Scotsmen.

MOWBSEN. Nicholles Hage
Willm Chandelier
Will Wright
Joh. Walker
Edmund Reed
Thomas Gall
Thomas Crawford
Willm Undrewod
Edmund Ladille
Cuthbt. Crawford
George Carter
George Selkryge
*Hable men wantinge both horse
and harnes.*

BEDENELL. Robt. Swane
Patrick Swane
Robt. Thewe
Thomas Smarte
John. Tallior
Henry Gare
Thomas Maxson
Will. Guttergill
Will. Johnson
Thomas Johnson
Richard Atcheson
Robt. Wilkinson
Will. Browne
Robt. Browne
Robt. Clarkson
Thomas Taillior
Thom. Taillior, jun.
Robt. Taillior
Thomas Guttergill
Thomas Guttergill,
jun.
Will. Lowreson
Joh. Guttergill

BEDENELL. Robt. Guttergill
Richard Clark
Joh. Shipperd
Thomas Elmilton
Robt. Emiltan
Joh. Funde
John Guttergill
Thom. Smart
Robt. Atchison
Thomas Guttergile
Joh. Addeson
George Tailor
Raufe Browne
Robt. Clark
John Clarke
Will. Lilburne
Thomas Cuthbert
John Lowreson
Joh. Clark
Thomas Guttergill
Willm Emilton
Joh. Deerr
Jamis Lowreson
Willm Clark
Thomas Browne
John Dude
Antony Harbotill
William Archer
Willm Laynge
Thomas Scot
Roger Dawson
Joh. Sympson
George Pattonson
Willm Lowre
George Guttergile
Robt. Guttergile
Henry Driburgh
Edmund Som'
Joh. Shephird
Roger Brand
Roger Hyge
Thomas Tode
Thomas Emilton

Hable men wanting horse and harnes.

William Midstrop
Arche Ormiston
Jame Ormeston
David Gowrley
Dave Wolson
Scottsmen.

FLETHAM. Nicholl Watson
Oswald Ogle
Crist. Staire
Roland Work
Crist. Smith
Crist. Maxwell
Rauf Daveeson
Thomas Wolston
Joh. Dicman

FLETHAM Thomas Str'
Crist. Wark
Joh. Wood
Robt. Moor
Floraunce Watson
Edmund Watson
Roland Wilkyson
Thomas Robson
Thomas Wode
Willm Waile
Edmund Maxwell
Thomas Turner
Patrik Browne

Habill men wanting horse and harnes.

James Downkyn
Joh. Gray
Will Conyngham
Scottsmen.

ELFORD.

Henry Chaundeller
Christ. Swane
Will. Chaundeller
Antony Yonghus-
bond
James Bousden
Gilbt. Wilkinson
Will. Waller
Rauf Newtown
Henry Samphill
Joh. Bell
Rauf Dawk
Joh. Bell
Henry Chaundiller
Ric. Chaundiller
Thom. Swane
Joh. Johnson
Joh. Bewsden
Thom. Swane.
Edmund Wodcock
Will Brand
Joh. Walker.
Henry Luyd
Will. Samphill
Rdmund Samphill

Habill men wantings both horse and harnesse.

Robt. Anderson
Jamis Wilkinson
Robt. Martyn
Jamis Hubborne
Scottsmen.

Richard Smith
Joh. Rutter

Habill men wanting both horse and harnes.

SHEFTON. Robt. Hude
Rauf Hude

SHEFTON. Robt. Hud jar.
John. Bell
Jah. Stanton
Willm Swanton
Will Mode
Jasp. Lowden
Robt. Pattson
Th. Luyde
Nich. Myiner
Robt. Wilninson
Thomas Wilkinson
Thomas Wilson
Willme Bonde
Thom. Moness
Henry Bownde
Joh. Bownde
Joh. Mu'de
Will. Howteel
Robt. Santon
Will. Hand
Thomas Huyd
Joh. Cooke
Will. Stanton
Ric. Atkinson

Habill men wanting both horse] and harnes.

SUNDER-
LAND. Henry Johnson
Joh. Johnson
Joh. Johnson jun.
Joh. Bownde
Henre Snaw
Symon Purvey
Barthm' Stanton
Joh. Butterman
Willm Wilson
Christ'for Hud
Joh. Walker
Robt. Maw
Rauf Wilkinson
Thomas Wilkinson
Robt. Stanton
Thomas Stanton
Willm Bewik
Willm Archle
Joh. Watson
Joh. Watson jar.
Joh. Smyth
Roland Atchson
Joh. Shell
Symond Brand
Nicholles Yonghus-
bond
Thomas Sanders
Jamys Stephenson
Robt. Howtell
Joh. Hude
Nicholl Johnson
Henry Clough
Edward Clough
Dyoness Brand
John Atcheson

SUNDER- Henry Hodshon
LAND. Henry Thomson
Joh. Hude
Barthme Atcheson
Thomas Hude
Willm. Atcherson
Thomas Welson
Joh. Robyson
William Patteson
Joh. Patteson

SUNDER- Richard Reed
LAND. Patrik Howston
Joh. Hedlee
*Habill men with horse and
harnes.*

John Horselay capetain of }
Bamburgh and v. seruants } vj.
with hym }

Thomas Fostre and a ser- }
uant with hym } ij.
A Chanon at Bamburgh and }
a seruant with hym } ij.
Joh. Harbottell of Preston }
and a seruant with hym } ij.
Thomas Car of Newland and }
a seruant with hym } ij.
*Habill men with horse and
harnes.*

WYLLM EURE.
JOHN HORSLEE.

THE VEWE OF MUSTERS TAKYN BY RAYNOLD CARNABY AND JOHN FENWYK
KNYGHTS AND JOHN SWYNEBORN ESQYRE BY VERTEWE OF THE KINGS
HIGHNES MOST HONORABLE COMYSSYON TO THAME AND OTHERS DIRECTID
WHICH MUSTER WAS HAD THE XIXTH OF APRILL A^O XXXI.

RAYNOLD Gilbt Carnaby_
CARNABY Anihone Carnaby
KNYGHTE with Symon Elyngton
his howshold Ambrose Swyneborn
seruants as Gilbt. Elyngton
followithe. Robt Knyngton
Thomas Ogle
Raynold Forster
Sir Edward Dent,
priest
Ric. Watson, *clerke*
Ruyan Stocoll
Thoms Marshall
Willm Carnaby
Able with horse and harnes.

Yt of Sir George Talyore
RAYNOLD John Pattenson
CARNABYS Ry'gnd Morton
housholde Ric. Wil'be
seruants. Willm Fetherston-
haugh
Bryan Walker
Able with horse and harnes.

Lewes Ogle *balif of*
Hech.
John Stocoll
John Shaw
Rolond Redeshaw
his seruants
Able with horse and harnes.

YNGOWE. Percyvell Shafto
Batholomew Shafto
Christopher Elener
Anton Reyslay
Anton Yongar
Thomas Storye
James Dyxon
Thomas Johnson
Wyllm Moffet
Matho Vmffray
Edward Dyxon
John Whyt
John Eleson
Robyn Lawson
James Storry
Cudbart Thomson
*Naither well horsed nor
harnysed.*

Cudbart Stawper
Peter Moffet
Willm Bron
*Potemen with spers without
harnes.*

BOLOM. Pet. Ramis
Antoni Dwedayll
Henry Cowper
Henry Johnson
Walter Dycheborn
Walter Taylyor
Thomas Bowk

BOLOM. Rychard Atkynson
Edmunde Bell
Edward Cowk
Huge Wald
Robert Dycheborn
Wyllm Cowk
John Cowk
John Symson
Wyllm Yngow
Hew Wald
Edward Arcle
Robert Bowre
Thomas Heppell
Gerat Crawforthe
Able with hors and harnes.

Georg Shoftlay
Thomas Swan
Georg Johnson
Willm Cowper
Georg Bell
Thomas Botyn
Georg Wald
John Hoppells
Rychard Swynborn
Footmen able without harnes.

HRDWYNE. Lancelott Fenwyk
Edward Haw
Wyllm Tomson
John Talyor
Gerard Lauerok

HEDWYNE.	Edward Tomson Henry Brown Thomas Broyt' <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>	BLEGKHE- DON.	Thomas Anderson Edmund Story Machell Homyll Wyllm Botter <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>	COBRIDGE.	Wyllm Spurstan Edwerd Hudspeth Edmund Hudspeth Wyllm Clerk Thomas Thomson <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>
WHICHES- TRE.	Martyn Turpyn John Dixson Wyllm Bell Thomas Armstrong John Croser James Bell Thomas Bell John Bell Rychard Symson <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>		Alan Spore Thomas Wylburn Christofer Wylburn George Dawson Wyllm Homyll Edward Homyll Wyllm Haw Andro Hymers Robert Gibson Oswyn Robson <i>Neither horse nor harness.</i>		John Bankyn Robert Yonger Cuthbert Bron' Thomas Stobert Thomas Spark Henry Robson Lawrence Tempyll Wyllm Davison Thomas Patyaon John Spurstan Edmund Dennyng Thomas Dnenyng Lawrence Bron' John Bron Wyllm Watson Thomas Eryngton Nicholes Gildert Thomas Story Thomas Fogart Hugo Hufton Matho Bron' Robert Castell <i>Neither with horse nor harness.</i>
HAUGHTON.	Richard Symson Wyllm Barkus John Cowper <i>Neither horse nor harness.</i>	RIALL.	George Dowffyn Joan Musgraye John Clerk Thomas Soppeth Symon Shafto Rychard Sopeth John Don' Rog. Don' <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>		
LONGWIT- TON.	George Rames Robert Fawkows John Bullman Lenord Dyxon Leonard Gryn Edward Bewyk Thomas Whytstones Cudbart Thomson Rychard Thomson John Thomson Christofer Thomson John Weland John Hyll John Eloson Robert Stevynson <i>Neither well horsaid nor harnysid</i>	KERSLAY.	Wyllm Schafto Vmfraye Schafto Ranald Schafto <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>		
			Wyllm Hunter James Scheplaye George Twedale Thomas Dod Robert Smethe Wyllm Dodshon <i>Neither horse nor harness.</i>	WHITON- STALL.	John Ayden Robert Ayden Rauff Burk' Wyllm Thomson Robert Wyllkinson John Cowper Rychard Suyrtes John Surtes Robert Selby John Elyson John Selby Andro Barkus Rauff Barker Peter Egilstan Georg Ransaldson Robert Alanson Rychard Brown Rauff Cowper Wyllm Cowper Raufe Buytlore Christofer Smethe Thomas Krryngton Rauff Surtes <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>
KIRKHETON	Wyllm Musgrofe John Musgrofe Rychard Musgrofe Roberd Tomson John Downe <i>Able with horse and harness.</i>				
	John Trumble Robert Johnson Rog. Potts Thomas Redmayn Thomas Robson John Robson Wyllm Nycolson Lancelott Barron Wyllm Mawer Matho Howbourn <i>Neither with horse nor harness.</i>	COBRIDGE.	Roger Heron Sampson Baxter Gylbert Hudspethe George Hudspethe Edwerd Robson Gylbert Huspethe Edmund Stobert Thomas Jacson Rolland Stobert Edmund Greiffe Edwerd Greiffe Robert Paysse Thomas Fawsid Thomas Spurstan Richard Spurstan Georg Spurstan John Tempyll Thomas Stokey Vidus Trolop Wyllm Milburn John Watson		
BLEGKHE- DON.	Perceuell Paston Robert Schafto Wyllm Storye John Tendale				

WHITON- Thomas Bertson
STALL. John Suyrte
Rauff Selbye
George Elyson
Rauff Smythe
George Belly
Thomas Belly
Rychard Belly
John Barker
Rychard Wyly
Rog. Beily

Neither with hors nor harness.

MATFON. John Heton
Robert Don
Thomas Dou
Anton. Rutter
John Archer
John Butter
Wyllm Dennyng
Gylbert Barn'
Simon Rend

Able with hors and harness.

Henry Scot
Robert Cowper
Thomas Yonger
Charles Barn'
Thomas Gibson

Neither hors nor harness.

Willim Born'
Robert Gibson
Willim Yonger
Rog. Barn'
Wyllm Cowper
Gerard Dikson
James Dudson
Gerard Stet
Ric. Cuke
Charles Cowper
Wyllm Gibson
John Cowper

Able with hors and harness.

CLAREWOD. Robert Carnabye
Robert Rutter
Henry Johnson
Ric. Farle

Able with hors and harness.

Robert Reid
Robert Males
Lawrence Truble
Wyllm Collyngwod
Martyn Reid
John Herrison
Barty Don

Neither hors nor harness.

MYDLETON. Richard Curt
Gerard Mucheson

MYDLETON. Ric. Rea
Thomas Rea
Wyllme Rea
John Cutts
John Atcheson
Willm Michelson
Thomas Michelson
John Morely
John Cutts
Wyllm Cutts
RychardArmstronge

Able with hors and harness.

John Ladley
Wyllm Gibson
Robert Thomson
Robert Car
John Spore

Neither hors nor harness.

HEBLE. John More
Robert White
Robert Nohn
Rychard Rawe

Neither hors nor harness.

Andr. Spore
John Dawison
Ric. Rawe
Georg White
Georg Davison
Gerard Anderson
Wyllme Coyk
Edward Baron
Holland Swynborn
Georg White
Georg Bats

Able with hors and harness.

John Anderson
Georg Hodson
John Coyk
Ric. Howburn
Henry Yonger
John Lawrandson
Edward Coyk
James White
Edward Howburn
Henry Cock
Ric. Davison
Wyllme Anderson
Willme Watson
George Watson
John Hudson
Ric. Watson
John Denyge

Able men lakkyng hors and harness.

NESPETH. Wyllm Collingwod
Robert Collingwode
Thomas Atkinson

NESPETH. John Baley
Willm Jakson
Neither hors nor harness.

THERKAW. Thomas Cook
Ric. Mydleton
John Whyte
Willme Atkinson
Willm Bowham
Willm Bell
Ric. Stobbe

Able men lakkyng hors and harness.

EACHWIK. Henry Blaklok
James Atchison
Rauf Wallis
Neither hors nor harness.

MATFEN. Thomas Elyson
Necholas Clerk
Ric. Farlaw
Willme Reysley
Robert Foster
Robert Gar'
Gerard Hely
Edward Don
John Dikenson
Willm Yngo

Able with hors and harness.

LITIL BAY- Cuthbert Schafto
YNGTON. John Schafto
Gerg Schafto
John Mure
Wyllim Dennand
Paul Wallis
Oswald Tweddale
Andro Foster
Georg Johnson
Robert Dennand

Able with hors and harness.

John Nicolson
Thomas Rams'
Andro Watson
John Carutheors
Quintyn Johnson
David Harle
Thomas Newson
George Man
George Tweddale
Ric. Newm'
Rolland Brown
John Atcheson
John Newton
Willm Nichelson
Georg Michelson
Ric. Aydene
George Michelson
Ric. Michalson
John Vsher

LITIL BAY- David Elwod
 YNGTON. Willm Wodman
 Thomas Forestan-
 chawe
Neither hors nor harness.

CHOLLRE- John Vashor
 TON. Davide Wood
 Michell Forestand-
 haw
 John Colson
 Wyllm Colson
Able with hors and harness.

Robert Pawtson
 Henry Wilson
 Thomas Colson
 Thomas Fenwyk
 Christofer Jakson
 Robert Robson
 John Hynd
 Rauff Bell
 George Nicolson
 Archbald Yildert
 Andro Logam
 James Foster
 Robert Colson
Neither hors nor harness.

MEKIL Gilbert Schafto
 BAYNGTON Vyncent Schafto
 Willm Schafto
 Willm Hayll
 Willm Dew
 Robert Robynson
 Alexander Robyn-
 son
 Robert Lauerok
 George Dennand
 Thomas Harryll
Able with hors and harness.

Thomas Archur
 Georg Nicolson
 John Lauerok
 Cuthbert Foster
 James Brown
 Willm Davison
 Thomas Davison
 Georg Anderson
Neither horse nor harness.

HADEN. Edwerd Chester
 Matho Spurston
 Gilbert Richardson
 Robert Cowper
 Robert Nicolson
 John Pays
 Edwerd Kell
 John Wilson
 Willm Pays
 Edwerd Kell

HADEN. John Wilson
 Willm Pays
 Edwerd Vschew
 Thomas Kell
 Edwerd Wille
 Andre Gryn
 Robert Whit
Neither horse nor harness.

Richard Troble
 Willm Horner
 Peter Lauson
 Thomas Heslope
 Georg Lauson
 Cuthbert Carre
 Thomas Ladlay
 Willim Cooke
 Henry Chekyn
*Able men with hors lakkng
 harness.*

Thomas Dobson
 Edwerd Chekyn
 Willm Farle
 Archebald Born
 Edward Ladlay
 Christofer Burn
 Willm Burn
Neither hors nor harness.

DILSTON. John Cartyngton
 Georg Dennyng
 John Stobert
 Lawrence Burdux
 Robert Heron
 John Burdux
 Rollaud Castell
 Robert Tempill
 Edmunt Gibson
 George Burks
 Robert Scharpe
 John Dennythe
 Thomas Ayre
 Gilbert Spark
 Edmund Stobert
 George Turner
 Henry Yonger
 Robert Wod
 Gilbert Burdex
 Edwerd Potts
 John Sharp
 Cuthbart Cartyng-
 ton
 John Castells
 John Temple
 Rolland Burdux
 Edmund Burdux
 Gestre Eward
 Robert Burdux
 Archebald Smyth
 Gilbert Hudspethe

DILSTON. George Gray
 John Rodem
 Thomas Lec
 Edwerde Moye
 Edwerde Ansley
 Relland Spoyr
 Willm Jackson
 Cuthbert Tuly
 John Smythe
 John Hym
 Willm Archer
 Christofer Spoyr
 John Robson
 Thomas More
 Lauret Bluyt.

CHOLLRE- Gerard Bell
 TON. Robert Nicholson
 Gerard Patyson
 Oswyn Eryngton
 Robert Wodeman
Able with hors and harness.

Willm Wodeman
 Thomas Wodeman
 Robert Tomson
 Henry Woodman
Neither hors nor harness.

FENWIK. Robert Collyngwod
 Willm Collyngwod
 Robert Jackson
 John Homyll
 Andre Spore
 Thomas Spore
 Gerard Jacson
 Arche Dun
 Iagram Dicson
 John Willy
Able with hors and harness.

BRADFURTH Thomas Bulok
 Willm Lethe
 Thomas Cheborn
 James Nicelson
Able with hors and harness.

Hew Hoburn
 John Leton
 Robert Stawper
 Robert Wilby
 Hew Johnson
 Gerard Hewatson
Neither hors nor harness.

CAPTHETON Willm Swynburn
 Lanc. Swynburn
 Edwerd Dikson
 John Marchalls
 Richard Story
 Henry Lorren
 John Dykson
 Philippe Surlye
Able with hors and harness.

CAPTHETON George Story
George Lauerok
Hodge Foster
Hodge Neesem
Willm Harle
Robert Swynburn
Nather hors nor harness.

SCHAFTO. John Ansley
Willm Ansley
Ranald Ansley
Willm Ansley
Georg Tolert
John Nicholson
Able with hors and harness.

Thomas Bullok
Edwerd Anslaye
Willm Story
Peter Edward
John Cowper
Andro Newbiging
Nather hors nor harness.

KIRK WELP-Syr Ric. Algood
YNTON. Syr Georg Fenwyk
Anton. Hindmers
Thomas Hindmers
Raufe Mason
Robert Mason
Raufe Carr
Alexander Car
Richard Spens
Robert Brown
John Reasley
Robert Car
Willm Hedley
Thomas Gray
Robt. Hedley
Rog. Hedley
Thomas Wilson
Able with hors and harness.

John Foster
Robert Gibson
Georg Warand
Robert Dikson
Richard Nicolson
Ric. Huit
Robert Ruthe
Andre Bell
Liell Hindmers
Robert Ruchester
Edwerd Dikson
Edward Hedley
John Herle
Robert Hindmers
Robert Dikson
John Harle
John Watson
John Merwod
Thomas Chaton

KIRK WELP-Robert Elder
YNGTON. Robert Hudson
Thomas Marlaye
John Bariye
Willm Bower
John Leven
Allexander Walles
John Barn
Robert Atchyson
Jehn Smyth
Perciwell Brown
Thomas Walles
John Echyson
Willm Elyson
Robert Newton
James Raw
Richard Wod
Nather hors nor harness.

COLWELL. Gerarde Yonger
Cuthbert Nicolson
Perce. Heid
Ric Wodman
John Walles
John Caruthers
Willm Caruthers
Thomas Robson
John Person
Willm Long
David Chastowe
Able with hors and harness.

Georg Yong
Thomas Robson
Thomas Hutley
Robert Nathres
Thomas Person
Willm Caruthers
Thomas Murton
Thomas Robson
Nather hors nor harness.

NEWTON Hew Brown
HALL. Thomas Clerk
John Davison
Christofer Davison
Ranald Vsher
Able with hors and harness.

WESTMAT- Hew Heryson
FEN. Robert Dykson
John Hudson
Thomas Hucheson
John Bell
Robert Dun
Robert Risley
John Hudson
Ric. Ryse
Wat. Denige
John Lerren

WEST MAT- Robert Lera
FEN. Matho Lera
John Ramsay
Thomas Semp'
John Ros
Rog. Tod
John Lorren
Robert Semp'
Able with hors and harness.

Thomas Nicolson
George Lorren
John Nicolson
Thomas Dawson
Not well horsid no harness.
Robert Semp'
Berteham Ramys
George Lorren
Able with hors and harness.

BYWELL. Georg Down
Robert Necolson
Philop Hown
Henry Fawdle
John Nicolson
Edmund Davison
Christofer Lawson
Edwerd Robynson
Nycolles Lawson
Willm Hunter
John Foster
Georg Dawyson
Robert Howme
Matho Dawison
Robert Dayhon
Edwerd Horale
Able with hors and harness.

NEWTON. Willm Tynysg
Willm Robynson
Thomas Herynson
Antone Davison
Edwerd Purpes
Able with hors and harness.

Robert Mallant
Robert Redheid
Richert Heryson
Willm Redherd
Edwerd Mylburn
Nather hors nor harness.

NEWTON Hew Brown
HALL. Thomas Shaplay
Roger Vsher
John Davison
Thomas Taylor
Thomas Blakatare
Able with hors and harness.

STELLYN Rolland Hyne
AND ACAM. Thomas Laydlay
Robert Heryngton
Thomas Hyne
Jarrat Colle
Willm Davison
Able with hors and harness.

STOXFELD. Edward Newton
Lanc. Newton
Edward Bell
Able with hors and harness.

RYDLE. Thomas Taylyor
John Lawson
Able with hors and harness.

HYNDLE. Georg Sylbe
Willme Smythe
John Bowtfoyr
Able with hors and harness.

BRUMLE. Edward Robynson
Cuthbart Wylkyn-
son
Thomas Bate
Robert Sharpero
John Hewart
Thomas Newton
Matho Stobart
Robert Farbyk
Richard Eggylson
Able with hors and harness.

FAWDLE. Wyllm Newton
John Newton
Christofer Heryson
Richard Stampe
Able with hors and harness.

HELE. John Hurd
Richard Swynborn
Able with hors and harness.

CROUKLE. Alexander Eleson
John So'umson
Georg Marshall
Rolland Symson
Symond Parker
Able with hors and harness.

SLALE. Georg Hord
Georg Symson
Rauff Hord
Anton Anguis
Richard Bulman
Rog. Huysson
Matho Hogg
Robert Farbyk
Willm Farbyk
Antone Hord
John Down

SLALE. James Heron
Willme Heron
Able with hors and harness.

ELTRYNGAM Christofer Eleson
Necolles Newton
Thomas Newton
Able with hors and harness.

MYKEL. Anton Thomson
Robert Johnson
Robert Johnson
Richard Snawden
Necolles Hall
Rolland Eltryngam
Thomas Newton
Willm Dood
Andro Newton
Georg Farbyll
Dave Hunt
Necholes Vshor
John Vsher
Edward Scharpero
Georg Bulman
Willm Sharpro
John Loute
John Parmane
Necholes Lomle
Edward Armstronge
John Armstrong
Necholes Anderson
Alleysand. Anderson
Rauff Davyson
Alexander Foster
Thomas Foster
John Foster
Edward Smythe
John Dobson
Robert Laueroke
Thomas Dagon
John Semp'
Robert Semp'
Willm Dobson
Georg Dobson
John Mowe
Wat Down
Willm Hunter
Edward Hyg'
Georg Cowston
Davy Jenyng
Edward Pawtenson
Able with hors and harness.

Edwerd Greyn
Peter Davison
James Vshar
James Crayk
Thomas Horslee
John Lea
Willm Gibson
John Blowmer

John Redshaw
Richard Lawbury
Matho Kyrkows
Charyries Androo
Persevell Hopper
Vmfray Hopper
John Andro
Demes Hopper
Cuthbert Hopper
Lance. Cummyng
Rog. Ward
Christofer Walker
Willm Buk
Robert Haswell
Andro Styl
Willm Richerdson
John Raw
Willm Eleson
Willm Brown
Wyllm Barons
Necholes Barchus
Edward Carr
Thomas Sando
Christoffer Rawe
Richard Spens
Thomas Cowson
John Spens
Jeffre Greyn
Thomas Spens
John Spens
Necoll Eltryngam
John Lawson
John Sand
Willm Thomson
Georg Bate
Mark Robynson
John Spens
Lanc. Paste
Thomas Paste
Stenvyn Lowk-
smythe
Willme Hume
Robert Spragayn
Thomas Stampe
James Burell
John Newton
Rog. Vshar
John Hardyng
Georg Scharpero
Cudbert Hedwen
John Lichmay
John Smallwell
Thomas Carnabe
Thomas Whytfield
Thomas Hudspotho
Lyell Hudspethe
Willm Hudspethe
Christofer Hudspyth
John Jennyng
Georg Horsle
Ric. Turnare
Gyles Horsle

John Turnar
John Vasher
Oswyn Vasher
Robert Wylkynson
Willm Bettis
John Vasher
Christofer Tavyson
Futtmen.

Naither hors nor harness.

HEDDEN Rychart Elwyk
WALL. Thomas Bartley
Robert Scfatter
Ric. Scfatter
Thomas Atkynson
Mthomas Trumwell
Willm Myddylton
Willm Hill

Able with hors and harness.

BERKYNsyD Thomas Redshaw
Cuthbert Pacs
John Brown
Cudbart Hoppar
Matho Kyrkcows
Nicholles Lawborn
John Andro
Nicholes Hopper
Christofer Redshawe
Antonne Buk
Necholles Andro

Able with hors and harness.

Georg Cumyng
Edwerd Ward
Robert Buk
Willm Walker
Cudbart Walker
John Walker
Thomas Elryngton
Willm Hill
Necholles Parker

Naither hors nor harness.

UNTHANK. Georg Carr
Richard Teysdell
Robert Partus
John Taylyor
Necholes Talyor
Willme Smythe
Christofer Swynbury
John Symson
Rolland Symson
Symond Parker
Georg Sheyll
Alexander Eleson
Robert Elryngton

Able with hors and harness.

Lyell Armstrong
John Parker
Hewe Thomson,

Clemet Mawen
John Elryngton
Able with hors and harness.

John Pyg
Cristofer Elryngton
Richard mak Robyn
Willm Carre
Willm Agnuis
Archebald Agnus
Dave Agnus
Dave Armstrong
Alexander Teysdall
Robert Thomson
Lancelot Hord
Edward Carre
Andro Partus
Thomas Care

Able with hors and harness.

Willm Thomson
Willm Carre
John Car
John Baynbryk
John Cudbart
Willm Car
Matho Teysdell
Thomas Leydell
Heu Raw
Lyell Hord

Able with hors and harness.

John Teysdell
Antone Dood
Antro Car
George Armstrang
Robert Lyddell
John Dynnyng
Willm Dynnyng
Christofer Dennyng

Naither hors nor harness.

MYKLE. William Stobis
Jarrard Dood
Robert Snawball
Edward Greyn
Rog. Brown
Robert Scot
Barterem Johnson
Phylope Forster
George Selbe
Lenard Bell
Mat Lawson
Edmunde Lawson
Jarrard Ruce
Edward Jennynge
Edward Howe

Able with horse and harness.

Clemyt Wylkynson
Robert Kersope
Bartrem Kersope

MYKLE. Willm Cogdayn
Thomas Walker
John Brown
John Hunter
James Kyrsope
Robert Selatter
Edmund Cogdayn
Thomas West

Put men.

Naither hors nor harness.

George Wylkynson
Edward Logane
Richard Howpe
Naither hors nor harness.

John Kyrsope
Rolland Rutter
John Walker
Thomas Brown
Rauf Spynke
Rog. Hunter
Thomas Cogdayn
Herre Elryngton
Christofer Elryngton
Richard Stampe
John Cogdain
Richard Hall
Robert Homle
Thomas Nicollson
Willm Sand
Willm Bate
Thomas Lawson
Christofer Lee
Necolles Cowston
Necolles Bate
Symond Nycolson
Anton Kyrnyce
Christofer Turner
Thomas Mallabare
John Underwood
Robert Turnar
John and Willm
his sons
Gylbert Nycolson
Henry Cleson
James Pawtonson
Rolland Havers
Petar Petmanson
James Schafto
Roger Smythe
Thomas Poster
Ric. Heryson
Robert Bell
Matho Wynter
Thomas Burrell
John Robynson
George Lomle
John Foster
Robert Bell
Willm Dybarawe

John York
Robert Heryson
John Semp'
Thomas Large
Georg Herryson
Willm Bell

Willm Redhed
Thomas Lomle
George Stawper
John Lomle
Herry Bell
Richard Atkynson
Thomas Barchus
Christofer Richart-
son

Edwerd Nycolson
Edwerd Vebester
Neither hors nor harness.

John Betson
John Bowthum
Thomas Betson
George Nycollson
Thomas Atkynson
John Barteley
John Grosser
Clement Kyrswell
Sander Thomson
Christofer Hill
Gilbart Dalynson
John Brown
Georg Brown
Rolland Rychele
Christofer Barcus
Christofer Taylyor
Richard Brown
Thomas Atkynson
Clemet Myddylton
Thomas Myddylton
John Necollson
John Wardell
John Hawme
Robert Watson
James Fyscher
Barte Knight
Willm Robynson
Willm Lawson
George Atkynson
Matheo Watson
Robert Davison
Christofer Clowthe
Dave Locksmythe
Willm Lawson
Willm Dynyng
Put men.

Neither hors nor harness.

WELDEN. Thomas Welden
John Robinson
Edwerd Mylborn
Edwerd Mylborn

WELDON. George Mylburn
Willm Welkyngson
Willm Mylburn
Thomas Robart
John Spayn
Willm Watson
Robert Nowbyll
Thomas Yong
Nycallos Wryght
John Welkyngson
Robert Dennyng
Able with hors and harness.

John Spayn
Thomas Watson
Francys Richertson
John Smythe
John Gibson
Edward Talyor
Joh. Clerk
Cuthbart Dune
John Whit
William Hall
Anton Paston
Ric. Ladelye
Herre Eleson
Willm Jakinson
John Paston
Thomas Bell
Neither hors nor harness.

Robert Necolson
Ric. Welden
Mo. Clark
Willm Sprott
Thom. Abolen
John Eward
John Clark
Robert Redhed
Henry Blaklok
Willm Dune
Neither hors nor harness.

PRODOW. The Constable Mr.
Care viij men
Ric. Rothefurthe
iiij men
Jefray Butflowr
ij men
Able with hors and harness.

HARLAWE. John Hereson
John Hereson
Willm Butland
Thomas Hereson
John Robson
John Tomland
George Clarke
John Hettell
Able with hors and harness.

HARLAWE. Willm Mes
Thomas Dune
James Lowyng
Put men.
Neither hors nor harness.

OWENGHAM Rauf Swynbury
Here Rowmayn
Willm Talyer
Willm Richardson
James Kynt
Willm Spryng
Jerard Bell
Able with hors and harness.

John Wright
John Wylkynson
John Spencer
Thomas Spenser
Necollas Felgram
Willm Hog
George Grenacars
Thomas Grenacars
Robert Smythe
Willm Hage
George Palyer
John Pateson
Andro Clayr
Dave Lane
John Yonge
Georg Kynt
Thomas Hog
Thomas Pateson
Thomas Atkynson
Willm Robson
John Richerdson
Willm Robinson
Put men.
Neither hors nor harness.

WHITTALL. John Foster
Thomas Foster
Able with hors and harness.
Willm Foster
John Foster
Willm Dune
Able with hors and harness.

HORSLE. Gawyn Bets
Thomas Yonge
Robert Symson
Andro Nycholson
John Schepley
Thomas Madhew
Willm Bokton
Edwerd Redhed
Edward Yange
Ric. Ryat
Able with hors and harness.

WALBATILL. Edward Richartson
Willm Hangehaw

WALBATILL. Edward Chekyn
John Davison
Willm Gray
Robert Heir
Robert Chakyn
Robert Brytts
Rog. Kell
John Robynson
Edward Chekyng
Able with hors and harness.

John Richardson
Thoams Anderson
Willm Richardson
Edward Anderson
Thomas Bayt
John Kell
John Chakyn
Robert Chisman
John Dune
Arch. Yeldart
Edward Hall
John Anderson
William Anderson
Robert Robson
M. Wells
Willam Nycolson
Rog. Chekyng
Fut men.

Neither hors nor harness.

BOTLAUW. Gawyng Maxwell
John Watson
Able with hors and harness.

Robert Watson
Thomas Watson
Necolas Herreson
Necholas Alder
Richard Bowman
Able with hors and harness.

Steyne Herreson
Edward Tweddell
Willm Watson
George Panto
Thomas Bomer
Thomas Robson
Willm Dryden
Ric. Jobson
Robert Sesterson
Willm Hog
Rog. Lawson
Robert Harbatill
John Robson
Edward Slater
Thomas Bell
Rog. Bowem
Fut men.

Neither horse nor harness.

FUTON. Richard Grenacars
Uswen Hawkyng
Thomas Mofett
John Atkyngson
Christoffer Thomason
Thomas Browe'
Edward Welkyng-
son
Neither hors nor harness.

HRDLE John Joblyng
WODS. Jeffray Joblyng
Willm Surtes
John Eitryngham
Thomas Eitryngham
Rauf Surtes
John Talyer
Robert Newton
William Hymers
William Laure
Jafray Slatter
Edward Smythe
Robert Jonson
Edward Slater
Neither hors nor harness.

John Slater
John Surtes
Thomas Newton
Able with horse and harness.

Anto. Snailwell
Rog. Foster
Robert Call
Thomas Surtes
Robert Talier
Ric. Hymers
Willm Slater
Robert Slater
Cuthbert Slater
Robert Thomas
Willam Foster
John Symson
Edward, Ryott
William Lek'
Robert Newton
—Chesman
Neither hors nor harness.

NEWBURN. John Musgro v. ser-
uants
Willm Hall
Willm Atkyngson
Georg Hoge
Willm Hangeschawe
Willm Steg
Willm Talyer
Thomas Atkyngson
John Atkyngson
Robert Watson

NEWBURN. Ric. Robson
Robert Whit
Robert Pateson
Able with hors and harness.

John Mydelton
John Wolson
Robert Midelton
Thomas Midelton
Ric. Hawborn
Thomas Atkyngson
Willm Morpeth
Willm Chepman
Thomas Atkyngson
Anton Medworth
Ric. Watson
Willm Robson
Fut men.
Neither hors nor harness.

Mattew Whit
Robert Atkyngson
Willam Hog
Willam Symson
Gilbert Bell
Thomas Whitt
George Heireson
James Anderson
John Atkyngson
Thomas Arnot
John Watson
John Tallyer
Gilbert Talyer
Edward Daws
Neither hors nor harness.

NORTHE John Robson
TYNDELL Lyonell Robson
THEIFFS. Rynyon Robson
James Robson
Henry Robson
James Noble
Willam Davison
John Robson
James Dod
Percyvell Robson
Rolland Dod
James Hunter
Hew Hunter
Mongay Hunter
Perceyvll Hunter
Lyonell Brown
Gerard Hunter
Thomas Hunter
Hoge Hunter
Edmunde Hunter
Gylbert Hunter
Michael Hunter
Peter Hunter
Willm Hunter
Rauf Hunter
Saudy Hunter

NORTHE TYNDELL THEIFFS.	George Hunter Laurie Hunter Edy. Ladelaye Edm. Hunter Thomas Gibson Gyby Robson Gyby Hunter Arthur Hunter Hobby Hunter John Robson Getray Robson John Robson Edy. Robson Clement Robson Adam Stobbis Patrik Robson Willm Robson John Robson Barth'mew Robson John Robson Thomas Robson Gilbert Robson Davy Robson Henry Robson Henry Robson Henry Charlton Henry Yarrowe Gerry Crassape Clemy Crassape Robby Welby Henry Charlton Hobby Charlton Dyk Charlton John Robson Willi Charlton Jony Charlton Gyby Charlton George Charlton Willi Syncler Robby Charlton Hobby Atkinson Dyk Robson Cook Robson Nycholl Olyuer John Howlet Lawry Reide Willi Stokall Thomas Lenge Wylli Lyuge John Croslawe Willy Yonge Hobby Nycholson Job. Benkyn Barty Mylburne Paul Mylburn Thomas Mylburn Gyby Ledayll John Stokall Ady. Stokall Ady. Hynau Senot, servant to Clement Charlton	NORTHE TYNDELL THEIFFS.	John Willy Sandy Willy Andro Reid Rolly Wyly George Whedalle Gylby Whedall John Wilkynson Laury Wilkynson Cuddy Wilkynson Rolly Wilkynson Ady. Wilkynson Henry Wilkynson Jony Robson Ric. Robson Rauff Robson Habby Frysell Henry Cressspe Addy Stoko Peter Tomson Gibby Thomson John Thomson Andro Thomson Laurence Thomson George Thomson John Thomson Thomas Willy Matthewe Reide Christofer Reide Davey Hog Hobby Haage Christofer Hog John Smyth Lyonell Shepley William Wilkyngson Christofer Wilkyng- son Thome Wykynson Christofer Wilkyn- son Cuddy Bell Will Bell Willy Bell Willy Bell Willi Bell Adom Schells Jony Maxwell Cary Mylner Rynny Charlton Myles Stock Gerard Milburn Willy Mylburn Roger Mylborne Sandy Mylborne Oswyn Mylborne Launty Milborne Matheo Milborne Launtye Milborne Rolly Reid Dik Thomson Gerard Leng Hobby Reid Henry Charlton	NORTHE TYNDELL THEIFFS.	Willm Clotts Gilbert Heron Willm Armstrong Gery Armstronge James Armstronge John Robson Michell Robson Percyuell Robson Michell Robson Willm Robson Willm Robson Gerard Robson Hobby Robson John Robson Adam Robson Christofer Robson Symon Robson Cuthbert Robson Rynalls Robson George Yonge Hobby Robson James Olyver Rolly Robson Mark Dod George Dod Christofer Caldying Thome Dod John Robson Hobby Robson Nychill Robson John Robson Davy Robson Willy Robson Arche Robson Percyvell Robson Lionell Robson Thomas Noble Willm Systemson John Stapulton Davy Schlavgobe Jak Yarrowe Michell Yarrowe Georg Yarrow Saund. Yarrowe Rolly Yarrowe Petciwall Yarrowe Berty Yarrowe Willy Yarrowe Thomas Yarrowe Loge Yarrowe Hoge Smyth John Dod Rolly Stokall Cuddy Yonge Jok of Drydale Gerard Stokall Henry Stokall Myckell Jok Rob- son of the Nuk Willy Benet George Clerk Clement Mylburne
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NORTHE Addy Mylburne
TYNDELL Anthony Mylborne
THRIFFS. Rynall Dod
 George Dod
 Christofer Nixon
 John Stoke
 Hobby Stoke
 David Stoke
 Hoge Stok
 John Wytkinson
 Ldmund Wytkinson
 Dyk Hunter
 Berty Yarawe
 Henry Charlton
 Thomas Charlton
 William Charlton
 Willam his eldest son
 Matthew Charlton
 Rauf Charlton
 John Letherdale
 Willam Marton
 Willam Mathewe
 Stephen Nykson
 Ady Dod
 Arche Dod
 Laury Dod
 Jamy Dod
 Davy Robson
 Thome Brown
 Sandy Dod
 Percy Dod
 Georg Dod
 Berty Dod
 Christofer Dod
 Nichols Dod
 Percy Dod
 Myghell is brother
 Nicholles Dod
 Gybby Dod
 Lyonell Dod
 Willy Dod
 John Jannyson
 Jenkyn Dod
 Willam Dod
 Gerarald Charlton
 Thome Charlton
 John Charlton
 Gawyn Charlton
 Christofer Charlton
 Jenkyn Charlton
 Dik Charlton
 Robert Charlton
 Gilbert Armstronge
 Percy Ledayll
 Gerard Dod
 Bertye Ruhell
 Rolland Ledayll
 John Watson
 Ric. Gilbert
 Andro Yildert

NORTHE John Pykryng
TYNDELL Sandy Armstronge
THRIFFS. Robert Richell
 Antone Borne
 John Yeldert
 Thomas Watson
 Sandy Ledale
 Gilbert Pykeryng
 John Shipley
 George Dod
 Thomas Shepeley
 Edmund Ledale
 Arche Pvkryn
 Willam Kneschaw
 Ryny Robson
 Rolly Obulson
 Anthony Robson
 Henry Robson
 John Grey
 Rolly Robson
 Thomy Systerson
 Thome Lute
 Bonny Robson
 Renold Robson
 Anton. Robson
 Willy Robson
 Hobby Robson
 Jenkyn Robson
 John Olyver
 John Robson
 Henry Robson
 Geordy Robson
 Christofer Staper
 Hodge Dod
 James Dod
 Henry Dod
 Marck Dod
 Gawhen Dod
 Hodge Dod
 Berty Jacson
 George Jacson
 Gudde Dod
 Gibby Dod
 Gybby Stok
 John Stok
 Percy Stok
 Edward Stok
 Willm Stok
 Christophor Hunter
 Thome Dod
 John Dod
 Henry Dod
 Rolly Dod
 Gybby Dod
 John Dod
 Clement Dod
 Henry Yong
 Thome Charlton
 Gerard Charlton
 Nicholl Charlton
 Clement Charlton
 Umfrey Charlton

NORTHE Gerry Chariton
TYNDELL Raff Cheriton
THRIFFS. Dik of Cheriton
 Percy Chariton
 Michell Chariton
 Edwerd Chariton
 James Chariton
 Edwerd Chariton
 George Chariton
 Rog. Chariton
 Matthew Chariton
 Hobby Chariton
 Mongy Chariton
 Symon Chariton
 Oswyn Chariton
 John Chariton
 Willy Chariton
 Gybby Chariton
 Thomas Chariton
 George Chariton
 Christofer Chariton
 Christofer Jameson
 Thomas Jameson
 Willam Jameson
 Rolly Jameson
 John Jameson
 Hobby Jameson
 Habby Jameson
 Willi Jameson
 Henry Jameson
 John Jameson
 Laury Jameson
 John Benett
 George Clute
 John Dod
 James Clett
 Sandy Letherdle
 Thomas Letherdele
 Mathew Letherdell
 Davy Letherdell
 Hobbe Staper
 John Stapper
 George Stapper
 Lenord Stapper
 John Bell
 Edmund Staper
 Gerard Staper
 John Robson
 John Rede
 Henry Red
 Thomas Rid
 Davy Red
 Hoge Rid
 Mathew Thomson
 Arche Thomson
 Lawry Staper
 Gibby Staper
 John Shipaly
 John Thomson
 Willm Thomson
 Gerard Thomson
Able with hors and harness.

WARDON. Rolland Stocoll
Robert Hemsley
Necolles Ledbut'
Willm Ledbytt'
Robert Ledbytt'
George Ledheytt'
Robert Kyrsope
James Crayk
Alexander Pykeryng
Edward Kyrsope
Henry Brown
Dave Ledbytt'
Necholes Ledbytt'
Cudbart Ledbytt'
Willm Pykryn
Gilbart Thomson
Able with hors and harness.

Nicollas Yeldert
Niuian Thomson
Thomas Robson
Willam Luyt
Rolland Henderson
John Luyt

Naither hors nor harness.

NEW- Hugo Herryngton
BREWGH. Rolland Stocall
James Stocall
Christofer Stocall
Rauff Stocall
Andro Lambert
Simon Stocall
Thomas Henderson
George Stocall
George Robson
John Robson
Willam Stocall
Ric. Waytson
Robert Thomson
Christofer Stocall
Rauff Thomson
Christofer Thomson
Thomas Richardson
Rauff Wylkyns
Richard Stocall
John Lenwythe
Able with hors and harness.

Thomas Mawhen
Nicolas Mawhen
Felop Gaylyghtly
Mathew Gaylygtly
James Decenson
Willam Gray
Matho Stewynson
Willom Braydwod
Naither hors nor harness.

KNAYRS- Herre Walles
DELL. Rauf Walles
Hew Parker

KNAYRS- Herre Walles
DELL. John Cowtier
John Cowtart
Thomas Dobson
Thomas Ralton
John Ramschawe
Huchyng Ram-
schawe
Nycolles Leddell
Christofer Cowtert
Robert Parker
Willm Snawdon
Jenkyn Cosyn
Matho Walles
Able with hors and harness.

John Walles
Henry Eyles
John Cawlder
Lyonell Cawlder
Nicholes Cawlder
John Denton
Nicholes Walles
William Cawlder
William Skaylles
John Balton
John Heryson *
Rolande Bell
John Elryngton
Ric. Walles
Naither hors and harness.

BELLRS- Nycolles Blenkyn-
TARE. sop
George Blenkynsop
Christofer Wawght
Willm Wawght
Able with hors and harness.

Sander Lydell
James Acheson
Willm Coyng
Naither hors nor harness.

ELLYNG- Robert Elryngton
TON, Lyell Hermestrong
IN SOWGH John Helryngton
TYNDELL. John Pygg
Christofer Elryng-
ton
Clamet Mawhen
John Elryngton
Thomas Hucheson
Christofer Robynson
Ric. Henderson
Willm Smythe
John Robynson
Able with horse and harness.

John Parcar
Rolland Helryngton
Robert Helryngton

ELLYNG- Willm Thomson
TON, John Car
IN SOWGH Robert Mawhen
TYNDELL. Thomas Cowtert
Thomas Armstronge
Put men.
Naither hors nor harness.

WHITFIELD. Matteo Whitfeld
John Dobynson
Willm Graym
Robert Calvert
Edward Stevynson
Laurens Whitfeld
Thomas Hudless
Able with hors and harness.

HUSTON. Anton Huston
John Huston
Laurens Collenson
Nicolles Sharpawe
Launce Whitfeld
Dave Howpper
Nycholes Ramshawe
Hew Whyetfeld
Edward Whyet
Arthur Wickars
Jarrard Rydlay
Able with hors and harness.

Ric. Prud
Thomas Short
Harye Lydell
Jarard Whitfeld
John Richardson
Thomas Richardtson
Henry Richardtson
Willm Prud
Cudbart Lawson
Richard Carnabye
John Maghwen
Rog. Stocoll
Gaweyn Stocall
Ric. Peig
John Stewenson
Robert Hucheson
Gilbert Thomson
Percivell Thomson
John Gren
Able with horse and harness.

Thomas Tedcastell
Christofer Gren
James Smert
Alexander Bassyng-
thwait
Edward Henderson
Willam Henderson
Yngrem Mawghwyn
Harre awghwyn
Ric. Mawghwyn
Naither hors nor harness.

HUSTON. Thomas Tedcastell
 Rolland Wawcar
 John Smert
 Robert Maghen
 Thomas Hymers
 John Smyth
 John Smyth
 John Mason
 Christofer Dobeson
 Here Dobeson
 Sande Dobson
 John Percar
Able with hors and harness.

John Smart
 John Mawghewen
 John Petyngson
 Rog. Stewynson
 Thomas Henderson
 George Henderson
 Sande Mawghwen
Neither hors nor harness.

Georg Fyt
 Edward Crayn
 Herre Crayt
 Willm Mawghwyn
 Stewyn Franche
 Matho Stewynson
Able with horse and harness.

FATHER- Awben Fatherston-
STEN- haught
HAUGHT. Thomas Fatherston-
 haught
 John Fatherston-
 haught
 Edward Huchuson
 Stevyn Huchuson
 Gerart Watson
 Willm Waugher
 Thomas Sprot
 Thomas Waught
 Christofer Bowman
 Christofer Waughe
 George Peyrson
Able with horse and harness.

Thomas Don
 Edward Peyrson
 Robert Wawker
 John Ridle
 Allen Fraynche
 Lyonell Fraynche
 George Dobson
 Christofer Hornesbe
 Christofer Dobson
 Jenkyn Brown
 James Armstrong
 Sym Alleson
 Willm Styll
 Herry Snawdon

FATHER- Sande Haithway
STEN- Sane Twodall
HAUGHT. Umfray Crayk
 Harbott Snawden
 Jarrad Snawden
Neither hors nor harness.
 Edward Nyxon
 Huchen Carrak
 Sande Creg
 Hew Con
 David Dobeson
 Ambros Damward
Able with hors and harness.

THIRLUA. Robert Thirlua
 Willam Bird
 John Elwod
 Willam Wille
 Willam Carrok
 Ric. Stell
 Willam Huchyson
 John Carrak
 George Carrak
 Ede Carrak
 John Carrak
 Robert Carrak
 Robert Carrak
 Thomas Carrak
Able with hors and harness.

NEW. Nocolles Stocall
BREWGHT. Robert Stocall
 Roland Stocall
 Gilbert Lemwright
 John Thomson
 John Rau
 Jenkyn Raw
 Ric. Stocall
 Thomas Stocall
 Thomas Robson
 Willam Robson
 Rog Eryngton
 Rog. Tyndell
 Anton. Tyndell
 Rande Tyndell
 Dave Charlton
 Sande Robson
 Rolland Robson
Able with hors and harness.

Cudbert Luyk
 Willam Luyk
 Jarrad Lylborn
 John Luyk
 Nicoll Crayk
 John Dennyng
 George Robson
 Herry Escheton
 Atkyn Stocall
Neither hors nor harness.

ALLER- Willam Pescott
WASSE. James Robson
 John Robson
Able with hors and harness.

George Watson
 John Corbett
 Robert Thomson
 Nycollos Graym
 Matho Robson
Able with horse and harness.

Richard Moryson
 Allexander Greyn
 Edwerd Robson
 Rolland Swynburn
 Gilbard Robson
 John Robson
Potmen.
Neither hors nor harness.

FOUR- Marho Kersope
STAYNES. Gilbert Kersope
 Robert Lambert
 John Lambart and
 his brother
 Matho Stocall
 Alexander Stocall
 Alexander Eryngton
 Willam Eryngton
Able with hors and harness.

HADYN John Thomisla
BRYGHT. John Coyng
 Thomas Haw
 Rolland Atchinson
 Jarrard Greyn
Able with hors and harness

John Walles
 Thomas Conter
 Robert Jackson
 Robert Heryson
 John Olywell
 Rauf Wepon
 Henry Denton
 Ric. Bell
 Nycholes Herreson
 Christofer Con
 Nycolles Wall
Able with hors and harness.

Alexander Lon
 Thomas Davison
 John Swaynson
 Herry Con
 Herry Greyn
 Rolland Greyn
 Georg Walles
 Georg Ramahaw
 Rolland Bell
 Stevyn Bell

HADYN Ric. Rowell
BRYGHT. Thomas Parker
John Castell
Able with hors and harness.

THORN- Clemet Trollope
RASTON. John Talyer
Gilbert Barrowe
John Dixon
Andro Laws
Jams Nicoll
Davy Trollop
John Trollope
Clemet Galyghtly
Adde Marchall
William Smythe
Christofer Wryght
Robert Mallaber
Robyn Short
Rolle Smythe
Nicoll Smythe
Willam Mallaber
Nicoll Mallaber
Nichll Mallaber
Robert Bet
Willam Whit
Christofer Whit
Ric. Rydle
Robert Rowell
Edward Lydell
Thomas Wytffeld
John Whit
John Dickson
Edwerd Herdman
John Richerdson
Naither hors nor harness.

John Whitfeld
Thomas Partus
Rog. Fayrllam
Randell Wikars
Clament Wikars
John Herdman
Thomas Bell
Henry Wykars
Jarrard Wheytfeld
Robert Fayrlem
Henry Fraynelie
Robert Bell
Nicolles Crag
Willam Thomson
George Frend
Thomas Frend
John Myller
Able with hors and harness.

John Franche
Clamett Ramshawe
Hew Martyng
Thomas Myller
Randell Whitfeld
Sande Howpe

THORN- George Henderson
RASTON. Peter Richertson
Ric. Olyver
Whyntyn Born
Willam Born
Robert Frend
Peter Whitfeld
Lyonell Cowerd
Rauf Bell
Willam West
Cudbert Brown
Matho Richardson
Able with hors and harness.

John Mawighen
Cudbert Hescheton
Thomas Hopper
John Elryngton
Thomas Hescheton
Ric. Craig
Nicolles Hescheton
Able with hors and harness.

Willam Pow
Edward Hopper
Richard Hescheton
John Hubhog
Thomas Crayn
Willam Merschell
Michelis Hescheton
Thomas Clerk
Able with hors and harness.

Willam Bell
John Robson
Lenerd Bell
Ric. Parker
Edwerd Hawden
John Hawden
Feder Hederson
John Crayk
Robert Mawghwyne
Roger Henderson
John Smert
Gylbert Smert
Thomas Smert
Gilbert Berrow
Sand Schesebugham
Nicoles Store
Wyllim Gaylyhtly
Matho Smert
Ric. Gren
Thomas Handerson
James Thomson
Edwerd Handerson
James Handerson
Matho Mawghwen
John Tedcastell
John Peig
Thomas Braydwod
John Peig
Thomas Peig

THORN- Willm Mawghwen
RASTON. Nicolles Mawghwen
Nicolles Mawghwen
Foyt men:
Naither hors nor harness.

Thomas Carrok
Lenerd Carrok
Christofer Carrok
James Wile
George Blenkynsope
John Blenkynsope
Michell Blenkyn-
sope
John Bell
Ric. Driden
Davi Story
Rowland Lowman
Clement Barrow
James Bowman
Georg Crang
Willam Blenkyn-
sope
John Stell
Robert Don
John Nobyll
Able with hors and harness.

HAUT- James Alembly
WESLE. Nichol Redley
John Blaklok
Robert Nobill
Georg Analy
Thomas Frend
Thomas Frend
Nicoles Blaklok
Willam Knag
John Fyg
Matho Arburn
Able with hors and harness

Roland Johnson
John Redley
Thomas Watson
Lenard Furnes
Naither hors and harness.

WALTON. John Redley
Michell Redley
Lance Redley
Alexander Redley
Perce Redley
Lyell Redley
Mighell Spettall
Matho Redley
Able with hors and harness.

PLENNOLAS. Clemet Wawght
John Snawdowne
Clement Wright
Jefra Wawght
Able with hors and harness.

PLENNOLAS. Hew Redley
 Thomas Redley
 Cud. Waught
 Lenerd Redley
 Andraw Driden
 James Barrowe
 Nicholes Ridley
 esquer
 Willam Barrow
 Sym. Hodson
 Thomas Hymars
 Lance Raw
 Rde Smythe
 Henre Talyer
 Ric. Talyer
 John Flemyn
 Thomas Mylner
 Willam Mawghwyn
 Georg Wykynson
 Clemet Nicolson
 John Hill
 Roger Crayg
 Robert Thomson
 John Fairle
 William Hucheson
 John Crayg
 Robert Thomson
 Beile Stoco
 Nicoleys Smert
Able with hors and harness.

Clement Lydell
 Ric. Thomson
 Gawhen Gaylyghtly
 John Gaylyghtly
 Willam Robson
 John Robson
 Gawhen Bryngton
 Nighell Mawghon
 Nicoles Heshton
 Matho Heshton
 John Hubhoc
 John Hoc
 John Hubhoc
 Gylbert Mawghtwen
Neither hors nor harness.

Willam Banaschawe
 Cuthbert Preson
 Georg Henderson
 John Mallaber
 Georg Mallaber
 Felip Holdayll
 Patryk Hym
 Gilbert Bassynthwt
 John Heron
 Roger Smert
 George Smert
 Cuthbert Olever
Able with hors and harness.

PLENNOLAS. Edward Leddell
 Willam Leddell
 Christofer Thomson
 Alyn Su'erson
 John Dicson
 John Tidcastell
 Christofer Tidcastell
 Nicolays Dicson
 John Dykson
 Ric. Gaylyghtly
 Thomas Madsithe
 Thomas Robson
 Robert Dobson
 Sander Bell
 Christofer Baurowe
 John Thomson
Neither hors nor harness.

HENSAW. Berte Hymers
 Thomas Pyg
 Willam Byrk
 Martyn Barrowe
 Willm Dixon
 Clemet Nicolson
 Hew Nicolson
 Hew Pawteson
 Nicol Johnson
 John Rampshawe
 George Hymers
 Willam Marchell
 Thomas Surts
Able with hors and harness.

John Johnson
 Davy Burn
 Thomas Liddell
 Christofer Pateson
 Henre Chesman
 Sande Barrowe
 Nicoll Redle
 Christofe Barrawe
 Rolle Lawson
Neither hors nor harness.

REDLEY. Jond Pawteson
 Robert Knag
 James Lews
 John Lews
 Willm Hacheson
 John Bell
 John Schort
 John I. esten
 Gilbert Helleson
 Matho Wygyn
 John Atkynson
 Here Laws
 John Bill
 Nicholes Laws
 Allen Waught
Able with hors and harness.

FARE- Nicoll Redley
 SCHELES. Willam Redley
 Christofer Redley
 Michell Redley
Able with hors and harness.

THORN- Sandi Clark
 CRASTON. Hob. Smythe
 Willam Clark
 Christofer Crawhale
 Nicoll Wright
 Hob. Barrowe
 John Mallabeir
 Christofer Laws
Neither hors nor harness.

HEXS'M. John Armstrong
 Robert Styrynson
Neither hors nor harness.

John Laueroke
 John Nicoll
 Robert Blaket
 Thomas Lydell
 Rynyan Clewght
 Thomas Armstrong
 Nogell Malber
 Rowland Almes
 Thomas Brown
 Willm Robinson
 Ed. Roobynson
 John Elwod
 John Murton
 Robert Stocold
 Thomas Stoc'
 Edward Robinson
 John Hudson
 Henry Lyddell
 Willm Stocall
 Robert Pateson
 Robert Dikkenson
 Willm Hall
 James Cowper
 Henry Lytilskyll
 Alen Burdus
 Anthon Schesborn
 Johu Litleskill
 Christofer Buttland
 Stevyn Eward
 Robert Pilgram
 Thomas Armstrong
 Richard Marten [*Cancelled.*]
Able men with harness without hors.

EXHAM Brian Walker [*Cancelled.*]
 TOWN. Gerard Perkyson
 Willm Craue
 Christofer Tayler
 Henry Owston

EXHAM TOWN. Thomas Stobbert
Richard Hord
Thomas Steynson
George Red
Robt Smythe
Matho Story
Roland Shipley
With harness and no hors.

James Watson
Androwe Arm-
stronge
Thomas Armstrong
Thomas Escheton
Thomas Stocoll
James Rydley
No hors nor harness.

EXHAM TOWN. Richard Lichman
Thomas Jackson
Thomas Lichman
Robert Lawson
Alexander Lichman
Christofer Robson
John Robson
John Thomson
Edward Smythe
Thomas Olyver
Edward Janyng
John Gren
John Pateson
John Hobkyrk
George Bryan
George Jakson
Robert Hird
Nicolles Harreson
Ric. Pellpown
Georg Saher
Clemett Armstrong
Thomas Dune
Ric. Lenwod
Cuthbert Lenwod
Rolland Lenwod
Rolland Swan
Robert Mowre
John Snawten
Thomas Hyrst
Edward Hyrst
John Hymers
Thomas Brus
Matho Elison
Edmund Gibson
Naither hors nor well harnessyd.

Ric. Gibson
Able with hors and harness.

Ric. Stokall
Naither hors nor harness.

EXHAM TOWN. Thomas Pen
Ric. Dobynson
John Whit
Thomas Uliston
John Elison
Willam Jonson
Robert Lighton
Edward Hunter
Ric. Gibson
Mo. Kewke
Thomas Talyer
Willm Talyer
Andro Jonson
James Hereson
Ric. Hereson
Ric. Hodson
Marteyn Stocall
Rollond Spencer
George Lichman
No hors and lackyng harness.

THE TOWN OF ACUM. Edward Kell
Wyllam Armstrong
John Armstrong
Willm Chekyn
Willm Lee
Edward Byrk
Gilbert Pateson
John Spayn
John Chekyng
Able with hors and harness.

Nicolles Armstrong
Robert Spayn
John Dayll
Ric. Armstronge
Christofer Smythe
Ric. Lee
Matho Lee
Ric. Chekyn
Thomas Armstrong
Richard Armstrong
Robert Spayn
John Lee
Willm Smythe
Robert Chekeyn
John Spayn
Willm Spayn
Naither hors nor harness.

Richard Helinyly
Geog Helmyslay
John Helmyslay
Allex Armstrong
Ric. Lee
Robert Armstrong
John Marchall
Ric. Pateson
Harnesyd and no hors.

WALL. Edward Bryngton
Ric. Wilson
Edward Wilson
Robert Trumbyll
Thomas Kersope
Thomas Robson
Edward Spayn
Robert Store
Alexander Dawson
Rolland Kell
Thomas Pateson
John Gibson
Rolland Kell
Robert Robynson
James Kell
Edward Kell
Edward Watson
Able with hors and harness.

Thomas Dawson
Rog. Unstayn
Thomas Kell
Thomas Kell
Thomas Dawson
Willm Stare
Rog. Robson
Neither hors nor harness.

WEST ALWENT. Steyn Patenson
Herre Pateson
John Tesdeyll
Robert Bowmen
John Stowt
Cudbert Jonson
Robert Stowt
Robert Jakson
Able with hors and harness.

Willam Brown
Christofer Lee
Herre Patenson
John Hudles
Willm Deconson
Edward Richardson
Willam Batytson
Ric. Filopson
Christofer Be
Ric. Bowman
Anton Robynson
Rauf Stobys
Willam Robynson
Robert Wynter
Willam Radam
Matho Woding
John Stowt
John Mowr
John Bowman
Nicol Watson
Robert Hewll
Willm Wodmus
Clamet Nicolson
Herre Deconson

WEST John Pateson
 ALWENT. Herre Wilkynson
 Edward Withell
 Christofer Bee
 Thomas Bee
 John Huchenson
 Antone Welkeyson
 Willm Hucheson
 Willm Horslye
 Thomas Richartson
 John Huchenson
 John Huchenson
 John Huchenson

Able with hors and harness.

BYNGFELD. Nicolles Eryngton
 Thomas Eryngton

Able with horse and harness.

Edward Eryngton
 Christofer Eryngton
 Thomas Raunde
 Thomas Knag
 Edward Henderson
 John Eryngton
 Robert Robertson
 Jarrad Robynson
 Willm Denyng

Gilbert Burdus
 Robert Butland
 Willm Brown
 Robert Wod
 Robert Robson
 Rog. Word
 Anto. Wod
 Thomas Store
 Jerrad Trumbyll
 Nicolles Cuper
 Ric. Melburn
 Thomas Robinson
 Andro Robinson
 Willm Robson
 John Yonger
 Lioll Whit
 Georg Yonger
 Robert Yonger
 Allexander Kell

Neither hors nor harness.

John Kell
 Rolland Kell
 Robert Kell
 Thomas Kell
 John Haliday
 George Haliday

Able with hors and harness.

George Dod
 Robert Trubyll
 Edward Hedle
 Edward Hedle

BYNGFFLD. Nicolles Daveson
 Robert Robinson
 John Krryngton
 Willm Car
 Ric. Nicolson
 John Dennyng
 Thomas Welson

Neither hors nor harness.

John Hew
 Jerrard Henderson
 Raufe Crafurthe

Neither hors nor harness.

EST Hew Schell
 ALWENT. Thomas Bee

John Schell
 Cutbert Schell
 Renne Schell
 Hewe Schell
 Edward Schell
 Anton Schell
 Herre Schell
 Willm Schell
 Edward Schell
 John Schell
 Bertilmay Shell
 Matho Schell
 Willm Schell
 Robert Schell
 Lenard Schell
 Herre Schell
 Herre Schell
 Herre Dawson
 Mo. Richertson
 Georg Awden
 Thomas Burdus
 Nicolles Westwod
 John Armstrong
 Willm Armstrong
 Roland Dawson

Able with hors and harness.

John Proda
 Phelop Dawson
 Herre Phelopsen
 Nicoles Bee
 Willm Bee
 John Pateson
 Mo. Davison
 Bertilmou Pawton
 Mo. Pateson
 Thomas Bee
 Christoser Awden

Neither hors nor harness.

Clemet Robson
 John Robynson
 Willm Ferals
 Huchen Ferals
 John West
 Christofer Rodam

EST Robert Rodam
 ALWENT. Cudbert Huchenson
 Thomas Huchenson
 John Robinson
 Cutbert Robinson
 Robert Ferrallen

Neither hors nor harness.

John Stokyll
 Thomas Armstrong
 John Hayll
 Willm Elwald
 Thomas Pateson
 John Armstrong
 Robert Bitelstain
 Roland Smythe
 John Knag
 Ric. Hull
 Ric. Hayll
 Sande Jonson
 Roburt Hurd
 John Stwert

Neither hors nor harness.

KYPWYK. Roger Rewcastell
 John Rewcastell
 Jerard Newbigyn
 Gilbert Newbigyn
 Jerard Yong
 John Newbigyn
 Jerard Robson
 Thomas Newbegyn
 Roger Newbegyn
 Mylles Rowcastell
 Roland Welkynson

Able with hors and harness.

COKLAW. Willm Henderson
 Thomas Henderson

Able with hors and harness.

Georg Henderson
 Thomas Brown
 Robert Person
 Ric. Person
 Thomas Person
 Lyonell Person
 Robert Henderson
 Andro Sorby
 John Sorby
 George Sorby
 Lyonell Eryngton
 Thomas Eryngton
 Ric. Eryngton
 Willm Kell
 Rolland Kyrsope
 Allex. Elwald
 John Newbegyn
 George Kersope
 John Newbigyn
 Georg Newbigyn

Able with hors and harness.

OF HEXL TOWN. John Pateson
 Mathey Pateson
 Thomas Hymers
 James Pateson
 Alexander Arm-
 strong
 Robert Cock
 Christofer Lauerok
 Edwerd Still
 John Still
 Georg Grissope
 Matheo Hirst
 John Hirst
 Thomas Hirst
 Nicoles Hochenson
 John Crayn
 Willm Clark
 Roger Pig
 Roger Shawes
Naither hors nor harness.

Willm Robinson
 John Shawe
 Akky Cranne
 Robert Wandles
 Nichell Lynton
 Edwerd Codlyn
 Thomas Lauerok
 John Lauerok
 Liell Red
 Thomas Waughte
 George Shawes
 Willm Eleson
 Robert Sowrby
 Willm Shipley
 John Lenwad
 Thomas Smythe
 Willm Lytleskill
 Matho Jonson
 Geffray Perkykson
 John Wiggham
 Willm Perkykson
 Robert Marley
 Thomas Burne
 Rolland Pig
 Robert Pawtenson
 John Munkes
 John Whitskales
 Thomas Gris
 Rowland Hether-
 ington
 Thomas Sipley
 Thomas Lyteskill
 John Johnson
 Rauffe Pateson
 John Pawtenson
 Laurens Grey
Naither hors nor well harnesssed.

Edmunde Kirsape
 Henre Jonson
 John Nowbill

OF HEXL TOWN. Willm Johnson
 Anton. Johnson
Naither hors nor harness.

Robert Smythe
 Thomas Liteskill
 Rollann Bell
 Renne Jonson
 Thomas Smythe
 Ric. Sorby
 John Cloughe
 Roland Licheman
 Gilbert Reid
 Edmond Jonson
 Nicolles Pateson
 Jerrard Saher
 Edmund Hereson
 Herre Jonson
 Edwerd Lenwod
 Charles Dun
 Robert Jonson
 Thomas Hudson
 Anton Jonson
 Rolland Jonson
 Thomas Calove
 Robert Peg
 John Syms
 Thomas Millere
 Robert Lichman
 Gilbert Lichman
 Robert Thomson
 Ric Lichman
 Robert Raw
 Roger Licheman
 Robert Licheman

No hors and smally harnesssed.

Robert Leyche
 Ric. Kirsape
 Anton. Bubb
 Robert Anderson
 Edwerd Kell
 Ric. Newbiggin
 Cuthbert Armstrong
 George Kell
 Robert Wolson
 Willm Dawson

HALYDAYN. Willm Yonger
 Roger Yonger
 Jerrard Yonger
 Anton Yonger
 Willm Yonger
 Robert Yonger
 Thomas Kell
 Robert Nicolson
 John Yonger
 John Yonger
 Phelophe Yonger
 Thomas Page
 Willam Raynnyl
 John Yonger

HALYDAYN. Christofer Stawper
 Robert Wite
 John Riddle
Able with horse and harness.

COSLE. John Ridle
 Thomas Stonson
 John Barbor
 Gerrard Prodin
 Thomas Ridlee
Able with hors and harness.

John Stonson
 Roland Stokell
 Edmund Robson
 Anton Deconson
 Willm Stokell
 John Colson
 John Nowbyll
 Lawrence Redle
 Umtray Stokell
 Georg Sperk
 Georg Sperk
 Thomas Welson
 John Welson
 Matho Witfeld
 Anton Ferrauler
 Laure Wilkyngson
Naither hors nor harness.

Herre Bredword
 Herre Stokell
Unable.

DOTLAND. Edmund Gren
 John Ledall
 George Robson
 Ric. Cokman
 Hew Don
 Allexander Rowll
 Thomas Homyll
 Ric. Dun
Able with hors and harness.

YARATH. Cuthbert Stokoll
 George Kell
 Willm Willsen
 Edwerd Robson
 Davet Robson
 Ric Herryngton
 Thomas Foster
 James Foster
 Nicolles Little
Naither hors nor harness.

PAYS. Robert Stokall
 Edwerd Bleklok
 Nicoles Bleklok
 Nicoles Stokell
 Thomas Raw
 Thomas Bleklok
 Willm Bleklok
 Christofer Daveson
Able with hors and harness.

SANDO. Cutbert Eryngton
Robert Solby
John Stevynson
Robert Bowtland
Ric. Huchenson
Able with hors and harness.

John Spayn
John Solby
John Solby
Roger Robeson
Robert Solby
Willm Gren
John Smythe
Thomas Spayn
Willm Lee
Thomas Eryngton
Able with hors and harness.

Patrike Yonger
Thomas Yonger
Able with hors and harness.

NOWLANDS. Robert Thelvall
Thomas Ogle
Edward Eryngton
Roland Redshawe
John Armstrong
Cuthbert Hurd
Robert Hurd
James Hurd
Christofer Arm-
strong
Thomas Armstrong
Christofer Arm-
strong
Willm Farbrek
Roland Stokell
Thomas Foster
James Foster
Thomas Gren
Nicollas Gren
Thomas Robson
Ric. Swaldell
Dave Armstrong
Thomas Rawe
Thomas Stokell
John Armstrong
Edward Wille
Ric. Wilson
Able with hors and harness.

Ric. Corwell
Willm Wille
John Armstrong
Robert Stowt
Here Jonson
Robert Smythe
Mtho Giren
Thomas Homyll
Thomas Eryngton

NOWLANDS. Symon Roland
John Farbrik
Cuthbert Cokman
Berte Armstronge
Thomas Foster
James Charlton
Thomas Stokall
Thomas Homyll
John Armystrong
Able with hors and harness.

Thomas Wodmos
John Smart
Willm Rowell
Thomas Rowell
Edward Rowell
John Wighaem
Rande Whit
John Wodmos
Edward Watson
Hew Watson
Lenard Stowt
Robert Person
Herre Stowt
Chudbert Howden
Herre Hewatson
Christofer Stowt
Matho Wodmas
John Stowt
Able with hors and harness.

Willm Wodmas
Berti Wodmas
John Wenter
Georg Robynson
Willm Dawson
John Dawson
Edward Yarrow
Georg Cawn
John Robynson
Willm Watson
Lanc Swadell
Ric. Symson
Gilbert Tidcastell
Georg Wenter
Willm Huchenson
Robert Huchenson
Hew Huchenson
Merk Cotsfurthe
Lyell Kyrklows
Thomas Wilson
Alexand' Robynson
Herre Robinson
Thomas Stowt
Georg Dekenson
Georg Sprot
Edward Mayson
Willm Walles
Edward Stowt
Arthur Robynson

Able with hors and harness.

EBBYNG- Thomas Eryngton
TON. Matho Heryngton
Roger Heryngton
Christofer Heryng-
ton
Able with hors and harness.

FELLOW- Herre Henderson
FELD. Willm Henderson
Robert Choster
Christofer Heron
Edward Newbigin
Roland Lee
Roland Watson
Edward Kirsop
Ric. Watson
Andro Watson
Thomas Watson
John Bell
Robert Byrd
Neither hors nor harness.

Willm Stowt
Georg Rowll
Herre Rowll
James Clos
Lawrens Hawde
Georg Healop
Herre Rowll
Arthur Spark
Anton Rowll
Here Rodfurthe
Robert Richartson
Christofer Stowt
George Awdon
Ric. Witfeld
John Spark
Able with hors and harness.

John Daweson
Willm Herreson
Herre Laws
Clemet Heslope
Thomas Hewatson
Thomas Stobatt
Cwthbert Hewden
Robert Phelopson
James Rowll
Neither hors nor harness.

Georg Rowll
Edward Rowell
John Richardson
Thomas Stawt
Willm Bell
Archo. Bassenwhet
Able with hors and harness.

R. CARNEYBY.

THE AVEW OF MUSTERS TAKYE BY SIR ROBERT ELLURKER KNIGHT AND LYONELL GRAY ON CALDMURTON HEATH THE FRYDAY YE XVII. DAY OF APERELL AND ON THE SATTERDAY YE XVIII DAY OF APERILL ON MELFELD AND ON MONDAY YE XXTH DAY OF APRILL ON CR. MASYLL IN THE XXXTH YER OF YE REGN OF OUR SOVERAN LORD KING HENRY VIII AS HERAFTER INSUITH.

The Lourdship Robert Collinwood
of EGGLING- John Mowll
HAM and John Rosden
BRWYK. John Moowll the
yonger
Thomas Alleson
Antony Gray
Robert Mowll
Edward Myll senior
Edward Reyfflee
Edward Wooff
Edward Myll
Thomas Anderson
Thomas Wyllson sen.
Thomas Wilson jun.
Ermond Howett
Robert Mowll
Alexander Sympson
Georg Sympson
John Rushall
Wyllym Overschall
Wyllym Alleson
Dave Alleson
Rawff Fawdon
Edmond Mowll
John Myll
Georg Huntley
Gharret Huntley
Wyllym Foster
Herry Peirsyn
John Rosden
Rauff Rosden
Herry Rosden
Gylbert Hontley
John Rosden sen.
Thomas Fawden
Gylbert Alleson
Wyllym Rosden
George Foster
Edward Howett
Rowland Crawford
Emond Doxford
Herry Howett
Edmond Temple
Robert Alleson

The Lourdship Wyllym Gray
of EGGLING- Gharret Rosdedon
HAM and Robert Morrysson
BRWYK. Allen Fawdon
George Tuggall
John Fawdon
Wyllym Alleson
John Alleson
Robert Alleson
Herry Fawdon
John Reyfflee
John Newton
John Hontley
Edward Alleson
Wyllym Sympson
Adam Howett
John Gray
George Whytt
Robert Whytt
John Moffett
James Doon
Wyllym Alleson
Robert Hayn
John Sympson
Cudbert Temple
Alan Alleson
Robert Alleson
Adam Alleson
Peter Brown
Gylbert Bowre
Thomas Gray
John Alleson
Robert Patteson
Gylbert Kokeram
John Wykinson
Olyver Mow
Herry Whyt
Edward Johnson
Roger Dychborn
Roger Watson
Herry Jonson
Rychert Trollope
John Teydd

In thys lordschyppe afforsaid off abull men with hors and harnes xx.

CHELLING- Rauff Smawschawk
HAM Lord- Patryk Lyndsay
shyp. Wyllym Lyndsay
Thomas Bollom
Edward Ackyll
Henry Talior
John Borell
Wyllym Conygham
John Honter
Richard Lyndsay
Rauff Mowll
Gye Stanley
Thomas Honter
Rauff Meyns
Edward Adeyn
Thomas Meyns
John Daveson
Rauff Talyor
Alexander Newton
Robert Snawshawk
Rauff Newton
Rauff Ayden
John Robson
Wyllym Gowlien
Robert Tuggall
Patryk Tayt
Nycollies Smythe
Rauff Reckyby
John Symson
Abull men with horse and harnes xii.

Tho. Newton
George Dixon
Robert Boloun
John Tugall
John Atlee
James Tugall
James Smythe
John Faudon
Henry Alleson
Rauff Dixon
Thomas Ferrer
Richert Tuggall
Wyllym Tuggall

CHELLING. Robert Alleson
 HAM Lord. John Bottler
 shyp. Thomas Johnson
 Wynyam Schortt
*Belonging to the Lordship off
 Chellyngham.*

SOWTH Edward Homyll
 MYDDILTON Thomas Homyll
 John Hudson
 Herry Hall
 Alexander Tuggall
 Robert Hudson
 Herry Bowden
 Richard Hudson
 Nycoll Gybson
 John Gray
 Wylym Cramer
 Thomas Huntrod
 Edward Cramer
Belonging to Chellingham.

Richerd Blythe
 John Hudson
 John Dawson
 Rolland Reyfflee
 John Reyfflee
 Robert Torner
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes viij.*

WEST Richert Hawlborn
 LYLBORNE. Moongow Lyghther-
 nes
 Wylm Eyreden
 Robert Lyghthernes
 Nynyan Tuggall
 Antony Myll
 Mychaell Lyghther-
 nes
 Thomas Bowden
 Herry Bowden
 John Thomson
 Rauff Reyfflee
 Nycoll Nevellson
 Jasper Myll
 Edmond Tuggall
 Herry Hawett
 Wylym Gray
 Andraw Taytt
 Wylm Corbett
 John Dewer
 John Scott
 Wylym Bowden
 Wylm Tuggall
 James Watson
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes viij.*

James Sanderson
 Wylym Clerk
 Gylbert Whytt

WEST Wylym Thomson
 LYLBORNE. Thomas Myll
 John Tuggall
 John Bowden
 Lyell Sanderson
 Nycoll Myll
 Clement Light-
 hernes
 John Tomson
 Wylym Clerk

YHERDYLL. Gylbert Scott
 John Scott
 Robert Schappe
 Rawff Hyndmers
 Rychard Olyver
 Wylym Dixson
 Leonard Ellam
 Cudbert Ellam
 Robert Olyver
 James Ellam
 Dave Pratt
 John Scott
 Lowrans Dixson
 Robert Scheppard
 Robert Borrell
 John Atkynson
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes viij.*

Thomas Dixson
 Wylym Schappe
 Wylym Spratt

MYDDILTON Mongoo Clerk
 HALL. Robert Rotherford
 John Rotherford
 Antohy Rotherford
 Gylbert Eyreden
 Nycoll Eyreden
 Thomas Patesson
 Thomas Demstare
 Rauff Wylson
 Richard Skewyer
 Wylym Boldon
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes iiij.*

HORTON. Wylym Dernhyll
 John Blaakk
 Robert Stevynson
 Wylym Foster
 Thomas Hyll
 Rawff Foster
 John Thomeon
 John Rigg
 John Doonsyr
 John Crauford
 Adam Darnell
 Robert Foster
 John Herrysson
 Richerd Wilkinson
 Lyonell Foster
 Wylym Draver

HORTON. John Draver
 Wylym Glenwhym
 Wylym Steyll
 Nycoll Almowse
 Rauff Moore
 Thomas Dixson
 John Gray
 Thomas Wardhan
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes vi.*

DODYNG- Peter Gray
 TON. Thomas Gray
 Roger Stavert
 Jamys Dawgles
 Georg Stavart
 Thomas Brampton
 Herry Toodd
 John Gardynner
 Richert Brown
 Henry Morton
 Richert Walker
 Wylym Smells
 Jamys Tyndall
 George Richertson
 John Schell
 Henry Gardiner
 Wylym Foster
 George Tyndall
 Robert Crawster
 Gylbert Brampton
 John Tomson
 John Myll
 Thomas Martyn
 Androw Henderson
 Wylym Gray
 John Talyor
 Androw Eystmest
 Herry Hardyn
 Richerd Yester
 Richerd Crauster
 Peter Perty
 John Tomson
 John Sampson
 Androw Mydilmest
 Gylbert Dyxson
 John Flecct
 John Smert
 John Flecct
 Nynyan Fodering-
 ham
 Jamys Robinson
 Roger Robinson
 Wylym Welkinson
 John Wawker
 John Ford
 Thomas Talyor
 John Wilson
 John Gray
 Thomas Gray
 James Tomson
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes xij.*

NESBETT. Wylm Rogerson
Robert Tod
John Brown
John Crawster
Mychaell Wilkynson
George Craymston
John Wilkinson
Gylbert Tomson
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

WETT-
WOOLD. Georg Wetwood
Thomas Jakson
Herry Archer
John Shoott
John Somervell
Herry Somervell
Andrew Somervell
John Whitlok
Rauff Richerdson
Thomas Johnson
John Dewer
Wylm Keyth
Robert Keth
Robert Dopson
John Tomson
Adam Keyth
John Bawden
*Abull men with hors and
harnes iiij.*

HEBBORN. Thomas Hebborn
Robert Hebborn
Jamys Tomson
Edmond Mowll
Wylm Hewett
John Fawdon
Wylm Bollom
John Herryson
Kauff Keyth
John Hasydon
Wylm Royse
Thomas Hontergrom
Thomas Lyndsey
Wylm Gybson
Edward Dawson
Wylm Schotton
Robert Talyor
Thomas Myller
Edmond Arkill
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

YELD'TON. Rawl Elderton
Antony Elderton
Rowland Elderton
Robert Scott
John Atkinson
John Wilkinson
Thomas Wilkinson
Edward Cramer
Thomas Morysson

YELD'TON. Robert Howett
Herry Hudson
Edward Morysson
Robert Wylkinson
John Howett
Rauff Howett
Thomas Brown
Thomas Tuggall
Herry Lyghthernes
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

ROSDEN. John Mosman
Wylm Alleson
George Rutherford
Rogher Cheslee
John Brown
John Hewott
Robert Hayn
Wylm Robynson
Wylm Smyth
Wylm Tood
Rawff Allenson
Thomas Mossman
Thomas Wylebee
Rauff Temple
Thomas Johnson
Richard Shew
Mathew Brown
Robert Foster
Hector Foster
Wylm Hewett
Thomas Hall
Jok Makwell
Robert Hemyll
Rauff Hewett
Thomas Hewett
*Abull men with hors and
harnes iiij.*

WOOLLER. Roger Gray
Henry Swynow
Henry Waller
John Wawgh
Rauff Smyth
Thomas Nevelson
Wylm Robywnson
Thomas Robynson
John Dixon
Richert Reyfflee
Herry Hoppe
John Kerr
Robert Bowden
James Dawgles
Dave Nevelson
Wyllm Swerland
Thomas Hoppe
James Watson
Hector Richertson
Gilbert Hontlee
Thomas Richertson
Robert Wawgh

WOOLLER. Thomas Elder
John Nevelson
Thomas Yhong
Robert Ker
Gawen Wedoborn
John Durant
Gawen Hontlee
Thomas Steyll
Georg Waller

Georg Gowllen
Thomas Wylinson
Wylm Nevelson
John Gray
Wylm Doondurdell
Thomas Doonn'dell
John Kerr
Richart Chanler
Adam Douglas
Thomas Tomson
Wylm Hontley
Peter Wilson
John Homyll
Thomas Homyll
Robert Chamber
Robert Anays
Thomas Herott
John Tomson
Wylm Cowpper
Thomas Watson
Thomas Bowden
Dave Scott
John Wawghe
Adam Wilson
Robert Hude
Richert Hoontlee
Richert Yhong
Wylm Alder
Georg Blaak
Lawrans Robynson
Wylm Born
Robert Richertson
James Lyddell
Andrew Gray
John Gray
Dave Hamsey
Crystofer Skuggell
Robert Harrah
*Abull men with hors and
harnes x.*

HOM YLDON. Wylm Reyfflee
Andrew Reyfflee
Francys Reyfflee
John Beyfflee
Robert Brand
Wylm Foster
Richard Wood
Georg Hall
Wylm Yhong
Edmond Talyor
John Watson

HOMYLDON. Wylm Wayth
 John Foster
 Georgd Wood
 Wylm Rogerson
 Jamys Rogerson
 John Healope
 Georg Herryson
 Dave Fayrice
 Georg Doons
 John Douglass
 Georg Johnson
 Thomas Brand
 James Speyr
 Robert Connyngham
 Wylm Strayff
 John Nevelson
 John Foster
 John Yhong
 James Hardyn
*Abull men with hors and
 harness v.*

FOWLBERY. Richerd Fowlbery
 John Fowlbery
 Odnell Fennyk
 Dave Crawford
 Roger Thurbrand
 Edmund Tuggall
 Thomas Bollom
 Wylm Boilok
 Gylbert Glondehym
 Rycherd Bollom
 Robert Bell
 Robert Jakson
 John Hebborn
 Georg Bollok
 Robert Eworah
 John Talyor
 Edward Lenn
 George Bullok
 Edward Honter
 Robert Young
 Nycolas Johnson
 John Jhonson
 Thomas Person
 Robert Wryght
 Jamys Rabornm
 Thomas Desser
 George Robson
 Wylm Robson
 John Wattson
 Jamys More
 Wylm Makduwell
 Rychert Law
 Jamys Rawe
 Robert Jakson
*Abull men with hors and
 harness iiij.*

THE MUSTERS OFF MYLFELD.

HETTON. Robert Stevynson
 Rowland Myller
 Wilim Bydnell

HETTON. Robert Stansys
 Jamys Bydnell
 Wylm Bydnell
 John Boyd
 John Fawer
 John Abraham
 Robert Forton
 John Allanson
 Jamys Akynnell
 John Law
 John Kerr
 Thomas Myller
 Jamys Spark
 Thomas Johnson
 Pawll Gheffray
*Abull men havynng nether hors
 nor harness.*

HESLEYGGE. Georg Wylkynson
 John Haall
 Georg Gray
 Robert Wylkynson
 Rauff Jakson
 Francys Wyllson
 Roger Rogerson
 Roger Tyndall
 John Tyndall
 Wylm Tyndall
 Rycherd Brown
 Thomas Lyndsay
 Wilim Hall
 John Hall
 Edward Glaskow
 John Anderson
 Thomas Rooyse
 Jamys Wyllson
 Wylm Tomson
*Abull men havynng no horse
 nor harness.*

HAWBORN. Thomas Hawborn
 Robert Law
 Robert Whytt
 Thomas Thurbrand
 John Steyll
 Androw Johnson
 Wylm Tomson
 Rychert Law
 Henry Paston
 Wylm Brown
 Thomas Spenser
 John Wawgh
 Rycherd Myller
 Thomas Hardy
 John Hardy
 Robert Hardy
 Thomas Tomson
 John Johnson
 John Hardy
 Herry Myller
 Thomas Lyddell
 Rychert More
*Abull men with hors and
 harness iiij.*

LOWYK. John Muscyens
 Edward Archer
 John Gray
 Henry Gray
 John Tayt
 Wylm Ashe
 Roger Heslopp
 Robert Smert
 Robert Sanderson
 John Stodart
 Wylm Carter
 Alexander Dod
 Jamys Robynson
 Georg Comyng
 Wylm Tomson
 Georg Myll
 John Lam
 Robert Archer
 Robert Whytt
 Jamys Roahygh
 Edward Gray
 Wylm Bootier
 Adam Carnby
 Adam Ford
 Thomas Swymow
 John Myller
 John Wilson
 Thomas Daw
 Robert Roahygh
 John Merschall
 Robert Haall
 George Ryddell
 Robert Gray
 Wylm Gray
 Clemett Tomson
 John Percyvell
 John Mowett
 John Bottler
 Wylm Chainler
 Wylm Gybson
 Patryk Wilkinson
 John Sanderson
 Wylm Ashee
 Patryk Wilkinson
 Robert Paton
 John Pendrethe
 Robert Smertt
 Wylm Boyd
 Thomas Lam
 Wylm Lam
 Thomas Myll
 Cudbert Myll
 Thomas Wawghe
 John Chessom
 Robert Ashe
 John Stevynson
 Gylbert Smythe
 John Moody
 Robert Wylson
 Rychert Bonerr
 John Bonner
 Wylm Beyd
 Jamys Wylkynson

LOWYK. Georg Allesson
Edward Carter
John Daveson
Wylim Walles
*Off abull men with hors and
harnes x.*

ROLLESDEN. Allen Ewen
Roger Muschans
Robert Wattson
John Stevenson
Thomas Lyddell
Herry Smythe
Rauff Swerd
Herry Allesson
Stevyn Muschans
Davey Hogg
John Stevynson
Cudbert Whytt
Georg Cokyborn
John Carhter
John Warton
John Tomson
Lawrens Webster
Georg Lyddell
Georg Whyttlaw
Jamys Dixon
Allan Hoggard
Rauff Hoggard
Rycherd Smyth
Wylim Watson
Clemet Watson
Emond Stodstard
Thomas Neyll
Georg Neyll
Roger Wylimson
John Law
John Wray
Robert Gray
John Taylor
*Of abull men with hors and
harnes iiij.*

PAN MOR. Rychert Clappone
Georg Masson
John Watterson
Thomas Wylimson
Jamys Smyth
John Heslop
John Webster
Jahn Talyor
Wylim Norman
John Wylkynson
Herry Haall
Rycherd Cowper
Wylim Stadar
John Gybson
John Ray
Thomas Lykley
Wylim Whytt
Gharrett Blackburn
Alexander Brown

PAN MORE. Cudbert Webster
Herry Smythe
Cudbert Cowpper
Cudbert Wylimson
*Abull men with horse and
harnes ij.*

GADERYK. Edward Muscyens
Wylim Musceyns
Robert Reyd
Wyllm Myller
Alexander Bell

COWPP- Thomas Walles
LAND. Mychaell Walles
Rauff Haall
Wylim Haall
Thomas Haall
Roger Selby
Wylim Wryght
Rauff Walles
Rycherd Coggall
*Abull men with hors and
harnes viij.*

AYKALE. Gylbert Walles
Rycherd Kerr
Robert Hall
Lenard Foster
Robert Walker
Georg Hall
Georg Tomson
John Doom
Gharret Leng
Thomas Yhooll
Georg Tomson
Thomas Foster
Roger Schaw
Thomas Howett
John Greynheyd
Robert Marr
Thomas Bollom
John Elder
Georg Wilson
Wylim Hall
Thomas Neylson
*Abull men with hors and
harnes iiij.*

EWORTH. Edward Walles
John Swan
John Tuggall
Robert Keythe
John Brown
John Jakson
Wylim Roger
Edward Herryson
Rycherd Keyth
Roger Talyor
Thomas Myll
John More
Gylbert Foster

EWORTH. John Arkyll
Wylim Clerk
Andrew Myll
Edward Johnson
Jamys Herryson
Thomas Jakson
Gylbert Nottman
Hector Ford
Herry Webster
Wylim Webster
Rowland Rotter
Edward Rotter
Robert Tuggall
*Abull men with hors and
harnes viij.*

FENTON. Rycherd Knyght
John Knyght
John Archbald
John Norton
Thomas Laydlay
John Laydlay
Robert Ford
Thomas Atkynson
Wylam Archbald
Rycherd Morton
Wylam Archbald
Wylam Morton
John Gray
Georg Roger
Robert Spennell
Wylim Hutton
John Morton
Wylim Atkynson
*Abull with with horse and
harnes vi.*

THE MUSTERS OF BRANPHYLL
THE XXI. DAY OF APRILL.

FORD Robert Collynwood
Lordschypp. Thomas Unthank
John Myll
Jamys Johnson
Edward Archbald
Robert Collingwood
Herry Archbald
Edward Whytt
James Yhonger
Thomas Yhonger
Odnell Kokson
Edward Brynham
Thomas Eworth
Edmond Cokson
Thomas Borroll
Wylim Archbald
Cudbert Forster
Wyllm Smyth
John Talyor
John Talyor
Edmond Herrot
John Wilson

FORD Rowland Borrell
Lordschyp. John Brady
 John Herrott
 Jamys Person
 Thomas Person
 Umfrey Crawford
 Andrew Whytt
 Gawen Forsychwood
 Thomas Yhonn
 Rauff Bowton
 John Gotterson
 Wylm Yhonn
 Jamys Davell
Of Ford Lordschyp.

KYMERTON. Wylm Cokxon
 Nycoll Taylor
 John Steyll
 Thomas Small
 Thomas Wylkynson
 Wylm Wylson
 John Haall
 John Myll
 John Small

BROMRYGG. Thomas Small
 John Jonson
 John Small
 Nycoll Archbald
 John Myll

HADSLAW. Edward Collynwod
 Robert Tod
 Rauff Smales
 John Chamerleyn
 Wylm Nychelson
 Georg Mosse
 Lyell Anderson
 John Wilson
 Georg Tod
 Jamys Smalys
 Wylm Mosse
 Richard Archbald
 Olyver Symer
 Rycherd Wood
 George Chamerleyn
 Wylm Chamerleyn
 John Nycholson
 James Anderson
 Wylm Wylson
 Rawi Smaylys
 Wylm Chamerleyn
 Thomas Brown
 Robert Smalys
Of Ford Lordschyp.

CROKOM. Robert Lawesop
 Jamys Tod
 Robert Tod
 Thomas Tod
 John Chamerleyn
 Robert Yhowser

CROKOM. Herry Selby
 Rycherd Tod
 Wylm Tod
 John Roger
 Wylm Swan
 John Cowpper
 Rowland Law
 Lowrans Sym
 John Sym
 Wylm Tyndall
 Thomas Syngilton
 Gharret Sym
 Thomas Archbald
 Cudbert Archbald
 Wylm Roger
 Thomas Tyndall
 Georg Kay
 John Archbald
 John Yhong
 Edmond Tyne
 John Person
 Wylm Ford
 Robert Tod
 John Dyrhell
 Rowland Syngilton
 Crystofer Chamereyn
 Robert Archbald
 Edward Yhong
 Jamys Yawlyng
 Henry Cook
 John Symb'ton
 Wylm Yhong
 Thomas Dyrhell

*Of the hall Lordschyp abull hors
 and men and harnes xxx.*

HETTELL. Herry Collynwod
 Herry Collinwod
 Uswale Collinwod
 Wylm Rogerson
 Robert Whytton
 John Mossee
 John Whyttod
 Jamys Beyn
 Jamys Whytton
 Jamys Deckeson
 Wylm Wylson
 Sande Weddell
 Stevyn Boukastill
 Walter Scott
 Thomas Clerk
 Thomas Sanders
 Jamys Archbald
 Edmond Sym
 John Archbald
 Cudbert Sym
 Antony Sym
 Rycherd Sym
 Rycherd Wylson
 John Soward
 John Clerk

HETTELL. Robert Clerk
 Robert Heslop
 John Wawker
 Roger Wawker
 Wylm Bollok
 Cudbert Palmer
 John Walker
 Thomas Talyor
 Georg Nycolson
 Wylm Talyor
 Robert Whytton
 Georg Mossee
 Jamys Walker
 Wylm Wyton
 Gheorg Weddell
 John Johnson
 Nycolles Lenn
 Thomas Story
 Cudbert Person
 Wylm Tod
 Georg Dawson
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes vij.*

YHEWERYM. Genkyn Story
 Sandy Story
 Nycolles Doon
 Peter Foster
 Ghenkyn Story
 John Doon
 Robert Storey
 Garbryoll Doon
 Peter Doon
 Thomas Doon
 Alexander Syreman
 Mychaell Syreman
 Thomas Story
 Wylm Bell
 John Brachem
 Nycholes Greyn
 Rychert Hom'
*Abull men with hors and
 harnes vi.*

BRAMSTON. John Selby
 John Preston
 Peter Tyndall
 Wylm Amers
 Robert Law
 Robert Myll
 Georg Myll
 Rawff Myll
 John Baker
 Edward Preston
 Edward Richeson
 Wylm Baker
 Rolland Baker
 John Archbald
 Jamys Sym
 Thomas Pateson
 Roger Tyndall
 John Roger

BRAMSTON. Rychert Wark
Jamys Gray
Jamys Doon
Thomas Partus
Wylym Clerk
Wylym Brown
Andrew Eworth
John Tomson
Wylym Thynn
Thomas Brodray
Thomas Thynleyn
Sanders Baker
Stevyn Dow
Wylym Atkinson
John Tomson
Wylym Weny
John Weny
Wylym Slatter
Rycherd Yhong
Myles Eworth
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

WARK. John Kerr
John Ker
Gheorg Ker
Cudbert Collewood
Wylim Wordhaugh
John Eworth
Wylym Brown
Edward Morryson
Thomas Clerk
Robert Clerk
Rauff Eworth
John Eworth
Herry Eworth
Gheorg Eworth
Wylym Eworth
Crystofer Eworth
Thomas Frost
Herry Frost
Adam Nawert
Wylym Ewart
Thomas Ewert
Edward West
Gylbert Tyndall
Wylym Cherlton
Herry Preston
Sanders Eworth
Wylim Robson
Alexander Cudbert
Wylym Cudbert
Robert Eworth
Myles Eworth
Edward Chameralayn
Thomas Preston
Thomas Eworth
Richert Eworth
Georg Eworth
Wylym Geddee
Thomas Dixson

WARK. Robert Eworth
Robert Eworth
Thomas Eworth
Robert Lam
Robert Kaskee
Tryamar Eworth
Wylym Archer
Wylym Kaskee
Rauff Nesbett
Wyllm Frost
Robert Tomson
Wylym Thurbrand
Rycherd Frost
John Eworth
James Nesbett
Laurance Miles
Thomas Preston
Rycherd Thurbrand
Symon Thurbrand
Wylym Eworth
Wylym Cook
Thomas Robynson
John Robynson
John Robynson
James Sydmerston
John Bell
Sandy Pattesson
John Schomaker
Wylim Glass
Rycherd Stokk
John Porver
Henne Dixson
Thomas Good
John Bell
John Pawson
Rycherd Brown
John Kerr
Robert Halywell
Wylym Sympon
Andrew Bell
John Smyth
John Pyrdmerston
Thomas Hallywell
Jamys Edward
Rycherd Schort
David Drydon
Robert Clerk
John Hayltee
John Blak
Wylym Stob
Robert Dyk
John Hamynsham
John Crayk
Thomas Atkyn
Robert Strang
Thomas Brown
Lawrans Boyd
Andrew Crawford
Cudbert Bomer
Jams Atkynson
*Abull with hors and
harnes xx.*

LERMOTHE. Georg Bowton
Charlys Eworth
Thomas Frost
Edward Johnson
Robert Johnson
Gylbert Johnson
Wylym Cudbert
Alexander Cudbert
Rauff Cudbert
John Swan
Thomas Johnson
Wylim Johnson
Richert Johnson
John Bowton
Thomas Bowton
Wylim Tyndall
John Look
Sanders Look
John Frost
Thomas Cudbert
Sanders Look
Richerd Persay
John Eworth
John Waller
Wylm Look
Adam Look
Wylim Wylson
Sanders Swarland
John Smythe
Sauders Smythe
John Tomson
Rauff Tomson
Nycoll Cudbert
John Cudbert
Adam Eworth
Roger Frost
Sanders Myller
Wylim More
John Kay
Gheorg Slewahman
John Bowton
Charlys Slewahman
Robert Bowton
John Clerk
Thomas Clerk
John Dayon
Gylbert More
John Archbald
John Tomson
Pat Amers
John Talyor
John Dixson
John Fowler
Robert Dixson
John Cudbertson
Wylm Ormston
Jamys Maabew
John Yhong
Dave Twede
John Brys
John Gray

LERMOTHE. John Smyth
Adom Loggen
Payt. Look
John Carter
Robert Mosse
John Smyth
Thomas Bald
Gheorg Pateson
Wylym Dixson
John Ewarth
John Gray
Robert Tomson
John Rymer
Wylym Hunter
Andrew Dixson
*Abull men with hors and
harnes xij.*

MENDRAM. John Cudbert
John Gray
Thomas Steyll
Gharret Selby
John Steyll
Nicoles Tomson
Thomas Tyndall
John Smyth
John Haggerston
Gylbert Corby
Thomas Paston
Trowlyn Talyor
Dave Moffett
John Talyor
Robert Hudson
John Heyrll
Wylym Heryll
Edward Baker
John Fawssyd
Wylim Gray
John Peyr
Payt Gray
Adam Raynton
Gylbert Mostre
John Daveson
Gheorg Veckar
Gherord Selba
Wylym Daveson
Sanders Lytyll
Wylym Tayt
John Robynson
John Firtion
John Ghyllys
John Pateson
Wylim Alleson
Andrew Kay
*Abull men with hors and
harnes viij.*

KARHAM. Thomas Spenser
Rauff Eworth
Thomas West
Thomas Nycolson
Adam Necolson

KARHAM. Wylym Gheddee
Georg Preston
Herry Preston
Edmond Lawsson
Thomas Lawsson
John Lawsson
Wylym Thurbrand
John Thurbrand
Nycoll Hawton
Davey Brown
Andrew Abbot
Jamys Spenser
Gheorg Brown
John Daw
John Smyth
*Abull men with hors and
harnes iiij.*

HETHPOWL. Gheffray Story
Martyn Story
John Story
Ghenkyn Story
Jamys Story
Merk Story
Cudbert Story
Sanders Story
Edmond Story
Thomas Story
Martyn Story
Alexander Story
Mongow Story
Martyn Story
Michell Story
John Story
Thomas Story
Bartram Story
Ghenkyn Story
John Pott
Wylim Lowry
*Abull men with hors and
harnes viij.*

HOWTELL. John Borrell
Lyell Borrell
John Johnson
John Moyre
Rowland More
John Tomson
John Crosby
John Borrell
Rycherd Borrell
Robert Borrell
Herry Lam
Robert Camerell
Thomas Feyd
Adaym Rutter
Wylym Borrell
Jamys Demys
*Abull men with horse and
harnes iiij.*

KYLLEM. Thomas Story
John Story
Gheffray Story
Adam Story
Edmond Bradford
Adam Story
Ferg. Watson
Mathow Park
Wylym Story
Robert Talyore
Herebald Maeschell
Andrew Brown
Gheorge Blakborn
Andrew Brown
Wylym Story
Georg Story
Dave Story
Gheorge Person
Barteram Park
Christofer Park
Rychert Machell
Thomas Story
Symon Blakborn
Wylm Watson
Robert Story
Adam Hom
John Glendeny
Robert Brown
Cudbert Person
Robert Brown
Wylym Story
Mongow Story
John Neylson
John Scott
Gheorge Moffett
Pawll Story
Andrew Lyttyll
Sanders Brown
Lyonell Story
*Abull men with hors and
harnes xij.*

MYLFELD. Rowland Myll
Wylym Myll
Rawff Brown
Jamys Jakson
John Eworth
Wylym Chamerleya
John Bransston
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

LANGTON. Georg Muscyens
Anton France
Georg Gotterson
John Gotterson
Georg Morton
Thomas Temple
Robert Nyxson
Chystor Foster
Jamys Robson
Adam Robson

LANGTON. John Richertson
Jamys Mayr
Robert Lowre
Adam Gybson
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

MONE-
LAWYS. John Sanderson
Georg Sanderson
Rauff Makyll
Gylbert Tomson
John Lewysse
Thomas Watson
John Davesson
*Abull men wantyng hors
and harnes.*

KYRK-
NEWTON. Wylm Strother
Roger Strother
Rauff Strother
Herry Haall
Rycherd Rychertson
Jamys Tomson
Robert Amers
Andrew Merr
John Kask
Walter Patesson
*Abull men havyng nether
hors nor harnes.*

DYCHUND. Sir Roger Gray
knyght
Lanslatt Gray
Georg Gray
Thomas Lylborn
Georg Elles
Cudbert Watson
Robert Warton
Thomas Brown
John Thornton
Jams Thornton
Rauff Talyor
Rowland Hall
Wylm Hayn
Robert Brown
Jamys Mendrom
Thomas Stevenson
Herry Gray
Wylm Dod
Robert Thornton
Wylm Smythe
John Fawssyd
Robert Stawert
Robert Atkynson
Wylm Man
Herry Man
John Thornton
John Brown
*Abull men wantyng hors
and harnes.*

BELFORD. Cudbert Muscoyys
Leonard Armorer
Francys Armorer
Edward Chamler
Jamys Thurbrand
Edward Watson
Wylm Story
Edmond Tomson
Herry Man
Cudbert Snaw
Georg Small
Herry Hudson
Edward Stampe
Robert Talyor
Robert Man
Wylm Spenser
John Smyth
Jamys Fenkyll
Thomas Brown
John Smyth
Cudbert Talyor
John Gybson
Rycherd Nycolson
Rycherd Kyng
Robert Deyns
Jamys Swynborn
Robert Maw
Robert Talyor
John Sponn
Georg Alexander
Herry Sanderson
Berteram Wryght
Robert Herres
Rychert Penn
Thomas Sanderson
John Sample
Thoma Gybson
Herry Talyor
John Pawpert
Thomas Tynkler
Wylm Cowper
Edward Skeldyn
*Abull men wanting hors
and harnes.*

YHESSYNG-
TON. Georg Chanler
Wylm Rotter
Robert Jobson
Georg Pawstern
Thomas Pawssyd
Rolland Clewgh
Wylm Morton
John Haall
Lyonell Homyll
Wylm Reyd
John Lawsson
Allan Robynson
John Chauler
Barteram Smyth
Herry Chanler
Herry Man
Wylm Nycolson

YHESSYNG-
TON. Georg Wylkynson
Edward Roahygh
Georg Robynson
Edward Sympeon
Georg Brygg
*Abull men with hors and
harnes vi.*

MYDILTON
EYST. Thomas Lylboyn
Wylm Gybson
Leonard Tod
Wylm Mak
Wylm Tod
John Swaynston
Allon Hayn
Wylm Hayn
Robert Pawpert
Clemet Clewgh
John Hayn
Thomas Hayn
Rauff Nycolson
Thomas Whytlee
Thomas Whytlee
Thomas Fenton
John Donken
John Denken
Rycherd Hall
Robert Hall
Robert Ramsey
John Hall
Thomas Ramsey
Ryherd Ramsey
George Wylson
Robert Beli
John Robynson
*Abull men wantyng hors
and harnes.*

The Parson Ogle with abyll men
abyll hors and harnes viij hows-
hold servands.

Sir Robert Elloker knyght wyth
xviiij howssold servands abyll in
hors and ghyes harnes

Sir Roger Gray Knyght with viij
howssold servands abyll with
hors and harnes

Cudbert Muscyens with ij hows-
sold servands abull in hors and
harnes

Francys Armorer with a servand
abull hors and harnes

Robert Collynwood off Bawyk
balis of the lordschyp with ij
howssold servants abull hors and
harnes

The captain off Wark with v servands howssold abull with hors and harnes	Rauff Ilderton with ij servands abull with hors and harnes	Edward Musciens with ij servands abull hors and harnes
The constabull of Hettell with four howssold servands abull with hors and harnes	Thomas Hebborn with ij servands abull with hors and harnes	Peter Gray with a servand abull hors and harnes
John Selby of Bramston with ii servants abull with hors and harnes	Richerd Fowibern with ij men abull hors and harnes	John Rotherford with a servand abull with hors and harnes
Thomas Howbborn with ii servands abull hors and harnes	Roger Gray with a servand abull with hors and harnes	Robert Ellerker
	Wylm Foudher with ij servands abull hors and harnes	Lyonell Gray

Of theys nomber affor the abull men with horse and harnes ys according as it apperyth in this book and all the reynt off the saym abull men wantyng hors and harnes

And for the nowmber off Scotts within thys book in the hool nowmber is two hondreth and thretty and on

*Northumberland
xxx. H. viij.
Musters.*

PAROCHIAL and TOWNSHIP INDEX to the Names of Places, and SYNOPSIS of the Number of Persons belonging to each Place whose Name is mentioned in the Northumberland Musters for 30 Hen. VIII., 1538.

TINDALE WARD.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Men able with horse & harness.</i>	<i>Neither horse nor harness.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Men able with horse & harness.</i>	<i>Neither horse nor harness.</i>
ALLENDALE ...	Est Alwent, 189	27	37	HALTWHISTLE	Belestare, 184	4	8
	West Alwent, 188	47	...		Birkynsyd, 179	11	9
BOLAM	Bolom, 173	21	9	Farscholes, 187	4	...	
	Bradfurth, ^a 176 ...	4	6	Fatherstenhaught, 185	12, 6	19	
BYWELL ANDREW	Bywell, 177	16	...	Hautwesle, 186	11	4	
	Stoxfeld, 178	3	...	Hensaw, 187	18	9	
BYWELL PETER	Brumle, 178	9	...	Plennolas, ^c 186, 187	32, 13	12, 16	
	Fawdle, 178	4	...	Redley, 187	14	...	
	Hyndle, 178	3	...	Thirlua, 185	14	...	
	Hele, 178	2	...	Thornraston, 186	67	60	
	Newton, 177 ..	5	5	Thorncraston, 187 ...	...	8	
	Newton Hall, 177, 177	5, 6	...	Unthank, 179	42	8	
	Nowlands, 191	90	...	Walton, 186	8	...	
	Nuton, ^b 181 .....	...	7	HARTBURN ...	Longwitton, ^r 174...	..	15
	Ridle, 178	2	...		Mydleton, 175	13	5
	Stellyn & Acum, 178	6	...		Schafto, 177	6	6
CORBRIDGE	Whittonstall, 174 ...	23	16	HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL	Kachwik, 175 .....	...	3
	Clarewod, 175	3	7		Haughton, 174 .....	...	3
	Corbrige, 174	26	22		Hedden Wall, 179	8	...
	Dilston, 176	29	16		Hedwyne, 173	8	...
	Haden, 176	7	16	Whichester, 174	9	...	
CHOLLERTON	Halton, ^c 178 .....	...	...	HEXHAM	Cosle, 190 ^e 2 unable	5	16
	Chollerton, 176, 176...	5, 5	13, 4		Dotland, 190	8	...
	Coklaw, 189	11	8		Hex'l, Town of, ^h 190	18	81
	Kirkheton, ^d 174 ...	5	10		Hex'sm, Exham Town and Exham Town, 187		
						<i>In all 105</i>	

(a) BRADFORTH.—John Leton is mentioned as one of the inhabitants of this village, and John Leighton, gent., is at present the principal proprietor of the adjoining village of Harnham.

(b) Written in the record *Futon*.

(c) HALTON.—See Sir Reginald Carnaby's return for his establishment, under Hexham, where he had his chief establishment.

(d) KIRKHETON was anciently a chapelry in the parish of Chollerton.

(e) PLENNOLAS.—Under this name Wyllymoteswick is included, as Nicholas Ridley, esq., the proprietor of it is in this return. Probably the latter return of 13 horsemen and 16 footmen is for some other place, or part of this district.

(f) The LONGWITTON people are all returned with George Raymes at the head of them, and as "neither well horsaid nor harnysid."

(g) COSLE.—Two men in this district are returned as unable.

(h) HEX'L TOWNE.—Of the 81 men here grouped together as having neither horse nor harness, 31 are returned with "no horse and smally harnysed," and 10 without any description.

(i) HEXS'M.—This lot 105 of Hexham men are variously described, only one had both horse and harness, 31 were able with horses without harness, 11 had harness but no horses, 34 neither horse nor well harnessed, and 23 neither horse nor harness.

Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	
HEXHAM	Pays, 190	8	...	ST. JOHNLEN...	Wall, 188	17	7	
	Raynold Carnaby knight with his household servants ^a 173	24	...	SIMONBURN ...	North Tyndell theifs, 161	891	..	
	Yarath (Yarridge) 190 .....	...	9	SHOTLEY	Croukle, 178	5	...
KIRKHAMLE ...	Herle, ¹ 175.....	11	21	SLALEY	Unthank, 179	18	5	
KIRKHAMTON ...	See Chollerton,			SLALEY	Slale, 178	18	...	
KWARREDALE ...	Knaysdell, 184.....	16	14	STAMFORDHAM	Blegghedon 174 ...	8	10	
NEWBURN	Boterlaw, ^m 181 ...	8	16		Fenwik, 176	10	...	
	Newborn, 181	18	26		Kerslay, 174	8	6	
	Therkaw, 175. ....	...	7		Matfen, 175	10	...
	Walbatill, 180	11	17		Matfen, 175	21	5	
OVINGHAM.....	Eltryngham, 178 ...	3	...		Nespeeth, 175.. .. .	...	5
	Harlawe, 180.....	8	8		Rial, 174	8	...	
	Hedle Woda, 181 ...	8	30		West Matfen, ^o 177	21	4	
	Horsle, 180	10	...		Yngowe, ⁴ 173 ...	..	16
	Mykle, 178, 179, ...	42, 15	76, 110					
	Owengham, 180.....	7	22	THOCKERINGTON	Litilbavyngton, 175	10	22	
	Prudow, 180	17	...	WARDEN	Alerwasse, 185	8	6	
	Weldon, 180	15	26		Eltrynhton in Sowghe Tyndell, 184.....	12	8	
Whittall, 180	2	8		Four Staynes, 185... ..	9	...		
St. JOHNLEN...	Acum, Town of ⁿ 188	9	16		Hadynbryght, 185 ...	29	...	
	Byngfeld, ^o 189 ..	11	19		Newbrewgh, 184 ...	21	8	
	Colwell, 177	2	20		Newbrewght, 185 ...	18	9	
	Erryngton, 191	4	...	WHELPINGTON	Wardon, 184.. .. .	16	6	
	Fellowfeld, 191 .....	...	...		Capheton, 176	8	6
	Halydayn, 190	7	...		Kirkwelpynton, ^r 177	17	36	
	Kypwik, 189	11	...		Mekilbavyngton, 176	10	8	
Sando, 191	6	10	WHITFIELD ...	Huston, 184	55	9		
				Whitfeld, 184	7	...		

(h) Sir Raynold Carnaby, knight, lord of Halton, and Ayden Castle, in the Parish of Corbridge, after the dissolution of the religious houses, resided in the Priory of Hexham, of the site of which he had a grant from Henry VIII.

(i) HERLE—The parish now called Kirkhamle, in the earliest mention of it, is called Harla. If Kirkhamle was, however, really meant to be the place here called Herle, it is singular that no one of the name of Loraine is here mentioned in its muster; but see under West Matfen, Stamfordham parish.

(m) BOTERLAW.—What is Futon, with 7 men having neither horse nor harness, which follows Boterlaw? Is it intended for Nuton? [Not until too late was it discovered that the word was /'tun', and really refers to the unmounted condition of the third batch of Butterlaw men. G. B. R.]

(n) Besides these, ACUM had 8 men who had harness, but no horse.

(o) Between Bingfeld and Ret Alwent, 6 men "able with horse and harness," and 14 having "neither horse nor harness," are returned without any notice of the place to which they belonged.

(p) In WEST MATFEN, besides 21 men returned "able with horse and harness," there are 4 described as "not well horsed and no harness." There is much ambiguity and confusion in these returns for the Matfens. Certainly the John Lerron, Robert Lera, and Matho Lera, whose names stand together, were Lorrrens of Kirkhamle. See the returns for three more of the name.

(q) Besides the 16 in "INGOWE," neither well horsed nor harnessed, there were 3 "fotemen with speeres without harness."

(r) Sir Richard Algood, who stands at the head of the WHELPINGTON men able with horse and harness, was vicar of that parish: so that the clerical office did not exempt men in Henry the Eighth's days from bearing arms. This is one of the very few, and I believe first, instances of this place bearing the addition of Kirk to its true original name of Whelpington.

COQUETDALE WARD.

Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	
ALLENTON OF ALWENTON...	Allenton, 166	15	4	EGLINGHAM ...	Branton, 165.....	8	7	
	Byttelsden, 168.....	14	6		Brandone, 164	2	5	
	Clenell, 168	7	2		Collyngwood Robert, off Bawyk, 200 ...	3	...	
	Farnelaw, 167	2	1		Eggingham " and Bewyk, 192	20	87	
	Fawerlande, 166 ...	5	17		Hedchley, 165	8	2	
	Foxden, 168 ..	1	1		Lyonell Gray, ' 201 Shipley, 171.....	...	15	
	Harden, 168	3	...		Tytlington, 166.....	10	2	
	Newton, 168	4	...		Westlyborne, ... 193	23	12	
	Neytherton, 165, 165	6, 9	1					
	Scharperton, 166 ...	4	5					
ALNHAM	Aynam belonging to Allwyke, 162 ...	22	...	ELLINGHAM	Charlton Northe, belonging to Alewyke 161	3	14	
	Prendyk, 165	5	2		Charlton, Sothe, 161	2	14	
	Skaruwoode, 165 ...	6	..		Doxforthe, 161	2	5	
ALNWICK	Allwyke, The town of 159	31	73	ELLINGHAM	Ellinghame, 161 ..	4	7	
	Dennek belonging to Anwyk, 160	9	6		Preston, 161 .....	...	4
	Rugley, 161 .....	...	7	FELTON	Feilton Lordschip 166 Framlington, 163 ...	15	16
	Scheldyk belonging to Aynwik, 160...	...	10					
	Sir Cuthbert Radcliff and his hosehold seruants, 159.....	18	...	HOWICK.....	Howyk belonging to Anwyk 160.....	8	...	
	The abbot of Allwyke and seruants 159	7	...		LEGRAM	Fawdon, 162	8	...
	THE KEEPERS OF THE KINGS PARKS.					Fawdon belonging to Allwyk 162	5
	Colleg Parke 159....	3	...	LESBURY	Ingreme, 164.....	9	15	
	Hull Park, 159	4	...			Reveley, 164.....	13	14
	The West Park, 159	3	...					
CORSENSIDE ...	Included with Redesdale in Eladon			LESBURY	Bylton, 161 .....	...	8
					Hawkeil, 161	4	4	
ELSDEN	Redesdayle, " besyde all the foot theues" 168	185	...	Lesberye, 161	8	12		
				Lesbery, belonging to Allwyk 161 .. ...	...	4	
EDLINGHAM ...	Abberwyk, 165 .....	...	16	Woddon, 161.....	...	4	
	Bollton, 166	25 men not described.		LONGHOUGHTON	Long Houghton, 162	10	15	
	Edlinghame, Southe 164	3	19		Lytell Howgton, 162	4	5	
	Lamadon, 164	10	12	ROTHEBURY.....	Bekerton, 167 " ...	7	3	
	Lerchyllid, 165 .....	...	10		Cartington, 168	6	...
	Newtowne, 165	2	5		Flotterton, 167	2	2	
					Hepell, 167	3	4	
			Heley-Rothebery Parrych of the North Syde of Kokyt 167		...	10		
			Krestron, 167.....	2	2			

(*) The names of the 20 able men in the lordship of EGLINGHAM and BEWICE, with horse and harness, are not given; and there is no description of the 87 whose names are put down.

(†) Lyonell Graye, porter of Berwick was the farmer of the two towers of West Lilburne in 1542.—*Hist. N^d. III. ii. 209.* It is not mentioned to what description of men these 12 belonged.

(‡) The return for BICKERTON consists of the same names and number of persons at pp. 167 and 168.

Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.
ROTHEBURY.....	Rothebery, 167	6	18	WARKWORTH...	Thryston belonging to Warkworthe, 163	1	11
	Rothbery, the forest of, 168	8	6		Warkworthe, 162 ...	...	10
	Snytter, 167	11	...		Warkworth with the Hambelle, 162 ...	7	37
	Thorpton, 167	7	...	WHITTINGHAM	Barton, 165	4	1
	Trewitt, Eu', 167 ...	5	2		Bouston, Nether, 163	1	30
	Trewyts, Neyther 168	2	2		Bouston, Ku', belonging to Warkworth, 163 .....	...	12
	Tosyone, Lytell, 167	4	1		Byrling, 163	17	...
	Tosson, Mekyl, 167	4	9		Callale, 167	13	3
	Wharton, 167	2	4		Erlington, (Eslington?) 165	17	2
Wryghyll, 167	1	4	Glanton, 164, 166...		5,4	9,4	
SHILLBOTTLE...	Hasande, 163	2	15	Ryle, Mekyl, 165...	9	3	
	Schelbotell, 162 ...	..	24	Shawden, 164..	7	...	
WARKWORTH...	Aclington, 163	1	24	Thornton, 165	8	4	
	Gesinge, 163	1	5	Wytingame, 166 ..	16	13	
	Hadston, 163	8	1	Yetlington, 168.....	5	15	
	Moryk belonging to Warkworthe, 163	3	7				

BAMBURGH AND GLENDALE WARDS.

BAMBURGH.....	Bamburgh, 171 v ...	...	46	BRANXTON.....	Bramston, 197	6	32
	Bedenell, 171 .....	...	70		John Selby, w of Bramston, 201 ...	3	..
	Burton, 171 .....	...	11	CARHAM	Karham, 199.....	4	16
	Edderston, 171 .....	...	17		Learmouth, 198.....	12	64
	Elford, 172 .....	...	30		Mindrum, 199	8	28
	Fleatham, 172.....	...	25		Moneylaws, 200 ...	...	7
	Lowker, 161	3	5		Wark, 198	20	78
	Moussen, 171 .....	...	12		The Captain of Wark 201	6	...
	Newhame, 162	8	...	CHATTON	Chatton, 160.....	15	...
	Shefton (Shoston ?) 172 .....	...	26		Chatton belonging to Allwyk, 160 ...	16	6
	Spindilstane & Buddell, 171 .....	...	22		Fowlberry, 195	4	30
	Swynoo belonging to Allwyk 160 ...	...	10		Heselrygg, 195 .....	...	19
	Swynno, the Town of 160	16	...		Hetton, 195 .....	...	18
	Sunderland, 172 ...	27	34		Horton, 193	18	6
Tugell, the Towne of 160	3	..	Lyam, 162 .....		...	4	
BELFORD	Belford, 200 .....	...	42		Richard Fowlbery ^a 201	3	...
	Dychund, 200 .....	...	27	Sir Roger Gray, knyght (of Horton,) 200	9	...	
	Mydilton, Byst 200	...	27	Wettwoold, 194 ...	4	13	
	Yhessington, 200 ...	6	16				

(v) Seven Scotchmen are included in the return for Bamburgh. 5 for Beadnell. 4 for Elford, and 3 for Fleatham.

(w) He was owner of a little tower in Branxtan in 1542.—*Hist. Nd.* III. ii. 186.(z) This gentleman's name occurs in the Survey of 1550, next after that of Thomas Reveley; but I have not yet seen where he resided.—See *Hist. Nd.* III. ii. 207.

Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	Parishes.	Townships.	Men able with horse & harness.	Neither horse nor harness.	
CHILLINGHAM	Chellingham Lordshyp, 192	12	34	ILDERTON	Myddilton Hall 193	4	7	
	Hebborn, 194,	6	13		Myddleton Sowth belonging to Chellingham 193	8	11	
	Sir Robert Ellerker knight, v 200 ...	19	...		Rauf Ilderton, 201	3	...	
	Thomas Hebburn 201	3	...		Roddome, 164	3	5	
DODDINGTON ...	Dodyngton, 193.. ...	12	37		Rosden, 194	4	21	
	Eworth, 196	8	18		Yelderton, 194.....	6	12	
	Nesbet, 194	6	2		KIRKNEWTON...	Aykale 196	3	13
	Yherdhill, 193	8	11			Cowppland, 196 ...	8	1
EMBLETON.....	Crawstor, 170	8			Hethpowl, 199 ...	8	13
	Dunstane, 170	12			Howtell, 199	4	12
	Emylton, 170	45			Kyllem, 199	12	27
	Newtown by the Sea, 170	31			Kyrknewton, 200	10
	Rok, towne of, 160	7	12	Langton, 199		6	3	
	Bynington, 161 ...	3	9	Mylfield, 199		6	1	
	Stamford, 170 .....	...	23	Wylim Foudher . 201		3	...
	FORD	Crokorn, 197	30	9		Yheverym, 197 ...	6	11
Ford Lordschyp, ^a 196	35	LOWICK		Edward Musciens, ^a 201.....	3	..
Hadealaw, 197	23			Gaderyk, 196.....	5	...
Hettell, 197		7	39		Hawborn, 195	4	18	
The Constabull of Hettell, 201		5	...		Lowyk, 195	10	57	
Kymerton, 197 .....		...	9		Bollesden (Bollesden or Bowden ?), 196	4	29
Parson Ogle, ^a 200		9	...		Thomas Howbborn 201	3	...	
Promrygg(Broomrig) 197	5		WOOLLER	Fenton, 196	6	12
ILDERTON	John Rotherford, ^b 201	2	...			Homyldon, 194	5	25
				Wooller, 194		10	59	

PERSONS AND PLACES WHOSE RESIDENCE OR LOCALITY HAS NOT BEEN DISCOVERED.

1. Cudbert Muscyens, 200	3	...	4. Robert Ellerker, 201 .....	...	...
2. Pan Mor, ^a 196 (Barmoor).....	...	23	5. Roger Grey, 201	2	...
3. Peter Gray, ^f 201	2	...	6. Francys Armorer, 200	2	...

(y) Sir Robert Ellerker had the "Custody and Governance" of Chillingham Castle during the minority of "yonge Rauffe Graye" in 1542.—*Hist. N^d. IV. ii. 209.*

(z) The description of the soldiery in Ford Lordship, and the townships of Hetheralaw, Kimmerston, and Broomrig, are not given.

(a) This was Cuthbert Ogle rector of Ford, who was also rector of Bothal and Stanhope, and vicar of Kirknewton. The king of Scotland, just before he was slain at Flodden Field, cast down a quarter of the tower-house, which was the parsonage of Ford, and Cuthbert Ogle, parson at the church thereof, began to re-edify the same, etc.—*Hist. N^d. 152.*

(b) John Rutherford was owner of a stone house or tower in Middleton Hall township in 1542.—*Hist. N^d. III. ii. 185.*

(c) William Stroder of Kirknewton?—See *Border Survey in 1532.*—*Hist. N^d. III. ii. 188, etc.*

(d) Edward Muschaunce, of Barmoor, esq., one of the gentlemen of the Marches in 1550.—*Hist. N^d. III. ii. 207.*

(e) The number of able men with horse and harness in Pan Mor is not given.

(f) Probably Peter, second son of Sir Roger Gray, of Horton, which Peter married a daughter of Haggerston of Haggerston.—*Raine's North Durham.*

XIX.—*The PIPE ROLL of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Edward I., with REMARKS thereon, in continuation of the Series published by the Rev. JOHN HODGSON. Communicated by WM. DICKSON, of Alnwick, F.S.A.*

THE Pipe Rolls have been printed by Mr. HODGSON from the earliest period down to the end of the reign of King Henry III. It would be desirable to print them for Northumberland for the whole of the reign of Edward I. These Rolls are more full of information than the former series, the accounts are of greater length, and they are brought into greater order by the regulations of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

It is unnecessary here to point out the value of these Rolls to the historian, the lawyer, topographer, or for genealogical purposes: I need only refer to Madox's History of the Exchequer—the Report of the State of the Public Records (1837) Office of Clerk of the Pipe, appendix G. 8—the Rolls and preface by Mr. Hodgson—and the Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, during the Reigns of Henry I., Richard I., and John, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the very excellent preface prefixed thereto.

I have translated the Roll containing the three first years of King Edward I. (A.D. 1272, etc.), which is a very long document, and as it, as well as the whole series during that reign, are for the most part regulated by an order of great importance and value, I here transcribe it by way of commencement, and for the better understanding of the Rolls of

this king I accompany it with a translation for the more readily comprehending the same.

Rex—Magistro Johanni de Chishull Decano St. Pauli Londonie Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario, salutem.

Ex frequenti relatu vestro accepimus quod propter longas et inutiles annuas scripturas diversorum debitorum nostrorum compoti plurium Vicecomitum et aliorum Ballivorum nostrorum ad magnum dampnum nostrum remanent inauditi: propter quod quandam formam providistis per quam correctio in hac parte fieri poterit in futurum: Quæ quidem forma Crastino Sanctæ Scolasticæ Virginis anno regni nostri quinquagesimo quarto coram Nobis Ricardo Rege Romanorum fratre nostro Venerabilibus Patribus Waltero Eboracensi Archiepiscopo et Godefrido Wigornensi Episcopo Edwardo primogenito nostro Wilhelmo de Valencia fratre nostro Rogeri de Mortuo mari Phillippo Basset Henrico de Alemania Roberto Aguillon Robert Walerand et aliis magnatibus qui sunt de Concilio nostro lecta fuit exposita examinata et ab omnibus prædictis approbata: cujus formæ tenor talis est:—

Primo scribatur Corpus Comitatus deinde elemosinæ constitutæ et liberationes et brevia de misis Vicecomitum sicut semper fieri consuevit.

The King, to Master John de Chishull, Dean of St. Paul's of London, the Treasurer, and to the Barons of the Exchequer, greeting.

From the frequent statements made to you, that by reason of the long and useless annual writing of divers of our debts, most of the accounts of our Sheriffs and our other Bailiffs remain unaudited, to our great damage: For remedy whereof a certain form has been drawn up, by which this inconvenience can be remedied in future. Which said form, on the morrow of St. Scholastica the Virgin, in the fifty-fourth year of our reign, before us, our brother Richard King of the Romans, the Venerable Fathers Walter Archbishop of York and Godfrey Bishop of Worcester, Edward our first born, William de Valencia our brother, Roger de Mortimer, Phillip Basset, Henry de Alemania, Robert Aguillon, Robert Walerand, and other magnates, who are of our Council, Was read, expounded, examined, and approved by all the aforesaid, The tenor of which form is as follows:—

First, let the Corpus Comitatus be written; then the settled Alms and Liveries, and the Writs sent to the Sheriffs, as has always been accustomed to be done.

Deinde oneretur Vicecomes de firma pro Proficuo comitatus vel de Proficuo.

Then charge the Sheriff with the *farm* of the Proficuum of his County, or with the Proficuum itself.

Deinde scribantur omnes firmæ tam majores quam minores et omnia debita atterminata in suis locis secundum ordinem Rotuli.

Then write all the farms, both great and small, and all debts atterminated in their place, according to order in the Roll.

Similiter scribantur omnia magna debita et alia debita cognita usq: at titulum NOVA OBLATA.

Likewise, write all great debts and other debts acknowledged, down to the title NOVA OBLATA.

Et post titulum prædictum exigantur debita contenta in originalibus tam majoribus quam minoribus de quibus onerentur Vicecomites per suas responsiones.

And after that title, charge the debts contained in the originals, as well great as small, of which the Sheriffs are charged by their own acknowledgments.

Omnia vero alia debita exigantur diligenter a Vicecomitibus coram assidentibus.

But let all other debts be exacted diligently from the Sheriffs, before the apposers.

Et si nulla fiat responsio de denariis inde receptis tunc remaneant in Rotulo in quo scripta sunt et ultra nomina eorum qui debent eadem debita ponatur litera D.

And if no answer be made for money received, then it will remain in the Roll in which they are written, and against the name of those who owe the same debts place the letter D.

Finito autem compoto singulis annis scribatur titulis talis—Debita diversorum quorum nominibus præponitur littera D in tali Rotulo exigantur et summoneantur singulis annis et postea fiat summonitia illa et mittatur Vicecomiti cum aliis summonitionibus.

And at the end of each yearly account let this title be written—Debts of divers persons against whose names the letter D is placed in such roll, to be charged and summoned every year—and afterwards make the summons, and let it go to the Sheriffs with the other summonses.

Et finito compoto secundi anni exigantur eadem debita sicut prius.

And at the end of the account of the second year, let them be charged with the same debts as before.

Et si Vicecomes aliquid receperit de prædictis debitis tunc deponatur littera D et scribatur respondet in Rotulo annali et ibi scribantur eadem debita et inde acquietantur debitores.

Et iste ordo de cætera servetur.

Nos igitur prædictam formam concedentes et approbantes vobis mandamus quod in scripturis Rotulorum nostrorum et computis predictis audiendis sicut nobis melius videritis expedire secundum tenorem formæ predictæ decætero procedatis.

In cujus etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xij^o die Februarij.

(Rot. Pat. 54 Hen : III. m. 22.)

And if the Sheriffs receive any part of the said debts, then take away the letter D, and write—He answereth in the Great Roll—and there write the same debts, and then acquit the debtors.

And this order hereafter shall be kept.

We therefore grant and approve of the aforesaid form, and we command you, that hereafter in writing our Rolls, and in auditing the aforesaid accounts, you proceed in such manner as may seem to you most expedient for us, according to the tenor of the aforesaid form.

In testimony thereof, etc.

Witness the King, at Westminster, the 12th day of February.

(Patent Rolls, in the Tower, 54th of Henry III., membrane the 22nd.)

W. D.

Northumberland.

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD YEARS OF
EDWARD I.

This King came to the throne on the death of King Henry III., in the year of our Lord 1272. (November 20.)

Robert de Hampton held the office of sheriff for two years, and John de Lythgreines the succeeding sheriff, held it for the third year. They accounted together for the three years upon one Roll, of which the following is a copy, and a translation with notes and comments:—

<p>Robt de Hampton de ijbz annis p'fitis.</p>	<p>Robert de Hampton for two years past— [That is, for the years ending Michaelmas 1273, and Michaelmas 1274.]</p>
<p>Johannes de Lythgreines de hoc anno r̄ 9p̄ de ccxl. li. xviiij. s̄. 7 iiiij. d̄. num̄o de fīr̄ com̄.</p>	<p>John de Lethgreines for this years— [viz : for the year ending Michaelmas 1275.] render an account of £240. 18s. 4d. in numbers for the farm of the county— [This was the sum the sheriff paid to the crown for the farm of the County for one year. The sheriff for this took the profits of the County and made what he could of it, and he paid the king this annual sum. He rendered “<i>in numero</i>,” that is, in the current coin told down without weight, or combustion. The coin was often so debased, the sheriff had to ac- count in <i>weight</i> ; that would not always do, for the officers at the Exchequer sometimes assayed it—melted a coin and tried it by combustion. But in the present Roll it was accounted for in the number of pieces of coin, called “<i>in numero</i>.”</p>

- Et de ^{xx}cccciiij. j. li. xvj. s̄. And of £481. 16s. 8d. in current coin, for the same,
7 viiiij. d. num̄o de eadem for two years past.
de ijb3 annis p̄t̄itis. [Here the sheriff Robert accounts for his two
years, which is exactly double the former sum
The record uses the old fashion of "four score
pounds," that is £80.*]
- In thē nich. In the treasury, nothing.
[They have paid nothing into the king's trea-
sury, but it will presently be seen how they ac-
count for this large sum of money ; for £722.
15s. was a very large sum, probably as many
thousands of our present money as there are
hundreds, if not a great deal more.
The sheriffs were bound to pay monies not
only into the treasury, but according to the writ
of the king, under his great or privy seal, or as
it is generally called "the kings writ."]
- Et in ̄tris datis. And in lands given.
[That is, lands, parcel of the county granted
out by the king to his kinsmen and others.
The sheriff takes credit in his accounts for these
grants, for had they not been granted, the
sheriff would have had the benefit of them ;
they in fact are gifts of the king, or of his pre-
decessors.]
- Datis ̄ Scocie in Tindale Given to the king of Scotland, in Tindale, £10.
x. li. [In this case the king, or rather his ancestors,
had given to the king of Scots certain lands in
10 0 0 the liberty or lordship of Tindale, worth at
the time of the grant, the yearly rent of £10.
and each succeeding sheriff takes credit for this
amount.]
- Et heredibz Joh̄es fit Robi And to the heirs of John the son of Robert, £32. 2s.
xxxij. li. ij. s̄. in Werke- in Werkeworthe, with the appurtenances.
worthe cum pt̄in. ——— [Here we have a proof of two generations in
£10 0 0 the pedigree of the great baron of Warkworthe,

* John the son of Robert succeeded his father as a baron of England by tenure in A. D. 1214, and died 1240. He was succeeded by his son Roger, called Roger the son of John, who died in 1249. And his son, who was the first of three barons by writ of summons, was Robert Fitz Roger, summoned to Parliament from 2 Nov. 23 Edw. I., 1295, to 16 June 4 Edw. II., 1311—died about 1311—from 1249 to 1295. He was a baron by tenure.—*Nich's Synopsis*, 112.

In the preceding extract we find this pedigree authenticated, for the first entry speaks of the heirs of John the son of Robert, and the second entry mentions Robert the son of Roger.

Brought forward.

£10 0 0 John Fitz Robert, before the family assumed the surname of Clavering. It appears that the ancestors of the king had granted away lands to his predecessors from the corpus of the County to their extent of £32. 2s. per annum, for which the sheriff is entitled to take credit.]

Et eisdem xxx. li. in Corebrigg de [q^bz Roß fit Rog^a resp^a inf^a]

And to the same, £30. in Corbrigg, for which Robert the son of Roger answers below.

[That is Robert accounts for that sum in an after part of the Roll ; but whether or not, the sheriff still has a right to take credit, as had it not been for the king's grant, he would have had it as part of the profits of the county ; he therefore takes credit himself for the sum, and leaves Robert and the king to settle matters themselves, which is done in an after part of this Roll.]

30 0 0

Et eisdem xxx. li. in Newburne.

And to the same, £30. in Newburne.

[Here is another of these large manors possessed by this powerful family, for which they were indebted to the bounty of the crown.]

30 0 0

Et eisdem xx. li. in Roberi.

And to the same, £20. in Rothbury.

[This was another of the possessions of the Clavering family ; so that from the above it is seen that their possessions in Northumberland were the manors of Warkworth, Corbridge, Newburn, and Rothbury, and which they had been for long the owners of ; all of which may be traced in these Pipe Rolls. Future Rolls will shew that the last of this family granted these four manors to the crown in case he should have no issue male. He had none ; and under a subsequent grant from the crown, they became part of the possessions of the earls of Northumberland, and they have continued in that family to this very day.]

20 0 0

Et Epätiu Dunelm̄ xxiiij. li. xiiij. s. 7 iij. d. in Wapp̄ de Seberḡ.

And to the bishop of Durham £23. 14s. 3d. in the Wapentake of Sedburg.

[This was part of the possessions of the see of Durham, which was held under a grant from

£122 2 0

Brought forward.

£122 2 0 the crown, which must at that time have been within the limits of the shrievalty of Northumberland to have enabled the sheriff to take credit for that sum in his accounts.]

Et in villa Novi Castri l. t. de quibz homines ville respondent inf^a.

And in the town of Newcastle £50. for which the men of that town answer below.

[No doubt at this early period Newcastle was part of the county, and in the charge of the sheriff of the county. He takes credit for this sum as part of the profits of his county, and he leaves the men of Newcastle and the king to settle as to the mode in which the £50. was disposed of ultimately.]

Et in quietancia t̄raꝝ q̄s Elizabeth que fuit ux̄ Witt̄i Bardulf in Hephale l. ſ̄.

And for the quit claim of the lands which Elizabeth who was the wife of William Bardolf (had), in Hephale, 50s.

[In this case Elizabeth must have accepted 50s. from the king paid thus by the sheriff, in consideration of her giving up or quitting claim to certain lands in Heppel. For this payment the sheriff here takes credit. Here again information is obtained as to the family of Bardolf.]

Et in quietancia t̄raꝝ Mich̄is fit Mich̄is 7 participum suoꝝ heredum Rogeꝝi de Flaṁvill̄ in Wytingham xl. ſ̄.

And for the quit claim of lands of Michael the son of Michael, and the part of the heir of Roger de Flamvill in Wytingham 40s.

[This is a similar entry to the last, by which in consideration of 40s., these lands in Whittingham are quitclaimed, and made over free and clear to the king.]

Et in villa de Bamburḡ xx. m̄.

And in the vill of Bamburgh, 20 marks.

[The same remark applies ; this sum amounts to £13. 6s. 8d. Both Michael Fitz-Michael and Roger de Flameville had lands in Whittingham and Bamburgh, and here are traces of them.]

Sic q̄ñ in R l̄j^o.

So contained in Roll 51st.

[These entries will be found recorded in the 51st of the Great Roll of the Pipe, for this, the third year of the reign of king Edward III., £213 12 11 but of which I have no copy to refer to.]

Eisdem tris datis ccccxxvij. The same in lands given £427. 5s. 10d. for two years
 ii. v. s̄. 7 x. d̄. de ijbz past.
 annis p̄fitis.

Brought forward.
 £213 12 11 [This is part of the two years farm of the
 427 5 10 county which Robert de Hampton is to account
 for.]

Et debent ^{xx}iiij. j. ii. xvj. s̄. 7 And they owe £81. 16s. 3d.
 iij. d̄.

81 16 3

 £722 15 0

De quibz Rob' vič respondz Of which Robert the sheriff answers below for
 inf' de liij. ii. x. s̄. 7 x. d̄. £54. 10s. 10d., and John the sheriff for £27. 5s. 5d.
 Et J. vič de xxvij. ii. v. s̄. [This completes the account of both sheriffs so
 7 v. d̄. far as regards the three years farm of the county.
 They have in hand £81. 16s. 3d. which they
 account for in the after part of this Roll.

The system of accounts was suited to the times. The sheriffs were put in charge, and there was an officer at the exchequer called the apposer, and he was extremely jealous never to allow an item of discharge to appear in the sheriff's accounts unless there was a writ from the king, or some other sufficient warrant.

We have now dealt with the charge against the sheriff for the rent of the farm of the county called the *Corpus Comitatus*, and he has taken credit for the *Terræ Datae*, or lands, or other profits of lands granted or given away by the king.

We now come to that portion of the Roll called the "*Remanens Fermæ post terras datas*," that which remains in his hands to be accounted for.

In this case, these two sheriffs account for it in this Roll in the following manner.]—

Mise R. vič—Idem R. vič r̄ The same Robert the sheriff renders an account of
 ḡp̄ de liij. ii. x. s̄. 7 x. d̄. £54. 10s. 10d. for the remainder of the farm of the
 de reñ firma com̄. Sic county. So the whole is contained.—In the treasury
 s̄ ḡ. In t̄ho—Nichol. —Nothing.

[There is no part of this sum paid into the treasury. It is stated to be the whole contents of the remaining charge. It is disposed of in gifts and grants by the king, that is, his orders upon the sheriff.]

- Et in eleḡm ḡstiḡ mit de templo ij. ḡ de ijbz annis p̄tītis. And in eleemosinary gifts granted to the Knights Templars two marks, for the two years past.
- [This is a regular annual charitable payment
1 6 8 allowed to these knights of one mark per annum, for years paid by each sheriff.]
- Et in lignea clausura cuj⁹dam Breke muri Novi Casti sup Tinam xv. li. p bře R. And in a wooden gate for a certain Breach of the walls of Newcastle-upon-Tyne £15. by writ of the king.
- [This castle was the castle of the county of Northumberland, and under the charge of the
15 0 0 sheriff, and the king gives him his warrant or writ to pay £15. for a gate, or wooden enclosure.]
- Et in liberaçõe janitoris de Bamburḡ vj. li. xx. d. de ijbz annis p̄tis scilz p annū lx. ḡ. 7 x. d. And in a liberation to the gate-keeper of Bamburgh £6. 1s. 8d. for two years past (to wit) £3. 0s. 10d. for each year.
- 6 1 8 [This is a pension from the crown and payable by the sheriff.]
- Et cuidam cappellano in Casto Novi Casti sup Tinam lxij. ḡ. 7 vj. d. de anno p'mo 7 p'ma q'rta pte anni scdi—Et nō fit ei plena allocacio de eod anno qu inhibitū fuit vicebz qđ nō solverent lib'acões cappelanoz nisi de p'ma q'rta pte anni. And to a certain chaplain in the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne £3. 2s. 6d. for the first year and for the first quarter part of the second year; and full allowance is not made to him for the same year because it was prohibited to the sheriffs that they should not pay the liberations to the chaplains except for the first quarter part of the year.
- 3 2 6 [Is the sum above paid.]
- Et in liberaçõe f'a pbatoz p m.dc.xxiiij. dies j. p cxxxiiij dies 7 duoz p liij. dies viij. li. xj. ḡ. 7 iiij. d. And in liberations or wages proved to be performed for 1624 days, and once for 134 days, and twice for 54 days, £8. 11s. 4d.
- 8 11 4 [Paid as above for wages.]
- £34 2 2

Et in emendacone domoꝝ
 R̄ in Castro Novi Cast'
 sup Tinā x. li. p p̄dōs
 duos annos.

And in repairs to the king's house in the castle of
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne £10. for the aforesaid two
 years.

Brought forward.
 £32 2 2
 10 0 0 Paid as above.

£44 2 2

Et dꝝ x. li. viij. s̄. 7 viij. d̄.

And he owes £10. 8s. 8d.

Idem r̄ q̄ de eod̄ deb̄.

The same [sheriff] renders an account for the same
 debts thus.

In t̄ho x. li.

In the treasury £10.

Et dꝝ viij. s̄. 7 viij. d̄. 7
 res̄p̄ inf̄.

And he owes 8s. 8d. and for which he answers within.

[This is made up thus—

Remanens	54	10	10
Payments as above	44	2	2
		10	8
In the treasury	10	0	0
Balance yet to account for ...	£0	8	8]

Mise J. vič.—Idem J. vič
 r̄ q̄ de xxvij. li. v. s̄. 7
 v. d̄. de reīm firme coīm
 sic inf̄ q̄. In t̄ho—Nichel.

The same John the Sheriff renders an account of
 £27. 5s. 5d. for the remainder of the farm of the
 county, as above contained. In the treasury, nothing.

Et in eleīm q̄stīt mit de tem-
 plo j. m̄ de hoc anno.

And in gifts made to the Knights Templars one mark
 for this year.

[This religious body was suppressed in 1307 ;
 but long before that they were under suspension,
 and this payment of one mark may have been
 in consideration of the king's taking their poses-
 sions in Northumberland. They had not much
 land here. Their chief seat was Temple Thorn-
 ton, near Netherwitton, and Chibburn, in the
 Chapelry of Widdrington.]

Et in libacone f̄um p̄batōꝝ
 p̄ m̄.iiij. 7 xv. dies, occlxv.
 dies iiij. li. xj. s̄. 7 iiij. d̄.

And in wages proved (that is, for work performed)
 1095 days £4. 11s. 3d.

Et in emendaçõe domoꝝ R̄ in castro p̄dco xlij. s̄. vj. d. 7 ob.	And in repairs to the house of the king, in the castle aforesaid, £2. 2s. 6½d.
Et in liḅçõe janitoris de Bamburgē lx. s̄. 7 x. d.	And in a pension to the gate-keeper of Bamburg £3. 0s. 10d.
Et debet xvj. li. xvij. s̄. 7 v. d. 7 ob.	And he owes £16. 17s. 5½d.
Et resp infr̄.	And he answers below [for that sum].

[The *Remanens firmæ* having been so far accounted for, leaving 8s. 8d. still to be accounted for by sheriff Robert, and £16. 17s. 5½d. by Sheriff John.

We now come to another head of the account, (*viz.*) the extra profits of the county, not included in the farm, which profits the sheriff receives and renders an account of at the exchequer.]

THE PROFICUUM.

Idem R. viç r̄ çp̄ de c. li. p̄ p̄fic̄ coĩm p̄ p̄dçõs duos annos scilz p̄ annũ l. li. p̄ brē R̄ et sicut Wischard ^o de Charun reddere çsuevit.	The same sheriff Robert renders an account of £100. for the profits for the aforesaid two years, viz:— £50. per annum by writ of the king, and as Wischard de Charun was accustomed to render. [Wischard was the former sheriff, and he was fined 100s. for not bringing his accounts to the exchequer on the proper day.]
Et viij. s̄. 7 viij. d. de reĩ firme coĩm sic s̄ çt̄.	And 8s. 8d. for the remainder of the farm of the county as the whole is contained [or the whole sum due].
In t̄ho iij. 7 x. li.	In the treasury £90.
Et debet x. li. viij. s̄. 7 viij. d. s̄z respondz in dorso R.	And he owes £9. 8s. 8d., for which he answers upon the back of the Roll. [Thus this sheriff had so far rendered his account to the crown. Now comes sheriff John, who thus answers for what is due from him for his balance and for the <i>Proficuum</i> .]

Idem J. vič ř de l. li p pfic coñ sicut R. vič 7 sic 9ř in origiñ. The same sheriff John renders an account of £50. for the profits of the county, the same as Robert the sheriff [has done] and so contained in the original [writ or roll].

Et de xx. li. de creměto p eod sic recoġnovit. And of £20. for increase for the same; and so acknowledged [by him].

Et de xvj. li. xvij. ř. v. đ. 7 ob de reñ firme coñ sic s^r 9ř. And of £16. 17s. 5½d. the remainder of the farm of the county, as the whole is contained.

In tño. xxxv. li. In the treasury £35.

Et debet li. li. xvij. ř. v. đ. 7 ob. And he owes £51. 17s. 5½d.

[Thus:—

Proficuum	...	...	...	50	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	20	0	0
Balance	...	...	...	16	17	5½
				<hr/>		
				86	17	5½
In the treasury	...	...	...	35	0	0
				<hr/>		
Still due	...	...	...	£51	17	5½
				<hr/>		

Idem ř 9ř de eod. deb. The same sheriff renders an account of the same debt.

In tño iiij. li. xvij. ř. 7 xj. đ. In the treasury £4. 17s. 11đ.

Item In tño xlvij. li. Item. In the treasury £48.

Et hř de suppl^r xx. ř. v. đ. 7 ob. qui allocantur ei inf^r in minutis firmis. And he has of supplement £1. 0s. 5½d., which will be allowed to him below in small farms [or payments].

[Thus:—

In the treasury	...	...	...	4	17	11
Do.	...	...	...	48	0	0
				<hr/>		
				52	17	11
Due in above	...	...	...	51	17	5½
				<hr/>		
Supplement	...	...	...	£1	0	5½
				<hr/>		

The sheriffs now commence and put in charge a fresh set of accounts, of debts due to the king by individuals.]

- Thoñ fit Mich xj. li. vij. s. 7 j. d. de ijbz deß 9ġ in R. lvj^o. Thomas the son of Michael £11. 7s. 1d. for two debts contained in Roll 56.
- Et xiiij. s. 7 viij. d. de ijbz deß sic 9ġ ibid. And he owes 14s. 8d. for two years so contained in the same Roll.
- Et j. m. p liċ 9ċ. And one mark for licence to agree.
- John de Plessētis xxij. li. x. s. iij. d. 7 oß. de ijbz deß ibid. John de Plessy owes £22. 10s. 3½d. for two years for the same.
- Et xvj. li. ij s. viij. d. 7 iij q^a. de ijbz de 9ġ ibid. And £16. 2s. 8½d. for two years contained in the same.
- § Homines Novi Castri r̄ 9ġ de c. li. de fir^a ville sue. The men of Newcastle render an account of £100. for the farm of their town.
- Et de cc. li. de edē de ijbz annis p̄t̄itis. And of £200. for the same for two years past.
- In tño c.lxvj. li. In the treasury £166.
- Et Eustachio Heyron quanda s̄vienti R̄ H. quod vixit xxx. li. de p̄d̄co tēpore p̄ b̄re R̄ in q^o continetur qđ. idem Eustachius h̄at p̄d̄cas x. li. p̄ annū q^o advixit jux^o concessionē R̄. H. And Eustace de Heron, formerly a servant of king Henry in his lifetime, £30. for the aforesaid time by writ of the king, in which it is contained that the same Eustace should have £10. annually for his life, by grant from king Henry.
- Et debent c. 7 iiij. li. Idem r̄ 9ġ de eod̄ deß. In tño c. li. Et debent iiij. li. iidem r̄ 9ġ de eod̄ deß. In tño—Nich. Et in iiij. dol̄ vini de recta p̄sa acq̄etant iiij. li. sic 9ġ in dorso R̄ in fine. And they owe £104. They render an account of the same debt. In the treasury £100, and they owe £4. They render an account of the same debt. In the treasury, nothing. And in 4 Tuns of wine for the right of Prisaage thereof £4. so contained on the back of the last Roll.
- Et quieti sunt. And they are quit.

[This last £104. would seem to be charged against the sheriffs in the Great Roll, by their own acknowledgement, which they immediately account for and get their quietus.]

- ‡ Thom̄ fit Mich̄is dī m̄. p j. espvañ de fir̄ ðre que fuit
 ux̄ Uttredi fit Gamel
 siout çt̄ in R xv. Et iiij.
 m̄ de p viij. espvañ de
 annis p̄fitis. Thomas the son of Michael half a mark for one spar-
 row hawk for the farm of the land which belonged
 to the wife of Utred son of Gamel, as is contained
 in Roll 15; and 4 marks for for 8 sparrow hawks for
 the years past.
 [That is for arrears 8 years, at half a mark
 each is 4 marks.]
- ‡ De Wardis de Bamburġ For the ward of Bamburgh and for 27 years past.
 et de xxvij annis p̄fitis.
- Walt̄s fit Erkenebaud mm. Walter son of Erkenebaud £2154. for the farm of
 c.liij. li. de fir̄ massii the mines of Carlisle during the time which he held
 Karl de tempe quo eam the same.
 tenuit. [In 17 Hen. III. called *mines* not manors.]
- Brianus fit Alani de bladis Bryan Fitzallan for the pasturage of manors, for the
 massioꝝ de exitibꝝ molend profits of mills, and for the price of oxen, as is
 et de p̄cio bov̄ sic çt̄ in contained in Roll 23 of Henry the king.
 R xxiiij ð H.
- Idem J. viç r̄ çp̄ de vi. d. The same John the sheriff renders an account of six-
 de fir̄ domus Walt̄i Tinc- pence for the farm of the house of Walter Tinctoris
 toris. (or the dyer).
- ‡ Et de ij. d. de fir̄ dom^o And of 2d. for the farm of the house of Wm. Fitz Hugh.
 Will̄i fit Huḡ.
- Et de xx. s̄. de fir̄ dom^o And of 20s. for the farm of the house which was of
 ç̄ fuit Will̄i Erkenebaud. Wm. Erkenebaud.
- Et de ij. m̄. de fir̄ alçius And of 2 marks for the farm of the other house of the
 dom^o ejsud Will̄mi. same William.
- Et de xxiiij. s̄. de fir̄ de And of 24s. for the farm of Yetlington.
 Yaclington̄.
- Et de viij. d. de fir̄ ðra And of 8d. for the farm of lands in Chopini.
 Chopini.
- Et de vi. d. çdam meš in And of 6d. for certain messuages in Bamburgh.
 Bamburġ.

Et de iij. de q'dam place And of 4*d.* for a certain place belonging to Gilbert.
Gilbi.

Sum^a lxxij. š. 7 x. đ. In The sum is £3. 12*s.* 10*d.* In the treasury nothing.
třio—Ničř.

Et in suppl^o quod hř s^a And in supplement which was due to him £1. 0*s.* 5½*d.*
xx. š. v. đ. 7 oř. Et and he owes 52*s.* 4½*d.* And he answers on the back
debet lij. š. iij. đ. 7 oř. of the Roll.

Et resp^o in dorso R.

[Proof.	0	0	6
	0	0	2
	1	0	0
	1	6	8
	1	4	0
	0	0	8
	0	0	6
	0	0	4
	<hr/>		
	3	12	10
	1	0	5½
	<hr/>		
Right.	£2	12	4½

Idem R. vič ř oř de oix. š. The same Robert the sheriff renders an account of
vij đ. eisdim firmis. In £5. 9*s.* 8*d.* for the same farms. In the Treasury,
třio lxxij. š. 7 x. đ. Et £3. 12*s.* 10*d.* And he owes £1. 16*s.* 10*d.*, for
debet xxxvj. š. 7 x. đ. which he answers on the back of the roll.
s3 resp^o in dorso R.

[Proof.

Two years	...	...	7	17	8
Perhaps Yetlington for 2					
2 years—not received...	2	8	0		
			<hr/>		
			5	9	8
In treasury	...	...	8	12	10
			<hr/>		
Right	£1	16	10		

In the above accounts the sheriffs only answer for what they receive or for what they acknowledge. But the sums due from other persons are put down in the Roll against them, and they are summoned yearly, and called upon to pay what is due into the treasury or to the sheriff. If he receives the amount the debtors are discharged, and he is charged therewith. In the next items for *Purprestures* the sheriffs account jointly.]

PURPRESTURES.

- ‡ *Iidem vice^m r̄ c̄p̄ de xlviij. li. ij. s̄. 7 vij. d. de firma purp̄stur sicut c̄t̄ in R. xxxiiij. Et iiij. xiiij. li. v. s̄. 7 ij. d. de eis̄ de ijbz annis p̄fitis. In th̄o—Nick.* The same sheriffs render an account of £47. 2s. 7d. for the farm of Purprestures as is contained in Roll 33. And for £94. 5s. 2d. for the same for two years past. In the treasury, nothing.
- Et in fris datis Eustaticio de Vesey vj. li. xvij. s̄. 7 v. d. in Spindlestan.* And in lands given to Eustace de Vesey, £6. 18s. 5d. in Spindlestan.
- Et in fris datis q̄ Kempe Balistarius tenuit 7 quas burgenses de Novo Castro su^o tenent ox. s̄. 7 vj. d.* And in lands given, which Kempe the Bowmaker held, and which the burgesses of Newcastle now hold, £5. 10s. 6d.
- Et in q̄tancia qui^a ep̄s Dunelm̄ h̄t̄ in Wapp̄ de Sedberḡ d̄ m̄.* And in the quit claim which the bishop of Durham has in the wapentake of Sadberg, 6s. 8d.
- Et heredi Phi de Ulecote xxix. li. xv. s̄. in Nafretōn 7 Matefen.* And the heirs of Philip de Ulecote, £29. 15s. 0d. in Nafferton and Matfen.
- Et Willo de Chaleweit iiij. li. 7 xij. s̄. sic c̄t̄ in R. xxiiij.* And to Wm. de Cholwell £4. 12s. 0d. so contained in Roll 24.
[These make up the £47. 2s. 7d. which sheriff John accounts for.]
- Et in eisdem fris datis iiij. xiiij. li. xv. s̄. 7 ij. d. de ijbz annis p̄fitis.* And in the same lands given £94. 15s. 2d. for two years past.
[And Robert for two years.]
- Et quieti sunt.* And they are quit.

[The farm of Purprestures was for monies collected for inclosing lands from the King's Forest. It is derived from the French *Pour Pris*, to have taken. In the first charter of the forest (2nd Hen. III.) all persons were discharged for ever from all *purprestures* previous to the 2nd year of that king's coronation, and those who in time to come should without his licence make *purprestures*, should answer for them.]

The sheriff at this period farmed them at the annual sum of £47. 2s. 7d., and he then took the fines and made what he could of these incroachments by parties; and he accounts for this farm as above mentioned.] .

CORNAGE.

‡ Idem J. viç r̄ çp̄ de xx. li. de cornagio. In thō xvij. li. ij. s̄. 7 viij. d̄.	The same John the Sheriff renders an account of £20. for cornage. In the Treasury—£17. 2s. 8d.
Et Priori de Tinemue xxiiij. s̄.	And to the Prior of Tynemouth, 24s.
Et sup̄ t̄ras R̄ Scoç ij. m̄. 7 di.	And upon the lands of the King of Scotland, £1. 13s. 4d.
Et quietus est.	And he is quit.

[17	2	8
1	4	0
1	13	4
<hr/>		
£20	0	0
<hr/>		

I suppose the sheriff took all the cornage rents of Northumberland, and paid the king £20. a year for them. It is by no means settled what is meant by cornage—whether it has reference to “the winding of the horn,” or “Neat-geld.”]

Idem R viç r̄ çp̄ de xl. li. de eod̄ de iibz̄ annis p̄t̄itis. In thō xvij. li. ij. s̄. 7 viij. d̄.	The same Robert the sheriff renders an account of £40. for the same for two years past. In the Treas- ury, £17. 2s. 8d.
Et Priori de Tinemue xxiiij. s̄. de año p̄t̄ito.	And to the Prior of Tynemouth, 24s. for the year past.
Et sup̄ t̄ras R̄ Scoç ij. m̄. 7 di de eod̄ anno.	And upon the lands of the king of Scotland, £1. 13s. 4d. for the same year.
Et in p̄dictis allocanciis lvij. s̄. 7 iiij. d̄. de anno p̄mo.	And in the aforesaid allowances, £2. 17s. 4d. for the first of the two years.

Et debit xvij. li. ij. s. 7 viij. And he owes £17. 2s. 8d., and answers within.
7 resp̄ inf̄.

[Proof:—

	Rent for two years,	40	0	0	
	In Treasury,	17	2	8	
2nd year.	}	Prior of Tynemouth, ...	1	4	0
		Lands of the king of Scotland,	1	13	4
1st year—	Allowances,	2	17	4	
	And he owes,	17	2	8	
	Right. —————	£40	0	0	

This completes the farm of the cornage rents for the two years of Robert the sheriff.]

Wischarde^o de Charrun
xxxiii. s. 7 iiij. d. de rem̄.
ej̄d sic ḡi in R. lvj.

Wischarde de Charrun owes 33s. 4d., the remainder of the same, and so contained in Roll 56.

[He was the sheriff in the last year of Hen. III., and this sum was due from him for the remainder of the cornage farm not accounted for by him : and here it is again put in charge against him on the Great Roll.]

WARD OF NEWCASTLE.

‡ Idem vice^m f̄ ḡp̄ de xlviij.
m̄. iiij. s. 7 v. d. de
Wardis debitis Novo
Castro. Et iiij. xvj. m̄.
viiij. s. 7 x. d. de eisdem
de ijbz annis p̄t̄itis. In
t̄ho—Nich.

The same sheriffs render an account of 48 marks 4s. 5d. (£32. 4s. 5d.), due for the Ward of Newcastle, and of 96 marks 8s. 10d. (£64. 8s. 10d.), for the same for two years past. In the Treasury, nothing.

Et ī quetancia v̄a feod̄g
7 q̄rte partis uni^o feodi
Joh̄s de Baiñ v. m̄. 7 xl.
d. de quibz ep̄s Dunelm̄
resp̄ inf̄.

But in the acquittance of five fees and the fourth part of a fee for John de Balliol, 5 marks and 40d. (£3. 10s.), for which the Bishop of Durham answers within.

Et eisdem p̄ custod̄ d̄ci
cast' 7 com̄ xliij. m̄ 7
xiiij. d.

And to the same [sheriffs] for the custody of the afore-said castle and county, 43 marks 13d. (£28. 14s. 5d.),

Et in eisdē allocaōis And in the same allowances, 96 marks 8s. 10d.)
 iij^{xxvj}. m̄. viij. s̄. 7 x. d̄. (℔64. 8s. 10d.), for two years past.
 de iibz annis p̄litis.

Et quieti sunt.

And they are quit.

[So that, in this case, the sheriffs are charged for the ward of Newcastle for three years, and they discharge themselves, as above. They pay £3. 10s. to the Bishop of Durham, for which he answers to the king—and they take credit for the rest in the expences of keeping the castle and county; and thus, they spend the whole, and get their quietus.]

Epō Dunelm̄ v. m̄. 7 xl. d̄. The Bishop of Durham for 5 marks and 40 pence (℔3.
 de feodis Joh̄is de Baliol 10s.) for the fee of John de Baliol, so contained in
 sic ḡt in R xxv. R̄ H. Roll 25 of King Henry.

Etclxxvij. m̄ 7 di de eisdem And for 178 marks and one half (℔119.) for the same
 de annis p̄litis. for the last year.

[The Bishop thus becomes charged with these sums in the Great Roll, and it will be for him to get his discharge hereafter.]

REMAINDER OF THE CORNAGE RENTS.

Idem R viç r̄ ḡp̄ de xvij. The same sheriff Robert renders an account of ℔17.
 li. ij. s̄. 7 viij. d̄. de rem̄ 2s. 8d. for the remainder of the Cornage Rents. So
 cornagii sic s̄ ḡt. the whole is contained.

[Or which is the whole sum due.]

In t̄ho.

In the treasury.

Lib :

He is liberated.

Et quietus est.

And he is quit.

[It will be seen that he owed this sum before, and that there he is said to "answer within." Now it appears he has paid the amount into the king's treasury. And so he gets his quietus.]

Custos ep̄atus Dunelm̄ xij. The keeper of the bishoprick of Durham, ℔12. 5s.,
 li. 7 v. s̄ de eisdem for the same fees, for the last year—so contained in
 feodis de annis p̄litis sic Roll 24.
 ḡt in R xxiiij.

That is, the fees of John de Balliol—the bishoprick *then* probably in the hands of the Crown.]

‡ Idem J. viç debet iiij. s. 7 vi. d. de fir^a Petⁱ de la Strode. In tño. The same John the sheriff owes 4s. 6d. for the farm of Peter de la Strode [probably Strother]. In the Treasury.

Sz resþ in dorso R. He answers for the whole on the back of the Roll.

Idem R. viç debet ix. s. de eadem de ij^m annis þřitit. The same Robert the sheriff owes 9s. for the same for two years past.

Sz resþ in dorso R. He answers for it on the back of the Roll.

Robs de Creppingþ de exhibitibz ųraþ Aleþ de Bradefeld sic gř in R lvi^o R H. Robert de Creppingham, for the rents of the lands of Alexander de Bradefeld, as contained in the Roll of the 56th of king Henry.

Joþes de Baiþ debet xl. li. 7 x. s. de ijbz auþ sic gř in R xlj 7 resþ inf^a. John de Ballioll owes £40. 10s. for two years' aids, as contained in Roll 51. And he answers below.

[The above five entries are debts put in charge against these parties.]

De Bamburþ de p^{mo} dño anno xxxij 7 toto anno xxxj^o R H. For Bamburgh, for the whole of the 31st year of king Henry, and for the first half of the 32nd year.

De amř p Rog^m de Turkeþ The amerciements of Roger de Turkeby.

[This was a great man. He was a justice of the Common Bench in Michaelmas, 1242 (26 Hen. III.), and in 1260 he died. He was chief to the king, and second to none in the kingdom, especially in the administration of justice. He was succeeded by Philip Basset. These amerciements, therefore, are those remaining unpaid in the Ward of Bamburgh at his last iter, viz. :—]

‡ De firma moledini de Bamburgh et de xvij annis þřitit. For the farm of the mill of Bamburgh for 17 years past.

[Previous to that time the sheriff answered for two marks for this farm, and got his quietus ; but, since then, the rent for this farm had been accumulating, viz. since the last iter of Roger de Turkeby.]

DEBTS PUT IN CHARGE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Wiffs de Calewell xxj m̄. 7
dī de iijb3 deß taft 9t̄ in
R lvj.</p> | <p>William de Calewell, 21 marks and a half (£14. 6s. 8d.),
for three years due for tallages, as contained in Roll
56.</p> |
| <p>John de Estlington xvij. m̄.
7 dī de iijj. taft sic 9t̄
ibid.</p> | <p>John de Estlington, 17 marks and a half (£11. 13s. 4d.),
for four tallages, as contained in the same Roll.</p> |
| <p>Wiffs Neſ de Cresswell 7
Rob' fit Rič dī m̄ q3 ñ h̄.</p> | <p>William Never of Cresswell and Robert Fitz Richard
half a mark (6s. 8d.), for not having &c.

[That is, the usual phrase for not having pro-
duced a surety as promised, or for not having
done a thing as promised.]</p> |
| <p>Johannes de Halwetoñ iij.
m̄. de taft.</p> | <p>John de Hawelton, 4 marks (£2. 13s. 4d.), for tal-
lages.

[Upon these four items, I may remark that
they were put in charge in the Roll 56 of
Hen. III., and not having been paid, they are
brought forward against them. Tallages are
taxes due from the fees or premises of these par-
ties, which they were bound to pay to the Crown.
The 6s. 8d. charged against Never and Fitz-
Richard is an amercement—and as to tallages, it
was only those which were held immediately
from the Crown which were subject to that tax.]</p> |
| <p>‡ Idem J. vič ř 9p̄ de xxxviiij.
li. 7 iijj. š. de minutis
particulis šjanť sic 9t̄ in
R. xxxiiij.</p> | <p>The same sheriff John renders an account of £38. 4s.
for sergeanty rents, in small sums, as contained in
Roll 33.</p> |
| <p>In tħo xix. li. x. š. 7 viij. đ.</p> | <p>In the Treasury, £19. 10s. 8d.</p> |
| <p>Ite in tħo xviiij. li. 7 j. m̄.</p> | <p>Also in the Treasury, £18. 13s. 4d.</p> |
| <p>Et quietus est.</p> | <p>And he is quit.

[This is a farm of the rents of sergeanty,
which the sheriff accounts for as above.]</p> |
| <p>Idem R vič ř 9p̄ de lxxvj.
li. 7 viij. š. de eisđ de
ijb3 annis p̄fitis.</p> | <p>The same sheriff Robert renders an account of
£76. 8s. for the same [sergeanty rents] for two
two years past.</p> |

In t̄ho xvj. li. xvij. s̄. v. d. 7 ob.	In the Treasury, £16. 8s. 5d $\frac{1}{4}$.
Et deḥ lix. li. ix. s̄. vj. d. 7 ob.	And he owes £59. 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Idē r̄ 9ḡ de eod̄ deḥ.	The same renders an account of the same debt.
In t̄ho viij. li. xv. s̄. 7 ix. d.	In the Treasury, £8. 15s. 9d.
Et d3 l. li. xij. s̄. 7 ix. d. 7 ob.	And he owes £50. 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
7 resp̄ in dorso R.	And for this he answers on the back of the Roll.

[When the sheriff answers on the back of the Roll, he is never charged with the sum again—he accounts for it to the king in this way in payments extra in the Roll, and he is no longer in charge.]

DEBTS PUT IN CHARGE.

§ Prior Hosp̄ Jerlm in Angl viiij. s̄. viij. d. p̄ xiiij. acris 7 uno tofto de s̄jeanḡ de Tokesdon.	The prior of the hospital of Jerusalem, in England, for 8s. 8d. for 13 acres and one toft of the sergeanty of Togston.
Et xj. li. 7 xj. s̄. de eisḡ de annis p̄fitis.	And £11. 11s. for the same for the last year.
§ Robs̄ fit Rogi x. s̄. p̄ xxx. solid reddet ⁹ de s̄janḡ de Corebrigg. Et xxxv. s̄ de eod̄ de annis p̄fitis.	Robert Fitz Roger for 10s. for £30. of rents for the sergeanty of Corbrigg, and 35s. for the same for the last year.
Wifls de Huntercumbe 7 Adā de Wigetoñ r̄ 9ḡ de x. li. p̄ relo suo 7 uxoz suo3 sic 9ḡ in R. xxxvj ^o R̄ H.	William de Huntercombe and Adam de Wigton render an account of £10. for their relief and that of their wives, as contained in Roll 36 of King Henry.
In t̄ho c. s̄. p̄ Wiflm.	In the Treasury £5. for William.
Et d3 Adā c. s̄.	And Adam owes £5.

- S₃ res̄p̄ in Cumbert in R
seḡnti. Which sum is answered for in Cumberland in the Roll
following.
- Iḡ de Forda xx. li. ut Isabella de Ford, £20., that she might marry herself
possit se maritare q̄ to whomsoever she might wish.
volūit.
- [She was one of the heirs of Robert de Mus-
champe, and made this fine 36 Hen. III.
Maliceus, countess of Stratherne,
The wife of William de Huntercombe,
The wife of Adam de Wigton,
Isabella de Ford,
were the four daughters and heiresses of
Robert de Muschampe.]
- Petruḡ Saracen^o ccxxj. li. Peter Saracenus, £221. 6s. 8d for four debts as con-
7 dī m̄. de iiij^o deḡ. sic tained in Roll 46.
ḡt in R xlvj^o.
- De Placitis for̄ p G^o de For pleas of the forest by G. de Langele.
Langele.
- Prior de Tinemue viij. li. 7 The prior of Tinmouth, £8. 6s. 8d. for two debts, as
dī m̄. de ij^o deḡ. ḡt in contained in Roll 55.
R. lv.
- Rob̄s de Muschamp̄ r̄. ḡp̄ Robert de Muschamp renders an account of a debt of
deḡ. vj. li. 7 v. ḡ. 7 v. d. £6. 5s. 5d. of a fine for lands—of which Robert the
de fine p tr̄. De quibz sheriff acquits him—so he acknowledges and answers
R. vič dz ipm acq̄etare on the back of the Roll. He owes and is quit for
sic recognovit 7 res̄p̄ in this Iter, as it is not in the Roll.
dorso R. Deḡ 7 liḡ
huj^o itifis̄ sic sunt in R.
- ‡ Idem J. vič r̄ ḡp̄ de ix. li. The same John the sheriff renders an account of £9.
xij. ḡ. 7 iiij. q̄ de mi- 12s. 0³d. for small assarts, which are particularized,
nutis p̄ticul assartoz sic and so contained in Roll 37. In the treasury. Free
ḡt in R xxxvij. In t̄ho. in the treasury.
In t̄ho liḡ.

Et quietus est.

And he is quit.

[Assarts were inclosures from the king's forests, for the purposes of tillage.]

- Idem R. vič r̄ 9p̄ de xix. li. iiiij. s̄. j. d̄. 7 ob̄. de eisd̄ de ii^m annis p̄fitis. In t̄ho ix. li. ix. s. 7 ob̄. Et debet ix. li. xv. s. 7 j. d̄. s̄z resp̄ in dorso R.
- The same Robert the sheriff renders an account of £19. 4s. 1½d. for the same for two years past. In the treasury £9. 9s. 0½d. And he owes £9. 5s. 1d. He answers for the same on the back of the Roll.
- Wischar^o de Charrun lxxv. s̄. v. d̄. 7 ob̄. de reū eoxd̄ sic 9t̄ ī R. lvi^o R̄ H.
- Wischar de Charrun £3. 15s. 5¼d. for the remainder of the same, and thus contained in the Roll of the 56th of king Henry.
[He was then the sheriff.]
- Nichs fit Thom̄ xij. d̄. de aux̄ ad fit̄ R̄ mit̄ fač.
- Nicholas the son of Thomas, twelve-pence for an aid, to the son of the king to make him a knight.
- John de Vesey r̄ 9p̄. liij. m̄. 7 x. s̄. de ii^m deb̄ 9t̄ in R. xliij. R̄ H. Et de x. m̄. q^os extorsit de hominbz de Bamburġ sic 9t̄ in R. ljo. Sum^o lxiiij. m̄. 7 x. s̄. In t̄ho v. m̄. Et d̄z lvij. m̄. 7 x. s̄.
- John de Vesey renders an account of £35. 16s. 8d. for two debts contained in Roll 43 of king Henry. And of £6. 13s. 4d. which he extorted from the men of Bamburgh, as is contained in the Roll of 51st [of king Henry]. The whole is £42. 10s. 0d. In the treasury £3. 6s. 8d. And he owes £39. 3s. 4d.
[This was the great lord of the barony of Alnwick.]
- Wills de Huntercumbe de relo suo sic 9t̄ in R. xl^o.
- William de Huntercumbe for his relief, as is contained in the Roll of the 40th year of king Henry.
[He was lord of Wooler.]
- Thom̄ de Stanford escheator R̄ de exitibz 9raꝝ medietatis 9raꝝ que fuerint Is. de Ford.
- Thomas de Stanford the escheator of the king for the reuts of lands, of one half of the lands which belonged to Isabella de Ford.
- Joñ fil Robi xij. li. de aux̄ ad mit̄ R̄. Et xij. li. de scuč Wall.
- John the son of Robert £12. for an aid to knight the king's [son]. And £12. for the scutage of Wales.
[He was the lord of Warkworth, Rothbury, etc.]
- Idem J. vič debet iiiij. s̄. de firma 9re Jordani eliči in villa Novi Castri. S̄z resp̄ in dorso R.
- The same John the sheriff owes 4s. for the farm of the land of Jordan the clerk in the town of Newcastle. He answers for the whole on the back of the Roll.

- Idem R viç debet viij. s. de eod̄ de ii^m annis p̄t̄itis. S₃ respond̄ in dorso R. The same Robert the sheriff owes 8s. for the same, for two years past—and he answers for this sum on the back of the Roll.
- ‡ Idem J viç debet ii. s. de t̄ra Wal̄ti fabri s₃ resp̄ in dorso R. The same John the sheriff owes 2s. for the lands of Walter the smith, and answers for it on the back of the Roll.
- Idē R. viç debet iiij. s. de ead̄ de ij^m annis p̄t̄itis s₃ resp̄ in dorso R. The same Robert the sheriff owes 4s. for the same for two years past, and he answers on the back of the Roll.
- ‡ Idē J. viç debet ij. s. 7 vi. d̄. de t̄m Willi de Covent̄i s₃ resp̄ inde in dorso R. The same John the sheriff owes 2s. 6d. for the lands of William de Coventry, and he therefore answers for it on the back of the Roll.
- Idē R viç debet v. s. de ead̄ de ij^m annis p̄t̄itis s₃ resp̄ in dorso R. The same John the sheriff owes 5s. for the same for two years past. He answers for it on the back of the Roll.
- ‡ Maḡr. Rob̄s de Hampton 7 Jordan^o clic^o debet dī m̄. de fir^o t̄re sue. Et xx. s. de ead̄ de iiij^m annis p̄t̄itis de quibus R. viç d₃ ipm acq̄etare de j. m̄ sic reç 7 resp̄ in dors R. Et d₃ Maḡr R. 7 J. j. m̄. Masters Robert de Hampton and Jordan, clerks, owe half-a-mark for the farm of their lands, and 20s. for the same for three years past, of which Robert the sheriff charges himself with 13s. 4d. received by him, and for which he answers on the back of the Roll; and masters Robert and John owe £0. 13s. 4d.
- De aĩc̄ p̄ Roḡm de Tur̄k. For the amerciaments by Robert de Turkeby.
- Wal̄tus Dunelm ep̄s debet xx. li q₃ nō h̄ sic̄ çt̄ in R lvj^o s₃ resp̄ in Ebo^o in R p̄ced̄. Walter bishop of Durham owes £20. because he has not etc. so contained in Roll of the 56th [of K. H.]. The whole is answered for in [the Pipe Roll for] York, in the preceding Roll.
- ‡ Rob̄s Deneueſt̄ c. s̄ de firma ville de Warnmue sic̄ çt̄ in R. xli. Et x. li. de ead̄ de annis p̄t̄itis. Deð 7 lið huj^o itif̄is nō sunt in R. Robert de Neville, £5. for the farm of the Vill of Warenmouth, so contained in Roll 41. And £10. for the same for two years last past. They are indebted, and are free for this iter, because it is not charged against them in the present Roll.

[The debt is put in charge, and a summons will go out against them in due course.]

§ Homines de Bamberg̃ r̃ 9p̃ de xxvj. m̃. de fir^a vill sue. Et de lij. m̃. de ead̃ de ij^m annis p̃titis. In t̃ho lib. Et quieti sunt.

The men of Bambergh render an account of £17. 6s. 8d. for the farm of their Vill. And for £34. 13s. 4d. for the same for two years past. They are free in the treasury. And they are quit.

Wille Heyrun^o r̃ 9p̃ de d.ccc.iiij. ij. li. vj. s̃. 7 iiij. d. de p̃eibz deb̃ sic 9t̃ in R xliij^o Et de iiij. xij. li. v. s̃. 7 j. 7 oð de p̃eibz deb̃ 9t̃ in R lvj^o R̃ H. In t̃ho xx. li. Et d̃z d.ccc.iiij. li. xi. s̃. v. d. 7 oð. p̃ annū xl. li. sic 9t̃ ī með anni seq̃ntis.

William Heyrun renders an account of £782. 6s. 4d. for several debts as are contained in Roll 43. And of £92. 5s. 1½d. for several debts contained in the Roll of the 56th of king Henry. In the treasury £20. And he owes £854. 11s. 5½d. By the year £40. as is contained in the half of the year following.

Eustach^o de Baiif 7 Maḡr Ad de Rokesfeld xx. s̃. p̃ H br̃e Baiif Novī Castri sup Tina xl. s̃. p̃ liç 9c̃.

Eustace de Balioll and master Adam de Rokerfeld 20s. for having a writ. The bailiffs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for 40s. for licence to agree.

[This is due for a writ of concord.]

Joh̃s fil Joh̃s viç vj. li. de scuī Walf.

John son of John the sheriff £6. for the scutage of Wales.

[This is a debt put in charge for a sum due for scutage, for the wars against the Welch. Edward was the conqueror of Wales, and his eldest son was the first prince of Wales, and was born in Caernarvon Castle.]

Hugo de Bolebeck r̃ 9p̃ de vi. li. 7 j. m̃. de iiij^m deb̃ In t̃ho c. s̃. Et d̃z xxxiii. s̃. 7 iiij. d.

Hugh de Bolebeck renders an account of £6. 13s. 4d. for three debts. In the treasury £5. And he owes £1 13s. 4d.

§ Adam Page debet iiij. s̃. de fir^a bre sue in villa Novi Castⁱ sic 9t̃ in R xlviij^o

Adam Page owes 4s. for his farm of lands in the Ville of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as is contained in the Roll in the 43rd year of king Henry. And 12s. for the

- R̄ H. Et xij. s̄. de ead̄ de annis p̄ctis. De q̄bz R. viç resp̄ in dorso R de viij. s̄. Et d3 Ad viij. s̄.
- † Johannes de Flēmeng debet iiij. d. de fir̄ t̄re sue. Et viij. d. de ead̄ de ij^{ba} annis p̄ctis de quibz R. viç resp̄ in dorso R de iiij. d. Et d3 Joh̄s viij. d.
- † Rob̄s de Nevill r̄ ḡp de iiij. li. de fir̄ Cast' d̄nici R de Bamburḡ tenend̄ p̄ talē firma q̄mdni R̄ plac̄uit. Et de clx. li. de ead̄ de ij^{ba} annis p̄ctis. In t̄ho—Nich̄. Et in suppt̄ quod h̄t in R lvi^o liij. li. xiiij. s̄. 7 ix. d. Et debet c. iiij. v. li. v. s̄. 7 iiij. d.
- Eps Dunelm̄ debet xx. m̄. de rem̄ finis o. m̄. sic ḡt in R li^o R̄ H. s3 resp̄ in Eboꝝ.
- De placitis foꝝ p Rob'm de Nevill.
- Idem R viç debet ii. s̄. de Joh̄e fit̄ d̄ne q3 nō h̄. Et iiij. s̄. de ad Leƿchild q3 nō veñ. Et v. s̄. de Fulcone de Tibenham p̄ assartō. Et xij. d. Wiffo de Flēming p̄ as̄ vasto. Sum̄ xj. s̄. 7 respond3 in dorso.
- same for two years past; for which Robert the sheriff answers on the back of the Roll for 8s. And he owes to Adam 8s.
- John de Flemming owes 4d. for the farm of his land, and 8d. for the same for two years past, of which Robert the sheriff answers on the back of the Roll for 4d. and John owes 8d.
- Robert de Nevill renders an account of £80. for the farm of the Castle and Lordship of the king at Bamburgh. To hold that farm as long as our lord the king shall please. And of £160. for the same for two years past. In the treasury, nothing. And in supplement [or balance due to him] which he has in Roll 56th of the late king £54. 14s. 9d. And he owes £185. 5s. 3d.
- The bishop of Durham owes £13. 6s. 8d. for the remainder of the fine of 100 marks, as is contained in the Roll of the 51st of king Henry. And he answers for the whole in York.
- For the plaas of the forest by Robert de Nevill.
- The same Robert the sheriff owes 2s. for John the son of far not having. And 3s. from Adam Learchild for not coming. And 5s. from Fulcon de Tebenham for an assart. And 1s. from William de Fleming for an assart from the wastes. The whole amounts to 11s.—for which he answers on the back [of this Roll].

- † Fulco de Tibenham debet vi. d. de redd j. ac̄r 7 q̄rte ptis uni^o rode bre in Tritlington sicut q̄t in R. lj. Et iiij. s. 7 vj. d. de ead de annis p̄fitis de q'bz R. vič resp̄ in dorso R de iij. s. 7 vj. d. Et d3 Fulco xvij. d. Fulco de Tibenham owes 6d. for the rent of one acre, and the quarter part of a rood of land in Tritlington, as is contained in Roll 51st. And 4s. 6d. for the same for two years past, of which Robert the sheriff answers on the back of the Roll for 3s. 6d., and he owes to Fulco 1s. 6d.
- Is. que fuit ux̄ Rogⁱ fit Joh^{is} xxxij. li. 7 d̄m. de reūm firme de Corebrig de anno xlv. Isabella, who was the wife [that is the widow] of Roger Fitz John, £33. 6s. 8d., for the remainder of the farm of Corebridge for the 45th year.
- Vill de Novo Castro iiij. m. 7 dī p evaš Rich Sawe. The vill of Newcastle, £1. 13s. 4d., for the escape of Richard Sawe.
- Rob³ Tailbois c. s. p reto suo sic q̄t in R xlv. Robert Tailbois, £5. for his relief, as is contained in the 45th Roll.
- Prior de Brinkeburne debet x. m. p h̄ confirmaçõe 7 resp̄ s̄. The prior of Brinkburn owes £6. 13s. 4d. for having confirmation, and he answers for the whole.
- Will sup Teyse v. m. dī reto suo sic q̄t ibidē. William Super-Teyse [Surtees] £3. 6s. 8d. for his relief, as is contained in the same Roll.
- Brian^o fit Alani de toto blado de Bamburġ de anno xij. Bryan the son of Alan for all the grass of Bamburgh for the 13th year.
- Rob^s Bataile de reto suo sic q̄t in R xlvj. Robert Bataile for his relief, as is contained in the 46th Roll.
- Johannis fit Alani de Estlington xxij. li. xvii. s. 7 vj. d. 7 ob. de firma duoz poium q̄ fuerunt Joh^{es} de Estlington sic q̄t in R lj. Et cxxvii. li. vj. s. vii. d. 7 ob. de ead de annis p̄fitis. John the son of Alan of Estlington, £22. 17s. 6½d. for the farm of two parks which belonged to John de Estlington, as is contained in Roll 50. And £217. 6s. 7½d. for the same for two years past.

- ‡ Rog Manduit⁹ iij. d. de redd dī acre sic q̄t ibid. Et ij. s. 7 vj. d. de ead de annis p̄litis. Roger Manduit, 3*d.* for the rent of half an acre, as is contained in the same Roll. And 2*s.* 6*d.* for the same for the last year.
- ‡ Johannes de Estlingtōn ij. s. de firma duaꝝ acraꝝ 7 dī includend sic q̄t ibid. Et xvij. s. de ead de annis p̄litis. John de Estlington, 2*s.* for the farm of two acres and a half of inclosed land, so contained in the same Roll. And 18*s.* for the same for the last year.
- Ballivī Novi Castri sup Tinā de denār p̄ venientibz de vend salmonū sic q̄t in R lj. The bailiffs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the money for their coming to sell salmon, as is contained in the 51st Roll.
 [Probably market dues.]
- Rogs de Lancast Nich Corbet Walīs Corbet de Hunlcumbe 7 Robs de Beaumes de reto suo sic q̄t ibid. Roger de Lancaster, Nicholas Corbet, Walter Corbet of Huntercombe, and Robert de Beaumes, for their relief, as is contained in the same roll.
 [This was for their wives, who were the co-heirs of Hugh de Bolbec, 47 Hen. III.]
- Wiffs de Island r̄ q̄p̄ de b̄ vj. m̄. ij. s. 7 viij. d. de reto suo sic q̄t ibid de quibz R. vič dz ipm̄ acq̄etare sic recognovit 7 resp̄ in dorso R. William de Island renders an account of a debt of £4. 2*s.* 8*d.* for his relief, as is contained in the same Roll, and which Robert the sheriff takes upon himself to acquit, as he acknowledges, and answers on the back of the Roll.
- Johs le Escot l. s. p̄ reto suo sic q̄t ibid. John le Escot, 50*s.* for his relief, as is contained in the same Roll.
- Rob Bulrun r̄ q̄p̄ de b̄ dī m̄. p̄ lī as̄ de q̄ vič resp̄ in dorso R. Robert Bulrun renders an account of a debt of half a mark, for having an assize, for which the sheriff answers on the back of the Roll.
- Adam de Gesemue xxxiii. li. xiiij. s. 7 viii. d. p̄ vič sic q̄t in R. liii. Et xxvij. li. 7 dī m̄ de ij^m de b̄ q̄t i R lv. Adam de Gesemouth, £33. 13*s.* 8*d.* by the sheriff, and so contained in Roll 53. And £27. 6*s.* 8*d.* for two debts contained in Roll 55.
- Wiff de Caulewell v. m̄ de tall. William de Caulewell, 5 marks for tallage.

Tenentes Eras q̄ fuerant
Joh̄s de Eslington v. m̄.
de tall.

The tenants of the lands which formerly belonged to
John de Eslington, 5 marks for tallage.

§ Homines Novi Cast' r̄ cp̄
de j. m̄ de fir' ouj^odā
p'ti sic q̄ in R liij. Et
de v. m̄. de ead' de annis
p̄fitis. In t̄ho j. m̄. Et
debent v. m̄ de qb̄z R.
vič resp̄ in dorso R de j.
m̄. Et deb. iij. m̄.

The men of Newcastle render an account of one mark,
for the farm of a certain meadow, so contained in
Roll 53. And of five marks for the same for the
last year. In the Treasury one mark, and they owe
5 marks, for which Robert the sheriff answers on the
back of the Roll for one mark, and they (the men of
Newcastle) owe 4 marks.

§ Robs fit Rogi r̄ cp̄ de xxx.
li. de fir' de Corebriḡ
sic q̄ in R xxxij. Et de
x. li. de cremēto ejusd'
ville. Et de iij. li. de
ead' de ij^o annis p̄t. In
t̄ho iij. li. Et deb xl. li.

Robert the son of Roger renders an account of £30.
for the farm of Corbridge, so contained in Roll 32.
And for £10. for increase rent for the same vill.
And for £80. for the same for two years past. In
the Treasury, £80. and he owes £40.

[The following are the arrears of the oblations
in the Roll of 56 Hen. III.]

Adam de Everingh^m 7 Is.
u^x ej^o r̄ cp̄ de j. m̄ p̄ li.
poñ.

Adam de Everingham and Isabella his wife render an
account of one mark for having a [writ of] Pone.

Wal^f Scaldfleye 7 Rob de
Arderne r̄ cp̄ deb dī m̄.
p̄ ij^ota det. Sz R. vič
resp̄ inde ī dorso R.

William Scaldfleye and Robert de Arderne render an
account of a debt of half a mark for [a writ of] un-
justly detaining. Robert the sheriff answers for the
same on the back of the Roll.

[Out of twelve oblata, set forth in the 56 Hen.
III. only the above two are outstanding, the
rest of the oblations having been paid.]

De am̄c p̄ Gilb̄m de p̄ston.

For the amerciaments by Gilbert de Preston.

[He was one of the justices of the Court of
Common Pleas A.D. 1263, 1267-1269. I do
not know when he died.]

Joh̄s de Plesssetis viij. li.
q̄s recep' de vill' de
Welhum p̄ evās.

John de Plessey, £8., which he received from the vill
of Welham for escapes.

- Wilt de Valenciis r̄ c̄p̄ de iiiij. li. 7 iiiij. s̄. de exitibz̄ t̄re Walſi fit Ad. William de Valence renders an account of £4. 4s. for rents of the land of Walter the son of Adam.
- In t̄ho xliij. s̄. Et d̄z xl. s̄. In the Treasury 44s. And he owes 40s.
- Idem R viç debet x. s̄. de Robo de Merthingleng 7 Willi fit Regiñ de Novo Castro qz nō s̄ p̄s̄. Et d̄i m̄. de Riço fit Robi 7 soç suo p̄ eod̄. Sum̄ xvj. s̄. 7 viij. d̄. 7 res̄p̄ inf̄ The same Robert the sheriff owes 10s. for Robert de Merthingleng and William the son of Reginald of Newcastle, as they are not personally present. And 6s. 8d. from Richard the son of Robert, and his companions, for the same. The whole 16s. 8d., and he answers within.

DE OBLATIS.

FOR OBLATIONS.

- Thoñ fit Gune 7 Alan^o ad portā r̄ c̄p̄ de d̄i m̄. p̄ t̄re. In t̄ho xl. d̄ p̄ A. Et d̄z T̄h xl. d̄. Thomas the son of Gune, and Alan the Porter, render an account of 6s. 8d. for lands. In the Treasury by Adam, 3s. 4d., and Thomas owes 3s. 4d.
- E. archidyacon^o Northumbt̄ 7 Phis de Ulecote de li. li. vi. s̄. 7 vj. d̄ de reñ c̄p̄ sui de ēpatu Duellm̄ sic c̄t̄ i R lvj^o Edward, archdeacon of Northumberland, and Philip de Ulecot, for £51. 6s. 6d. for the remainder of their account for the bishopric of Durham, as is contained in Roll 56th [of King Henry.]
- Riçs fit et heres Johes de Bramforton de refo suo sic c̄t̄ i R lvj. Richard son and heir of John de Bramforton, for his relief, so contained in Roll 56.
- Hugo de la Val in Thingdene debet v. m̄ p̄ def sic c̄t̄ ibid̄. Et d̄i m̄ p̄ h̄ ass̄ s̄z res̄p̄ in Surr. in R p̄ced̄. Hugh De Laval, in Thingdene, owes five marks for a default, so contained in the same Roll. And half a mark for having an assize. He answers for the whole in Surrey in the Roll preceding.
- Nichs Corbet v. m̄ p̄. eod̄ sic c̄t̄ ibid̄. Nicholas Corbet, 5 marks for the same, so contained in the same Roll.

- Walfus de Huntercombe v. m. p eod sic qđ ibid. Walter de Huntercombe, 5 marks for the same, and so contained in the same.
- John de Hawelton lxiiij. li. xix. s. 7 x. d. de rem firma com sic qđ ibid. John de Hawelton, £74. 19s. 10d. for the remainder of the farm of the county, and so contained in the same.
- Johannes de Baiſſ 7 qđ de d.lxxij. li. xiiij. s. 7 ix. d. 7 iiij^o dot vini 7 j. libra pipis de p̄tibz deb sic qđ ibid. John de Baliol rendered an account of £572. 13s. 9d. and 4 tuns of wine, and one pound of pepper, for several debts, and so contained in the same Roll,
- In t̄ho xxviiij. li. xj. s. 7 ij. d. p Ričam Foliot de exitibz com Notigh de tempe gwerre. Et debet John d.xliiiij. li. ij. s. 7 vij. d. Et xl. li. 7 x. s. de ij^o anā sic s^o qđ. In the treasury £28. 11s. 2d. by Richard Foliot from the rents of the county of Nottingham in the time of war. And John owes £544. 2s. 7d., and £40. 10s. for 2 years aid, so the whole is contained.
- Idem Johannes de exitibz mot 7 subt^o castrū Noſ. Et piscaſ 7. ibid de ij^o ptibz anni xlviij. 7 anno xlviij.-xlvj. 7 ultimo diō anno xlv. sic qđ ibid. The same John for the rents of the king's mill under the castle of Nottingham, and the kings fishery there, for three parts of the year 48, and the years 47-46, and the last half of the year 45, so contained in the same [Roll].
- John de Hawelton xxviiij. li. ix. s. 7 iiij. d. de ij^o deb. sic. qđ ibid. John de Hawelton, £28. 9s. 4d. for two debts, and so contained in the same [Roll].
- [viz :—
19 10 0 remainder of profits of the
 county.
8 19 4 for small serjeanty Rents.

£28 9 4]
- Wills Comin fil 7 heres Is. Comin xxiiij. li. xvij. s. 7 ix. d. de ij^o deb qđ ibid. William Comin, son and heir of Isabella Comin, £24. 17s. 9d. for two debts, contained in the same Roll.

Henr̄ le Convers debet xl. s p̄ disse sic 9̄t̄ ibid̄ s3 resp̄ in Linč.	Henry le Convers owes 40s. for a disseizen, so contained in the same Roll, for which he answers in Lincoln.
Adā de Gesemue x. m̄. p̄ p'ore de Brinkebur̄ne sic s̄ 9̄t̄.	Adam de Gesemue, 10 marks for the Prior of Brink- burn, so the whole is contained.

NOVA OBLATA.

NEW OBLATIONS.

[All the preceding items are remnants from former Rolls, which have not been accounted for to the crown, and have been continued in charge until paid or -a quietus obtained some way or another.

Now we come to the Nova Oblata, or the new debts, fines, dues, etc.]

Idem h̄ vič̄ r̄ 9̄p̄ de dī m̄. de Wiffo fit Wiflmi p̄ h̄ b̄ri.	The same Robert the sheriff renders an account of half a mark from William son of William, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de Rado de Ulfceat̄ p̄ h̄ ass̄	And of half a mark from Ralph de Ulfcester, to have an assize.
Et de j. m̄ de Jul̄ filia Wifli Batail 7 Joh̄a s̄or ej̄ ^o p̄ h̄ at̄t̄.	And for one mark from Julia, daughter of William Batail, and Johanna, his sister, to have an attach- ment.
Et de xvj. s̄. 7 viij. d. de deb̄ diſsoſ̄ sic s̄ 9̄t̄.	And of 16s. 8d. for divers debts, so the whole is con- tained.
Sum̄ xliij. s̄. 7 iiij. d.	The total £2. 3s. 4d.
In t̄ho xvij. li. iiij. s̄. 7 iiij. d.	In the Treasury £18. 4s. 3d.
Et fit de suppt xvj. li. 7 xj. d. qui allocantur ei in dorso R.	And he has of supplement £16. 0s. 11d., which is al- lowed to him on the back of the Roll.

[0 6 8	18 4 3
0 6 8	16 0 11
0 13 4	<hr/>
0 16 8	£2 3 4 <i>Right.</i>
<hr/>	<hr/>
£2 3 4 <i>Right.</i>	

NEW OBLATIONS—Continued.

In this case there is due to the sheriff £16. 0s 11d.

The above parties pay fines to the sheriff, for justice ;—one "*Pro habendo brevi*"—to have a writ; another "*Pro assisa habenda*"—to have an assize; a third "*Pro habendo pone*"—to have a pone; and the like.

The sums paid for these fines were very large sums too, in those days. What would be the value of a *mark* (13s. 4d.) 600 years ago?]

Idem J. viç ř oþ de dī m̄ de Dyonīs que fuit ux̄ Gilb ^o de Bathon p̄ h̄ brī.	The same sheriff John renders an account of half a mark from Dionis, widow of Gilbert de Bathon, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄ de Johe de Eastwineburne p̄ eod̄.	And of half a mark from John de Eastwinburne, for the same.
Et de dī m̄ de Pet ^r Wode-man p̄ h̄ ass ^r	And of half a mark from Peter Wodeman, to have an assize.
Et de j. m̄. de Wilfo fil Wilfi de Roz p̄ h̄ brī.	And of one mark from William the son of William de Ros, to have a writ.
Et de x. s̄. de Roþo fil Joh̄ p̄ h̄ ass ^r	And of 10s. from Robert the son of John, to have an assize.
Et de j. m̄. de Roþo de Coupland p̄ h̄ brī.	And of one mark from Robert de Coupland to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄ de Joh̄ fil Thom̄ p̄ h̄ ass ^r .	And of half a mark from John the son of Thomas, to have an assize.
Et de j. m̄. de Agnet ^o de Vesey p̄ h̄ brī.	And of one mark from Agnes de Vesey to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de Henř le Clerk p̄ eod̄.	And of half a mark from Henry the Clerk, for the same.
Et de dī m̄ de Roþo de Mitford p̄ eod̄.	And of half a mark from Robert de Mitford for the same.
Et de j. m̄. de Roþo Darams p̄ h̄ brī.	And of one mark de Roger Darams, to have a writ.

NEW OBLATIONS—*Continued.*

Et de j. m̄. de Gilbo de Umframville p ead̄.	And of one mark from Gilbert de Umframville, for the same.
Et de j. m̄ de Walto fit p h̄ certif.	And of one mark from Walter, son of, to have a certificate.
Et de dī m̄ de Wiffo de Fannes p h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark from William de Fannes, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄ de Wiffo de Fannes p h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark from William de Fannes, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de Segar de Moncketon p h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark from Segar de Monckton, to have an assize.
Et de x. s̄. de Ad̄ fit Wiffo de Hed̄ p eod̄.	And of 10s. from Adam the son of William de Hedley, for the same.
Et de dī m̄. de Petro de Wodeman p h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark from Peter de Wodeman, to have an assize.
Et de xx. s̄. de Alano de Swineburne p h̄ b̄ri. Et x. s̄. p eod̄.	And of 20s. from Allan de Swineburn, to have a writ. And 10s. for the same.
Et de dī m̄. de Johne Loulin p h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark from John Lowlin, to have an assize.
Et de j. m̄ de abbate de Alnwick p eod̄.	And of one mark from the Abbot of Alnwick for the same.
Et de dī m̄ de Wiffo de Tindale p h̄ b̄ri.	And of half-a-mark from William de Tindale, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. p eod̄.	And for half a mark for the same.
Et de iij m̄ 7 dī de Thom̄ de Divelston̄.	And of three marks and an half from Thomas de Dilston.
Et de dī m̄ de Wiffo Judde p h̄ b̄ri.	And of half a mark from William Judd, to have a writ.
Sum̄ xiiij. li. xvj. s̄. 7 viij. d̄.	The whole is £13. 16s. 8d.

NEW OBLATIONS—Continued.

In t̄ho xiiij. li. iij. s̄. 7 iij. d̄.	In the Treasury £13. 3s. 4d.
Et de s̄ xiiij. s̄. 7 iij. d̄.	And he owes 13s. 4d.
Idem r̄ q̄p̄ de d̄ de s̄.	The same renders an account of the same debt.
In t̄ho—li s̄.	He is free in the Treasury.
Et quietus est.	And he is quit.

[Recapitulation.

0	6	8	0	13	4		
0	6	8	0	13	4		
0	6	8	0	6	8		
0	13	4	0	6	8		
0	10	0	0	10	0		
0	13	4	0	6	8		
0	6	8	1	10	0		
0	13	4	0	6	8		
0	6	8	0	13	4		
0	6	8	0	6	8		
0	13	4	0	6	8		
			2	6	8		
p. 241	£5	3	4	0	6	8	
p. 242	8	13	4				
				p. 242	£8	13	4
	£13	16	8				Right.

The sheriffs having first rendered their own accounts, they now put other parties in charge on the Great Roll.]

.....e Middletoñ de exitibz mafiij de Hertelaw sic q̄t̄ in oriḡ anni p̄ced.	.....de Middleton for the rents of the manor of Hert- law, as is contained in the original of the preceding year.
Idem R. viç r̄ q̄p̄ de j. m̄. de Wilfo de Heseburḡ.	The same Robert the sheriff renders an account of one mark, for William de Heseburgh.
Et de d̄i m̄. de Rogo le Espic ^o p̄ ñ ass ^o .	And of half-a-mark from Roger le Espicer, to have an assize.

Et de dī m̄. de Petro de Faudon̄ p̄ h̄ poñ.	And of half-a-mark from Peter de Fawdon, to have a pone.
Et de dī m̄. de Wiffo de Latin̄ p̄ h̄ bñ.	And of half-a-mark from William de Latimer, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de Johanne de Middleton̄ p̄ h̄ ass ^a .	And of half-a-mark from John de Middleton, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de Ričo p̄ ecče de Rober̄ p̄ h̄ ass ^a et dī m̄. p̄ eod̄.	And of half-a-mark from Richard the Parson of the church of Rothbury, to have an assize, and half-a-mark for the same.
Et de dī m̄. de Agneñ de Valenc̄ p̄ eod̄.	And of half-a mark from Agnes de Valence, for the same.
Et dī m̄. Sim̄ fit Walñi p̄ h̄ ass ^a .	And of half-a-mark from Simon Fitz-Walter, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de Thoñ de de la Chaumbre p̄ h̄inda ass ^a .	And of half-a-mark from Thomas Chambre, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de Ad̄ de Wotton̄ 7 Cecit̄ ux̄ ej ^o p̄ h̄ bñ.	And of half-a-mark from Adam de Wotton and Cecilia his wife, to have a writ.
Et de j. m̄. de Johanne de Hirlawe p̄ h̄ ass ^a .	And of one mark from John de Hirlawe, to have an assize,
Et de j. m̄. de Eva de Umframvill̄ p̄ h̄ bñ.	And of one mark from Eva de Umframvill, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de Dyonis̄ que fuit ux̄ Gilbi de Bathon̄ p̄ h̄ ass ^a .	And of half-a-mark from Dionis the widow of Gilbert de Bathon, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de Rogo de Ulcester p̄ h̄ ass ^a .	And of half-a-mark from Roger de Ulcester, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de Mağro Hosptal̄ Sçi Thoñ de Boulton̄ p̄ h̄ poñ.	And of half-a-mark from the Master of the Hospital of St. Thomas de Boulton, to have a writ of pone.

Et de j. m̄. de David de Coupeland p̄ h̄ b̄ri.	And of one mark from David de Coupland, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de Raðo fit Wiffi [Roði] de Charleton p̄ h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark of Ralph Fitz-William [or Roger] of Charleton, to have an assize.
Et de dī m. de Roðo le Walk̄ p̄ eod̄.	And of half-a-mark from Robert the Walker, for the same.
Et de dī m̄. de Juliana Bataile 7 Joħa suor̄ ej̄ ^o p̄ ead̄.	And of one mark from Juliana Bataile and Johanna his sister for the same.
Et de j. m̄. de Roðo de Insula p̄ h̄ b̄ri	And of one mark from Robert de Insula, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de P̄orissa de Lam̄el p̄ eod̄.	And of half-a-mark from the Prioress of Lamel for the same.
Et de j. m̄. de Walfo Swethopp̄ p̄ h̄ ass̄	And of one mark from Walter Sweethope, to have an assize.
Et de dī m̄. de P̄orissa de Lam̄el p̄ h̄ ass̄.	And of half-a-mark from the Prioress of Lamel, to have an assize.
Et de j. m̄. de Gilbo de Wallington p̄ h̄ b̄ri.	And of one mark from Gilbert de Wallington, to have a writ.
Et de j. m̄. de Wiffo de Fawdon 7 Dyonis ux̄ej̄ p̄ h̄ b̄ri.	And of one mark from William de Fawdon and Dyonis his wife, to have a writ.
Et de dī m̄. de Aleḡ de Baiif 7 Alienora ux̄ej̄ ^o p̄ h̄ b̄ri.	And of half-a-mark from Alexander de Balliol and Alienora his wife, to have a writ.
Et de j. m̄. de Wiffo fit Wiffo de Tindał p̄ ead̄.	And of one mark from William Fitz-William de Tindal, for the same.
Et de j. m̄. de eod̄ p̄ eod̄.	And of one mark from the same, for the same.
Et de xx. s̄. de Roðo de Musgrovē p̄ h̄ ass̄.	And of 20s. from Roger de Musgrove, to have an assize.

Sum^a xiiij. li. 7 dī m̄.

The whole is £14. 6s. 8d.

In tho xx. li. Et h̄ de
suppt c.xiiij. s̄. 7 iiij. d.
qui allocantur ei in px^a
linea.

In the Treasury, £20. and he has in supplement, £5.
13s. 4d. which will be allowed him in the next item.

	[<i>Proof.</i>		
	0 13 4	0 6 8	0 13 4
	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
	-----	0 6 8	0 6 8
p. 243 £1 0 0		0 6 8	0 13 4
p. 244 5 6 8		0 6 8	0 13 4
p. 245 8 0 0		0 6 8	0 6 8
		0 6 8	0 13 4
	£14 6 8 <i>Right.</i>	0 6 8	0 6 8
	=====	0 6 8	0 13 4
		0 13 4	0 13 4
		0 13 4	0 6 8
		0 6 8	0 13 4
		0 6 8	0 13 4
		0 6 8	1 0 0
		-----	-----
		p. 244 £5 6 8	p. 245 £8 0 0]

Idem R. viç f̄ c̄p̄ de vij. li
iiij. s̄. 7 iiij. d. de mii.
hominū q^ax nōibz p̄poitar
liūa T in q^adam R de
an̄c̄ coram Johe de
Oketon in di⁹is com̄
hoc signo Northumbert
anteponto.

The same sheriff renders an account of £7. 3s. 4d. for
the miserecordia of the men against whose names
is placed the letter T in a certain Roll of amercia-
ments before John de Oketon, in divers counties in
which this sign is placed in Northumberland.

In tho—Nich.

In the Treasury nothing.

Et in suppt quod h̄ sup^a
cxiiij. s̄. 7 iiij. d.

And in supplement which he has above £5. 13s. 4d.

Et deb̄. xxx. s̄.

And he owes £1. 10s.

- Et dī m̄. p Henr̄ de la Val
p liē ȝc sic ȝt in R liij. R̄
H.
And of half-a-mark from Henry Delaval, for licence to
agree, and so contained in Roll 53 of King Henry.
- Sum̄ xxxvj. s̄. 7 viij. d. 7
res̄p̄ inf̄.
The whole is £1. 16s. 8d. and for which he answers
below.
- Wiffr̄ de Upton̄ 7 Wiffr̄ de
Calewell̄ r̄ ȝp̄ de dī m̄
ppl̄ sic ȝt in R liij. R̄ H.
inf̄ debita quæ nōibuz
suppoitur lit̄a D.
William de Upton and William de Calewell, render an
account of half-a-mark for pluries, [writ of pluries]
so contained in Roll 53 of King Henry, among cer-
tain debtors above whose names are placed the letter
D.
- In tho xl. d̄ p W. de Up-
ton̄ ed dz W. de Cale-
well̄ xl. d̄.
In the Treasury 3s. 4d. for William de Upton, and
William de Calewell owes 3s. 4d.
- Idem R. viē r̄ c̄p̄ de x. li.
viij. s̄. 7 viij. d̄. de rem̄
firme p̄ p̄fic̄ com̄ sic̄ ȝt
ex alia pte R.
The same Robert the Sheriff renders an account of £10.
8s. 8d. for the remainder of the farm for the profits
of the county, so contained in the other parts of the
Roll.
- Et de xxxvj. s̄. 7 x. d̄. de
p̄libz̄ minutis̄ firmis̄ sic̄
ȝt̄ ibid̄
And of 36s 10d. for several small farms, as contained in
the same Roll.
- Et de ix. s̄. de firmā Peṯ
de la Strode sic̄ ȝt̄ ibid̄
And of 9s. for the farm of Peter Strother so contained
in the same.
- Et de l. li. xiiij. s̄. ix. d̄. 7
oḃ̄ de rem̄ firme ȝjeant̄
sic̄ ȝt̄ ibid̄.
And of £50. 13s. 9d. for the remainder of the farm
of serjeanty, and so contained in the same.
- Et de vj. li. v. s̄. 7 v. d̄. p
Roḃo de Muscampo de
fine p̄ tr̄ sic̄ ȝt̄ ibid̄.
And of £6. 5s. 5d. from Robert de Muschamp for a
fine for land so contained in the same.
- Et de ix. li. xv. s̄. 7 j. d̄.
de rem̄ firme assartoz̄
sic̄ ȝt̄ ibid̄.
And of £9. 15s. 1d. for the remainder of the farm of
assarts, so contained in the same.
- Et de viij. s̄. de firma Jor-
dani c̄lia sic̄ ȝt̄ ibid̄.
And of 8s. for the farm of Jordan the Clerk so contain-
ed in the same.
- Et de iiij. s̄. de fir̄ Walṯi
fabri sic̄ ȝt̄ ibid̄.
And of 4s. for the farm of Walter the Smith, so con-
tained in the same.

Et de v. s. de t̄ra Wifmi de Coventr̄ sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of 5s. for the lands of William de Coventry. so contained in the same.
Et de xj. s. de deb̄ diʒs̄ sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of 11s. for diverse debts, so contained in the same.
Et de j. m̄. p̄ Maḡro Roḡo de Hamptoñ 7 Jordano c̄ho sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of one mark from Master Robert de Hampton and Jordan the Clerk, so contained in the same.
Et de viij. s. de firma Ad Page sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of 8s. for the farm of Adam Page, so contained in the same.
Et de iiij. d̄. de fir̄ Johis le Fleming sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of 4d. for the farm of John le Fleming, so contained in the same.
Et de iij. s. 7 vi. d̄. de fir̄ Huḡ de Tibenham sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of 3s, 6d. for the farm of Hugh de Tibenham, so contained in the same.
Et de vj. m̄ ij. s. 7 viij. d̄. p̄ Wiffo de Yeland de relo suo sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of £4. 2s. 8d. from William de Yeland for his relief, so contained in the same.
Et de dī m̄. de Roḡo de Balrum p̄ ñ ass̄ sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of half-a-mark from Robert de Balrum to have an assize, so contained in the same.
Et de j. m̄. p̄ hominibz de Novo Castro sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of one mark from the men of Newcastle, so con- tained in the same.
Et de dī m̄. p̄ Roḡo Scalde- fleye 7 soco suo p̄ ij̄ta deḡ sic q̄t̄ ibid̄.	And of half-a-mark from Robert de Scaldefleye and his companions for their debts, so contained in the same.
Et de xxxvj. s. 7 viij. d̄. de ijbz deḡ sic s̄ q̄t̄.	And of 36s. 8d. for two debts, so contained in the whole.
Sum̄ iiij. li. vij. s. xj. d̄. 7 ob̄.	Total £89. 7s. 11½d.
In t̄ho lxxj. li. vj. s. 7 xj. d̄.	In the Treasury £71. 6s. 11d.
Et in suppl̄ quod ñt̄ ex alia pte R̄ in debitis diʒs̄ xvj. li. 7 xj. d̄.	And in supplement which he had from another part of the Roll for divers debts £16. 0s. 11d.

Et in suppl quoz J. vič kt inf ij. s. vij. d. 7 ob.

And in supplement which John the sheriff had below 2s. 6½d.

Et debet xxxvij. s. 7 vj. d. [xl. s. j. d. 7 ob.]

And he owes £1. 17s. 6d.—[or £2. 0s. 1½d.]

[Proof—

10 8 8	0 5 0	p.247£80 0 9½
1 16 10	0 11 0	248 9 7 2
0 9 0	0 13 4	_____
50 13 9½	0 8 0	£89 7 11½
6 5 5	0 0 4	71 6 11
9 15 1	0 3 6	_____
0 8 0	4 2 8	18 1 0½
0 4 0	0 6 8	16 0 11
_____	0 13 4	_____
p. 247 £80 0 9½	0 6 8	£2 0 1½
	1 16 8	_____

p. 248 £9 7 2

The balance within the brackets is right £2. 0s. 1½d.]

Idem r̄ 9p̄ de eod deb̄.

The same renders an account of the same debts.

In t̄no—Nich.

In the Treasury, nothing.

Et euidem capellano in castro Novi Cast sup Tinam de Ebz partibz anni ptite xxxvij. s. 7 vj. d. et fit ei dicta allacio eo qd nō fuit ei inhibitu ne solvet libacōnes capellanez sicut aliis vice^m

And to a certain chaplain in the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for three parts of the last year 37s. 6d. so as to make to him the same allowance as other sheriffs had done which he was not prohibited to do, nor had he paid the pensions to the chaplains.

Et debet ij. s. vij. d. 7 ob̄ de quibz J. vič deb resp̄ q̄ concesset ei suū suppl de ij. s. vij. d. 7 ob̄. qd̄ habuit sic apparet inf̄ ubi suppl suū cancellab̄ 7 resp̄ infr̄.

And he owes 2s. 7½d. of which John the sheriff answers that it is due to him in his supplement of 2s. 7½d. which he was intitled to, as appears within, where his supplement will be cancelled, and he answers within.

Idem J. vič r̄ 9p̄ de lij. s. iiij. d. 7 ob̄ de plibz minutis firmes sic 9t̄ ex alia pte R.

The same John the sheriff renders an account of 52s. 4½d. for several small farms, and so contained in another part of the Roll.

Et de iiij. s. 7 vj. d. de firma Pet' de la Strode.	And of 4s. 6d. for the farm of Peter Strother.
Et de iiij. s. firma bre Jord' clia.	And of 4s. for the farm of the land of Jordan the Clerk.
Et ij. s. de tra Walfr' Fabri sic q̄t' ibid.	And 2s. for the land of Walter the Smith, so contained in the same.
Et de ij. s. 7 vj. d. de firma Willm de Covent' sic q̄t' ibid.	And of 2s. 6d. for the farm of Willam de Coventry, so contained in the same.
Sum' lxxv. s. iiij. d. 7 ob.	Total £3. 5s. 4½d.
In t̄ho—Nich.	In the Treasury, nothing.
Et cuidam cappellano in castro Novi Castri sup Tinā l. s.	And to a certain chaplain in the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 50s.
Et de b. xv. s. iiij. d. 7 ob.	And he owes 15s. 4½d.
Et h̄t de suppl ij. s. vij. d. 7 ob. qui allocantur R. viç sup' sic idem J. recognovit.	And he has in supplement 2s. 7½d. which is allowed to Robert the sheriff as above, as is acknowledged also by John the sheriff.

Proof— 8 5 4½
 2 10 0

£0 15 4½
0 2 7½ *in supp.*

£0 12 9

Homines Novi Cast' sup Tinā debet iiij. dot vini de recta p'sa R̄ que nuḡ capta fuerunt peosd i ead' ville sic Robs de Mitford q̄ venit ad sc̄m p ead' villa reč. De quibz J. viç debet respondere p bre R̄ directum majori 7 ballioris 7 resp̄ inf' de viij. libris p eisdem iiij' dot.	The men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne owe 4 tuns of wine for the king's right of <i>prisage</i> which lately were taken by them in the same ville, so Robert de Mitford who comes to the exchequer for the same vill, acknowledges. Of which, John the sheriff ought to answer by writ of the king directed to the mayor and baliffs, and he does answer within for £8. for the same 4 tuns.
--	---

Idem J. viç debet viij. li.
p iij^m dol vini recept de
hominibz Novi Cast' sup
Tinā sic s^r 9ċ. De quibz
iij^m libr^o debent allocari
eisā hominibz in firma
sua p dictis dol vini
acq'etandis 7 d3 J. viç
iij. li.

[7 allocant' eis ex alia parte
R ī reñ firme sue.]

Hominis de Novo Castro
sup Tinā v. m. q3 nō
vesunt ad p frū suū in
Crāstino Sci Mich anno
sodo incipiente sic 9ċ in
q'dā R de vic^m 7 balivis
amċ p eod.

Id J. viç ij. s. vij. d. 7 ob.
p R. viç sic s^r 9ċ.

Rics de Holicote q. duxit in
uxem Clemēc p'mogenita
fil Ad de Faintre de
relo suo de om̄bz fis 7
teñ que p fat^o Ad p̄
īpaus Clemēc de R
tenuit ī capite die q' obiit
sic 9ċ in orig' anni p̄fiti.
S3 res̄p inde in Salop in
fine.

Debita di^osoz q'x nōibz
supp'oitur lit̄a D in R
lij. singul' annis exigant'
exie. Et ea de quibz viç
nicñ inde reddit suñon-
eaċ finito 7 epoto mittat'
suñonicio viç unacū aliis

The same John the sheriff owes £8. for 4 tuns of wine received from the men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, so the whole is contained. Of which £4 ought to be allowed the same men in their farm and they ought to be acquitted for those tuns of wine, and John the sheriff owes £4.

[And it will be allowed to them in another part of the Roll, in the remainder of their Farm.]

The men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, five marks because they did not comewith their Proficuum on the morrow of St. Michael in the beginning of the 2nd year as is contained in a certain Roll, and for which the sheriffs and bailiffs were amerced for the same.

The same John the sheriff 2s. 7½d. by Robert the sheriff as the same is contained [in the Roll.]

Richard de Holicote who took to wife Clemence eldest daughter of Adam de Faintre, for their relief of all lands and tenements which the aforesaid Adam father of the said Clemence held of the king in capite on the day on which he died, as is contained in the original in the last year. He therefore answers for the whole fine in Salop.

Divers debts against the names of which is placed the letter D in the 52 Roll every year to be charged, and those of whom the sheriff has returned nil. They will be summoned lastly to account, and the summons will be sent to the sheriff with all other summonses, so that it might be seen by the King H. and his council, and thus it is contained in his letters patent

suñonicuibz sic p visū
 est p rege H. 7 ej^o gsiluñ
 7 sic gñ in littis suis pa-
 tenbz q̄ sunt in tñio eod̄
 m^o fiat de deñ difsoꝝ
 q^x noibz supp^ooitur lit^{ra}
 D in R lvj. sic pvisū est
 p illos q^o tenēt locū R q^o
 nuē est.

which are in the Treasury, in the same manner as
 was done with divers debts against whose names are
 placed the letter D in Roll 56. It was thus provid-
 ed by them, who held the place of the king, which
 now is.

[Under this preamble was a list of all arrears
 due to the crown ; it was made out on a separate
 Roll, and came to the sheriff ; it contained vast
 numbers of old debts, and the sheriffs return
 thereto was always "Nichil"—still it was con-
 tinued year after year, and only discontinued a
 few years ago. It was called the long Roll of
 Estreats.]

This finishes the Great Roll of the Pipe for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of
 King Edward I. These Rolls contain the most authentic records of facts
 to be found in any of our public muniments at this period.

I will now proceed to show the mode in which the Sheriff has been for
 ages appointed by the Crown, by giving copies of the patents.

I took them from the originals in the custody of Sir Charles Miles
 Lambert Monck, bart., the representative of the Middleton family.

Writ under the great seal of Charles II. to William Middleton, armigero, com-
 mitting to him the custody of the County as Sheriff.

Dated at Oxon, 10 Nov., 17th of our Reign.

Writ of Supersedeas, under the great seal, 18th Charles II., dated at Westminster,
 the 17th Nov., Wm. Forster being the new Sheriff.

The following are the copies of the patents above referred to:—

- I. ANNA Dei Grā R. Omnibz ad quos præsentēs lræ nro patentes pvenerint Saltim Sciatis qd commissus Dilcō nrō *Jho Middleton Bar.* com. nrm Northumbr cum ptinen custodiend quadiu nob placuit Ita qd firmas debitas nob reddat annuatim ac de debitis nris et omibz aliis ad officiu vicecom̄ pdict spectan nob. respondeat ad sc̄cm nram. In cuius rei Testm hās lrās nrās fieri fecim' patentes. Teste me ipsa apd *Westm.* decimo octavo die Februarii anno regn nri nono.

TREVOR HERNE.

This is the patent of the office of Sheriff by which the Queen committed to Sir John Middleton, baronet, the custody of the county.

- II. ANNA Dei Grā Magne Britaine Franc et Hiberne Regina fidei defensor &c. Archiepis Epis Ducibz Comitibz Baronibz Militibz libis hōibz omnibz aliis de Com Northumbr^o Saltm. Cum concesserimus Dilco nrō *Johi Middleton Bar.* Com nri pdict cum p tinen custodiend quadiu nob. placuit pūt in lrīs nris paten' eiinde confect plenius continet'. Vobis mandam' qd eidem Johi tanquā vic nro com̄ pdict in omibz que ad officiu illud ptinent intendentes sitis respondentes et auxiliantes. In cuius rei testimonium hās lrās nrās fieri fecim' patentes. Teste me ipā apud *Westm.* decimo octavo die Februarii anno Regni nri nono.

TREVOR HERNE.

This patent is called the writ of assistance, by which the Queen commands all other her subjects within the county, to be aiding and assisting to the Sheriff, in all things belonging to his office.

- III. ANNA Dei Grā Magne Britann Franc et Hiberne Regine fidei defensor etc. Dilcō nrō *Johi Middleton Bar.* nup Vic nro Com Northumbr Saltm Cum Comisserim' Dilco nro *Henrico Rawling Armigero* com nrm pdictur cu ptinen custodiend quand nob pluerit pūt in lrīs patens sibi inde concessu plenius continet' Tibi poipim qd eidem *Henrico*, com pdictn cū ptinen una cum Rotulis Brevibus memorand Remenbr' al ad officum Vic Com pdict spectan quæ Custodia tua existunt p indentur^o inde int te p̄cas *Henricum* debe conficiefi libes. Teste meipso apud *Westm.* decimo tercio die Decembr año Rni nri decimo.

TREVOR POLLEXFEN.

This is the writ of supersedeas or discharge, which the new Sheriff delivers to the old, when he takes possession of his bailiwick.

Sir Charles Monck has also a series of Pipe Rolls for Northumberland and York among his family muniments, viz :—

- 17 *Chas. II.*—Roll of *Wm. Middleton, esq.*, Sheriff for Northumberland.
 9 *Queen Anne.*—Roll of *Sir John Middleton, bart.*, Sheriff for Northumberland.
 40 *Geo. III.*—Roll of *Sir Charles M. L. Monck, bart.*, Sheriff for Northumberland.
 10 *Wm III.*—Roll of *John Lambert esq.*, Sheriff for Yorkshire.
 9 *Queen Anne.*—Roll of *John Lambert, esq.*, Sheriff for Yorkshire, for a part of that year, and of *Sir John Middleton, bart.*, as administrator of the said *John Lambert*, who died in office.
Same Year.—Roll of *William Nevile, esq.*, Sheriff for the remainder of this year.

Sir Charles is the heir male of the families of *Lambert*, of *Monck*, and of *Middleton*.

In the Roll of *Wm. Middleton Esq.*, (17 *Chas. II.*), the following are the "PARCELS OF THE PIPE":—

From the same Sheriff for the "Remanens Firma" for one year	£27	5	5
From the same Sheriff for the Profits of the County and in increase to the same	100	0	0
From Nicholas Biker for Lands alienated	2	0	0
From Richard the Porter of Bamburgh for 11 acres of land	0	6	8
From Thomas Filbridge for 80 acres of Land, which he held as Escheator	0	13	4
From the Men of the Ville of Bamburgh for the Feefarm of their Vill	25	12	10
From Roger Woodrington for the Feefarm of the Lordship Vill and Port of Newbiggen	2	0	6
Of the Tenants and Occupiers of the Fields, Pastures or Ville of Newton (Waste) for the Farm of the same	2	11	0
Other Parcels of the Pipe	1	0	0

Then follow the Green Wax Fines, or "*Viridi Cera*," viz:—

Fines from the King's Bench	£26	0	0
For Juries between Parties	19	0	0
From Assize Estreats	16	10	0
Estreats &c., from Barons of Exchequer	720	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		781	10 0
Summa	£942	19	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The Sheriff *Mr. Middleton*, then goes on in this Roll to account for his payments. It appears that he paid £4. into the Treasury. Also that he had paid to *Algernon* now *Earl of Northumberland* heir male and successor of *Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland*, to whom *Lord Henry* late king of *England* on the 16th day of March in the 3rd year, gave and granted and by his charter confirmed for himself and his heirs £20. to be taken and holden to himself and his heirs each year from the issues of the county of *Northumberland* by the hands of the Sheriff of that county for the time being, at the feast of St. Michael and Easter, by equal portions for ever.

Besides paying this £20. the Sheriff takes credit for various other payments, and the account is cleared at the end, by the words

“ *Quietus Est.* ”

For the present, instead of following up the Pipe Rolls of Edward I., I pass at once over some hundreds of years, and the reigns of divers Kings and Queens, in order to give a copy of the Great Roll of the Pipe for the county of *Northumberland*, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1778.

I have also a similar Roll for the year ending Michaelmas, 1787, when *Edward Collingwood, esq.*, was sheriff.

The Roll for 1778 is indorsed thus, as—

<p><i>Northumberland.</i> <i>Thomas Carr Esquire</i> <i>Sheriff there for a year</i> <i>to Michaelmas 1778.</i> <i>Is Quit.</i></p>

IN THE GREAT ROLL OF THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF KING GEORGE
THE THIRD IN NORTHUMBERLAND

Northumberland—*THOMAS CARR Esquire Sheriff of the said County by Thomas Adams Gentleman his Attorney Accounting for the Issues of his Office From the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the xvij Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George III. by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith etc. Until the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel from thence next following in the xvij year of his said Majesty's Reign (viz.) for the space of one whole year Rendereth an account of the fee farms and other debts under written (viz.)*

PARCELS OF THE PIPE.

Of the same sheriff for the Township of Cowpen...	...	...	iiij <i>d.</i>
Of the same sheriff for three rents within the Ward of Morpeth	xxxix <i>s.</i>	xd.	
Of the same sheriff for four rents within the ward of Coquetdale	vij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Of the same sheriff for the Township of Hughe	...	...	xxx <i>s.</i>
Of John Cresswell for divers Lands and Tenements	...	...	a white harrier.
Of William Fenwick for a Mesnage in Hasilside	...	...	xij <i>d.</i>
Of Sir Charles Harbord Knt. and Ralph Freak Esq. for the Manor Wallington	...	...	lxvi <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>

GREENWAX.

For Postfines of divers persons in the Rolls of Fines and Issues of the Common Pleas in Trinity Term in the xvijth year and in Michās Hillary and Easter Terms in the xvijth year of the reign of King George the Third.	...	...	cxix <i>l.</i> xv <i>s.</i>
For Fines forfeited at the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery held in and for the said County in the xvijth year of his said Majesty's reign	...	...	iiij <i>l.</i> xij <i>d.</i>
For Fines forfeited at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held in and for the said County in the xvijth year of his said Majesty's reign	...	...	cv <i>js.</i>

MONEY LEVIED BY WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS.

Of the same sheriff which he hath levied by Writ of Fieri Facias
 Capias and Extent of the Goods and Chattels of the
 several persons following (viz.) xiijs. iiij^d. of Thomas
 Davison, es. of William Younghusband, es. of Robert
 Smart, and xs. of John Grey xi. l. iijs. iv^d.

Sum total ... cxlvijl. xis. v^d. One White Harrier.

In the xls. xvij^o Die Maij Anno Rs. B. Georgij Tertij xix^o per
 pifat Vi^c de Exit Ball sui.

And his Majesty's justices of the peace of this county and their Clerk of the peace for their Wages from the Fourteenth Day of January in the Eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Third unto the Seventh Day of October in the same year (both days inclusive) each of the said Justices taking iijs. a day and their Clerk ijs. a day pursuant to the Statutes made at Cambridge in the Twelfth year and at Westminster in the Fourteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (viz) to the said Justices for Eighty-four Days and to their Clerk of the Peace for Twelve Days cvi^r part of the sum of xvijl. (viz.) to Gawen Aynsley Stephen Watson William Lowes and Shafto Vaughan Esquires for Twelve Days each and to Matthew Forster Thomas Carr Walter Trevelyan and Gabriel Hall Esquires for Nine Days each ~~Whereto~~ they sat in divers places in the said County and by the Estreats of which said Session of the Peace the said sum of cvi^r is answered to his Majesty as is contained in the same Estreats remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Foreign Estreats of the Court of Exchequer ~~Here~~ ~~Allowed~~ pursuant to the Statutes aforesaid and one part of an Indenture thereof made between the said Justices and their Clerk of the one part and the said Sheriff on the other part testifying the payment of the said wages and as it was allowed to Sir John Berkeley Knight Sheriff of the Counties of Somerset and Dorset in the Great Roll of the Sixteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second in Item Somerset ~~And in money~~ paid and disbursed by the said Sheriff his officers and agents within the time of this account in providing Lodgings for the Judges at the Assizes in dispersing divers bundles of Proclamations and Acts of Parliament throughout the whole County and for other Services for his Majesty as by a Bill of particulars thereof made and annexed to the said Sheriffs Petition appears xliiijl. iijs. v^d. part of the sum of ciiijl. viijs. ij^d. ~~Here Allowed~~ by Warrant of the Right Honbl. Frederick Lord North Chancellor and under Treasurer of the Ex-

chequer bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of June 1779 ~~As by Proceedings~~ thereupon had and the ~~Consideration~~ of the Barons annotated in the Memorandums on the Treasurers Remembrancers side of the Nineteenth year of the reign of King George the Third (viz.) among the States and Views of Amounts of Easter Term in the Roll ~~And in Money~~ paid by the said Sheriff to George Rose Esquire Surveyor and Receiver General of all Fines Issues and Amerciaments and Recognizances commonly called Greenwax within the Kingdom of England and dominion of Wales by virtue of Letters Patent of his present Majesty King George the Third dated the xxjst day of July in the xvth year of his reign ~~iiiij. xijl. xs. vid.~~ ~~Here Allowed~~ by virtue of the said Letters Patent and by the Acquittance of the said George Rose dated the xvth day of July 1779 remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe ~~And~~ to the same sheriff ~~xxiijs.~~ Money taxed upon divers Fee-farm Rents charged above among his parcels of the Pipe and by him allowed to the possessors of the said farms ~~Here Allowed~~ by virtue of an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided ~~And~~ to the same sheriff ~~xxvijs. vjd.~~ for collecting the sum of ~~xj/.~~ upon the summons of the Pipe and Greenwax at ~~xijd.~~ in the pound and the sum of ~~xj/.~~ levied by Writ of Fieri Facias at ~~xvijd.~~ in the pound ~~Here Allowed~~ by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Third year of the reign of King George the First ~~And~~ he hath paid ~~id.~~ for the White Harrier.

And He is Outt.

27th July, 1779,

Exd, EDW. WOODCOCK, Dpty. Clrk. Pipe.

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE ROLL.

I.—CHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Parcels of the Pipe (Vicountal Rents) ... ..	...	...	...	7	6	1
<i>Green Wax—</i>						
Post Fines	119	15	0			
Fines at Assizes and Gaol Deliveries ...	4	1	0			
Fines at Quarter Sessions	5	6	0			
				129	2	0
Monies levied ... ..	...	...	...	11	3	4
				147	11	5
And for the White Harrier ... ..	...	...	...	0	0	1
				£147	11	6

II.—DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In the Treasury	2	0	0			
Justices' Wages, 4s., and Clerk of Peace, 2s. per day	5	6	0			
Bills of Cravings, for Monies paid	44	3	6			
Money paid for Green Wax Fines	93	10	6			
Taxes on Rents	1	4	0			
Poundage—						
Summonses, 6d.				} in the £.		
Green Wax, 1s.						
Levies, 1s. 6d.						
			1	7	6	
						<u>£147 11 6</u>

And he is Quit.

On passing his accounts in 1778, the sheriff paid the following accounts:—

Northumberland.—*Fees in the Pipe for the Quistus of THOMAS CARR Esq. Sheriff there for a Year to Michaelmas 1778.*

To the Clerk of the Pipe	3	3	4
Secondary	0	13	4
Attorney	6	0	0
Clerks	3	0	0
Stamps and Parchment	0	6	0
Court Fees	4	5	8
Gratuity	1	1	0
			<u>18 9 4</u>
Balance due to the Crown	93	10	6
			<u>£111 19 10</u>

July 14, 1779.—*Received the Contents,*

Bagbearer, 5s.

P. SYKES.

THOMAS CARR, Esquire Sheriff for the Year ended at Michaelmas in 18 Geo. III.

For the Casting out of Court and Petition of Allowance to the Controller of the Pipe and Clerk	} £4 0 2

Received the Contents,

14th July, 1779.

p JNO. SMITH.

All Justices' Wages	£1 12 6
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This shows the state of the Pipe Roll for Northumberland in 1778, and it has continued much in the same state up to the year 1833, when the act for regulating the office of sheriff was passed (3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 99.) Under Section 2, the sheriff is relieved from all processes on passing his accounts, and under Section 12, from the collection of Quit Rents and Vice-comital or Vis-contial Rents, which are transferred to the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.

From time to time, first one duty and then another has been taken from the sheriff, till at last he ceases to be collector of any part of the Revenues of the Crown. He accounts for those sums which are actually levied by him under Estreat Rolls, from the Assizes, Gaol Deliveries or Sessions of the Peace, which levies in old times went under the name of "*Green Wax*"—from the colour of the wax used in sealing those writs—and he takes credit for certain payments made by him to the Crown.

There are some errors in the preceding pages which I might correct; but, they are not of much consequence; one, however, should be noted, (viz) In the order at page 208, instead of "From the frequent statements made to you" *read*, From the frequent statements we have received from you. And lastly, as a curious fact and worthy to be recorded for the honour of Northumberland, I must add, that this important order was framed when *Richard de Middleton* of *Beleshou* (now *Belsay*), was Chancellor to King *Henry the Third*.—He was a distinguished member of the family of *Sir Charles Monck of Belsay Castle*, the present possessor of his estates, and the eldest heir male of the *Middleton* family. He had the Great Seal delivered to him as Chancellor on the 20th of July, 1269, and died 6 Aug., 1272, a few months before his Sovereign. The order is dated 12 February, 1270. He must have been a lawyer of some note, as he was a justice of the Common Bench in 1262, and had £40 a year granted to him by the King.

WM. DICKSON.

Alnwick, 28th Feb. 1853.

XX.—*An Examination of Horsley's Allocation of the Miscellaneous Notitia Stations in the North of England.*

THERE are few things which would add so largely to our knowledge of the topography of Roman Britain, and of the arrangements for the defence of the province, as an accurate adjustment of the sites of the Notitia Stations south of the Wall; which, for distinction's sake, I have termed "miscellaneous," to the exclusion of the "*Stationes per lineam Valli*;" the position of three-fourths of which are established beyond controversy. It must, however, be admitted in the outset, that as regards a great majority of these miscellaneous stations, we have no adequate materials on which to found a positive conclusion. The evidence of inscriptions, by which the mural stations have been identified, affords us little assistance, and four only of the stations in the Northern Counties which precede them in the Notitia are to be found in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Still our certain knowledge of the sites of these four enables us to form probable conjectures of the position of the remainder, or, at all events, to determine with some degree of confidence where they are not; and in an inquiry of this kind the detection of error is only second in importance to the discovery of truth.

The services of HORSLEY in ascertaining the true order of the "*Stationes per lineam Valli*" cannot be too highly estimated; but the same encomium is scarcely to be awarded to his allocation of the miscellaneous stations. As

regards the latter indeed, his efforts have been positively injurious, inasmuch as succeeding writers have been induced by the weight of his authority to accept his conclusions, instead of investigating the subject for themselves. It is due, however, to this great master of Romano-British antiquities to state, that although he has adopted a most unsatisfactory course in settling these stations of the Notitia, he has laid down a general outline, which may lead others to juster conclusions. In prosecuting this inquiry, I propose to adopt HORSLEY'S own rule for my guidance; nor can I doubt that if he had been able to bestow the same pains and leisure upon his essay on the Notitia as on his examination of the stations of the Roman Wall, he would have worked out from his own principles equally valuable results. His words are these:—"The author of the Notitia appears manifestly to have set down all those places together in his account which are near to one another, and seems to proceed in some order. Thus in the Stations *per lineam Valli*, he proceeds right from east to west along the line of the Wall. This makes it probable that some such order is preserved in the other set which precedes them."

I do not propose to discuss the nine stations on the southern and eastern coasts, under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore, respecting which indeed there is little doubt; but to confine myself to those in the northern province, under the command of the Duke of Britain.

The list commences with the Sixth Legion, to which no station is assigned, but which we know, both from Ptolemy and the Itinerary, had its head-quarters at York, when not engaged in active service.

Next follows—"The Prefect of Dalmatian Horse, *Præsidio*." HORSLEY would identify PRÆSIDIUM with PRÆTORIUM in the Itinerary, on the ground of an alledged identity of signification. The position of PRÆTORIUM is very doubtful, being placed by CAMDEN at Patrington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and by HORSLEY himself at Broughton, in Lincolnshire. I feel some doubt whether "Præsidio" is to be treated as a proper name at all, or whether it should not rather have its usual signification, "in the garrison." The explanation which I would offer is this, that the Sixth Legion was quartered at York, as the most convenient and central point, ready to be summoned to the field wherever danger presented itself, but

that, besides the encampment of this force, there was a permanent and stationary garrison at York, and that this consisted of the troop of Dalmatian Horse. We should then read—"The Sixth Legion (at York)—The Prefect of Dalmatian Horse in garrison there."

At the date of our copy of the Notitia, the Sixth Legion was probably on the frontier, and the words "at York," would be struck out, leaving the meaning of *Præsidium* imperfect, except on the supposition of its being a proper name.

We have next a list of twelve stations, commencing with DANUM (which occurs more than once in the Itinerary, and which we know to be Doncaster), and immediately followed by the Stations *per lineam Valli*, commencing at the eastern end. Now, following HORSLEY'S rule, it seems no unfair inference, that the intermediate Stations are arranged with some degree of regularity between Doncaster and the east end of the Wall, and this presumption receives additional force from the circumstance that three of the intermediate Stations occur also in the Itinerary, and their localities, which are thus known to us, are in precise conformity with our theory. These are LAVATRIS, VERTERIS, and BRABONACUM, which occupy the same central position between Doncaster and the Wall in the Notitia list, which they do in the map of Britain. LAVATRIS is undoubtedly Bowes, and VERTERIS, Brough. Of BRABONACUM, HORSLEY says—"I know no sufficient argument against the conjecture that BROBONACUM is the same with BREMETONACÆ in the Itinerary." But surely the affinity between BRABONACUM and BREMETONACÆ* is infinitely less than between the former and BROVONACÆ. Indeed, BRABONACUM and BROVONACÆ are identical in every thing but the termination; for it is notorious that the Romans, in writing British names, used the letters *b* and *v* indiscriminately; as CASSIBELLAUNUS and CASSIVELLAUNUS, LUGUBALLIUM and LUGUVALLIUM, TRINOBANTES and TRINOVANTES, GLANNIBANTA and GLANOVENTA. There is indeed little doubt that the ancient British tongue, like the modern Gaelic, had no enunciation of *v* distinct from *b*, but that *v* in British names should in all cases be treated as *b*. We can hardly hesitate, then, in identifying BRABONACUM with BROBONACÆ (Kirbythure), especially when we find BRABONACUM following LAVATRIS and VERTERIS in the Notitia,

* The true affinity of BREMETONACÆ is with BREMETENRACUM of the Itinerary.

precisely as *BROBONACÆ* follows them in the Itinerary. Thus then we have—

DANUM,	Doncaster.
MORBIUM,	} Between the latitudes of Don- caster and Stainmoor.
ARBEIA,	
DICTIS,	
CONCANGIUM,	
LAVATRIS,	Bowes.
VERTERIS,	Brough.
BRABONIACUM,	Kirbythure.
MAGLOVÆ,	} Between Stainmoor and the Wall.
MAGÆ,	
LONGOVICUM,	
DERVENTIO,	

This appears the legitimate exposition of *HORSLEY's* theory; we must now examine his own deviations from it in practice:—

1st. As regards the four Stations between *DANUM* and *LAVATRIS*; he places *MORBIUM* at Templeborough, near Sheffield; *ARBEIA* at Moresby, near Whitehaven; *DICTIS* at Ambleside; and *CONCANGIUM* at Kendal.

The first of these exhibits certainly no great violation of his rule; but to proceed at one bound from Templeborough, in the extreme south of Yorkshire, to Moresby, on the coast of Cumberland, a distance, in a direct line, of 120 miles, over a range of hills the most rugged and impracticable in England, is an abandonment of every principle of order. Nor does he assign any ground for fixing *ARBEIA* at Moresby, beyond the admitted fact of the existence of a Roman Station at that place, for which no Roman name had hitherto been found.

If Moresby be abandoned as the site of *ARBEIA*, no argument remains for placing *DICTIS* at Ambleside, a position nearly as remote from the last ascertained Station.

The objection to placing *CONCANGIUM* at Kendal is the same in principle, and only less in degree; but it must not be concealed that this last allocation was made originally by *CAMDEN*, and was probably the cause of

HORSLEY placing the two other Stations on this side of the island. CAMDEN's sole inducement was a fancied combination of the name of the river on which Kendal stands, the Kent, or as he writes it, the Can, in CONCANGIUM, a piece of etymological evidence which might be received in corroboration of a conclusion otherwise probable, but totally inadequate as independent testimony.

The position of these three Stations at Moresby, Ambleside, and Kendal, is quite as irreconcilable with HORSLEY's canon, in relation to the three Stations which follow as to those which precede them. It is true that the mere distance from Kendal to Bowes is much less than from Templeborough to Moresby, but still it is very considerable ; and the violation of topographical order is yet more striking. Of the three Stations of Bowes, Brough, and Kirbythure, the first is much the furthest to the east, but all are considerably to the eastward of Kendal, and yet by this scheme of HORSLEY's, from this most westerly position at Kendal, we are taken past the two others to the most eastern at Bowes, and have then immediately to retrace our steps to Brough and Kirbythure.

In disposing of the four Stations which immediately precede those on the Wall, HORSLEY has placed MAGLOVÆ at Greta-bridge, MAGÆ at Peirce-bridge, LONGOVICUM at Lancaster, and DERVENTIO on the Derwent, which flows into the Humber. As regards the two first, no objection can be offered on theoretical grounds ; and although we have no positive evidence in favour of this location, it can not be denied that garrisons at Peirce-bridge and Greta-bridge, in conjunction with those at Bowes, Brough, and Kirbythure, would be admirably adapted to command all the passes from the frontier to the south of Britain. We know of no line of march, practicable during the Roman period, by which an enemy having broken through the Border Rampart, could avoid encountering at least one of these garrisons.

LONGOVICUM is placed at Lancaster, and DERVENTIO on the Derwent, in Yorkshire, solely on grounds of etymological affinity ; not certainly vague or fanciful, but such as we can not fail to recognize, so far as this species of evidence is admissible. Still we must hesitate before we follow our authority a hundred miles from Peirce-bridge in one direction to Lan-

caster, and nearly an equal distance in another to the Derwent, when we have the Station of Lanchester and the northern Derwent in the direct line of road from Peirce-bridge to the Wall. It is no part of my plan to enter at length into the claims of Lanchester to the antient name of **LONGOVICUM**, but I may observe that the first parts of the two words are undoubtedly identical, whilst the first syllable of Lancaster is more probably derived from the river which flows through the town, the Lone or Lune, which can not have been the root of **LONGOVICUM**.^b

The chief difficulty as regards the Station on the Derwent is this, that Ebchester, the only station on that river, occurs under a different name in the Itinerary, where it is called **VINDOMORA**. In reply to this, Mr. HODGSON says—"In the long lapse of time between the **ANTONINES** and **THEODOSIUS THE YOUNGER**, when the *Notitia* is supposed to have been written, the original propriety of the name may have been forgotten, and **DERVENTIO**, the name of the river, on which it was situated, adopted as more appropriate."

I will venture to offer an alternative suggestion. The road which passes Ebchester was undoubtedly constructed before the Station, as it passes at the distance of more than a quarter of a mile from it; whereas had the Station been in existence at the time the road was made, there cannot be a doubt that the latter would have been diverted, so as to approach it more closely, especially as such a line presents greater facilities.

My solution of the difficulty is this, that **VINDOMORA** was the name of the village or halting place in the *Iter*, and that **DERVENTIO** was the name given to the fort subsequently erected. In confirmation of this view, I may mention the fact of an altar having been found in the northern bank of the stream just where the road crossed, precisely in the position where it is probable the ancient village stood. The discovery of this altar is noticed by Mr. **MACLAUCHLAN**, the author of the *Survey of Watling Street*, recently completed under the auspices of the Duke of

^b The case of Lanchester has been ably stated by the late Mr. HODGSON in the notes to an unpretending little volume of *Poems*, of one of which the title is "**LONGOVICUM**." Mr. H. here follows the opinion of Camden, who fixed **LONGOVICUM** at Lanchester, and offers some judicious remarks in opposition to HORSLEY's views regarding the 10th *Iter* of Antoninus.

Northumberland. This gentleman was so much struck with the unusual space which intervenes between the road, as pointed out to him, and the Station, that on this ground alone he has laid down the line at this point, not as tradition represented it to have gone, but as he presumes it must have gone, close to the Station, and it is probable that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would have done the same. The traditionary line however is supported by undoubted evidence. I have conversed with those who remembered traces of it, and who have seen the foundations of the Roman bridge at this point.

Passing the Stations on the Wall, eighteen in number, according to HORSLEY, or seventeen, according to Mr. HODGSON, we have either five or six enumerated in the Notitia to dispose of. If we are correct in placing the first series of Stations in something like regular sequence from south to north, between Doncaster and the Wall, and then following the Stations *per lineam Valli*, from east to west, the same order will lead us to seek the remaining five or six Stations in a southward direction from the western extremity of the Wall. In this view, we are confirmed by the fact, that three of the remaining Notitia Stations coincide, but in inverted order, with a similar number of Stations in the tenth Iter of ANTONINUS, the course of which from Ribchester, the last positively ascertained Station, is undoubtedly in a northern or north-western direction.

On a former occasion I stated at length the grounds on which I arrived at the conclusion that Ribchester was the true site of BREMETONACÆ, and I pointed out that if, as has been generally supposed, the 10th Iter coincided for a part of its course with the Maiden-way, from Kirbythure, northwards, the Itinerary distances would agree very well with the supposition of Whitley, near Alston, being the site of GLANOVENTA, but that they would not admit of its being ALIONE, according to the suggestion of CAMDEN adopted by HORSLEY. If it should turn out that no road has existed from Overborough, the Station north of Ribchester, to Kirbythure, it seems worthy of investigation whether the 10th Iter did not strike off from Overborough to the coast; in which case Moresby would agree very well with the Itinerary distance of GLANOVENTA, and ALIONE must be sought in the intervening district. In this case the route would lie by

Ambleside, from whence there are ascertained traces of a Roman road to the coast; but if the figures of the Itinerary are correct, they do not favour the supposition of the identity of Ambleside with ALIONE. According to HORSLEY, GLANOVENTA is the first Station after those on the Wall, and TUNNOCELUM the last Station on the Wall at Bowness. According to Mr. HODGSON's computation the Stations on the Wall are complete without TUNNOCELUM, and if this view be correct we have another Station to locate, which from the nature of its garrison (the *Cohors Ælia Classica*) was undoubtedly situated on the sea-coast. If I am right in placing all the Stations which follow those on the Wall on the western side of the island, I know none which can compete as the site of TUNNOCELUM with the remarkable Station of Ellenborough, whose position on an eminence overlooking the Solway (the Ituna Æstuarium of Ptolemy), is perhaps expressed in the name, *quasi* I-Tuno-celum.

I am conscious of having deviated as regards these western Stations, rather more than I intended into conjecture, but having done so, I append the result of those conjectures, not with a view of attaching any undue weight to opinions formed on imperfect grounds, but to lead to further inquiry, and possibly a satisfactory solution hereafter.

NOTITIA STATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.

TUNNOCELUM,	Ellenborough P
GLANNIBANTA,	Moresby P
ALIONE,	
BREMETONACÆ,	Ribchester.
OLINACUM,	Ilkley.
VIROSIDUM,	Adel P

JOHN HODGSON HINDE.

XXI.—*Notes on the Disinterment of the Mile Castle immediately West of the Roman Station of Borcovicus.* By JOHN CLAYTON, Esq. 1853.

THE Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne should properly contain a record of all antiquarian researches in the neighbourhood. On this principle, and not on account of the importance of the operation, or of anything it discloses, a few notes on the disinterment of the remains of the Housesteads Mile Castle are submitted to the Society.

The Rev. John Hodgson, the able historian of Northumberland, thus speaks of this Mile Castle, and the locality in which it is placed :—“ Under the north wall of Borcovicus, the Housesteads Crags 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 the foot of these crags lie long columns of basalt, which, probably, many centuries since, fell from their sides.”

The writer of the above-quoted passage, an ardent admirer of the beauties of Nature as well as a laborious and accomplished antiquary, proceeds to enlarge upon the natural attractions of the scene. He describes the crags of this district, upon the top of which the Roman Wall runs, as “ bearded with witchwood, rowantree, ferns, bilberry, and heath, and their heads everywhere perfumed with wild thyme, and garlanded with the little sun-flower cistus.”

There are amongst us, those who cherish a pleasing recollection of the amiable author, and who delight to dwell on the memory of his gentle nature, his simple manners, and the enthusiasm of his character, which sometimes inspired the use of language which the cold in blood are disposed to regard as extravagant. Those whose fortune it has been to wan-

der through this solitude, on a calm and bright day of summer, when no sound is heard but the wild note of the curlew wheeling in the air, and the splash of the water-fowl on the lake below, will acknowledge the truth of Mr. Hodgson's description of the scene, which has since been further illustrated by the pen of our learned and esteemed colleague, Dr. Bruce, not less distinguished for the freshness and vigour than for the accuracy of his descriptions.

The Castellum to which our attention is directed stands 320 yards west of the western gateway of the station of Borcovicus (measuring along the Military Way); and its distance from the Mile Castle to the east, near the Busy Gap, is somewhat less, and from the Mile Castle to the west in the Milking Gap, somewhat more, than the usual distance of a thousand Roman paces; and in speaking of this Castellum, Dr. Bruce says—"Its ruins are sufficiently conspicuous to invite the use of the pickaxe and spade—an attention which it will probably soon receive."

That attention it has now received, with the following results:—The building is, like the rest of the Mile Castles, a parallelogram, having its southern corners rounded off. It measures inside, from east to west, 58 feet; and, from north to south, 50 feet—dimensions very much the same as those of the Cawfields Mile Castle. In its western wall there are six courses of stones standing; and in the Murus, which is its northern wall, there are no less than thirteen courses. The southern gateway has resembled very closely the southern gateway of the Cawfields Mile Castle, described in Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall* (p. 218, second edition). The most remarkable feature of the building, however, is its northern gateway, the remains of which are very considerable; it is 10 feet in width, and has been spanned by an arch, the springing stones of which are in their places, whilst the massive *voussoirs* forming the rest of the arch, each of them weighing about half a ton, are lying amongst the *débris* of the Castellum. The pillars of this gateway are standing perfect on each side; they are of a very solid character, measuring 5 feet in breadth, and are carried through the great Wall, which is here 10 feet in thickness. These pillars, as they appear in the inside of the Mile Castle, are represented by the very accurate drawing of Mr. Storey. The gateway opens northward on a part of the crags where there is an opening in the precipice; and here has evidently been a

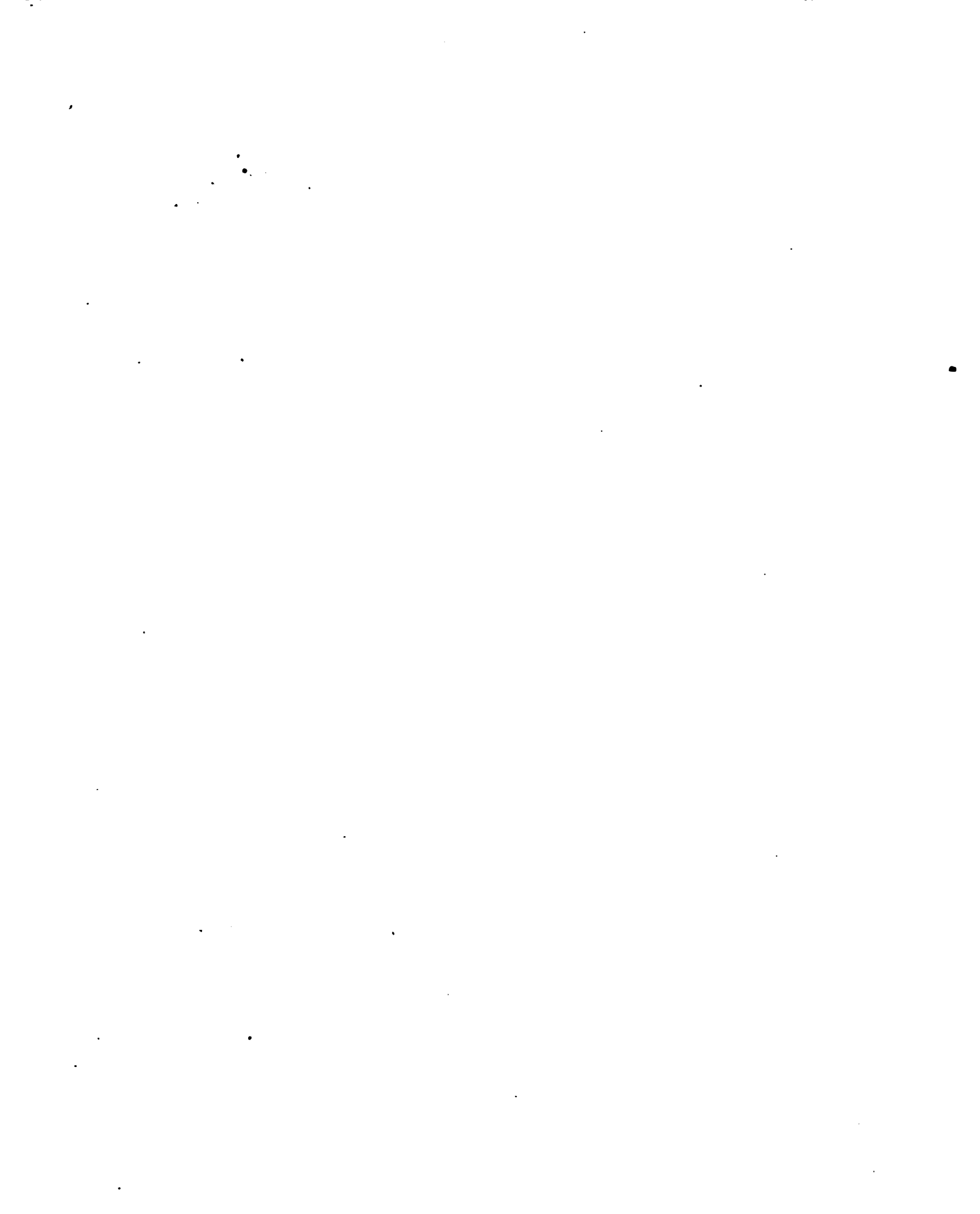
roadway for the march of soldiers down its face. This description applies to the gateway in its original state; during the latter part of the period of the occupation of Britain by the Romans, when their garrisons grew feebler, this northern gateway has been built up wholly to the height of 4 feet from the original threshold, and above that height, its breadth has been reduced from 10 feet to 3 feet 10 inches. The arch has been taken down, and a new and narrowed roadway, with a new threshold of stone, has been formed, thus diminishing the space through which the Roman garrison would be assailable by the enemy approaching from the north. The necessary consequence of this change has been, that inside the Castellum there were two floors—one at the original base, and the other at the higher level adopted for the narrowed gateway. Amongst the stones of this upper floor was found a stone, much worn, on which can be traced the style and title of the Second Legion, and the name of Aulus Platorius Nepos, the Legate of Hadrian, making the fourth stone bearing this inscription which has been found in the Mile Castles of this vicinity. The history of the first in date of discovery of these inscribed stones, bearing the names of Hadrian, and Aulus Platorius Nepos, his legate, is somewhat singular, and may with advantage be adverted to—

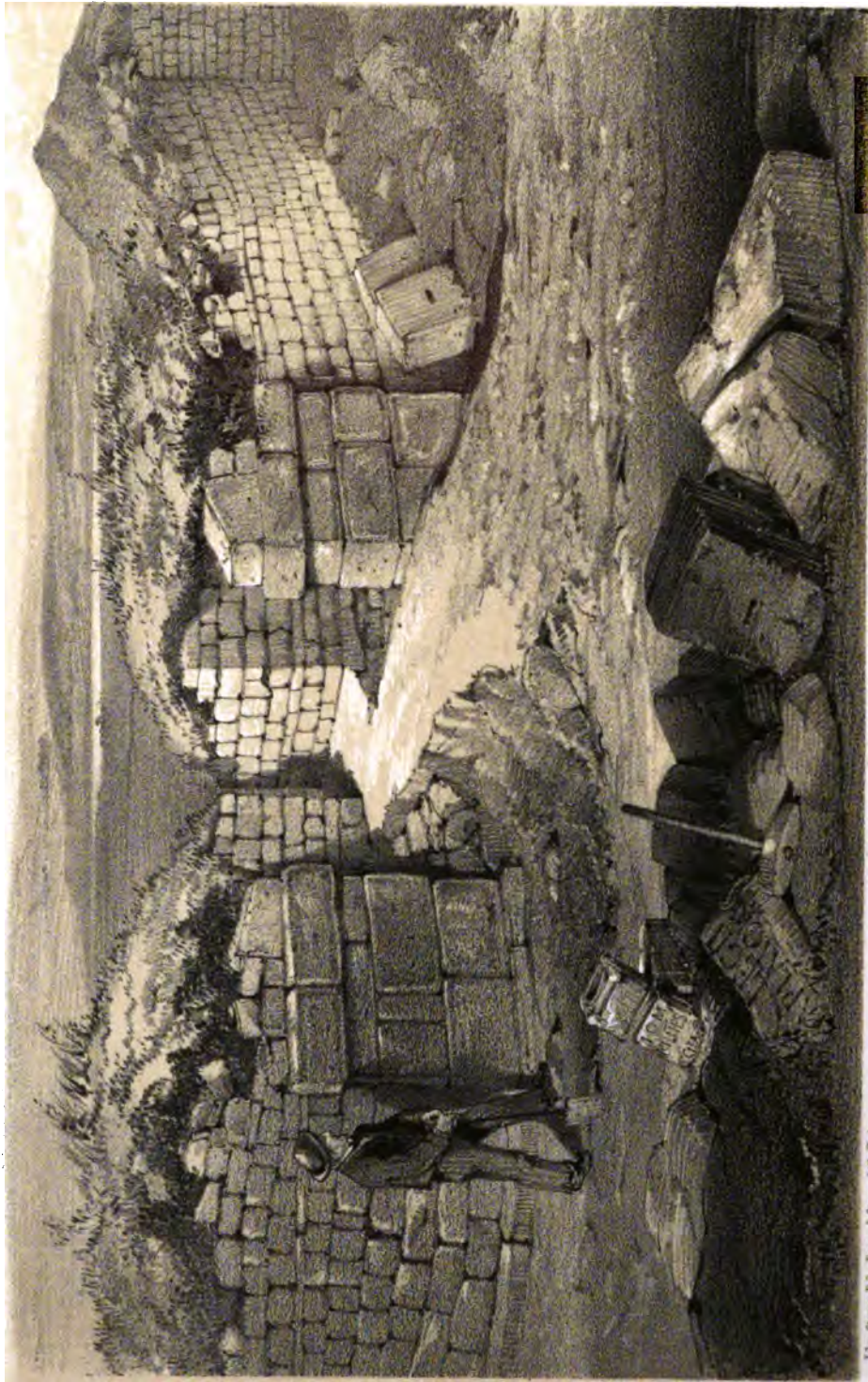
In the year 1715, Mr. Warburton, the road surveyor, and herald, (who, more than 30 years afterwards, published an antiquarian book, which he styled *Valium Romanum*,) according to the statement of his preface, “made a survey and plan of the ancient Roman Wall and Military Way, “in order to shew the Government the necessity there was at that time for “the said Roman road to be repaired and made passable for troops and “military from the east to the west sea, agreeable to its original use and “intention, which he (Warburton) showed to General Carpenter, when at “Newcastle, on his march against the Scotch rebels.” We are indebted to Warburton for the preservation of one of the fragments of the first of these inscribed stones; for it would seem that the surveyor availed himself of the opportunity afforded by this survey to collect objects of antiquity in the neighbourhood of the Roman Wall, some of which were transferred to the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, where they were seen by “Sandy Gordon,” who, in the year 1726, describes them in his *Iter Septentrionale* (the text-book of Jonathan Oldbuck). Mr. Gordon thus dis-

misses this fragment:—"The reading is very difficult: I shall therefore leave it to the judgment of antiquaries." Horsley, writing in 1732, observes that Mr. Gordon justly thought the reading of this inscription very difficult, and suggests that the letters *APLATORIO* may be the name of a place. It was reserved for Mr. Hodgson to read this inscription aright, and to demonstrate its historical importance. It is now matter of history that whilst one half of this stone thus found its way to the library at Durham (where it still remains), the other half was discovered in the year 1831, just 116 years afterwards, built up in the wall of a farm-house at Bradley, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.; and Dr. Bruce having carefully examined both fragments of the inscription, thus joins them together in his *Roman Wall* (second edition, page 202), that on the left hand being the fragment discovered in 1715, and that on the right the fragment discover-



ed in 1831. Warburton in his *Vallum Romanum*, published in 1754, omits to tell us where the fragment of this inscribed stone which he sent to Durham was found, but contents himself with reprinting, as he is wont to do, Horsley's observations upon it. In the year 1751, according to Wallis, (an historian of Northumberland) the Mile Castle in the "Milking Gap" in supplying building stones for a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Lowes, of Ridley Hall, yielded the duplicate of this inscribed stone, now in the collection of this Society. So late as the middle of the last century the lands on the north side of the Roman Wall, in this district, were uninclosed commons, styled the Forest of Lowes. On these wastes there were no habitations of man; but in sheltered spots there were erected sheds called milking houses, in which the herdsman collected the cattle to be milked;





From Stanley Dale, between Greystock, and the Lake.

Printed by W. Mackintosh, York.

INTERIOR OF HOUSESTEADS, MILE-CASTLE.
LOOKING NORTH.

the presence of such a milking house on the level ground in front of the Hot-bank farm-house gave it the name of the Milking Gap: in the opening at the head of the Crag Lough, called the Castle Nick, there are also the remains of a milking-house, from which that opening was also sometimes called the Milking Gap. It is probable the inscribed stone partly sent to Durham and partly built up in the Bradley farm-house, was produced by the Mile Castle at the Milking Gap, which stands on the edge of the property of Sir Edward Blackett, the proprietor of the Bradley farm, and that the perfect inscribed stone in our collection was produced by the Mile Castle in the Castle Nick, which was then the property of Mr. Lowes of Ridley Hall. The language of Wallis, on whose authority the statement is made that the perfect stone came from the Milking Gap, is clearly applicable to the Castellum in the Castle Nick, and not to the Castellum in what is now called the Milking Gap; he says "the stone was found in the Castellum "or Millary Turret in the opening of the precipice by Crag Lake called "Lough End Crag or Milking Gap," If this conjecture be well founded, the important fact is established, that in four of the six Mile Castles between the stations of Borcovicus and Æsica, viz., the Housesteads, the Milking Gap, the Castle Nick, and the Cawfields Mile Castles, have been found these slabs of Hadrian testifying that the Murus was his work.

On the slope of the hill, descending from the Housesteads Mile Castle to the south, was found a fragment of an altar dedicated by the soldiers of the Second Legion to Jupiter—accidentally dropped, no doubt, in its passage, in the character of building materials, to some of the structures in the neighbourhood.



IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO
MILITES
LEGIONIS SECUNDE AUGUSTÆ
ARAM POSUERUNT.

At the foot of the precipice a few yards to the east of this Mile Castle, was found a shattered altar bearing the inscription, DEO COCIDIO VABRIVS V.S.L.M.—An altar dedicated by the Roman soldier Vabrius to the British God of War Cocidius, and forming an addition to the



many examples of the practice of the Roman army to adopt the deities of a conquered country. Only one more altar dedicated to Cocidius has been found in Northumberland; it was found at Hardriding, and is preserved by Sir William Clavering, Bart., the proprietor of the Hardriding estate, in the entrance hall of his mansion of Greencroft.

The minor objects of antiquity which have been picked up in the disinterment of this Mile Castle consist of coins of Hadrian and of Antoninus Pius; a mason's chisel, found amongst the stone chippings in the deepest part of the foundations of the northern gateway; a *securis and culter* (the



axe and sacrificing knife), resembling those which are carved on the sides of altars; and the usual fragments of Samian ware which mark



the localities of Roman occupation, and amongst them part of a vase on which is scratched the word "DEDICO." The divinity, or other object of dedication selected by the devotion of the proprietor of the vase, does not appear, in consequence of the fracture, the remaining fragments not having been found.

The present seems to be not an unfit occasion to present to the Society drawings of a signet ring and a pendant from the ear both of the purest gold, recently found in the station of Borcovicus, near to the southern gateway, and which are drawn to the full size by Mr. Fairholt.



With them was taken up a large brass coin of the Emperor Commodus, beautifully executed, and apparently fresh from the Mint. The reverse is a figure of Providence, and the legend gives us the precise date of the coin—

PROV. DEOR. TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III.

The third consulate of Commodus corresponds with the year of Christ 181. He was a fourth time consul in 183. This beautiful coin, uninjured by circulation, must have reached the bed (in which it has rested nearly 1700 years) between the years 181 and 183. Let us pause, and consider whether these objects of antiquity, found together, do not "tell a tale."

In the admirable summary of the events of the Roman occupation of Britain, with which Dr. Bruce commences his *History of the Roman Wall*, we are told that in the reign of Commodus the Britons "*broke through the Wall which separated them from the Roman province,*" killed the general, ruined the army, and in their ravages carried all before them. In the midst of such a scene of violence, it is not to be wondered at that the ladies who adorned the Roman garrisons of the Barrier should have been doomed to lament the loss of their trinkets as well as of their husbands. The authority for this statement (and Dr. Bruce makes no statement without authority), is that of the historian Dion Cassius, who wrote about the year of Christ 230, within fifty years of the event he was recording. The passage is to be found in that portion of his works which has been preserved by Xiphiline; Dion Cassius, though a senator of Rome, was a native of Bythina, in Asia Minor, and wrote in Greek; a reference to the precise words in which the historian describes the process of the Britons surmounting the obstacle of the Wall seems not unimportant; they are these—

"*ὑπερβαλλόντων τὸ τεῖχος τὸ διόρισεν αὐτοὺς τε καὶ τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατοπέδα*"

—translated literally into English—"having scaled the wall which separated them from the camps of the Romans."

The word *τεῖχος* in Greek answers to *murus* in Latin, which is used for a wall of defence, in contradistinction to *paries*, a wall for purposes of architecture; and the Greek word *στρατοπέδα* answers precisely to the Latin word *castra*. Can any one doubt that the historian, in the passage quoted, refers to the *Murus* of the Lower Isthmus, and the *Castra per lineam Valli*, which it separated from the Britons? The *Vallum*, which, according to the theory of those who still adhere to the standard of Severus, would be the only rampart existing in the time of Commodus, lies to the south of these *Castra*, and could not have separated them from the Britons; and

thus we find within the walls of Borcovicus, one of the strongest fortresses on the Wall, and evidently contemporaneous with it, this coin of Commodus, fresh from the Mint, which must have been deposited in the place in which it was found a quarter of a century before the expedition of the Emperor Severus into Britain.

The ground on which we tread in the mural district is pregnant with evidence of the existence of the Murus, and its *castra* or stations, anterior to the reign of Severus; and the time approaches when all will admit the truth of the proposition originated by Mr. Hodgson, and ably and successfully maintained by Dr. Bruce, "that Hadrian built the Wall."

XXII.—*An Inquiry into the Origin of the Name "Sunderland"; and as to the Birthplace of the Venerable Bede.* By ROBT. BROWN, Esq.

IN the passage of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* in which that venerable author is generally understood to have recorded that he was born *upon the estates* of the united monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, the words used are, "Qui natus *in territorio* ejusdem monasterii;" and in King Alfred's Saxon translation, the Saxon words substituted for "in territorio" are "of Sundorlande." (See Wheloc's edition of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, p. 492.) The statement made by Bede, therefore, as explained by Alfred, is that he was born in "Sunderland of the monastery." What does this imply? Is the word "Sundorland" used by Alfred as a proper name, or as a translation of "territorium"? And if the latter, what is the strict meaning of "territorium"?

We are not about to contend that the word "Sundorland" *was* used by King Alfred as a proper name: yet such a thing is possible; for his translation is in many instances paraphrastic, and if a place called Sundorland or Sunderland were known to him as the place of Bede's birth, it would only be in keeping with his usual practice to substitute the name of the place for Bede's more general description of it. Assuming it to have been so used, the addition of the words "of the monastery" determine it to have been a "Sundorland" adjacent to, or under the control of, or in some way connected with the monastery; and as the town of Sunderland is the only place in the neighbourhood ever known to have borne that name, the identity of names is *primâ facie* evidence of the identity of place.

Wearmouth is well known to have been the ancient name of the district which comprises both banks and so much of the vale of the Wear as lies

near its mouth. It must be conceded, therefore, that before Sunderland received a distinctive name, it was part of Wearmouth. What, then, was the origin of the change? *Our theory is, that Sunderland was built simultaneously with the monastery, and that its name originated in the relation in which it stood to its monastic patron.*

In Bishop Morton's charter, A.D. 1634, Sunderland-near-the-Sea is described as having been "time out of mind an ancient borough known by "the name of the New Borough of Wearmouth." The phrase "New "Borough of Wearmouth" or "Warnemuth" is borrowed from a charter of Henry III. But though the "New Borough of Wearmouth" may have been the earliest incorporated name of the borough, Bishop Morton's charter clearly implies throughout that Wearmouth and Sunderland-near-the-Sea were then, and had been theretofore from time immemorial, the distinctive names of its two component parts. Accordingly, we find both names occurring in documents of a much earlier date. The charter of Bishop Pudsey, towards the close of the twelfth century, mentions, it is true, only the incorporated name "Wearmouth": but the name "Sunderland-juxta-Mare" occurs in a series of leases of the ferry and fisheries and other rights exercised by the Bishop over the river and haven, extending back to A.D. 1464; and in the earlier lease of Bishop Hatfield, A.D. 1358, in the survey of the same bishop, and in the Great Rolls of the Exchequer, A.D. 1197, Sunderland is named in a way which necessitates the belief that Sunderland-juxta-Mare is intended. Hutchinson (vol. ii. p. 515) refers also to a charter of still earlier date, A.D. 1154, "*De burgo de Weremue, alias Weremouth, modo Sunderland juxta Mare.*" It is however a significant circumstance that when, A.D. 930, King Athelstan granted to the church all the lands on the south side of the river Wear, for many miles around, enumerating them as "the delightful vill of South Wearmouth, "Weston, Offerton, and Silksworth, together with the two Ryhopes, Burdon, "Seaham, Seaton, Dalton, Dalden, and Heselden," no mention is made of Sunderland. And it is not less significant, that although all the lands enumerated in that grant, except such as have been recently enfranchised, are to the present day copyholds or leaseholds, owing fealty to the church, Sunderland alone owes no such fealty, but is, altogether, ancient freehold. Minute accuracy might indeed require the exception of a small plot of

copyhold adjoining the river, a small plot purchased by the Priory of Finchale and now held as Dean and Chapter, and the Bishop's undefinable interest in the Town Moor; but each of these cases would on examination be found to confirm the antiquity of the general tenure. That Wearmouth was copyhold in the twelfth century is demonstrable from the character of its rents and services as enumerated in the *Boldon Buke*: and that Sunderland was at the same period freehold is equally obvious from the form and terms of the instruments used in conveying its lands, as set forth in "The Charters of Endowments, &c., of the Priory of Finchale" pp. 128-131. Without pretending to any closer argument than reasonable presumption—the only kind the subject admits of—is it not a fair inference from the preceding facts, that when, A.D. 920, the grant was made to the church of all the land about Sunderland, Sunderland itself was excluded, because its lands were *at that time* freehold, in the actual occupation of free-men, holding them as their own absolute indefeasible estates of inheritance? But this probable occupation may be carried back to a yet earlier period; for in Athelstan's grant it is stated that the lands thereby restored had been "wrested from the church in former times through the malignity of evil men." The evil men and former times thus alluded to are probably the incursions of the Danes. Adverting, then, to a period anterior to the Danish invasion, the following extract from Bede's *Lives of the Abbots* (Wilcock's translation, p. 23) may refer to one of the grants to the church, of which the benefit had been subsequently wrested from it:—"Among a great variety of other valuable acquisitions, Benedict, on his return from off his last journey to Rome, imported two cloaks woven entirely of silk, and most admirably wrought. In exchange for these, he obtained of King Alfrid and his council (for Egfrid during his absence had been slain) three hides of land, near the mouth and on the *south* bank of the river Wear." Now it is a notorious fact that although the monastic estates on the north side of the river have devolved in due course upon, and are now held by, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, that body hold no lands, similarly acquired, on the south side. Hence we infer either that the ground on which Sunderland stands was, because already occupied, not included in the original grant to Benedict, but that the subject of that grant is to be sought among the church's Wearmouth copyholds; or, if

included, that it was obtained in order to be, and was, parcelled out among the inhabitants, and became absorbed in Sunderland's free tenures.

The Monkwearmouth monastery was completed A.D. 674; and probably, like that of Jarrow, was two years in building. We date, therefore, the rise of the town of Sunderland A.D. 672; and our conjecture as to its origin is, that when Benedict introduced masons, glassmakers, and other artizans from abroad, for the purpose of building and beautifying the monastery, he settled them, not upon the monastic lands on the north bank of the river but, upon lands appropriated to them on the south bank. What, in fact, more probable, than that Bede's father was himself one of these foreign artizans? Bede's having been born about the time of the erection of the Wearmouth monastery, and having been received into it at the early age of seven years, are circumstances not unfavourable to such an hypothesis. But whether this were so or not, fostered by a church which was then the patron of freedom, and stimulated by the impulse then being given to the industrial arts, Sunderland was, in all probability, a well populated town in the beginning of the eighth century, when Bede flourished, and towards the close of the ninth century, when Alfred wrote.

It may be observed in passing that the compound Anglo-Saxon word "Sundorland," or "Sunderland," is said by Anglo-Saxon lexicographers to have, among other meanings, that of "privileged territory, freehold land": *i. e.*, land sundered from the adjoining land, for exclusive, permanent, and privileged occupation. We have said that Sunderland-near-the-Sea is all ancient freehold, while Monk-Wearmouth and Bishop-Wearmouth consist wholly of ecclesiastical lands; and had there been other authorities than the passage under discussion for attributing to the word the above meaning, the coincidence might have justified the inference that the name of the town was derived from its having been occupied as freehold at the time when all the waste lands around were granted to the church. We have, however, reason to believe that the passage under discussion is the only authority relied upon for this signification; and, against it, we submit that the phrases "in territorio," and "of Sundorlande," do not, either of them, express the idea of exclusive personal occupation; but rather that of lands lying outside and sundered, yet under control. The Latin word "territorium" is explained, by the best lexicographers, to mean,

“land round a town, the town common.” Varro, *De Lingua Latina*, lib. v. cap. iv., thus defines it:—“Colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, Territorium.” The entire passage runs thus:—“Terra dicta ab eo, ut Ælius scribit, quod teritur; itaque terra in Augurum libris scripta cum R uno. Ab eo colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, Territorium, quod maxime teritur.” Cicero, in his *Orationes Phillipicæ*, 2, 40, 102, uses the word in the same sense:—“Quo quidem vomere portam Capuæ pæne perstrinxisti, ut florentis colonix territorium minueretur.” The English word “territory,” which is in fact the Latin word Anglicized, is defined by Webster and others thus:—“A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as, the territories of British India, the territories of the United States, the territory of Michigan, the north-west territory.” With reference to the latter examples, Webster adds:—“These districts of country, when received into the Union and acknowledged to be States, lose the appellation of territory.” In Tomlin’s *Law Dictionary*, the “territory of a judge” is defined to be “the district within which he has right of jurisdiction and of deciding the causes proper to him.” As to “territorial jurisdiction,” and “territorial boundaries,” they are phrases still in ordinary use to indicate the extent of a diocese or a cure.

More appropriate terms than those used in explaining “territorium” and “territory,” we could not select to express what we conceive to be the meaning of the Saxon word “Sundorland” *i. e.*, land sundered and outlying—not necessarily part of the estates of the monastery, but within its jurisdiction.

With regard to the jurisdiction of the early monasteries, Dr. Lingard remarks (*Antiquities of Anglo-Saxon Church*, 2nd ed., p. 81.):—“The superior,” in addition to his spiritual jurisdiction, “was frequently invested, by the partiality of his benefactor, with the civil and criminal jurisdiction; and, throughout the domain annexed to the church, he exercised the right of raising tolls on the transport of merchandize, of levying fines for breaches of the peace, of deciding civil suits, and of trying offenders within his courts. And as,” adds the historian, “the authority of the clerical was exercised with more moderation than that of the

“secular thanes, men quickly learned to prefer the equity of their judgments to the hasty decisions of warlike and ignorant nobles; and the prospect of tranquillity and justice encouraged artificers and merchants to settle under their protection.” Such we conceive to have been the precise relation in which the town of Sunderland stood to the monastery of Wearmouth. It was a settlement of artificers and merchants:—not upon the monastic estates (for on them resided 600 monks, who, with unwearied industry, tilled the soil by their own exclusive personal labour) but upon land sundered from the estates of the monastery, yet within its spiritual, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, and under its protection:—hence called the Sunderland *of the Monastery*.

In this diocese we have two other Sunderlands; and each suggests by its situation and history, the like severance from a neighbouring monastic estate combined with the like submission to monastic control. The one is North Sunderland, divided by an arm of the sea from Farne Island, where St. Cuthbert long lived in not inglorious seclusion, and from Holy Island, the seat of the Monastery of Lindisfarne. The other is Sunderland Bridge, which, as Surtees says (vol iv. pp. 72 and 122), is the extreme southern and outlying portion of the lands of St. Oswald, being sundered from the bulk of those lands by the Brun on the one side and by the Wear on the other. There is a Sunderland in Allerdale, and there was a Sunderlandwick in Craven (See *Domesday*); both localities favourable to similar combinations, though not now easily detected. But in another case the coincidence is remarkable. Sunderlandwick, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is within a short distance of Watton, where, A.D. 686, there existed a priory called by Bede “Wetadun” or Wettown (Bohn’s edition of Giles’ *Bede*, p. 239 and note), because a considerable portion of the neighbourhood was “a complete morass” (See Lewis’ *Topographical Dict. of Eng. in loco*). This Sunderlandwick, once a considerable village, was, A.D. 1086, when *Domesday Book* was compiled, in the hands of the king; and had no doubt been a dependency of Wetadun severed from it by the morass.

We have then before us the following facts, viz. :—

1. A monastery erected on the north side of the river Wear, upon and surrounded by lands the property of the ecclesiastical body, and reserved for the exclusive use of its austere members.

2. On the south side, skilled foreign workmen and others, a not inconsiderable population, chiefly brought together through the building of the monastery, and settled as freemen upon their own lands, which being bocland in the first instance, were or became freehold of inheritance, and have so continued to the present day—a remnant of Saxon liberty.

3. This *land*, no part of the estates of the monastery but, *sundered* from them by the river Wear—the monastic estates and the *sundered* lands lying on its opposite banks.

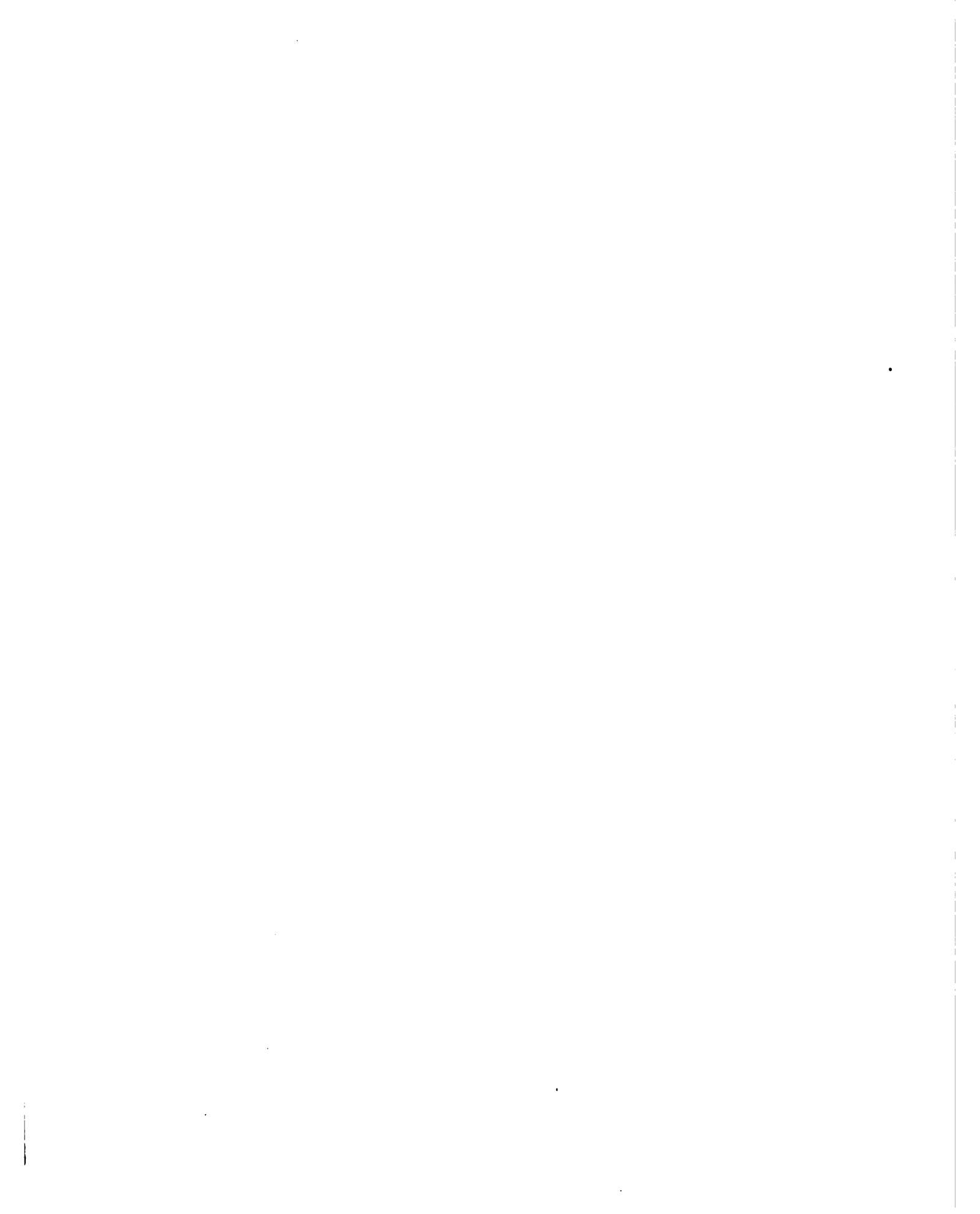
4. Using the word “territory” in the sense before cited, Sunderland, though not within the estates of the monastery, was under its jurisdiction, within its territory.

5. Bede does not record of himself, that he was born within the walls nor upon the lands personally occupied by the monks:—he says that he was born within their territory; and King Alfred expressly declares that Bede was born in “Sunderland of the Monastery.”

From these premises, we are to determine whether the place of Bede’s birth was not the “territorium,” the “*colonia locus communis*,” as distinguished from the monastic establishment; and, if Sunderland be not used by King Alfred as a proper name, whether the circumstance of its being subject to but *sundered* from the monastery, has not *originated* the name of a town whose present prosperity is attributable to the continuance of the skill, enterprize, and industry, that characterized its earliest occupants, and which, if the foregoing reasoning prove correct, may add to its other claims on public attention, that of being the birthplace of one of the brightest ornaments of the eighth century, and one of the most eminent Fathers of the English Church.

ROBERT BROWN.

Sunderland, 23rd January, 1854.



XXIII.—*Castle Rents anciently payable to the Castle of Newcastle.*

By JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq.

Read at the Monthly Meeting, 1 March, 1854.

THE following account of the payments due from certain Baronies in Northumberland for the “Ward” or defence of the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is copied from *The Red Book of the Exchequer*, a miscellaneous volume compiled in the reign of Henry III.

A statement of these Castle rents is printed in Bourn’s *History of Newcastle*, and has been copied by Brand, but it is neither complete nor accurate. The amount due from the great Barony of Bailliol, nearly a moiety of the whole, is altogether omitted, the payment from Gosforth and Dilston is attributed to the latter only, and the contributions of Heron and Delaval are incorrectly given.

Under these circumstances, I beg to offer to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne a copy of the document preserved in the Public Record Office, with a few explanatory observations. The general scale of payment is one mark per knight’s fee ; thus—

Bolam Barony	3 fees is charged	£2	0	0
Delavall	2 fees	1	6	8
Whalton.....	3 fees	2	0	0
Cangi (or Guagi)	3 fees	2	0	0
Heron.....	1 fee	0	13	4
Bothal ..	3 fees	2	0	0
Dilston	½ fee } are charged	0	13	4
Gosforth ..	¾ fee }			
Bolbec.....	5 fees is charged	3	6	8
Merlai..	4	2	13	4
		<hr/>		
	25	£16	13	4

I am unable to explain what is meant by Copiun. It is not Cupun or Cowpen, for that was a member of the Barony of Bolam, which is otherwise charged with its full contribution in respect of three knights' fees. Copiun is charged as one knight's fee, one mark.

The Barony of Bailliol under the grant from William Rufus was bound to furnish thirty soldiers, being one man for each of the 30 knight's fees which belonged to that powerful family. In the reign of King John the whole compliment was furnished by the Barony of Bywell, which comprised only 5 knights' fees, or a sixth of the whole, but lay within a convenient distance of the Castle, whereas the other estates were scattered over various parts of the kingdom.

In the following reign, of Henry III., this service was commuted for a money payment, and the arrangement, which was previously adopted for convenience, was no longer called for. Henceforward each member of the Barony was chargeable with its rateable proportion, the Lordship of Barnard-Castle contributing 5½ marks in respect of the 5½ knights' fees of which it consisted. Some members however seem to have escaped altogether, as the total payment amounted only to 23½ marks instead of 30, although the Baillols continued to hold the original number of knights' fees, and were still rated for the whole towards scutages, aids, &c.

In the 18th of Henry III. the Lordship of Barnard-Castle, which was previously held of the Crown, was attorned to the Bishop of Durham, to whom and his successors the homage of the Bailliol family was transferred. In the subsequent accounts of the Sheriffs of Northumberland, the total amount charged for Castle rent remains unaltered, but an annual arrear of 5½ marks is duly recorded, and for this the Bishop is held responsible, unless he can show an acquittance by grant from the King or his predecessors.

There can be little doubt that the other Baronies, as well as Bailliol, originally furnished men and not money; for the *Pipe Rolls of Northumberland*, from which the above particulars are derived, contain no entry of any payment for Castle-guard previous to the reign of Henry III. The

thirty soldiers however which were furnished by the Barony of Bailliol are the only ones noticed in the *Testa de Nevil*.

The total amount, according to the *Red Book*, chargeable on all the contributing Baronies was 33*l.*, the sum actually received and accounted for by the Sheriff was 32*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* annually.

JOHN HODGSON HINDE.

In the Book called "The Red Book of the Exchequer," (remaining in the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster,) at folio 195^b, there is, amongst other matters, found as follows, that is to say.

NORTHUMĒR.		
	De Warda de Bayllo die dñica p̄xima post festum S̄ci Luce v. m ^o r̄c.	
	De eadem die dñica p̄xima post festum S̄ci Martini..... xx. sol.	
	De eadem die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festum Circūconis dñi iii. lib̄r.	
	De ejusdem feodo die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festum S̄ci Egidii iii. lib̄r.	
	De eadem die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festum S̄ce Scolastice v. m ^o r̄.	
Feoda ptinent̄ ad ward̄ Novi Cast' sup̄ Tinam.	De Copiun ad eundem t̄minū i. m̄r.	
	De Boliun die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festum S̄ci Cuthberti in Marcio xl. s̄.	
	De feodo de Laval ad eundem t̄minū ii. m̄r.	
	De feodo de Waltoñ die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festū Aploz̄ Phi 7 Jacobi..... xl. s̄.	
	De feodi de Cangī ad eundē t̄terminū xl. s̄.	
	De feodo de Herun die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festū S̄ci Barnaš̄ Ap̄ti..... i. m̄r.	
	De feod̄ de Bothale ad eundem t̄minū..... xl. s̄.	
	De feod̄ de Divelistun 7 Goseforde ad eundem t̄minū i. m̄r.	
	De feodo de Bolebeķ die dñica p̄x ^a p ^o festū S̄ci Jacoβ̄ Ap̄ti v. m̄r.	
	De feodo de Merley ad eundem t̄minū iii. m̄r.	
		Sm ^a xxxiii. ii.

XXIV.—CHESTER-LE-STREET: On the Evidences of its Occupation by the Romans; with an Account of the Discoveries made, and an Attempt to determine the Site and Roman Name of the Station. By the Rev. WALKER FEATHERSTONHAUGH, M.A.

THE Roman Station at Chester-le-Street, though plainly pointed out by the Saxon name of Conceastre, and doubly distinguished by the modern name, is yet to antiquaries, as far as the actual site is concerned, an undetermined ground. Not here, as in the neighbouring station of Lanchester, and the noble stations on the Wall, "the camp" uprears its grassy mounds, conspicuous from afar; for the site of this once important station is now massed with houses, or levelled by churchyard, garden, and street, rendering the opportunities of investigation but rare. The speculations of antiquaries on this subject have been various. By some the site of the station has been fixed at Walridge, a mile west of Chester; and a passage from an old document, communicated to me by the Rev. James Raine, speaks of "Chester Flat, scilicet ipsam Cestram," there existing still in the neighbourhood of Chester-le-Street a locality called Chester Flatts. But we may, I think, satisfy ourselves that the church and present town occupy the real site, from the substantial evidences which I venture to offer to the Society, and which are the result, partly of discoveries made within the last few years, placing in my possession a number of valuable relics, and partly of personal investigation conducted on the spot. These remains I have had the satisfaction of presenting to the Society, as in my opinion the most suitable guardians of objects of antiquity relating to the Wall and its supporting stations.

In order to gain a general idea of the position, let us ascend the tower of the church, step out upon its leads, and look around.

The first thing which strikes the eye as remarkable is, that the level site below is divided into two apparently equal portions by a street running north and south; of which portions, eastern and western, the former is bounded on the east by a line of ancient trees, and again, at a few yards' distance, by an avenue of equal age; the latter on the west by the high road, without doubt the "via strata" from which the "Chester" is named. Beyond this the ground rises gently to the west. The western portion is again divided by a street, running into the other at right angles from the road, and terminating at the churchyard wall. On the south the area is bounded by the raised road to the Deanery, having a very marked dip in the surface on the northern side, which dip is continued in a street, the extension of the southern boundary towards the west. Along this raised road, which was formerly a public path, and the adjacent street, the manorial boundary was yearly ridden, the procession turning northwards through the houses by a small street close to the high road, and parallel with it. The raised road, after running some distance to the east, turns at right angles, and forms the eastern boundary of the area, planted with an avenue running northwards, having on the west the dip before mentioned, also turned at right angles, and west of that the line of trees spoken of above, planted alongside of the garden and church yard wall. The raised road marks the "agger," the dip the "fosse," and the single line of trees the eastern rampart of the station.

On the north no particular marks are distinguishable, but about a hundred yards northward from the church the ground declines towards the "Con" burn, the Saxon name still in use, becoming more declivitous on the north-east, where the brook in its ancient course washed the foot of the hill before its junction with the river. The site was therefore most favourable for defence, and of the character apparently usually sought by the Romans for a permanent encampment.

The sloping ground to the north has within a few years been appropriated as a burial ground, and has furnished the greater part of the Roman remains in altars, coins, pottery, &c., which I have had the pleasure of depositing with the Society. This ground on excavation presents the fol-

lowing features. First come four feet of gravel, soil, and a remarkable quantity of squared and rough stones, below which are two feet of black artificial soil, resting upon the natural clay. In this bed of black soil the relics are usually found, it having apparently been the depository for all refuse and broken articles of domestic use, the superincumbent mass of stones being probably derived from the ruins of the station, turned over there when the site was cleared for the erection of a church. Many of the stones present unmistakeable marks of fire, and the decayed state of the inscriptions on the altars would lead to the belief that, after the destruction of the station, the site remained long unoccupied, before the district was found sufficiently safe for the foundation of the religious establishment.

In an open space to the west of the church, in the centre of the area, were discovered the foundations of a house, with the remains of its contrivances for warming; viz., three hypocaust pillars of rough freestone; a stone trench, two yards long by one foot broad; some slabs of tufa; part of a pipe tile, stamped with letters; and several small circular hearths, containing cinders. In the same place was found a large altar, uninscribed, or the inscription obliterated by exposure. Coins have been found in the garden of the deanery, and Roman stones, with diamond broaching, lie in its grounds. A sepulchral votive altar stands where it was found, in a field south of the church, but rechiselled and the inscription mutilated by the finder; and a gold coin of Galba was found some years ago in a field west of the town.

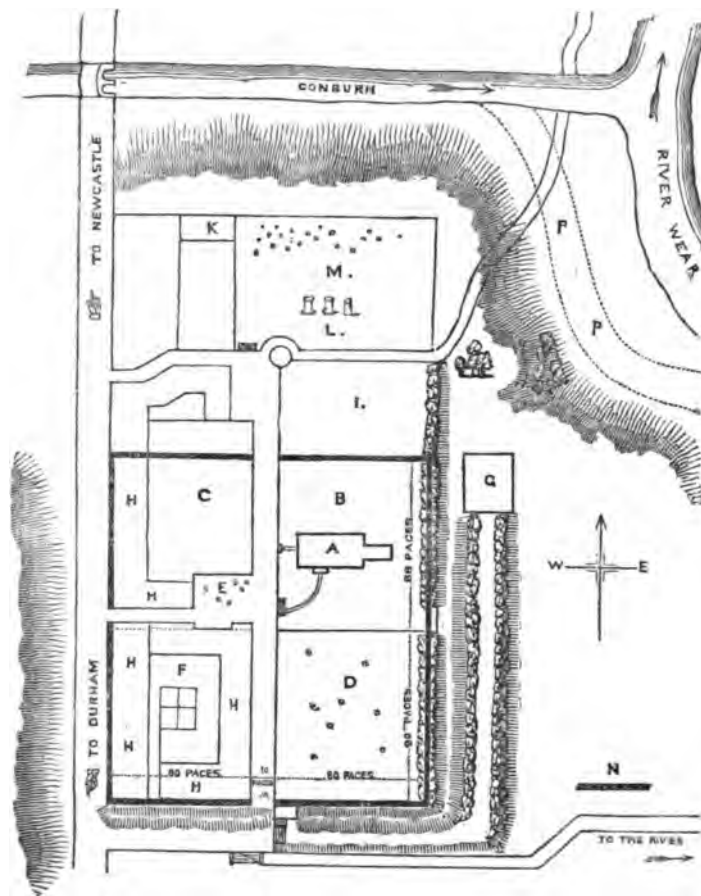
Having surveyed the site from above, let us descend to measure the ground, and we shall find reason to conclude that the camp was in form nearly a square, and that the principal streets through it, north and south, and east and west, are still represented by the streets now running in those directions.

On the south side, commencing with the point where the fosse turns, and where an angle of the rampart must have stood, eighty paces will carry us to a street. The street itself is ten paces, and eighty more to the west will bring us to a point where the dip in the street turns northward through the houses, the high road running above it on the agger to the west. Again, on the east side, commencing with the same corner, and

measuring northwards, the line of trees, continued in a straight line to a point where it turns with an angle to the west, gives us 178 paces. This distance is divided on the west side into two nearly equal portions by a street running eastward from the high road to the churchyard gate, the churchyard wall continuing the division through the eastern part. Thus we have an area about 180 paces from north to south, and 170 from east to west, bisected by the two streets running through it at right angles, and meeting in the centre. A reference to the plan, though the result of a hasty sketch, may assist us in arriving at the conclusion that here we have an approximation to the exact size and position of the camp. It has been nearly a square, containing about six acres, a little larger than Lanchester, with a gate opening onto the great road from Vinovium to Pons Ælii, which, as at Lanchester, ran under the western rampart. I venture further to assert, in support of Brand's opinion, that this station was, in all probability, the "Epeiacum" of the *Itinerary*.

That it was a most important station no doubt can be entertained, from the abundant remains discovered in the limited space investigated. Five altars are deposited with the Society, one four feet high, uninscribed, found west of the church; one about eighteen inches high, and highly ornamented, found built up in the wall of the house of R. S. Shield, esq., to whom I am indebted for it; and three less than a foot in height, found in the new burial ground lying confusedly together, "as if trundled out of a wheelbarrow," to use the words of the finder. The inscriptions on these have received the close attention of Dr. Bruce, to whom the north country is so deeply indebted for his laborious and profound investigations on the subject of the Wall and all connected with it, but it is to be feared their decayed state will preclude any satisfactory elucidation. On one, however, may be traced "DEABUS," and on the base of the same, letters which to my eye read "VADRE"; if this be the case, we have the name of the river associated with the local deities, whose favour the Romans were much in the habit of propitiating.

In coins, the discoveries are remarkable more for number than quality, or state of preservation. Of denarii have been found only Hadrian (or Commodus), Sabina, and Julia Mamaea. In "first brass," we have Hadrian, three, Sabina, and Antoninus Pius; in "second brass," Antoninus



A Church.

B Churchyard.

C Garden, &c.

D Deanery Garden. Coins found here.

E Hypocaust discovered. Altar found.

F Garden, &c.

G Deanery.

H H H Houses.

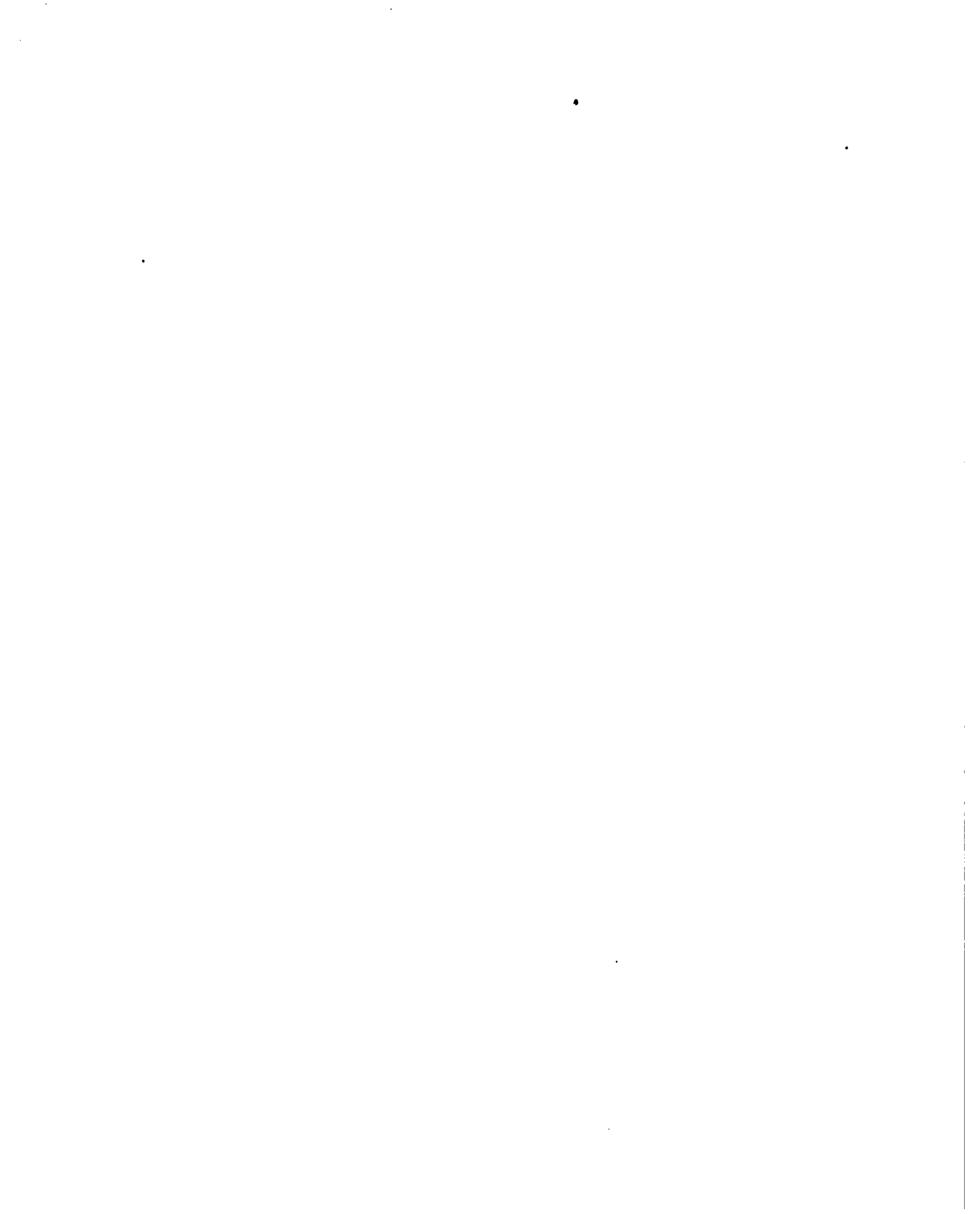
I Stable-yard.

K School.

L Burial ground. Altars found here.

M Pottery, coins, &c., found.

The ramparts of the station are marked by a thick black line, such as is shown at **N**



Pius and Gordianus; "third brass," of Carausius, Crispus, Tetricus, Victorinus, Constantius, Constantius II., Constans, Constantinus Magnus, Constantinus II., Gratianus, and Magnentius; and the "follis" of Maximianus and Magnentius. Specimens of the greater part of these are presented to the Society, the remainder, found in the garden of the Deanery, I have examined.

Several iron nails have been found, and a few bronze articles, including an enamelled-in-blue fibula; part of an enamelled lockplate; an ornamental article, the end of a key or stylus, probably; and others of use uncertain, but one of which bears a strong resemblance to a modern bell-pull.

In glass, the fragments, the handle and base, of only one vessel have been discovered, of a well known Roman pattern.

The remains of pottery, however, are numerous and varied, including Samian, both plain and embossed, some stamped with the makers' names, all known types, of which Dr. Bruce has figured several; also varieties of the darker coloured wares known to have been manufactured in this country; amphorae, large and small, some of the handles stamped, all, however, in fragments; vases, (one contained bones); mortars; lava quernes; pots of all kinds; and a remarkable human mask, which is figured in Dr. Bruce's noble work on the Wall. One fragment of Samian has a rivet hole in it; several are scratched with distinguishing marks; and two have been filed or ground into roundels about an inch in diameter. The site of these discoveries has hitherto furnished only mutilated specimens, and has probably been a rubbish heap and deposit for refuse outside the walls.

A very great quantity of indurated clay was found here, honeycombed with cells bearing the impression of reeds or straw; also a quantity of charred oats, horns of deer, bones and teeth of animals in quantities, pronounced by a learned comparative anatomist of Newcastle to be the remains of horses and black cattle. This last fact gives a striking character to the discoveries, as shewing that this was in all probability a cavalry as well as an infantry station, and our idea of its importance will increase accordingly. Moreover we know that Roman industry had smelted iron and lead in the neighbourhood, of which the remains were found at

Whitehill and at Walridge: indeed, all the evidence at present available, goes to prove that this must have been a most important station. Lying, as it does, on the great road from Vinovium to Pons Ælii, a distance of nearly nine-and-twenty Roman miles, we naturally look to Chester-le-Street as the intermediate point, dividing the space into two military journeys of about eighteen miles and eleven.

If so important, what was its name? Is there no reasonableness in Brand's proposition for attaching to this station the name of Epeiacum? This is usually given to Lanchester, but cannot, I think, agree with the distances marked in the fourth Iter of Richard of Cirencester, "from Vinovium to Epeiacum nineteen miles," but which cannot, if referred to Lanchester, be really much more than twelve.

Richard's authenticity is by some doubted; but at any rate we find the distances from Corstopitum to Vindomora, and thence to Vinovium, as given in his fifth Iter, agreeing exactly with those of the first Iter of Antoninus, unknown to him, which certainly is an argument in his favour. It is said that his fourth and fifth Iters here go over the same ground, but the improbability of this is great. It is much more probable, that, as the one, the fifth, describes the western line of road, from Vinovium to Corstopitum, so the other, the fourth, describes the eastern line, branching from Vinovium for the great Pons Ælii, or, as it was afterwards called, "Ad Murum."

We find the distance given, "Vinovium to Epeiacum, nineteen miles." The distance in English miles is, I believe, thirteen and a half; whereas Lanchester is but nine and a half at most. Chester-le-Street certainly gives the closest approximation to Richard's distance; it will give us eighteen Roman miles, whereas Lanchester can afford but twelve.

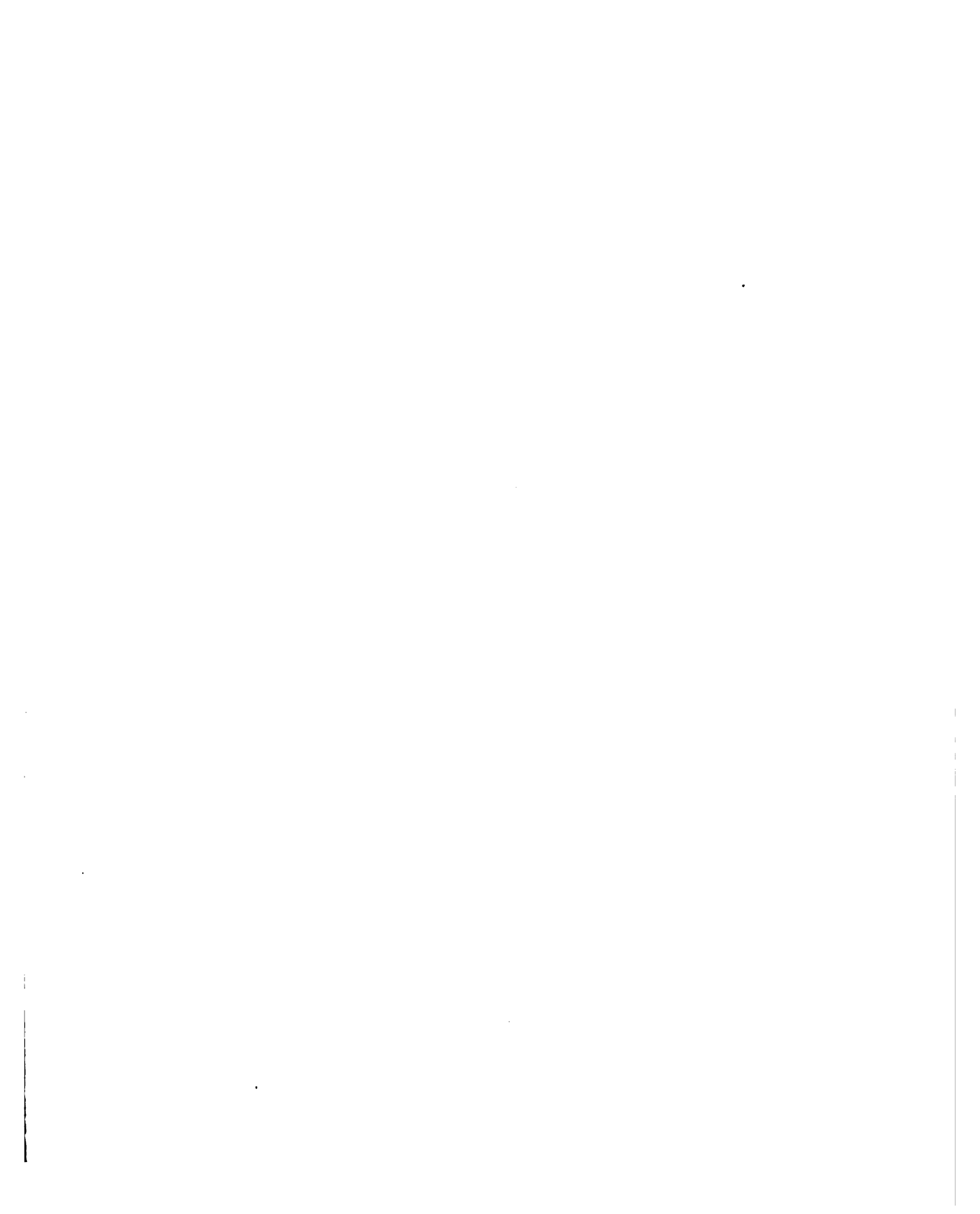
I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in enforcing the claim of a hitherto unknown station to an appellation so much disputed by the learned; but I have some hope that the evidences I have now adduced may incline antiquaries to give a deserved importance to this as yet undescribed Roman town. Its position, on a great road, midway between two great towns; its size, of no mean degree; its luxuries and arts, as instanced in its relics of altars, bronzes, and pottery; and finally, its having been selected as the site of an extensive church establishment from the

earliest times, with the Roman feature apparent in both its Saxon and modern names; all these would lead us to the conclusion that, though swept from our eyes, the antiquary at least may call up the truthful image of a stirring military town, established here at an early period of the imperial rule, and, as we see from its coins, one of the last to be deserted in the empire's fall.

WALKER FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

The following are two of the Altars referred to on page 4.





XXV.—*THE SALMON FISHINGS IN THE RIVER TWEED: A Letter addressed to William Clayton Walters, Esq., by R. Weddell, Esq.*

THE questions you put respecting the Salmon Fishings in the river Tweed have often engaged my attention ; but the most of them are attended with such doubt and difficulty, that I have never arrived at any satisfactory conclusion with respect to the tenure under which many of these fishings are held.

I may premise that nearly the whole of the fisheries on the south side of the Tweed from the sea to Scotland anciently belonged to the Bishop of Durham, and were generally called "the bishop's fishings," while nearly the whole of those on the opposite side of the river from the sea to Paxton in Scotland belonged to the crown of Scotland (afterwards to the crown of England), and were usually denominated "the king's (or queen's) waters of Tweed," or "the royal fishings of Tweed," and the like. That the soil of the whole of the borough of Berwick including the adjoining lands on the north side of the river, including that of the river itself to the *filum aquæ*, belonged to the crown I have no doubt. The ancient grants of the kings of Scotland (and the English monarchs, as they from time to time were possessed of the borough by right of conquest, followed their example implicitly, and in fact, by various charters and other writs, and also by acts of parliament, confirmed to the burgesses and other inhabitants and proprietors the ancient laws and customs of Scotland, from

the reign of Edward I. to that of James I. both inclusive), completely establish this fact. Thus, for instance, Alexander III., Edward I., and Robert de Brus, demised the lands, revenues, &c., of Berwick (with the exception of the great customs of wool, &c.) to the burgesses, subject to an annual rent payable to the exchequer of England or Scotland, as the case might be; and the English and Scottish monarchs from time to time granted estates and parcels of land within the borough to private individuals in fee, subject to certain payments and other services. It seems to have been recognized as an undisputed point of law, during the reign in particular of the three first Edwards, that upon the reconquest of Berwick by the English, all the grants, not only of the Scottish, but also of the English kings, became *ipso facto* void, and that the whole territory devolved upon the crown. That the soil in Norham and Islandshire, including in like manner that of the river Tweed to the mid-stream, belonged to the Bishop of Durham, I cannot assert with the same confidence, but I believe the fact is so. He was Count Palatine of these districts, as well as of the southern parts of the county of Durham, and he had *jura regalia* in both.

The earliest writs I have met with respecting the fisheries in the Tweed are published in the appendix to Raine's *North Durham*, Nos. DCCXXVII. and DCCXXVIII. They are from Bishop Ralph Flambard (between 1099 and 1128), and relate to the fishery of Haliwarestelle (*nunc* Hallowstell), which is close to the mouth of the river, the fishery of Sandstell only intervening between it and the deep sea. You will observe that the bishop gives to the Church of St. Cuthbert an estate called Eldredene (*nunc* Allerdean in Norhamshire) and Haliwarestelle, but without specifying the nature of the fishery, but by the subsequent writ to his sheriff of Norham he commands him to give the monks *seizin* of the fishery ("et præcipio tibi ut cito eos inde et sine omni contradictione *saisias*"), and if he refused to do so, then he ordered his nephew Ralph to give them *seizin* ("quod si facere distuleris tunc præcipio ut Raulfus nepos meus sine mora Sanctum Cuthbertum et monachos ejus inde *saisiat*"). The words "*saisias*" and "*saisiat*," I presume imply that the *soil* belonged to the bishop. The other fisheries belonging to the bishop I presume were held under the same tenure. Among the fisheries on the south side of the Tweed which did not belong to the bishop, were the Pool, Woodhorn, &c.

respecting which you will see various documents in Raine's appendix from page 132 to 134. In the first, No. DCCXLVII. (in the early part of the thirteenth century) the Pool is merely called "totam piscariam de Pol," and other fisheries are not more particularly described. In No. DCCLIV. the ancient mode of fishing the two fisheries of the Pool and Woodhorn is minutely described. In the confirmatory charter of Edward I. to the Abbey of Alnwick (not published), is an inspeximus of various grants, among which is one of William de Vescy, whereby he confirmed to the abbey his fisheries in the Tweed, ("piscaturas meas in Twedâ cum omnibus pertinentibus et libertatibus suis.") These fisheries consisted of Ellstell (which adjoins Hallowstell on the west) and the Start on the south side of the river, and Outwaterstell on the north side. In the grants from the kings of Scotland and the subjects of that realm to the monasteries, &c., of Scotland, the fisheries are not more particularly described: thus William the Lion confirmed to Kelso Abbey, "dimidiam partem unius piscaturæ quæ vocatur Berwickstreme." In a subsequent part of the Kelso chartulary the monks say "Item habemus in eadem villâ [de Berwico] multas alias terras," &c. "et ex dono Johannis de Huntendon quandam piscariam quæ vocatur Folestreme." David I. confirmed to the abbey the gift of Bernard de Baliol, "videlicet quamdam piscariam quam habuit in Twedam." Hugh de Baliol also confirmed this charter of his ancestor Bernard de Baliol, viz: "de quadam piscaria quæ pertinebat ad Woodhorn et vocatur Woodhornstell in flumine de Tweda." In Bernard's own grant it is described, "aquam piscatoriam in Twede quæ pertinebat ad Woodhorn"—"ad piscandam cum retibus eorum." Richard de Marisco, Bishop of Durham, also confirmed this grant and the grant of another fishery called Redhow by the following description:—"piscarias de Woodhorn et de Redhow cum omnibus aysiamentis prædictis piscariis pertinentibus. Dedimus etiam [inter alia] tres acras terræ quæ sunt super ripam fluminis Twedæ contiguæ piscariis de Woodhorn et de Blakewell cum communa et omnibus aysiamentis quantum pertinet ad tantum terræ in villa de Tweedmouth." William Masculus also quitclaimed to them his interest "in piscariam de Redhow," and admitted that he had no title "de aliqua piscaria quæ sit vel fuerit inter Pool piscariam scilicet de Orde et piscariam de Blakewell." In another deed he confirmed the grants made by various of his relations "de piscaria de

Redhow," and moreover granted to the monks that they should have "scalingum suum super terram meam de Twedmue sicut hucusque habuerunt et palos suos figant super eandem terram ad retia sua siccanda sicut hactenus fecerunt." (A similar privilege, called "a net green," is enjoyed by most of the fisheries in the Tweed.) Robert de Brus, in a confirmatory charter to Jedburgh Abbey, describes their fishery as "unam aquam liberas solutas et quietas et Edwardesley sicut eam pater meus perambulari et divisas monstravit," and in another charter as "unam aquam quæ est contra insulam quæ vocatur Tonsundhope Edwardesli." In the chartulary of that abbey is a copy of an inquisition "anent the fishing of Aldstell" (on the north side of the Tweed) "claimed by the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermling" in the court of the sheriff of the county of Berwick held at Edinburgh in 1480, when Berwick was in the hands of the Scots, by which it was found "that since they are two cobles and two nets, there are two draughts for each coble, and each net a draught." By the charter of David I. to the monks of Melrose he confirms to them "in aquis de Thueda infra terminos eorum piscaturam tam ex mea parte fluminis quam ex eorum partem ubique." The same king gave to the Church of Dunfermling "*tractum* de Aldstelle et omne quod juste ei pertinet et unum toftum in Berwick solum et quietum de omnibus servitiis," and in a subsequent confirmatory charter he describes this fishery and other premises thus: "unum rete et dimidium et unam mansionem in burgo Dunfermeline": also "*tractum* de Aldstelle et omne quod juste ei pertinet. Tractus iste datus est scilicet in Berwick libere et quietus": also "quandam piscaturam apud Perth ita libere et quiete sicut meas ibi habeo." In 1467 (while Berwick was in the hands of the Scots) a dispute arose about "the marches, divisions, and rights betwixt the fishings of the Aldstelle pertaining to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermling, and the fishing of the Calet pertaining to James III. and the mailors [rent-payers, tenants] and occupiers of it. By virtue of the king's mandate an inquisition was held before the bailiffs of the borough of Berwick, who returned that the jury had found that "as for the nets of the Calat, [they] shall set their staves and lend [land?] above the 3 stones and lend [land?] on their own land, and swing where they will. Item, the Aldstelle pertaining to Dunfermling shall stand at the 3 stones, the man with the land toll, and pass

up and set over their nets with roath with a tow of 24 fathoms and shoot at their advantage when and what time where they like, and keep their bounds having nets in the Aldstell as long as the Englishmen uses for-nenst them, ayquhill [until] the king's water bailiff makes rules in the water." This, it appears, did not terminate the dispute for in 1479 the records of one of the supreme courts of Scotland, called "Acta Dominorum Concilii," contain the following entry: "Anent the fishing of the Aldstell in the water of Tweed claimed by the abbot and convent of Dunfermling, the lords ordain that knowledge be taken by an inquisition of the best and worthiest that best know whether the said abbot and convent should by reason of their old charters and feoffments have the whole fishing of the Aldstelle or but a draught in the water called the Aldstell; and that this knowledge and inquisition be taken in Edinburgh the 8th day of May with continuation of days, and certain persons of Berwick to be warned to be at the said day to pass upon the said inquisition: and in the mean time, while the said day, that the s^d fishing be laboured by the persons that labour it now, but [without] prejudice to the abbot of the possession that he claims. And if the abbot recovers the whole fishing he to have the whole profit thereof." In a charter of David I. to the Abbey of Arbroath, their fisheries are described thus: "unum rete super aquam meam de Perth —et unum plenarie rete super aquam de Northesk—cum piscaria illa quæ pertinet ad terram illam" [de Portincrag]. The same king also gave to the Church of the Holy Cross of Edinburgh "unum toftum in Berwyc et tractum duorum retium in Scypwell" [in aqua de Twede] "et unum toftum in Renfrew quinque perticarum et tractum unius retis ad salmones et ibi piscari ad alleria libere," &c. Robert de Brus gave to John de Roos and John Lyon, among other forfeited tenements of an Englishman, the following fisheries in the river Tweed: "piscarias de New Water, Hundwater, Cole, et de Abstelle ac unum rete in piscaria de Totingford cum pertinentibus." The charters of the English kings are to a similar purport, and in a similar form. Edward III. gave to Robert de Horncliffe "piscariam suam in aqua de Twede vocatum the kynges watere;" and to Thomas de Balmbrough and Robert de Tughale his "piscarias in aqua de Twede videlicet piscariam de Edermouth, Totyngford, Folstreme, North Yarewyk, Hundwater, Lawe, Abstell, et Tyt quæ quidem piscariæ ad

villam regis de Berewico super Twedam pertinent et piscariam de Brade quæ pertinent ad villam de Paxton" (in Scotiá) "et quæ ad manus regis per forisfacturam quorundum hominum de Scotia devenit." In another writ he mentions having made a lease of "terciam partem piscariarum de Orrit streme et Butershote sextam partem et medietatem unius piscariæ de Brodi," &c., &c. "in aqua de Twede." So he gave to William de Prestfen "piscariam de Edermouth," and to Robert de Tughale "piscarias de Crabwater et Holmannes in aqua de Twede," and to Edward de Letham he committed the custody during pleasure "piscariarum in aqua de Twede videl. de Humewater et Abstell et pro *uno rete* de Totinford pro *uno rete* de Tyte et pro *uno rete* in piscaria vocata le Folestreme." There is much more to the same purport in Rymer's *Fœdera*, the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, the *Calendar of the Patent* and other *Rolls* published by the *Record Commissioners*, and the *Scottish Chartularies* in the *Library of the Advocates* in *Edinburgh*, which are the principal sources from whence I have collected the preceding information. Hitherto, you will observe, no phrase exactly equivalent to "free" or "several" fishery has occurred, nor is there much to indicate what right the owners of the fisheries had in the soil. Some light, however, is thrown upon this part of the subject by the *names* of some of the fisheries themselves, or part of these names. Thus we have subjoined to, or incorporated with, the names of several of the Tweed fisheries the word "stell" (in *Abstell*, *Ellstell*, *Hallowstell*, *Adstell*, &c.,) "yare" (in *North Yarewick*, *Yardford*, &c.,) "wear," (in *Halliwearstell*,) and "flete" (in *Hallowflete*, &c.) Our present modes of fishing, (excluding "stake-nets," which are only of very recent origin,) are by *stell-nets*, *wear-shot*, and ring or bob-nets. The wear-shot net is rowed by means of a boat into the river in a circular form, and is immediately drawn to the shore. The stell is a net of a similar shape, and is likewise rowed into the river, but in a semicircular shape. A rope attached to one end of it is held by the fishermen on shore, and to the other extremity is attached an anchor, which is fastened in the bed of the river. The fishermen in the boat then go to near the centre of the net on the outside of it, and take hold of it, and when they either feel fish strike against the net or see them approach within its reach, they give notice to the men on shore, and while the latter haul in their end of the net, the men in the boat hoist

the anchor, and row with it on shore. The ring or bob-net is a long net without any bosom (which the other nets have), and is fixed in a straight line, perpendicular to the shore, in the river, by a stone or anchor at the one extremity in the river, and to a post or *ring* on the shore. This description of net does not, like the others, require the constant attendance of the workmen. The meshes of the bob-net are sufficiently large to allow the *head* only of the salmon to go through them, and when they find they cannot proceed they attempt to turn, and are caught by the gills, and the workmen at their leisure remove them from the net. Both this and the stell-net therefore require such a use of the soil of the river as seems to imply that the owners of the fisheries where they are used have some right to the soil. Independently of this, at all the fisheries in the Tweed, the workmen exercise the right of walking over and along the adjoining shore while drawing their nets from the river. They also exercise the right of *drying* their nets on the adjacent banks, called "a net green," (but, as has already been seen, some of the owners of fisheries acquired this right from the owners of the banks), and to many of the fisheries on the Tweed is attached a building called a "shiel" or "shield," in which the fishermen at certain seasons keep their nets, &c., and use as a dwelling; but this may be a mere easement obtained by the consent of the owners of the adjacent ground. I do not remember, at the present moment, more than one instance near Berwick, where the owner of the soil adjacent to the river is also owner of the adjacent fishery. The exception is the Corporation of Berwick, who, during the Commonwealth, finding that no one claimed a right to fish in the Tweed opposite a parcel of their ground called "the coroner's meadow," established a salmon fishery there, and have possessed it ever since.

When I had got thus far I was favoured with your letter of the 4th, and as I now see you will require something more than I originally fancied would be sufficient, I shall, before tracing the history of the Tweed fisheries downwards from where I have stopped, look over a mass of papers I have upon the subject, and give you the result. My materials, unluckily, are not arranged, and you must be good enough to pardon me therefore if I do not give you the information they furnish in

a systematic form. My principal authorities are Dugdale's *Monasticon* (the old edition) Chalmer's *Caledonia* (a work from which you will derive much information about the Scottish fisheries generally, and a perusal of which induced me to refer to the chartularies quoted by him), and the works I have already referred to, and a few others.

As to the names of fisheries—

WEAR: “Quandam piscariam apud Redleim quæ dicitur Wewaria” (Ayloff's *Cal.* 35.) “Quandam piscariam apud Redleim apud *Newerra*,” (1 *Monast. Angl.* 884.) “Quatuor centum anguillarum de reddito piscarii mei de Wiltone—habenda scilicet septem estikes de gurgite qui vocatur *Lodwere*,” &c. (2 *Mon. Ang.* 880.) “Et sunt administros v piscariæ et dimidia, scilicet *Etsieswera*” (1 *ibid.* from *Doomsday*). The boundaries of land in Monmouthshire, “scilicet rivulus quæ vocatur *Servan* vadit apud orientum et totum *weram* *Cradoci*” (afterwards called “*fontem* *Cradoci*”) usque ad viam quæ tendit apud *catteshasse*” (*ibid.* 590.) “Parvam *weram* quam dedit Odo” (*ibid.* 983.) In Wales “piscariam de *Walwere*, *Halfwere*, *Badingwere*, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis”;—“piscariam de *Astlandwere*, *Plumwere* et *Alswere*” (*ibid.* 721, 722.) *Vide* also same vol. p. 260, 261, from which it is shewn that “*weras*” was a Saxon word.

FLETE: *Hallowflete* alias *Haliwarestelle* ut supra. “Insula quæ vocatur *Santoft*, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum piscariis quæ vocantur *Careflet*.” (1 *Mon. Ang.* 405.) “*Munkeflete* cum omnibus piscariis suis” (*ibid.* 405.) “Submersus est apud *Warflet*.” (*Ibid.* 308.)

LADE: “Piscariam de *Westlode*”: “Quandam aquam quæ vocatur *Westlade* cum piscariis”: “Unum ductum aquæ nomine *Westlade*” (*Ibid.* 306 to 308.)

YARES: One reference may suffice. The Earl of Lennox, in 1273, granted to the monks of Paisley liberty to take wood from his forests and stones from his grounds for repairing the fishing *yares* in the river Leven, and fifty years previously they had had a grant from another person of “a *yare*” in that river. (1 *Caledonia*, 784.) *Vide* also 2 Tytler's *History of Scotland*, p. 223 and 224, respecting “*yaris*,” “*retes*,” and “*stell*” fishings, and 1 Surtees' *Durham*, pt. 2, p. 256, respecting the “*yares*” in the river Wear: also his 2nd vol. p. 109, for “*yares*,” “*pools*,” “*Stelentes*” (“*stell-*

nets?") &c. In "*Piers of Fulham*," one of the metrical tales published by Hartshorne (p. 119, 120,) we have the following lines:—

“ But in reunnyng ryvers that bee commone
There will I fish, and take my fortune
With nettys and with angle hooks
And lay *weris* and *sprenteris* in narrowe brookys,” &c.

STELL: Sufficient references have already been given to this word. (See also Rayne's *Ap.* No. 179.)

TRACTUM; RETE; NET GREEN; SHIEL, &c. &c.: William de Mordington gave the monks of Coldingham a fishery in the *Shipwell* with a *stell* net. (Raine's *App.* No. CLX. and 1 *Caled.* 516.) David I. granted to the monks of Holyrood 2 *retes* in the Tweed. (*Ibid.* 784.) He also gave the monks of Dunfermling "*tractum* de *Auldstell*" in that river. (2 *Do.* 320.) Walter de Kilnum gave the convent of Melrose 8 acres of arable land upon *Witelawestele*. (Morton's *Monastic Annals*, 267.) Edward III. gave to Robert de Horncliff the king's fishing in Tweed called "the King's Water," usually held by the Constable of Balmbrough. (*App.* to Hodgson's *Northum.* from the "*Originalia*," p. 304.) The Tweed fisheries called *Orret stream* and *Bull shot*, mentioned in a writ dated 10 June, 1334, published in the *Rot. Scot.* The fisheries of *Braythewer* and *Neuflet*. (1 *Rot. Parl.* 205.) The burgesses of Melrose had a right to the fishings in the North and South Esk, "in *croisyaris* et *retibus antiquitus consuetus*." (Robertson's *Index*, 87.) In 50 Edw. III. a complaint was made to the parliament of nets being used less in the meshes than the assize, and of *weres* being put into a tributary of the river Thames. (1 *Rot. Parl.* 331.) See in the *Rotuli Scot.* writs dated respectively 8 Aug. 1475, 26 March 1487, 14 Oct. same year, 5 Sept. 1489, 12 Sept. 1490, and 4 April 1491, respecting a dispute between the English and Scotch about the right of fishing on the bank of the Esk, and of erecting a "fish garth" in the river—namely, a hedge or inclosure of wood. This is a common mode of fishing in some parts of Scotland to this day. The "fish garth" is called a "cruive." It is made of wood, and has *traps*, &c. into which the fish on ascending the river enter, and from which they cannot escape. Sometimes the fisheries in the Tweed seem to have been appurtenant to estates. (See Raine's *App.*, Nos. 5, 6, 15, 18, 24, 44, and 106.) One of these fisheries Swain had

made and freed from stones, when he possessed Fishwick—the next adjoining estate in Scotland to Berwick on the north side of the Tweed. Henry earl of Northumberland, the son of David I. granted to St. Cuthbert and his monks a fishing in the river Tyne called “Bradjere,” with the “*croc*” that belonged to it. (*Ibid.* No. 110.) Thomas de Aslabby and wife gave to the prior and monks of Finchale “*piscariam nostram in Tyna quæ vocatur croke.*” (3 Surt. *Durham*, 204.) “To the rector of Gateshead belongs the fishery of Friar’s Goose, *with the liberty of drying nets.*” (2 Surt. 119.) The bond tenants of Chester-le-Street, tempore Bishop Hatfield, rendered for each oxgang 2½d. for *yare* silver, and the miller had the fishery in the Were. (*Ib.* 136.) Ed. I. had two “*retia*” in Edon, in the county of Cumberland. (1 *Rot. Parl.* 60 and 61.) Nicholas de Grenville gave to St. Cuthbert “*piscariam in Tine quod vocatur Bradagere.*” (.... Hodgson’s *North.* 132, 133.) Hexham Abbey had “*communiam pasturæ in le stele*” and “*duas piscarias in aqua de Tyne et unam placeam ad siccanda retia sua.*” (2 *Monas. Angl.* 94 and 87, pro 95.) This is also mentioned by Hodgson, from the Charter Rolls 27 Ed. I. dated 23 Nov. 1298. Malcolm IV. gave the monks of Melros “*unum rete in Berewick streme de duobos retibus meis quæ habiu in Berwick streme.*” (2 *Caled.* 320. from the Melros Chart. which has been recently printed by the Bannatyne or Maitland Club—but I have neither seen the original nor the print.) Chalmers (1 *Caled.* 785) mentions that there are several *STELL*-fishings on the shores of the Solway, and in several of the rivers along the east coast of Scotland. Walter Fitz Allan granted to the monks of Paisley *one net’s* fishing for salmon. (3 *Caled.* 801.) The Earl of Lennox gave them the right of fishing “*per totum lacum meum de Levyn,*” (Loch-Lo-mond) with the *liberty of drying their nets on the banks.* (*Ibid.* 857.) I find one solitary instance in ancient times of the use of the word “*libera,*” as descriptive of a fishery: “*libera piscaria in aquâ de Avene omnibus diebus, præterquam diebus dominicis.*” (2 *Monas. Angl.* 832.) “*Piscaria de Hasepole alias Hersepol.*” (*Ib.* 71.) With respect to *YAIRS* and *CRUIVES*, *Vide* 3 Tytler’s *Scot.* 211, and 2 *Acts of the Parl. of Scot.*, p. 5, referred to by him. The dean of Chester had “*piscariam in ripâ de Were et decimam piscariæ.*” (3 *Monas. Angl.* 44.) An Irish monastery had “*unum batellum et unum rete ad piscationem de Banne.*” (2 *Mon. Angl.*

1019.) “*Meum navicellæ unius piscationem in Witlamere.*” (1 Do. 850.) “*Unum batellum in aqua de De.*” (2 Do. 261.) Grants to the hospital of Conyngssheved in Lancashire: “*Totâ aquâ de Craike, cum piscaria et piscatione et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis:—et piscatione cum retibus et uno batello in aqua de Thurstanes-water:—Eltes water, Eskessakbec—Hoge BAT.*” (2 Do. 425.) “*Unum BATUM in piscaria Cestriæ in aqua quæ vocatur De.*” (*Ib.* 281.) I may here mention that there are various fisheries on the south side of the Tweed, between Berwick bridge and the sea, which are called “*BATS*”—such as “*Bailiff’s BAT,*” “*Davies’ BAT,*” &c. Upon these fisheries (and also upon others not so denominated) are heaps of stones called *BATS*, upon which the nets are drawn when there is no means of landing them in the usual way (from the bank of the river being steep). “*Totam piscariam et piscationem fluminis de,*” &c. (*Ib.* 300.) “*Totam decimam piscium de portu meo*” (Hen. II.) “*de HONFLET*” in Lincolnshire. (*Ibid.* 316. “*Magno vicario et prato FISFLETE.*” (*Ibid.* 324.) “*Unam piscariam quæ vocatur KimseswERE.*” (1 Do. 527.) “*Quinque millia anguillarum in Weiles et unam piscariam quæ vocatur RAWERRE.*” (*Ib.* 665.) I observe I have another ancient instance of the use of the words “free and several:” “*LIBERAM ac SEPARATAM piscariam in aqua de Ouse.*” (*Ib.* 685.) Edward Bruce gave to the prior of Whit-horn the half of the salmon fishing in the river Dee, “*et COMMUNEM TRACTUM piscariæ in aqua de Dee juxta Kircudbright ubicunque voluerint et viderint expedire.*” (3 *Caled.* 293.) Grant of a cottage in Estingdem, “*et libertate piscandi in aqua de Wanspike.*” 30 June, 15 Hen. VI. (Hodgson’s, *App.* p. 391.) According to Chalmers, (1 *Caled.* 783.) and I think he is right, the right of fishery in Scotland belonged to the Crown. I do not refer you to Skene, because his publication is so incorrect, even if his materials were authentic, which in many instances they are not, that he would only mislead.

I shall now proceed with the *Tweed* fisheries alone in more modern times. In 1562, under a commission from Queen Elizabeth, a survey of all her majesty’s “*town of Berwick, messuages, fishings,*” &c. was made, and a contemporaneous copy is preserved among the Corporation’s archives. The description of the burgages in the town is most minute. The owner of each is given, with the extent of his messuage—the rent

payable in respect of it to the crown—and his title, tracing it up in general to some grant from the crown, and this latter part is generally commenced thus: “and he *conveyeth* title in the right of,” &c., specifying the previous wills, conveyances, descents, royal grants, &c. This particular minuteness is not observed in the survey of the fisheries. The rents are in no case specified, nor is the title deduced. As it is not long I shall give you a copy of the whole, premising that it does not comprise any other fisheries than those which belonged to the crown, and that (as appears by other records) they were all then let to burgesses of Berwick, under the peculiar privilege granted to them by stat. 22. Edw. IV. c. 8, and also, as will be noticed, that they are all called “several” fisheries.

“The names and contents of sundry Waters and several Fishings within the liberties and bounds of the said town,” [of Berwick] “beginning at the uttermost bounders towards Scotland, upon and in the river of Twede:—

- “ Broade Water Fishing, in the same river of Twede, being the next several fishing extending to the uttermost bounder towards Scotland, containing in length down the said river towards the said town of Berwick, 128 polls, of 4 cobles; it is in the tenure and occupation of Cutberde Strother, Oliver Selby, and Thomas Burrell. It is worth, per annum and conveyeth their title by
- “ Edermouth, a several fishing in the said river, containing in length 76 polls, 2 cobles, in the tenure and occupation of Jennet Pawpert, George Morton, and John Shotton. It is worth, per annum
- “ Newater Fishing, a several fishing, containing in length 52 polls, one coble, in the tenure and occupation of Thos. Carlile. It is worth, per ann. . . .
- “ Annosyde, a several water in the queen’s majesty’s hands, containing in length 100 polls. This is a good fishing, and not occupied of twelve years now last past.
- “ Yarrow Stell, a several fishing containing in length 60 polls of 2 cobles, in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Thompson and George Morton.
- “ Abstell, a several fishing containing in length 40 polls of 2 cobles, in the tenure and occupation of George Morton, Jennet Pawpert, John Shotton, and Wm. Walles.
- “ Several waters of the queen’s majesty’s, containing in length 136 polls by the high water mark, extending down the said river unto the castle wall is

esteemed no fishing water; and between the castle wall and the bridge there is a hole for a standing net," [viz. the ring or bob net already referred to] "which the constable of the castle hath used as appurtenant to his office.....

" WATERS BENEATH THE BRIDGE :—

- " Callot, a several fishing beginning against the new tower, near the Palace Brewhouse, extending to the stone rock in the stream, containing in length . . polls of 3 cobles, in the occupation of Thomas Bradforth, John Barrow, Thomas Thompson, and the Alderman of Berwick, for the use of the kirk. It is worth per annum and conveyeth . . .
- " Adstell, a several fishing beginning at Callot aforesaid, and extendeth to the other rock there, containing in length . . polls, and is of 2 cobles, and in the occupation of George Morton, John Shotton, Thos, Thompson, Ralph Ferror, and Rich. Cook. It is worth, per ann. . . . and conveyeth . . .
- " Outwater Stell, another several fishing, beginning at Adstell, and extendeth the length of a net to Crabwater. It is of one coble, and in the occupation of Thos. Carlile.....
- " Crabwater Stell, another several fishing there, beginneth at Outwater, and extendeth the length of a net, containing polls, of 1 coble. It is in the occupation of Jennet Selby and Thomas Thompson.....
- " *Item*, there is another several water called the Walback, not used to be fished of late time.....

[The last-named fishery was in the open sea, behind the pier.]

I have not seen among the title deeds of any of these fisheries to which I have had an opportunity of referring, any deeds of an earlier date than the reign of James I. That king, by letters patent under his great seal, dated 24 March in the second year of his reign, which were confirmed by a special act of parliament, granted all these fishings to Sir George Home, afterwards created Earl of Dunbar, his heirs and assigns, with certain valuable lands, &c. within the borough of Berwick, by the following description :—
" Ac omnes illas piscarias et piscationes nostrarum aquarum dicto burgo, de Berwico super Twedam spectantes sive pertinentes. Ac omnes aquas nostras regales et *locos piscasos* vulgariter nuncupatas. The king's waters of Twede infra dictum burgum de Berwico super Twedam et Dominium sive le Seignorie ejusdem burgi cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus libertatibus membris et pertinentibus universis nuper parcella terrarum et possessionum nuper assignata pro solutione vadiorum et regardorum capitane-

orum et soldariorum prædicti burgi de Berwico super Twedam. Ac omnes illas piscarias et piscationes nostras de et in aquis de Twede prædicta vulgariter vocatas Broad et Orrett infra dictum burgum de Berwico super Twedam et dominium sive le seignorie ejusdem burgi cum suis juribus membris libertatibus et pertinentibus universis"—To hold to the said Sir George Home, his heirs and assigns, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the said Sir George Home, his heirs and assigns, in fee farm for ever. To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in capite nor by knight service, subject to the payment of the annual rent to the crown of £10. for "the King's Waters of Twede," and £8. for the fisheries called Broad and Orret. Now I imagine that by the words "*locos piscasos*" the soil in the "King's Waters" passed to the grantee, but I also imagine that the soil in Broad and Orret did not. You are aware that we could not levy fines or suffer recoveries of lands, &c. in Berwick in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and that until recently we effected (or fancied we effected) similar purposes by feoffment and refeoffment—actual possession being given by the feoffer in each case, in the presence of the mayor and bailiffs and others. It was a common practice to execute such deeds with these formalities, of fisheries situate within the bounds of the borough—which perhaps would be considered as evidence that the soil of these fisheries belonged to the owners of the fisheries; but I cannot boast of the knowledge of our conveyancers in Berwick for long after the reign of Elizabeth. When looking through the title deeds of a salmon fishery in the sea, a few miles to the south of this, a few months ago, which had been prepared at Berwick, I found it called in some a "free" and in others a "several" fishery. In fact when perusing other title deeds of Tweed fisheries, I have often suspected that the framers of them, when using the word "several" in connection with more fisheries than one, meant "many" and nothing more. The fishery of Outwater Stell did not pass under this grant, but still remained in the hands of the crown until the reign of Charles I., as will be afterwards noticed.

As to the fisheries on the south side of the Tweed:—Those called "the Bishop's fishings" remained the property of the see until the reign of Elizabeth, but she on one occasion reserved them in her own hands, when she

restored the temporalities to a newly-elected bishop, and on the accession of James I. to the English throne, Bishop Tobye Matthew, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, conveyed the shires of Norham and Island, with all their appurtenances, to the crown. (Raine's *Hist. of No. Durham*, 28, 29.) By a previous survey of these shires in 1561 (*ibid.* 16) it would appear as if they extended to the low water mark along the sea coast. On 10 April, 2 James I., that monarch, by letters patent under the great seal, confirmed by act of parliament, granted to Sir George Home in fee, as in the previous charter, all "the Bishop's fishings" in the Tweed, among other valuable possessions. (*Vide* a copy in Raine, p. 32 to 34, *n. l.*) You will observe that the premises are described in this order:—1st. Norham castle, 2. the Lordship or Manor of Norham, 3. the Lordship or Manor of Norhamshire, otherwise called Islandshire, 4th. the Fisheries ("omnes illas piscarias nostras") called Halliwellsteile, alias Hallowefleete, &c. to the said castle, manors, and lordships belonging—all of which late were parcels of the possessions of the bishoprick of Durham, &c. &c. All these fisheries are now severed from the manor. Lady Stanley, the sole child and heiress of the late Sir Carnaby Haggerston, is lady of "the manor of Norham castle," but does not possess any of the fisheries. With respect to the fisheries Start and Ellstell (on the south side of the Tweed, and which formed no part of "the Bishop's fishings") and the fishery of Outwater Stell on the north side of that river, which was no part of "the King's Waters of Tweed"—all having belonged, as already stated, to the monastery of Alnwick, and having come to the crown on the dissolution of monasteries, they were granted by Charles I., by letters patent under the great seal, dated 10 Feb., in the 12th year of his reign, to Francis Braddock and Christ. Kingscote in fee. That grant I have not seen. It comprised various other estates, and was so long that a copy of it would have cost at least £30., and the officers would not give me a parcel copy of it. It may be presumed to have been somewhat in the same form as that to Sir Geo. Home of the Bishop's fishings. After these grants by James I. and Charles I., the fisheries on the south side of the Tweed, (which were not part of the Bishop's fishings) called the Pool, South *Yarrow*, Hugh *Shiel*, Wen and Walton, are described to be *free* fisheries, ("liberæ piscariæ," Raine, 38.) and one in the township of Ord to be a *several* fishery ("se-

paralis piscaria," ib. 39). This was about the year 1639. In a lease, dated 1792, of a moiety of Ethermouth, on the north side of the Tweed, it is called merely "all that piscary," but the tenants covenant to keep in "repair the shields and stands belonging to the premises, and cleanse, level, and clear the grounds and channels thereof, and keep the wears, bounds, and marches, &c. in proper repair." In 1635, the Earl of Suffolk and the Lady Elizabeth his wife (a descendant of the Earl of Dunbar) conveyed all "the Bishop's fishings" to trustees by *feoffment*, by the description of "all those fishings and piscaries called," &c.—"and all and singular waters, &c. *net greens, pools, wears, vivaries,*" &c. In a conveyance, dated in 1639, of Tweedmouth Stell and Blakewell, they are described as "all those fishing waters called Tweedmouth Stell and Blakewell, (that is to say) the half fishing of Tweedmouth Stell every third year, in which third year there is eight sheet" [of net] "due in Blakewell, and the other two years 12 sheet by mutual interchange." In the same conveyance the fisheries of Broad and Orrett (on the north side of the Tweed) are included, described as "two hannets" [half nets?] "or one whole coblegate, containing 24 sheet of net of the fishings or fishing waters called Broad and Orret, together with the said two hannets of *meadow ground* called Broadshaugh." In 1653 other parcels of "the Bishop's fishings" are described as "the *several* fishings called Blakewell, Blaystone, and Witherings;" "the *several* fishings called Tweedmouth Stell and Gardo, with all *way leuves, passages, netgreens, shealds, stells, standing places,* common, and common of pasture," &c.; "the full fourth part of the moiety or of one coble's fishing in the *several* piscaries or fishing waters called Blakewell, Blaystone, and Witherings—the full fourth part of the *Coblegate* of the fishing or fishing water called New Water;—and one sixth part of the whole fishing water called Walton—with all ways, passages, net greens, sheels, &c. to the said fishings belonging, with free egress and regress to and from the same, with all ways, passages, landing places, net greens, and other easements, &c. upon the lands and grounds thereunto near adjoining, together with all pools, wears, vivaries, piscaries, stells, passages, common and common of pasture, landings," &c. &c. In 1661 the feoffees in trust of the Earl and Countess of Suffolk conveyed all "the Bishop's fishings," (except Bailiff's *Bat*) to a purchaser, by the

description merely of "all those fishings and piscaries," &c. In 1663 parts of Tweedmouth Stell and Blakewell are described as "all those the *several* parts of the bishop's fishings—namely, one fourth part of the fishing water of Tweedmouth Stell and Gardo, and one fourth part of *one of the cobbles* of Blakewell, Blaystone, and Witherings every third year as they change from Tweedmouth Stell to Blakewell, in lieu of the one for the other"; and in 1715 as "All that *Coblegate* moiety or half part of All that piscary or fishing water called Tweedmouth Stell and Gardo, and one fourth part of all that fishing water called Blakewell every third year, according to the customary manner." In the common recovery suffered at the same time the premises are thus described, "*Medietatem quatuor seperat piscariare in aqua de Twede vocat.,*" &c., "*necnen quartem partem separalis piscariæ vocata Blakewell quelibet tertio anno secundum consuetudinem,*" &c. In 1775 parts of these fisheries are described as a moiety of "all those *several* piscaries or fishing waters called Tweedmouth Stell and Gardo—one fourth part of the piscary or fishing water of Blakewell, otherwise Blaystone and Witherings—according as the parts shift, viz. two years Tweedmouth Stell and Gardo, and one year Blakewell and Gardo, according to the known turns and courses as have been used and accustomed therein—with all fishings, fisheries, fishing places, *ring-net-stands*, pools, wears, vivaries, streams, net greens, shields, sands, sand beds, ways, mounds, banks, landings, landing places," &c. In 1642 a moiety of Pedwell (a fishery near Norham church) and other fisheries adjoining, is described as a "half part, being a *whole Coblegate* of and in all and every the *several* fishings and fishing waters called by the *several* names of Pedwell, Greenhill, and Wilford." Two other adjoining fisheries are described, in 1686, as "All those ~~FREE~~ fishings—called the High Bells and Low Bells," [not part of "the bishop's fishings"] "with full and free liberty to take and kill fish therein with boats, nets, lines, locks, fish guards, and other engines—with all other fishings, piscaries, fish-locks, dams, banks," &c., and in a common recovery suffered in 1683 of other fisheries nearer Berwick, on the south side of the Tweed, but forming no part of "the bishop's fishings," they are described as "one messuage," (probably the fishermen's *shiel* is intended) "and 20 acres of land overflown with water—and the *free* fishings called Hugh-*Sheil*, South Yarrow and Canny," &c. So

also in the fine and recovery relating to High and Low Bells above-mentioned in 1686, they are described as "the *free* fishing called the High-Bells and Low Bells," and in a conveyance in 1766, with another fishery, as "the *free* fishings called the High-Bells and Low-Bells and Hob's-hole."

I can easily multiply these extracts, if you wish to have more.

I ought to mention that all the fisheries I have referred to since the reign of Elizabeth are within the flux and reflux of the tide, and that the Tweed is a navigable stream up to Berwick bridge, but no higher.

The legal authorities to which, on such occasions, I usually refer, are the fishery of the Ban case in Davis' Reports, Hale's "de Jure Maris," Schultes on Aquatic Rights, and Coke upon Littleton, with Mr. Hargrave's notes. I have not Plowden, but I have a note, that he lays it down that "by the word 'fishery' the soil will pass." I have never examined the Glossaries with sufficient care to ascertain what is the meaning of the words of such frequent occurrence, which form component parts of the names of some of the fisheries in the Tweed. As a specimen of what may be expected from such a research, I would beg to refer you to Duncange, from whose work I extract the following: "*Stele*—retis genus vel pali in fluvio dispositi ad capiendos pisces. *Stellum*—locus palis circumseptus." See also, "Stelen-garda," "Stellata," "Stelliata," and "Stelonata." "Estalarius, pali in fluvio fixi ad piscationem."

I may further take the liberty of mentioning, that in 1826 I had occasion to consult the present Chief-Justice Tindal, on the part of the proprietors of Hallowstell and Ellstell respecting a trespass of which they complained, and in the case I laid before him I set forth a short history of "the bishop's fishings," with the necessary extracts from the grant of them from James I. to Sir George Home, including the grant of the manor, and stated that Ellstell was granted unto Braddock and Kingscott by Charles I., and then described the nature of net-greens, bats, shiels, stells, &c. His opinion was as follows:—"I am of opinion that the owners of the fishery of Hallowstell will not be able, under the circumstances stated in this case, to establish their claim to the soil between high and low water mark. The word 'fishery' does not of itself necessarily carry the right to the soil. The soil may be in the crown, or in the lord of the adjoining manor, whilst the fishery is another person's. (See Hargrave's *Coke on*

Litt. 122. n. 7.) And in the case of a grant from the crown, which is always very strictly construed, a grant of the fishery, without any words to denote the grant of the land covered with water, or the land between high and low water mark, would not pass" [the soil] "to the grantee, and the more general words which follow after the particular description would not, in the case of the king's grant, be of any assistance. (See the case of the fishery of the Banne. *Davie's Rep.* 55.) I therefore think the grant to Sir George Home did not carry to him the land in question under the description of 'fishery,' although under the word 'manor,' if the land between high and low water mark was always considered part of the manor he might have taken it. But that will make no difference as to the proprietors of the fishery, who claim the same through Sir George Home by a grant of the fishery alone, the manor having been previously granted to other persons. And as I think upon the construction of the royal grant the land did not pass, so the acts of enjoyment are of too equivocal a nature to lead to any presumption of a grant of the soil at any separate time—for all those acts are as well to be referred to an easement on the soil of another person as to a right to the soil itself; and I see no solid distinction that can be drawn between the shore between high and low water mark of the Ellstell fishery and that of the Hallowstell fishery which I have before considered. The grant of a right of fishery to a subject will not deprive the rest of the subjects of the land of the right to navigate the water, &c., but I think no subject has a right so to exercise the navigation of the water, or the landing from boats, or the anchoring them, or the reloading them, as to obstruct or disturb any other subject in a right which he has legally acquired. I think the proprietors of the fisheries may maintain an action for the injury they receive from the exercise of the several acts above referred to, in such a manner and to such an extent as to interfere with the enjoyment of the fishery before granted by the crown. Although however an action is maintainable, it would be very difficult to establish it by evidence against each individual, so as to show his excess in the enjoyment of his right," &c. &c. No action was brought.

I ought to have mentioned earlier that to the fisheries of Hallowstell, Ellstell, and the Carr Rock, belong respectively three fisheries in the sea, which (until the recent introduction of stake-nets) were only fished with

stell-nets. Their positions with respect to the positions of the fisheries in the river (the "far seas," the most distant, belonging to the Carr Rock, the fishery furthest from the sea, &c.) defy all explanation, nor is there a word in any of the title deeds to prove that the owners of these river fisheries have any right to fish in the sea. I enclose a rough plan to shew this curious anomaly, which you will be pleased to return at your leisure.

I shall now proceed to answer your queries seriatim:—

1. The salmon fisheries in the Tweed are not called either *several* or *free* fisheries in any of the *ancient* grants which I have seen, but in the title deeds they are variously described—sometimes as "fisheries," sometimes as "several" and sometimes as "free" fisheries.

2. The fisheries extend beyond the flux and reflux of the tide, as high up the river at least as Kelso, and I believe much higher. I am not aware that there is any difference between such fisheries, as to the right to the soil, and the others. The northern half of the river, from about three-and-a-half miles west from Berwick, is in Scotland. Some of the fisheries there adjoining the Berwick fisheries belong to persons who have no title to the adjoining lands—others I believe belong to the owners of the adjoining lands, but whether as appurtenant to the latter or not I am not aware. By the law of Scotland I believe all fisheries are royal franchises, but as already noticed fisheries seem to have been held with vils, but probably under one and the same royal grant. (See in particular, in Raine's *Appendix*, with respect to *Fishwick*, (a Scottish vill about seven miles from Berwick) and "its waters," Nos. 6, 24, 106, 158, 159, 160.) Higher up the river, on both sides, the owners of the lands are also owners of the adjacent fisheries, but I know nothing of their titles, further than that I remember a law suit between Lord Home, the owner of estates and a fishery near Coldstream in Scotland, and the owner of the estates and fishery on the opposite shore in England, near Wark, was tried at Newcastle about thirty years ago. The dispute was as to which of them a particular *bat* or *cairn* in the river belonged. It was proved to be to the north of the *filum aquæ*, and Mr. Justice Bailey ruled that that was the boundary between England and Scotland, and consequently Lord Home had the verdict—but no title deeds were produced on either side.

3. All the fisheries, both within and beyond the flux and reflux of the

tide (with the exception of ring or bob-nets) extend across the river, and not merely to the middle of the stream, and the owner of every fishery has a right to draw his nets through part of the fisheries on each side of him—alternately with the owners of these fisheries—that is, he may start from his own fishery, keeping the line of one end of his net on his own ground and row into his neighbour's fishery, if his neighbour's net is not there at the same time, taking care to bring back the line of the other end of his net to his own fishery and landing the net thereon. It thus happens—if the starting or landing place of a net belonging to one fishery is close to another fishery, that nearly the whole of the net of the former is at one time within the boundary of the adjoining fishery. This is called “shot and shot about,” and corresponds as nearly as possible with “*commen per cause de vicinage*.” The same practice holds as between the owners of fisheries on opposite sides of the river, but they also are entitled respectively to “their shot and shot about.” In some fisheries, at low water, the net of the fishery at one side of the river, when fully expanded, extends to within a few feet of the opposite shore.

4. Since the year 1817 the owners and proprietors of fisheries in the Tweed have exercised their own discretion, without control, as to the number of boats and nets, and the size of the latter, to be employed upon their respective fisheries. Prior to that year disputes frequently arose among the fishermen not only as to the number of boats and nets, but also as to the dimensions of the latter, which had a legal right to be used in each fishery; and at the Northumberland assizes in 1816, four causes (I was not employed for either party) respecting a dispute as to the boundary between Crab Water, Outwater Stell, and Abstell, and as to the proper mode of fishing, each was referred to Mr. Hopper Williamson, with power, “upon a view of the premises and examination of witnesses, to make such regulations for the future enjoyment of the rights of fishing of each party as he should think expedient to prevent disputes.” The arbitrator made his award in the following year, ordering a verdict in one cause to be entered for the defendant, and in the others for the plaintiffs, with nominal damages, and fixing the boundary between Outwater Stell and Abstell, (at least pointing out what “appeared” to him to be the boundary) after which he concluded thus:—“But the parties to this refer-

ence not having laid before me such evidence as in my judgment is sufficient to enable me to make any effectual regulations for the future enjoyment of their respective rights in the same fisheries, I have altogether abstained from exercising the power so given to me in that behalf, in and by the said recited rule as aforesaid." This was construed into an admission on the part of that able lawyer that each owner might fish his fishery as he thought best, and all parties have since acted accordingly. It is quite clear, however, that in prior times there existed regulations bearing the force of laws, not only as to the number of boats and nets which could legally be employed upon each fishery, but also as to the dimensions of the nets, the sizes of their meshes, &c. &c. Courts were established on both sides of the river for making regulations for the fisheries—the one in Berwick, the judge of which seems to have been the water-bailiff originally, of whose courts no records remain, and in more recent times disputes were settled in other courts within the borough; and at Tweedmouth a "fisher's court" was from time to time held from remote times until about the middle of the 17th century, when it was discontinued, after an ineffectual attempt to compel its continuance by a writ of mandamus. The records of this court were then in existence, but have since been lost. In addition to this the survey of "the queen's fisheries," tempore Elizabeth, proves that each fishery was only entitled to a limited number of cobles and nets, and some only to one coble and net each. The expressions in many of the title-deeds—one coblegate—two hannets—and the like, prove the same fact; and there is moreover proof from the title-deeds—such as the expression, a net containing so many sheets—that from ancient times the sizes of the nets were subject to regulation. The other rules, as to "shot and shot about" and the like, are still observed.

Lastly, there is no account in print that I am aware of, of the tenure or the Tweed fisheries.

Two or three acts have been passed for regulating the Tweed fisheries; but they I presume can be of no use to you. In other respects—as relates to the size of the meshes of the nets—our fishermen observe the general fishery acts. Those which I have referred to are—stat. 1 Eliz. c. 17; 3 Jac. I. c. 12; 30 Car. II. c. 9; 1 Geo. I. st. 2. c. 18; 23 Geo. II. c. 26; 18 Geo. III. c. 33; 45 Geo. III. c. 33; and 37 Geo. III. c. 95.

I shall be glad to give you any further information in my power, but I am sorry to say that I know nothing whatever of the salmon fisheries in the Tyne, further than what you will find in Brand's *History of Newcastle*.

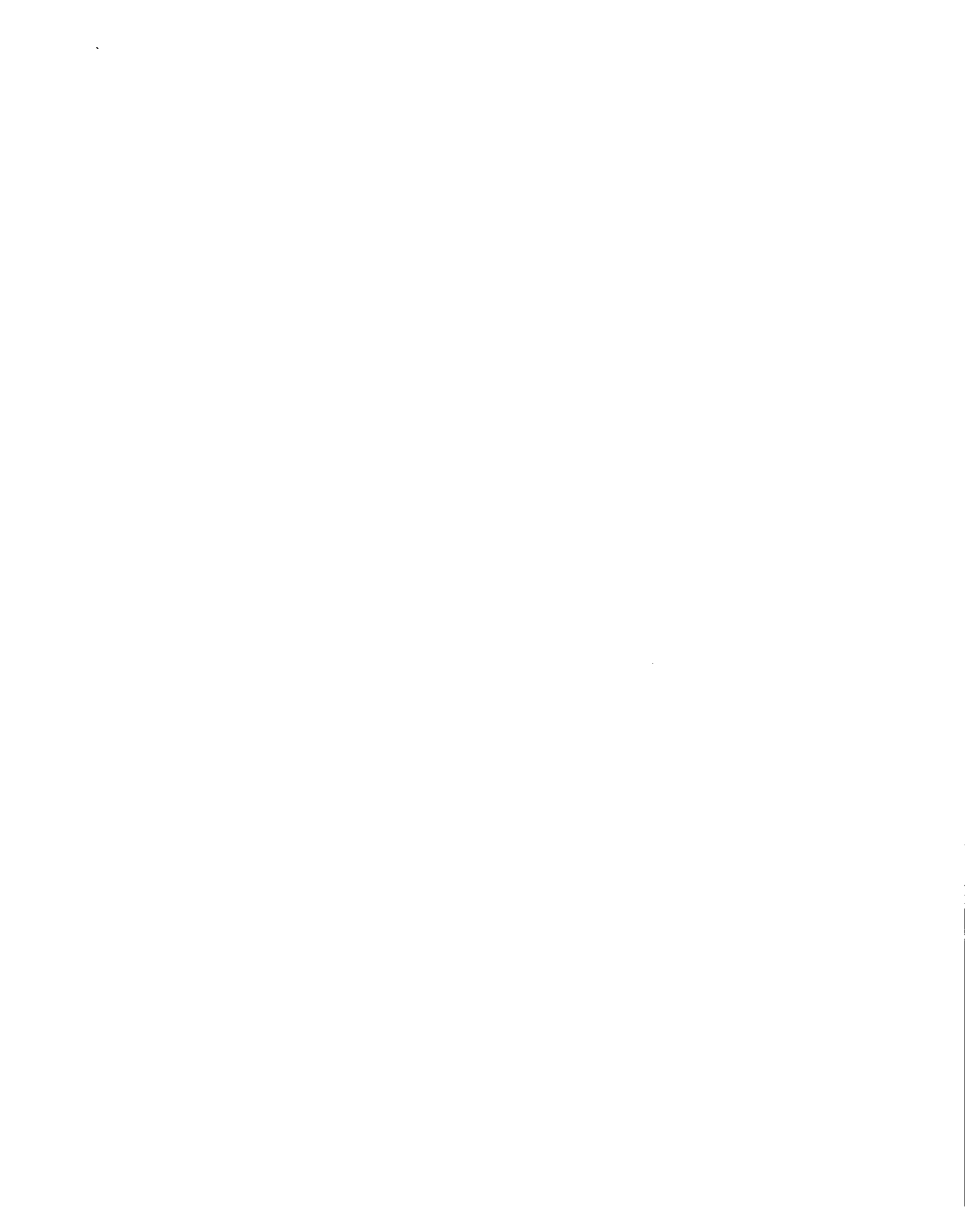
I must apologise for troubling you with so long a letter, and for being so tardy in sending it.

I am, dear sir, your most faithful servant,

ROBT. WEDDELL.

Berwick, 7 Sept., 1830.

WM. CLAYTON WALTERS, Esq.



XXVI.—*THE BELGIC TRIBES IN BRITAIN: Communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq.*

ALTHOUGH the British Isles are mentioned by two or three Greek authors, the earliest information we possess regarding their inhabitants is derived from Cæsar, who says—

“The *interior* part of Britain is inhabited by a race which is traditionally reported to be indigenous, the *maritime* part by those who have come over from Belgium, for the sake of plunder, and the prosecution of war. The latter have generally retained the names of the states from whence they originally came, and having concluded the war, have remained, and applied themselves to agriculture.”

The original inhabitants, who are here described as indigenous, have been generally admitted to have been of Celtic origin, of the same race as the ancient inhabitants of Gaul, and, in the days of Herodotus, of Germany also.

As regards the Belgæ, considerable difference of opinion has prevailed, both as to their descent, and the extent of their settlements in Britain. I propose, in the first instance, to consider the second point, chiefly on the data supplied by Cæsar himself. If we take the statement above quoted in its widest sense, we may assume that the whole of the coasts of Britain were occupied by the Belgæ, and that the Celtæ had been confined altogether to the interior; but we must remember that Cæsar’s knowledge of the island was confined to a very limited district, and that even the fact that it was an island, although it was believed as early as the time of Aristotle, was not ascertained till the date of Agricola’s conquest. That Cæsar attached to his expression no such extensive meaning is obvious from

another passage, in which he clearly defines his own understanding of the maritime district, which he confines to the country lying between the Channel and the Thames. "The river 'Thames,' he says, "about eighty miles inland, divides the kingdom of Cassibellaunus from the *maritime states*." In another place we are told of four kings in the maritime regions (*ad mare—regionibus*), one of the kingdoms only, Cantium, or Kent, being mentioned, but the names of all the kings. This omission is supplied by Ptolemy, in whose geography we find exactly four states located between the Channel and the Thames, the most eastern people being, in conformity with Cæsar's account, the Cantii; beyond whom were the Regni, Atrebates, and Belgæ, the names of the two last of whom afford a remarkable confirmation of the previous statement, that the colonists were accustomed to retain the names of the states from which they came. The Regni, probably, in Cæsar's time, as well as the two others, preserved their Belgic appellation, which was afterwards exchanged for Regni, and their capital called Regnum, nor are we altogether without information on which to form a conjecture at least as to the reason of the change. The *Town* of Regnum is not mentioned by Ptolemy, but occurs in the Itinerary of Antoninus, from its position in which it has been identified with the site of modern Chichester. Now in Chichester a very remarkable inscription has been discovered, on which occurs a name which, although the two first letters are wanting, may with reasonable confidence be read Cogidubnus. We know from Tacitus that an individual of this name existed in his time in Britain, in whose favour the Romans had established or maintained the existence of a kingdom, instead of absorbing the territory into the province, which was under their own immediate government. Nothing is more likely than that a kingdom, allowed to exist under circumstances so exceptional, should have been emphatically designated Regnum, and Regni have been substituted for the proper name of its inhabitants. After Cæsar, the British Belgæ are nowhere mentioned, except by Ptolemy, and in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and in both cases the application is restricted to the particular tribe to which the name specifically belonged; the most westerly of the four indicated by Cæsar.

It may be said that admitting Cæsar's acquaintance with the tribes of Belgic origin in Britain to be confined to four, we have no evidence that

others did not exist with which he was unacquainted; but, on the other hand, neither Cæsar nor any other author can be cited as authority for the existence of more extensive settlements of these people. That the immediate neighbours of the four tribes to the north were not Belgians is abundantly evident. These were the subjects of Cassibellaunus, whom, from their position to the north of the Thames, at the point where it first becomes fordable, we may readily indentify with the Cateuellani of Ptolemy. The subjects of Cassibellaunus, as we have already seen, were distinct from the people of the maritime regions, and these last only were known to Cæsar as of Belgic origin.

Again, we have no precise evidence that the two tribes which lay to the extreme south-west of Britain, beyond the four maritime states known to Cæsar, were not Belgic, but circumstances are known to us which render it extremely unlikely. When the invasion of Britain took place in the reign of Claudius, no opposition appears to have been offered by the Belgic states, but when Plautius, the Roman general, got beyond the limits which we have assigned to them, he met with a vigorous resistance. His successor, Ostorius Scapula, deemed it advisable to construct a chain of forts from the Avon to the Severn, in order to separate the Roman province from the hostile Britons. The Avon is a small river in Hampshire, which discharges itself into the British Channel near Christchurch, and a glance at Ptolemy's map of Britain will shew that a direct line drawn from its mouth across the intervening country to the Severn, leaves all the towns of the Belgæ on one side, and those of the two south-western states, the Durotriges and Dumnonii, on the other. If the tribes on either side had been kindred and friendly, it is natural to suppose that this forcible separation would have been resented by the Belgæ, but such was not the case. The Iceni, however, took instant offence, and though they had hitherto been in alliance with the Romans, they headed a formidable confederacy against them. Looking at the geographical position of the Iceni on the east coast, and of the two other tribes in the remotest district of the west, separated by the entire breadth of the island, we can only account for their sudden and energetic resistance on the presumption of a common nationality, which did not exist as a tie between either of them and the intervening Belgæ.

There is one tribe, the Trinovantes, to which the considerations which have been adduced in disproof of a Belgic origin may appear to apply less forcibly than to others. They were certainly a maritime state, although not included in the "maritime district," as defined by Cæsar, and their country was almost as easily accessible from Belgian Gaul as the district on the other side of the Thames. At the time of Cæsar's invasion, the Trinovantes were subject to the Cateuellani, and if they had so remained, the Belgian element north of the Thames must at any rate have been confined to this one subject state, but Cæsar takes credit for having restored their independence, and reinstated their native king Mandubricius. Again, however, we find the Cateuellani and Trinovantes, with their respective capitals Verulam and Camulodunum, under the same government; first, under Cunobellinus, some of whose coins are minted at one city, and some at the other, and secondly, under his son Togodumnus, the predominant British king at the time of the second Roman invasion, in the reign of Claudius. Now, either the Trinovantes must have returned to the yoke of the Cateuellani, from which they had been emancipated by Cæsar, or they must in turn have subjected their old oppressors. On the latter supposition only can we admit the theory of extensive Belgian conquests, even if we concede that the Trinovantes were a Belgic tribe. The opposite assumption, however, is not only intrinsically more probable, but it is alone reconcileable with an intimation of Dion Cassius which seems decisive on this point. Speaking of Plautius, he says, "He overcame first Cataratacus then Togodumnus, the sons of Cunobellinus, who was now dead. These taking to flight, he made terms with part of the Boduni (Dobuni), who were under the dominion of the Cateuellani." If the Dobuni were subject to the Cateuellani, the latter, and not the Trinovantes, must have been the dominant people, and there is no pretence for claiming Cunobellinus as of Belgic race. It is possible that the Trinovantes, in addition to the four tribes south of the Thames, may have been of Belgic lineage, but they were without power or influence, being from our first acquaintance with their name in subjection to their powerful neighbours.

JOHN HODGSON HINDE.

XXVII.—*PROOFS OF AGE of Heirs to Estates in Northumberland in the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. : Transmitted by the REV. C. H. HARTSHORNE, to JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., and by him communicated to JOHN ADAMSON, Esq., Senior Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

Acton House, Dec. 30th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE enclosed abstracts of the "Proofs of Age," found amongst the unarranged records at the Tower, so far as they relate to the heirs to estates in Northumberland, were made by Mr. Sharpe, of the Public Record Office, and presented by him to my friend Mr. Hartshorne, who sent them here for my perusal. Considering that they would furnish interesting matter for the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, I obtained Mr. Hartshorne's permission to communicate them to you as the Secretary of the Society.

No portions of these Records have, I believe, ever been published ; but a calendar of them during the reign of Edward III., will be found in the Appendices to the third and fourth Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. These calendars contain the date of the inquisition, the name and parentage of the heir, the nature of his relationship to his predecessor, and the time and place of birth and baptism. Besides these particulars, the abstracts furnish, incidentally much curious information, some of the reasons given by the witnesses for remembering the day of a birth or a baptism being quaintly illustrative of the manners of the period. On comparing the abstracts with the calendar, I find the former complete, with the exception of the first entry, which I have supplied from the calendar.

I am, my Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN HODGSON HINDE.

JOHN ADAMSON, Esq.

*Secretary, Society of Antiquaries,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

PROOFS OF AGE :—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Inquisition, 21 Edward III.—Proof of age of Robert, son and heir of William de Clavering, taken on the 21st of Edward III.—Witnesses depose that the said Robert was born and baptized at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin (Feb. 3), 21 years ago.

Inquisition, 40 Edward III.—Proof of age of Henry, son and heir of William de la Vale, deceased, taken at Morpeth.—Robert de Louthre and John de Walington depose that the said Henry was born at Seton de la Vale on Monday after the Epiphany, 17 Edw. III., and baptized in the church there ; and they recollect it because they hunted with William the father on the day on which the said Henry was baptized. John de Wodeburn and Gilbert Vaus recollect the day because they heard the said Henry cry while he was being carried to the church. William de Hidewyn and John Loweson, because they were at Seton de la Vale to speak with Robert de la Vale, the grandfather of the said Henry, on some business, on the day on which the said Henry was born. William de Seaton and Nicholas de Hoghton, because they were in Seton church, and saw the said Henry baptized. Gilbert Loweson and Richard de Cramlington, because William Brown, the Chaplain, baptized the said Henry, and told them that he had baptized him in the said church. Robt. de Eland and John de Farnylowe, because on that day they paid their rent to Robt. de la Vale, grandfather of the said Henry, for 20 acres of land in Middleton.

Inquisition, 41 Edward III.—Proof of age of John, son and heir of John Musgrave and Margaret his wife, both deceased.—Edmund de Craucester deposes that the said John was born at Heton 14 Feb., 19 Edw. III, and baptized in the church of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; John Freemarays and John son of Robt. de Benton were his godfathers : he recollects the day, because he saw him baptized. John Comyn, because he saw him baptized. Henry de Haryngton, because his own son John was born in the same month. John de Killingworth, because he married Agnes his wife in the same month, &c., &c.

Inquisition, 44 Edward III.—Proof of age of Thomas, son and heir of John de Trewyck, deceased.—Robert de Louthre deposes that the said Thomas was born at Kyblysworth on Monday before the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 22 Edw. III., and baptized in the parish church of Lamesley ; and he recollects the day because

he was god-father of the said Thomas. Gilbert Vaus, because he was in the said church hearing mass when the said Thomas was baptised. John de Walyngton, because on that day he dined with William de Kyblysworth, in whose house the said Thomas was born. Robert de Hydewyn, because he had a son baptised in the said church on the same day. William de Hydewyn, because he had a daughter baptised in the said church on the same day. Robert de Eland, because he met the said Thomas on the day of his baptism when he was being carried to the church. Thomas de Hydewyn, because on that day he had a son buried in the *garden* of the said church. Alexr. de Cressewell, because on that day he dined at Kyblysworth with Thomas de Scrutevyle. Adam de Seton, because on that day he married his wife in the same church. Richard Vaus, because on that day his father was buried in the cemetery of the said church. William de Felton, because on that day he had a son buried in the cemetery of the said church. Thomas Turpyn, because he was godfather of the said Thomas, and named him with his name.

Inquisition, 45 Edward III.—Proof of age of Walter, son and heir of Henry Tailboys, deceased, taken at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 45 Edw. III.—Robert de Louthre deposes that the said Walter was twenty-one years old on the Feast of the Purification last past; that he was born at Hephall, and baptised in the church of Routhbury; he recollected the day because he was a godfather. John de Walyngton, because he had a son baptised there the same day. John Lawson, because he had a son buried there the same day. William de Hydewyn, because he had a daughter baptised there the same day, &c., &c.

Inquisition, 48 Edward III.—Proof of age of Robert, son of Robt., son of Robert de Ogle, taken at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 48 Edw. III.—Geoffrey Faule deposes that he was born at Callerton on the Feast of the Conception of the Virgin, 27 Edw. III., and baptised in the parish church of Ponteland. He recollects the day because he was in the church when the said Robert was baptised, and buried William his brother. Robert de Eland, because in going towards Ponteland, he met Alice the wife of Robt. Short, godmother of the said Robert, carrying him from the church to Callerton. Thomas de Trewyk, because he had a son baptised in the same church on the same day. John de Brampton, Robert de Belingham, William de Hedwyn, and John de Ogle, because they were at Newcastle in the company of Robert, father of the child, when news was brought to him of the birth of his son, and he gave the messenger a horse for his labour. Adam de Seton, John de Prestwyk, and William de Fenrothir, because they began their pilgrimage to St. James' on that day, after high mass had been celebrated in the said church. Richard Ward, because he had a daughter Katherine baptised in the same church on the

same day. Thomas Ayre, because he was at Bothale with Robert Bertram, knt., his grandfather, when the said Robert was told of the birth of the said Robert, son of Robert, son of Robert de Ogle, and he gave the messenger one "husband" land in Staunton, to hold for his life.

Inquisition, 49 Edward III.—Proof of age of John, son and heir of Robert Maners, taken at Felton 49 Edw. III.—William de Rodom deposes that the said John was 21 years old on Friday the Vigil of St. Michael last. He was born at Etale, and baptized in the church of Forth [Ford], when Roger Heroun was rector; he recollects the day because he saw the said John baptized by John de Clyfford, chivaler, who was his godfather. Henry de Lilbourne, because he was in Forth church, and heard mass at the time that the said John was baptized by John de Clyfford, chivaler. Thomas de Witton, because he was at the burial of Robert Maners, father of the said John, at Forth, and heard people compute the age of the said John, and that he was a year and three weeks old on the day his father died. Robert de Croxton, because he took a parcel of land of Robert Maners, and was at Etale on the day, for the indentures. Richard de Kurlaw, because he was married on that day. Robert del Grove, because he was "de consilio" of the father, and present in the castle at the time of the birth of the said John. Robert de Lilburn, because he was servant to John de Clifford at the time, &c. &c.

Inquisition, 5 Richard II.—Proof of age of Mary, daughter and heir of John Orby, wife of John, son of Thomas de Roos de Hamlake, taken at Werkworth, 5 Ric. II.—Robert de Rede deposes that the said Mary was 14 years old on the day of St. Gregory last; he recollects the day, because he married Alice Bere on that day, and the marriage is entered in the missal in Werkworth Church. John Wardrobe, because he had a son born six days before the said Mary; and he saw the said Mary sucking her nurse. John Porter, because he had a son born five days after, and his birth is written in the portoforio [breviary] of Werkworth Church. Henry Roos, because he was present at the baptism, and held a lighted taper at the font. William de Werkworth, because on that day he was riding his bay horse towards Carlisle, and spurred him and he moved suddenly, and by his sudden motion the said William fell off his horse, and broke his left arm. Robert Johnson, because his sister died on that day, and her death is entered in the "Martilagio" of the Friars of Jarum. Adam Bikerman, because, a fortnight before the birth of the said Mary, a stable was blown down, and a rafter falling on his head, broke it almost to his brains, and a fortnight after that, going to Werkworth to the doctor there to cure his head, he saw the said Mary at the church door to be baptized. Thomas de —atton, because his brother Henry was on that day inducted and instituted by the bishop into the rectory of Werkworth.

Inquisition, 16 Richard II.—Proof of age of John, son and heir of Roger de Wyderington, taken at Morpeth, 16 Ric. II.—Deponents say that the said John was 21 years old on the Feast of the Purification last past. John de Lilburn recollects the day because he carried fire to Wyderington Church when the said John was baptized in it. Wm. de Swynburne, because he came from Roxburgh to Wyderington, and on the same day dined with Roger, father of the said John. Nicholas Raymes and John Heron, because they were godfathers. William de Lylburne, because he rode towards Wyderington, and broke his horse's leg. Simon de Weltden, because at that time he was dwelling with Roger, father of the said John, and carried an ewer and basin to Wyderington Church to wash the hands of the priest who baptised the said John. William de Schaftow, because he was living with Roger, the father of the said John, and was so rejoiced at the birth of the said John, that he got drunk on that day, and fell down in the hall at Wyderington and broke his leg. Thomas de Qwytle, because his daughter Margaret was buried on that day. John de Brampton, because he married Isabel his wife on that day. Gilbert de Babynton, because, on the following night, he was taken by the Scots, carried into Scotland and kept there six weeks. John Walshe, because Isabel his wife was godmother, and he rode with her to Wydryngton Church, in which the said John was baptized. Roger Usscher, because his brother Robert was drowned in the water called Lyne, and was buried in Wyderington Church on the day on which the said John was baptized.

Inquisition, 12 Henry IV.—Proof of age of Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of Henry de Heton, knt., taken at Morpeth.—Witnesses depose that she was 36 years old on the Feast of St. Hilary past; she was born in Chevelingham Castle, and baptized in Chevelingham Church. John Whitfield recollects the day because he was in the church, and saw John Bolton, canon of Alnwick, godfather of the said Margaret. John Corbet, because on that day he met Margaret Fox and Margaret Scryfwyn, the godmothers, at the church. John Horsley, because on that day he was taken by the Scots. Wyland Maudit, because he was sent on that day by the father of the said Margaret to Newcastle to buy wine. William Cramlington, because on that day he sold a white horse to the father of the said Margaret at Chevelyngham. John Serjeant, because he married Alice de Wyndegales. William Cotys, because he slew a doe in the field of Chevelingham. John Wytton, because he took Thomas Turnebull, a Scot, and took him to Chevelingham Castle. John Belsise, because he rode to Alwyk and carried a letter to the Earl of Northumberland. Nicolas Heron, because he was married on that day in the said church. Robert Horne, because he was taken against his will by Sir Thomas Gray, of Heton, and carried to Norham Castle.

Inquisition, 13 Henry IV.—Proof of age of William, son and heir of William de Carnaby, deceased, taken at Corbrigg.—Witnesses depose that the said William was 21 years old on the Thursday before Easter last ; that he was baptized in Halton Church. John de Hole recollects the day because he bought an horse of Wm., father of the said William, and saw him baptized in the church. John Eryngton, because he was in the church. Richard Crawcester, because he was in the church, and in riding home, his horse fell, and hurt him badly. Nicholas Turpyn, because he was in the church, and in going home met divers huntsmen chasing a fox out of his wood. John Strother, because on that day he was with his neighbours hunting a hare, and met the women carrying the said William to church to be baptized. Thos. Hasilrigg says the same. John Belasis says the same, and that among the said women was Catherine his niece, who told him that Isabel, mother of the said William, was in great danger of death. Nicholas Heron, because he met Thomas Ormesby, vicar of the church of Corbrigg, who told him that he had baptized the said William. William Car and William Lawson, because they were the godfathers. John Hoggesson, because in going home from Corbrigg, he met the said William being carried to Halton Church to be baptized. Wiliam Richardson, because going to Corbrigg to an arbitration between William Raa and Nicholas Skelby, he met William Car, who told him he was one of the godfathers.

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DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

SINCE JANUARY, 1844.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>
1844.	24 Reports of the half-yearly Distribution of the received Rents of the cultivated Parts of the Town Moor.	John Brown, Esq.
Feb. 4.	Reports of the Proceedings in the Rolls Court, 15th November, 1842.	John Brown, Esq.
	A set of the Town Council Reports, in 8vo, 79 in numbers.	The Town Council of Newcastle, per favour of John Clayton, Esq.
	The Town Improvement Act of 30th June, 1837, folio.	
	The Town Improvement Act of 21st June, 1851.	
	Ten copies of Byelaws, &c., folio.	
	Biographical Notice of the Rev. William Cary, D.D., Serampore.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	Collectanea Antiqua, No. III.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., London.
	Numismatic Chronicle for January, 1844.	The Numismatic Society of London.
	A collection of Ancient Indian Articles found on the banks of Lake Erie by Mr. William Elliot, viz. : 3 Stone Hatchets, 5 Flint Arrow-heads, and 7 fragments of an unbaked Urn.	Mr. George Burnett.
	Seven Drawings of St. Mary's Hospital, Spital, Newcastle, large 4to.	Mr. G. B. Richardson.
	A beautifully printed copy of "New Poems," 1844.	Miss Ellen Atkinson, Wallsend.
	The following of his Reprints, viz. :—A Paper of Advices to the King which were lately to be presented to him at Newcastle by the Malignant Faction, 1646; Most Fearfull and Strange Newes from the Bishop-pricke of Dvrham, 1643; Sea-Coale, Char-Coale, and Small-Coale, 1641; The Humble Petition of John Salvin, gent., circa 1642.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
March 5.	Five lithographic Plates of Antiquities.	Edw. Hoare, Esq., of Cork.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1844.	Collectanea Antiqua, No. II. The Sheriff's Calendar of Prisoners for Newcastle Spring Assizes, 1844. The Rules and Regulations for the Settlement and Government of the Newcastle Union Gas Company. Plan of a proposed New Street to the High Level Bridge.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., London. John Adamson, Esq. Mr. John Bell. Mr. Longridge.
April 2.	Drawings of two Ancient British Urns, which were discovered on Wednesday, the 27th March last, at Cragg Hall, near Jesmond, the residence of Mr. Charles Adamson. Tracings of five Ancient Monumental Stones discovered in demolishing the Grammar School, formerly the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, in Westgate Street, Newcastle, on Friday the 29th March. A Portfolio for the old Newcastle Tracts in the Library. An Impression of the Seal of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, of this town. A Calendar of the Prisoners for Trial at the last Northumberland Assizes.	Mr. John Bell. John Fenwick, Esq. P. G. Ellison, Esq. John Adamson, Esq.
May 7.	Two specimens from Vitrified Forts from Scotland. Four Drawings of additional Monumental Stones found in demolishing the Grammar School, Newcastle. Jamblicus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians, translated from the Greek by Thos. Taylor, 8vo., London, 1821. The Books of the Musical Festival last held here, for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd mornings.	Mr. John Bell. Thomas Hodgson, Esq. Mr. John Turner.
June 4.	A Comparison of the Great English and French Revolutions, by William Bainbridge, Esq., 8vo., 1844. A portion of Carved Oak, and three Fragments of Carved Stone Corbals, found in pulling down the Virgin Mary Hospital in Westgate Street. A Hand-book to St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, 8vo., 1843 A Bronze Impression of the large Medal, sent to Mehemet Pacha of Egypt. Plaster Casts of the obverse and reverse of a Silver Seal of the counties Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, in the time of Charles II. An Impression of a Seal found in a Stone Coffin in Tynemouth Castle Yard in the year 1834. An Inscribed Stone, partly defaced (apparently a Boss), found in the front wall of an old house in the Back Street, Tynemouth. A Residence Account of the Prebendaries of Durham Cathedral, showing their visitors, entertainments, expenses, &c., during the years 1793 to 1810. An Extract from a Bede Roll, and other MSS., <i>tempore</i> Henry VI. The following of his Reprints, viz. :—The Origin of the Newcastle Burr. Notes of a Journey through Durham and Northumberland in the year 1635, by	John Fenwick, Esq. The Corporation of Newcastle. Mr. Alfred O. Bell. Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., London. George Rippon, Esq. W. C. Trevelyan, Esq.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
844.	Sir Wm. Brereton, of Handford, co. Cheshire, Baronet. Sundry fragments of two Ancient British Urns or Vases, found in his property at Cragg Hall, near Jesmond, on the 27th March last.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
July 2	A Report of the state of the Infirmary, &c., No. 77, for the year ending March, 1828. Report of the Fever Hospital for the year 1844. The Haltwhistle Lands Enclosure Act, folio, 1844. Four Plates of Silver and Copper Coins issued at Newcastle. A fragment of an ancient Stone Mortar found in the walls of a house now being rebuilt by him.	Dr. Headlam. Mr. H. Turner. John Adamson, Esq. Mr. John Bell.
Aug. 6.	A lithographic Print of an Ancient Urn of Baked Clay found at Cairn Thierna, in Ireland. The Numismatic Chronicle for July, No. XXV. The second Patent appointing Edward Duke of Somerset Protector, <i>temp.</i> Edward VI., introduced by an Historical Review of the various measures connected therewith, by John Gough Nichols, Esq., 4to., London, 1844. On an Amity formed between the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent participation of their Coat Armour, by John Gough Nicholls, Esq., 4to., London, 1844. A Catalogue of the Genuine, Entire, and Curious Collection of Gold, Silver, and Brass Coins, Medals, and Medallions of Sylvester Bolton, Esq., late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merchant, deceased, 8vo., 1753. A Catalogue of Suffolk Memorial Registers, Royal Grants and Deeds—Court Baron—Leet and Rent Rolls, collected for a History of the County by William Stevenson Fitch, privately printed, royal 8vo., 1843.	Edw. Hoare, Esq., of Cork. The Numismatic Society of London. The Author. Mr. John Bell.
Sept. 3	Three Stone Hatchets found at Mulick Ford, in the River Shannon, in July, 1844. An Account of a Marble Altar-piece placed in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Burnham, Somerset, 4to., Bath, 1826 Sundry pieces of Roman Fresco Painting which were discovered while making improvements in the City of London. The late Proceedings of the Scottish Army, certifying their passing over Tyne, with the Particulars, being one of his Reprints. Notes on some of the Ancient Songs of Faroe, written by him, and sent to the Society to be printed in their Transactions.	The Author. Mr. Henry Glynn. Mr. Alfred O. Bell.
Oct. 1.	Troutbecks Estate, or a Debate on the Troutbeck Estate in the House of Commons, 8vo., 1836. A Bronze Medal struck on the first Anniversary Meeting of the British Archæological Association, 1844.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq. Mr. M. A. Richardson. W. C. Trevelyan, Esq. Mr. John Bell. Charles Roach Smith, Esq.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1844.	The following of his Reprints, viz. :—Stop your Noses, or England at her Easement; Biographical Notice of Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
Dec. 2.	A large paper copy of the Report of the Committee of Investigation on the affairs of the Brandling Junction Railway and Reply of the Directors, 1843. The first Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the state of Large Towns, &c., 2 vols. 8vo., 1844. Eleven Volumes of Local Newspapers, folio, for the years 1790 to 1796, 1794 to 1795, 1802 to 1807, 1811 to 1813, 1814 to 1815, 1815 to 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821. A Reprint of the Crossing of the Tyne by a High Level Bridge for the Railway, &c.—From the <i>Gateshead Observer</i> . Lines Composed on the Grave of Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, fcap., 8vo., Oct. 1844. A Flint Arrow-head found at Elbury, on the Zuyder Sea, Holland. Remarks on the History of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8vo., 1844. Impression from a Gold Coin of Magnentium which had been found at Falstone, in Northumberland, with an Account of its Discovery. The following copies of his Reprints, viz. :—The Declaration of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Knight, 1648; A Letter from an Alderman of Newcastle, shewing in part the Grievances there, 1640.	Mr. Thomas Gray. Mr. J. Wilkinson. Mr. John Adam Bacon. Mr. W. H. Brockett. Mr. Alfred O. Bell. Master R. N. Blackett. Dr. Glover. Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.
1845.	A large and a small Altar discovered last September, at Rudchester, the large Altar having the following Inscription :—“ SOLI APOLLINI ANIOENI.”	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
Jan. 7.	A proof and a plain Impression of the lithographic Print of the intended Collingwood Memorial, erecting at Tynemouth.	Thos. James, Esq. John Adamson, Esq.
Feb. 3.	The Upper Stone of an ancient Hand Mill discovered about two feet below the surface in front of the house he occupies at Scotswood. The Reports of the Committee of Investigation of the Brandling Junction Railway. The Reply of the Directors. The Joint Report of the Directors and Committee of Investigation. The greater part of a Roman Inscription which had been above the southern entrance of the Station of Habitancum, at Risingham. Also a curiously carved base of an Altar, and a fragment of a Stone with a Warrior upon it, and another figure, being a fragment of the Portal Stone. The Numismatic Chronicle for December, 1844. The Humble Petition and Appeal of Thomas Cliffe, a poor Shipwright inhabiting at North Shields, (Reprint.)	Mr. Ralph Ramsay. George Johnson, Esq. Richard Shanks, Esq. The Numismatic Society.
April 1.	A scarce Poetical Tract, intituled Stanzas to the Memory of Departed Worth (on the death of Mr. Trotter), 4to., Morpeth, 1807.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. Mr. John Bell.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1845.	A Local Poetical Tract entitled <i>Gasocracy, a Tale of Smoke</i> , by Peter Flint, 12mo, Sunderland, 1845.	Mr. John Bell.
May 6.	A Russian Copper Coin. Notitia Britannica, or an Inquiry concerning the Localities, Habits, Condition, and Progressive Civilization of the Aborigines of Britain, 8vo., London, 1845.	Mr. James Vietch.
	A Report of the Substance of the several Speeches at the Special General Meeting of the British Archæological Association, March 5, 1845, 8vo. A Verbatim Report of the Proceedings at the Special General Meeting of the same, held 5th March, 1845.	W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A.
July 1.	A Brief Account of the Parish of Stowting, 8vo, 1845, Nos. IV., V., and VI. of his <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> . No. XXVII. of the <i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> . A Verbatim Report of the Proceedings at the Special General Meeting of the Members of the British Archæological Association, held 5th March, 1845. 8vo. A Letter to the Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., Dean of Hereford, relative to the British Association, 8vo, 1845. A Report of the Substance of the several Speeches at the Special General Meeting of the British Archæological Association of the 5th March, 1845, 8vo. The General Accounts of the Treasurer of the County of Durham for the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844. The following of his Reprints:—Letters to Members of the House of Commons; Two Ordinances of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the Maintenance of some Preaching Ministers in the Cities of Yorke, Durham, and Carlisle, and in the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, London, 1645; A True Relation of the Scots taking of Cocket Island, 1644; A Declaration from Scotland concerning the Advance of the Scots Army, London, 1648; A Pleasant Discovery of the Coosenage of Colliers, London, 1591, from a copy of the original edition in the Society's Library. Two of the Runic Stones discovered some time ago at Hartlepool.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq. Rev. Frederick Wrench, Rector of Stowting. Charles Roach Smith, Esq. The Numismatic Society.
		T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., London.
		Alfred John Dunlein, Esq. London.
		Walter Scruton, Esq., Durham.
		Mr. M. A. Richardson.
		Sir Cuthbert Sharp.
Aug. 5.	The Report of the South Shields Committee appointed to investigate the Causes of Accidents in Coal Mines, folio, 1843. A Collection of Local Songs, Poems, &c., by William Oliver, Newcastle, 8vo., 1829. No. VII. of <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> , 8vo., 1845. Report on the State of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other Towns, by Dr. B. Reid, 8vo., 1845. One part of a Roman Quern.	Thomas Salmon, Esq., South Shields.
		Mr. John Bell. Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
		Mr. W. J. Wilkinson.
Sept. 2.	Rubbings from Roman Inscriptions in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.	Mr. Alfred O. Bell.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1845.	The Journal of the Archæological Association for July, 1845. Statement in Answer to Reports which have been spread abroad against him, 8vo. The Calendar of the Prisoners for Trial for the County of Northumberland, July 30, 1845.	The Association. James O. Halliwell, Esq.
Oct. 7.	An Engraving of a curious antique rude Gold Ring, and an Engraving of a unique specimen of the Celtic Gold Ring Money of Ireland, from specimens in his collection. Journeys through Northumberland and Durham, Anno 1677, by Thomas Kirk, of Cookridge, co. Ebor., Esquire, (Reprint.) The Scots Army advancing into England, 1644, (Reprint.) St. Cuthbert hys Hatrid that he bare vnto Women, edited by Dr. Besley, 4to. Desultory Notices of the Church and Vicarage of Long Benton, edited by Dr. Besley, 4to.	P. G. Ellison, Esq. Ewd. Hoare, Esq., of Cork.
Nov. 4.	The Archæologia, Vol. XXXI., Part I. Chronicle of the Family of Percy, Earls of Northumberland, (Reprint.) Sunderland Tracts, No. III. (Two copies.) A Drawing of Antiquities recently found at Hartlepool. The Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1845. A copy of the Medal struck to record the Second Congress of the British Archæological Association, at Winchester.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. Society of Antiquaries of London. Mr. M. A. Richardson. Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Knt. The Numismatic Society.
Dec. 2.	Obituary Notice of the late Mr. W. A. Hails, 8vo., Newcastle, 1845. The Journal of the British Archæological Association No. III. Report of the Select Committee of Commissioners on the Quantity and Quality of Water supplied to South Shields, July, 1845, folio. Glossarii Latino Svethici Specimen Vetustum e Codice MSS. Bibliothecæ Reg. Sued. Upsal. A Letter from Newcastle, containing a Relation of the Taking of the Town of Newcastle by Storm, 1644. (Reprint.)	Charles Roach Smith, Esq. John Fenwick, Esq. The Association. Thomas Salmon, Esq., South Shields. Mr. John Henry Schroeder, of Upsala.
1846.	The Report of the Natural History Society for the year ending July 30, 1845.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
Jan. 6.	The Compleat Collier: or the Whole Art of Sinking, Getting, and Working Coal Mines, &c., as is now used in the Northern Parts, especially about Sunderland and Newcastle, 1708, (Reprint.) A Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers, by Alexander Gardyne; The Theatre of Scottish Kings, by Alexander Garden, Professor of Philosophy; together with Miscellaneous Poems, by John Lumli, Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, 4to., printed for the Abbotsford Club, 1845.	The Society. Mr. M. A. Richardson. Mr. Turnbull, of Edinburgh.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1846.	A Drawing on stone of a Marble Bas Relief Head (a Portrait as yet unknown), which had been picked up from amongst the excavated rubbish at Pompeii, in 1842, by R. Gregory, Esq. An Engraving of a unique antique Gold Bracelet, dug up at Virginia, County Cavan, in 1833, and of a Gold Thumb Ring, found near Waterford in 1835, both of nearly the same character, and purest quality, and now in the Pil-town Museum, county of Kilkenny.	Edw. Hoare, Esq., of Cork. Mr. D. Johnson, of Berwick.
Feb. 2.	Part of the Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.	The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Farmers' Club.
March 3.	The Rules, and Account of their first Meeting.	The Association.
	The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. IV.	
	Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S., written by Mr. Britton, and published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society.	John Britton, Esq. Mr. Marahall Tweddell, of South Shields.
April 7.	Part of an Ancient Figure, from Egypt.	The Association.
	The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. I.	
	Obituary Notice of the late Rev. John Mack, of Serampore.	John Fenwick, Esq. P. G. Ellison, Esq.
May 5.	Calendar of the Prisoners in the Gaol, Feb. 25, 1846.	The Library.
	Appendix to the Catalogue of the York Subscription Library for 1845.	
	Dolefull Newes from Edinbourough, in Scotland; also, Sad Newes from Newcastle, being a true Relation how the Major thereof going to visit the Coalepits, accompanied by the Aldermen, was by a dag wounded, and one of the Aldermen in a Pit drowned, 1641, (Reprint.) The Copy of a Letter from Colonnell Francis Anderson to Sir Thomas Glenham, Jan. 20, 1633, touching the Invasion of Scotland, (Reprint.) Certain Matters relative to the high Prices of Coals in the time of Elizabeth, (Reprint.)	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
June 2.	A History of the Baptist Churches in the North of England from 1648 to 1845, by David Douglas, of Hamsterley, small 8vo., 1816.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	A quarto copy of the Presentation of the Scarborough Piers Testimonial to him, Gateshead, 1846.	Mr. W. H. Brockett.
	A Set of the Annual Reports (18 in number) of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, from 1828 to 1845.	The Society.
	The following articles of Treasure Trove, viz. :—Three Silver Roman Coins, found at Blackburn of Muchalls, in the county of Kincardine, in 1843; Silver Groats of David II. and Edward III., and Pennies of Edward I., II., and III., ten in number, found near to Closeburn Lime-works, in the county of Dumfries, in the year 1844; Six Silver Coins found on the estate of Philiphaugh, in the county of Selkirk, in 1845.	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
July. 7	The Numismatic Chronicle for October, 1845.	The Numismatic Society.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1846.	Review of Mr. Adamson's <i>Lusitania Illustrata</i> , Part II. Review of Mr. David Douglas's <i>History of the Baptist Churches in the North of England, from 1643 to 1845</i> . Remains of the late John Trotter Brockett, Esq., F.S.A.	John Fenwick, Esq.
Aug. 4.	Three Local Political Squibs by Peter Flint, 12mo., printed at Sunderland, 1845-6. The Copy of a Letter sent from John Lord Finch, late Lord Keeper, to his friend Dr. Cozens, 1641. (Reprint.) Doings of the Scots in Newcastle after the Fight of Newburn, 1640, (Reprint). An Ordinance as to the Prices of Coals enhanced by the Troubles at Newcastle, 1642, (Reprint.) A faithful Relation of the late Occurrences and Proceedings of the Scottish Army, 1644, (Reprint.)	Mr. John Bell.
Sept. 1.	Journal of the British Archæological Association, July, 1846. The Numismatic Chronicle, April, 1846. The Archæological's Society's Medal for the Gloucester Meeting. An Account of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Church, at the Head of Bensham, Gateshead. The Geometric Tracery of Brancepeth Church, in the county of Durham, 4to, London, 1845.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. The Association. The Numismatic Society. Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
Oct. 6.	Aktstykker for største Delen hidtil utrykte, til Oplysning især af Danmarks indre Forhold i celdre Tid. Odense, 1845. The North Shields Turnpike Road Act, 18th April, 1810. Two copies of the <i>Newcastle Courant</i> for May 20 and 27, 1826. The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. V. The Summoning of Newcastle, and the Defiance sent thereout, 1643, (Reprint.) Scholæ Novocastrensis Alumni: Brief Notices of Eminent Men educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; collected by Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A.	Mr. R. W. Billings. La Societe Litteraire de Fionie, Denmark. Mr. John Bell. The Association.
Nov. 3.	Oriental Manuscripts purchased in Turkey, 4to., 1840. The Spur of the Charlton, (Privately printed.) Christ Ruling in the Midst of his Enemies, 1643. (Reprint.)	Mr. M. A. Richardson. D. Lee, Esq., of Hartwell House, Berks.
Dec. 1.	The Numismatic Chronicle for July, 1846. Journal of the British Archæological Association, October, 1846.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. The Numismatic Society. The Association.
1847.	Eight Views of Fountains Abbey, intended to illustrate the architecture and picturesque scenery of that celebrated ruin, folio, Newcastle.	Mr. Thomas Sopwith.
Jan. 5.		
Feb. 1.	The Taking of the Fort at South Shields, 1643, (Reprint.) Obsequies of certain of the Family of Blackett of Newcastle and Wallington. Destruction of the Equestrian Statue of James II. on the Sandhill, Newcastle, illustrated by documents from the State Paper Office, and edited by Sir C. Sharp.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1847.	The first year's Report of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Farmers' Club, 8vo., 1847.	The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Farmers' Club.
March 2.	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXIV. The Journal of the Archæological Association, No. VIII. Debate in the Newcastle Town Council, Feb. 1847, on the Town Duty on Coals and Grindstones by Foreign Vessels, 12mo., 1847. Doings of the Scots in the Bishoprick; Relation of the last Newes from the Quarters of the Lord Generall of the Scottish Army: Dated at Sunderland, March 12, 1643, (Reprint.)	The Numismatic Society. The Association. Mr. W. H. Brockett.
April 6.	The Archæologia, Vol XXXI., Part II. The Lay of the Minstrel's Daughter, a Poem by Margaret Hervey, 8vo., Newcastle, 1844. Shewing how Three Norwich Soldiers visited the North, 1643, (Reprint.) Memoir of the Life, Writings, and Character of Henry Hatcher, Author of the History of Salisbury.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. Society of Antiquaries of London. Mr. John Bell. Mr. M. A. Richardson.
May 4.	The Journal of the Archæological Association, No. IX. The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXV. Recherches sur les Isles du Cotentin Velonges, 8vo. Du Patronage ou de l'Influence par la Charité: Discours prononcé par le Président de la Société Royale d'Emulation d'Abbeville dans la séance du Mai, 1846, 8vo,	John Britton, Esq. The Association. The Numismatic Society. The Author.
June 1.	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXVI. Catalogue of the Library of the late Duke of York, sold by auction 1827. The Parliamentary Report on Turnpike Roads and Highways, folio, 18 July, 1820. The Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on the Highways of the Kingdom, folio, 25 June, 1819. Bishop Barnes' Injunctions to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Durham, 1577. A Biograph of William and Mary Elstob, the learned Saxonists.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq. The Numismatic Society. Mr. John Bell.
July 6.	Widderington, a Poetic Tale of Hedgley Moor, by James Hall, 8vo., Alnwick, 1827. The History and Antiquities of Silchester, in Hampshire, the Vindonum of the Romans, 8vo, Basingstoke, 1829. An Account of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, 4to. The Appendices to the General Catalogue of the York Subscription Library for 1846 and 1847.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. Mr. John Bell. Mr. W. H. Brockett.
Aug. 3.	A Catalogue of the Library of the Mechanic's Institution, 1836; and Reports, 16th to 23rd years. A Portrait of George Wilson, Pedestrian, aged 54, June 24, 1820. A Portrait of George Wilson, the celebrated Blackheath Pedestrian, born 24 June, 1766, in Love Lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	The Committee. The Institution. Mr. John Bell.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1847.	Debate in the Newcastle Town Council upon the propriety of abolishing the Town Due upon Cinders, June 16, 1147.	Mr. W. H. Brockett.
	The Gods of the North, an Epic Poem, by Adam Ehlenschüger, translated from the original Danish into English verse, royal 8vo, London, 1845. Trois Chants de l'Edda Vafthrudnismal Thryms Quida, Skirmisfor; traduits en vers Française, accompagnés de Notes explicatives des Mythes et Allegories par W. E. Frye, Esq., 8vo. Paris, 1844.	Willam Edward Frye, Esq., Paris.
	The Diary of Mark Browell, gentleman, for 1688.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
Sept. 7.	The Oppressed Man's Outcry, (Reprint.) A Stone Figure of the God Mercury, found in the Castle Garth, Newcastle, in digging the foundations for the High Level Bridge.	George Hudson, Esq., M.P.
	An Extract from the <i>Gateshead Observer</i> relative to the Formation of a New Street in that Borough.	Mr. W. H. Brockett.
	Guide to the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A., 8vo., 1847.	The Author.
Oct. 5.	The Mirror of Mindes, or Barclay's Icon Animorum, Englished by T. M. (Thomas May), 24mo., London, 1831.	Mr. John Bell.
	The 13th, 14th, and 15th Annual Reports of the Gateshead Dispensary, 1845, 1846, and 1847.	Mr. W. H. Brockett.
Nov. 2.	The 8th and 12th Annual Reports of the Gateshead Dispensary.	Mr. W. H. Brockett.
	Journal of the British Archæological Association, Parts X. and XI.	The Association.
	The Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. XXXVII. and XXVIII.	The Numismatic Society.
	Nos. VIII. and IX. of his Collectanea Antiqua.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	The Natural History of Wiltshire, by John Aubrey, F.R.S., edited by Mr. Britton, and published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society, 4to, 1847.	John Britton, Esq.
Dec. 7.	Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 8vo.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	No. VIII. of his Collectanea Antiqua, 8vo.	
	A Catalogue of Antiquities, Coins, Pictures, and Miscellaneous Curiosities, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 8vo, 1847.	Albert Way, Esq.
	Part I. of Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County and City of York, communicated to the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, held at York, July, 1846, 8vo., 1847. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at Winchester, September, 1845, 8vo.	The Institute.
	The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association, Vols. I. II., and III., 8vo.	The Association.
	The Peerage of England, by Arthur Collins, Esq., 8vo., 1835.	Mr. John Bell.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1847.	The English Border in the Days of Henry the Eighth. A Narrative concerninge the Salt Workers of South and North Shields, Sunderland, Blyth, Hartley, Gerra, Walls End, and other Places within the Counties of Durham and Northumberland. Letter from a Royalist of Newcastle, written apparently to a friend in London, 16 May, 1639.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
.	The Antiquities found at Hoylake, in Cheshire, described by A. Hume, LL.D. and F.S., 8vo., London, 1847.	The Author.
1848.	An Engraving of a rude Ancient Silver Decade Ring, dug up near Cork in 1847, and now in his collection.	Edw. Hoare, Esq., of Cork.
Jan. 4.	Remarks on the Mediæval Writers of English History.	Mr. Sydney Gibson.
March 7.	The Journal of the Archæological Association, No. XII.	The Association.
	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXIX.	The Numismatic Society.
	No. X. of his <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> . Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, No. II.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No. II.	The Society.
May 2.	A Pewter Jug, holding about a gallon, inscribed, "The free gift of the inhabitants of the town of Carlton, in the county of Durham. Win it and wear it. Anno Domini 1652."	Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Knt.
	The Wayfarings of Ralph Thorsby in the North of England. The Society is also indebted to Mr. Richardson and his family for five of the Banners placed in the Great Hall, together with the designing and labour bestowed on the remainder.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
June 6.	Transactions of British Archæological Association, at its Second Annual Congress, held at Winchester, August, 1848. The Journal of the Archæological Association, No. XIII.	The Association.
	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XL.	The Numismatic Society.
	No. XI. of his <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> .	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	Observations on the Aboriginal Tribes of Britain, 8vo., 1848.	W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A.
July 4.	The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated, including a Biographical Memoir of Lieut.-Colonel Isaac Barré, M.P., London, 1848.	John Britton, Esq.
	The original Piscina of St. John's Church, discovered in taking down the chancel, in May, 1848; the Shaft of an Ancient Cross, found in the north transept; a Monumental Stone, and some other Fragments.	The Rev. H. W. Wright, Incumbent, and Churchwardens of St. John's, Newcastle.
	A Rubbing of the larger Incised Sepulchral Slab found in St. John's Church. Tynemouth, a Panegyric Poem, by Thomas Thoburn, 4to, 1792.	Mr. John Bell.
	A Forged Half-crown of Charles II., found at Throckley.	Mr. Hindmarsh, of Throckley House.
	The Archæologia, Vol. XXII., Parts I. and II.	Society of Antiquaries of London.
Aug. 1.	The only known example of the <i>Gueritours</i> , or Watchmen, with which the <i>guerites</i> or watch-towers of the	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1848.	town wall were formerly garnished, found in a mutilated condition imbedded in the Town Wall at the Spital, during its demolition for the purposes of the railway works there, where it had been used as a common walling stone at some comparatively recent repair of the fortifications.	Mr. McKay, the contractor for building the Central Railway Station.
	Four Carved Stones, which had been discovered among the walling stones, in taking down the chancel of St. John's Church.	Mr. Gibson, the contractor for repairing St. John's Church.
	Reports of the Gateshead Dispensary, No. VI., VII., VIII., and IX.	The House Surgeon.
Sept. 5.	An Antique Jar, found near Sunderland.	Dr. Dawson.
	The Storming of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1644: a true Relation of the Taking of Newcastle by Storm on the 19th of October, 1644. The Eve of the Revolution in Newcastle upon-Tyne.	Mr. M. A. Richardson.
	Two Roman Altars, one of them apparently inscribed to Silvanus, and the other without dedication, found in or near the foundations of White Friar Tower—relics of the station of Pons Ælii, the present Newcastle.	Mr. Edward Spoor.
	Casts from an early Norman or Saxon tomb, found at St. Andrew's, N.B.	Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.
	An Antique Earthen Vessel, found near Sunderland.	Thomas Meik, Esq., C.E.
Oct. 3.	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLI.	The Numismatic Society.
	Three Camp Kettles, and a beautiful brass colander, found in a moss near Whitfield Hall.	W. Ord, Esq., M.P.
	A Memoir of the late George Stephenson, Esq., reprinted from the <i>Gateshead Observer</i> .	Mr. W. H. Brockett.
Nov. 7.	Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. I. to XIV.	The Society.
	A box of Roman Ware and other Antiquities.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLII.	The Numismatic Society.
Dec. 5.	No. XII. of his <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> .	Charles Roach Smith.
	The Memoirs of the Society of Antiquaries of the North, Copenhagen.	The Society.
1849.	The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. XV.	The Association.
Jan. 2.	A Roman Slab, found near Sandhoe, inscribed "Fvlgvr Divom."	Rowland Errington, Esq.
	A quarto copy of his Guide to the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Rev. J. C. Bruce, M.A.
	Fragment of a Deer's Antler, and a Tusk of a Boar, &c., dug up in the Castle Garth some years ago—presumed to be relics of the Roman occupation of the site.	Mr. John Telfer, and Mrs. Jane Mills, his sister.
Feb. 1.	The New Catalogue published by the Literary and Philosophical Society.	The Society.
March 7.	Three Stones inscribed with Crosses, from St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, and the Ancient Piscina from the same building.	Rev. Wm. Dodd, Incumbent of St. Andrews.
April 4.	Casts of Old Carvings in Oak in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	George Rippon, Esq.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1849.	A Celt brought up by one of the dredging machines from a depth of 10 feet below the bed of the river Wear, or 16 feet below low-water mark, about 300 or 400 yards above Sunderland Bridge, the ground brought up being clean rough sand; it is of green stone, and in a very perfect and beautiful state.	Thomas Meik, Esq., C.E. The Numismatic Society.
May 2.	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLIII. An Engraving of a Silver Coin ploughed up in a field in the parish of Beckford, county of Gloucester, 1805.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq. Monsieur Boucher de Perthes.
June 6.	Antiquités Celtiques et Antideluviennes, 8vo. De la Creation, 5 vols., 8vo. The Medal struck to commemorate the Riding of the Boundaries of Gateshead, 1849. A small Antique Jug. An Old Spur.	William Kell, Esq. Miss Blenkinsopp. Miss Waters.
July 4.	Antiquities found along the course of the Roman Wall. A fine Carving, of the Roman period. The Transactions of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Map of Northumberland, by R. Kay.	The Gentlemen composing the Pilgrimage along the Roman Wall. Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. The Society. W. J. Forster, Esq.
Sept. 5.	Title-pages for his series of Reprints of Rare Tracts and Imprints of Ancient Manuscripts, &c. A specimen of Ancient Sculpture, from Woodburn. Account of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the British Archæological Association, held at Chester, 1849. A Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities exhibited at the King's School, Chester. The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. XXII. Various fragments from the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, Westgate Street, Newcastle.	Mr. M. A. Richardson. George Rippon, Esq. The Association.
Nov. 7.	A valuable Collection of Antiquities recently found at the Roman Station of Risingham.	Mr. G. B. Richardson.
Dec. 5.	On the Roman Roads, Camps, and other Earthworks, between the Tees and the Swale, in the North Riding of the county of York, by Henry Maclauchlan, from No. XXIII. of the Archæological Journal.	William Shanks, Esq.
1850.	A Brass Coin of the Emperor Probus, and six small Roman Brass Coins.	Albert Way, Esq.
Jan. 2.	An Ancient Edge-tool of Iron found near Greenhead. A Catalogue of the Antiquarian Society's Museum in Edinburgh. Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. A fine Roman Altar, with Inscription upon it. A Cannon Ball taken out of the Town Wall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A Cannon Ball found at Flodden Field, Northumberland.	Dr. Clanny. Mr. Isaac Bell. The Rev. J. C. Bruce. Mr. Mayer.
Feb. 4.	The Condition of Britain from the Descent of Cæsar to the Coming of Claudius, accompanied by a Map of a portion of Britain in its Ancient State, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq.	Dixon Dixon, Esq. J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

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1850.	Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville, 1844-1848, 8vo.	The Society.
	The Journal of the Archæological Association, Nos. XVIII., XIX., XX.	The Association.
March 6.	Roman large Brass Coin of Lucilla; Brass Coin of Maximinus, found at Woodburn; and a Halfpenny of William and Mary, from the same place.	Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.
	Various Cannon Balls, Roman Antiquities, Coins, &c., found on taking down part of the Town Wall at White Friar Tower; also some Antiquities from other places.	Mr. Spoor.
	Ancient Church-yard Cross, found in the old tower of Rothbury Church; also an Ancient Sepulchral Slab, found at the same place.	Mr. Ralph Reed, Contractor.
	Sepulchral Slab, found at Kirkwhelpington.	Rev. J. Walker.
April 3.	Impression of a Matrix of Iron which had been used in striking the Jewell of the Order of the Bath.	Mr. John Bell.
May 1.	Two copies of the Foundation Stone, a Hymn, by the Right Honourable Steven Lushington, D.C.L., 8vo., Newcastle, 1850.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	Letter to Lord Brougham, containing Proposals for a Scientific Exploration of Egypt and Ethiopia, by J. J. Wild, London, 1850.	The Author.
	A Gold Coin, an Angel of Edward IV.	H. W. Falcus.
June 5.	Vol. II., Part II. of his Collectanea Antiqua.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	A Coin found in a cutting at Tynemouth.	Mr. Stephens.
	Old Coins found in a field in front of Shieldfield.	Dr. Embleton.
Aug. 7.	Copy of Letters between the late Mr. Ellis and Sir Walter Scott, Newcastle, 8vo.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	Two Rubbings of the Inscription on the Tomb of Robert Trollop, in Gateshead Church-yard.	Mr. John Bell.
Sept. 4.	Three beautiful Greek Vases.	W. J. Forster Esq.
	Copy of the London Chronicle for 1795.	George Rippon, Esq.
Oct. 2.	An Account of the Institution and Design of the York Emanuel, established 1781-2.	Mr. John Bell.
	Model of the Old Exchange.	Mr. John Straker.
Dec. 4.	A large Collection of Old English and other Copper Coins.	Rev. Matthew Burrell,
	Impressions of Ecclesiastical Seals purchased at the Coleby Hall Sale, and some Casts from the Antique.	Mr. Lister.
	Statue of a Roman Emperor, found in excavating at Birdoswald.	H. G. Potter, Esq.
1851.		
Jan. 2.	Three Volumes, I., II., & III., of the Transactions of the Sussex Archæological Association.	The Association.
	The History of the Roman Wall, by the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A.	The Author.
Feb. 3.	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. LI.	The Numismatic Society.
	Vol. II., Part III. of his Collectanea Antiqua.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	A Rubbing from the small Altar found at Rochester.	Mr. John Bell.
April 2.	Roman Eagle; Lamp in the form of a human head;	
	Two Fibula in Bronze, found at Magna, on the Wall.	George Rippon, Esq.
	Leslæus de Origine Scotorum, Rome, 1675.	Dr. Embleton.
	Plaster Cast of Inscription from White Friar Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated 1614.	Mr. Spoor.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1851.	Plan of Silchester, in Hampshire. Transactions at the Lincoln and Norwich Meetings.	Archæological Society.
May 7.	Two Coins of Edward III., with an Account of their Discovery, with others, in Northumberland.	Mr. James Burnett.
	Two Ancient Buckles, and Leaden Bullet, found at White Friar Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A Piece of Glass taken out of Tynemouth Priory during the Repairs in 1850. Five Coins of the Spanish Provinces. Thirteen Coins, principally Scotch, found near the White Friar Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Three Impressions of Seals.	Mr. Spoor.
	Treasure Trove in Northumberland, by John Fenwick, Esq., 8vo., 1851; also a large paper copy.	The Author.
	The Tradesmen's Tokens [of the 17th century] of Durham and Northumberland, by W. H. Brockett, 8vo., Gateshead, 1851.	Mr. W. H. Brockett. Mr. W. Hutton.
June 4.	Lamp from an ancient burying place at Malta.	Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
	No. I. of their Publications, being Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, 8vo., Cambridge, 1851.	Mr. John Dobson.
	The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, illustrated by Billings and Burn.	Mr. W. Hutton.
	Seventeen volumes of the Transactions, &c., during the Visit of the British Association at Newcastle in 1838; and various other Papers.	Mr. W. Dickson.
	Register of Electors for Northumberland for the last nine years.	Mr. Cowen.
	Medal struck on the Perambulation of Winlaton Lordship, 1850.	Mr. John Bell.
	Impression of Seal of Middleham Deanery, Yorkshire, 1742.	Albert Way Esq. Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
July 2.	Plan of Mosaic Pavement at Aldborough, and Plan of Silchester. Cast of Celt Moulds.	Rev. J. C. Bruce, M.A. Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
Aug. 6.	A Medal of Ducange, of beautiful workmanship.	Mr. John Gray Bell.
	A Volume of Views on the Roman Wall, (21 copies privately printed.)	The Society.
	Magni Rotuli Scaccarie Normandie, by Leopold Leslie. Numismatique Boulonnaise.	The Rev. J. C. Bruce.
	Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Works published by Thomas and John Bewick.	Mr. Henry Turner.
Sept. 3.	Report of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society for 1851.	The Society.
Oct. 1.	Stereotypes of the Woodcuts in his work on the Roman Wall.	
	A Sheet of Drawings of Carved Stones from Tynemouth Priory, collected by him from an ancient sea-wall, north of the Spanish Battery.	
	Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, for the year 1850.	
Nov. 5.	Two Roman Inscribed and Figured Stones, found at Jarrow, and figured in Brand's History of Newcastle, vol. ii., p. 68.	Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. Mr. H. B. Lupton.
	Silver Penny of William the Lion.	Mr. Sang.
	An ancient Chinese Work on Medicine.	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1851.	Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society to its Members, at its Eleventh General Meeting, May 26, 1851. Communications made to the Society at Cambridge, 8vo., 1861.	The Society.
Dec. 3.	The Life of Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, of St. Antony's, Northumberland.	Mr. G. B. Richardson.
	The Philosophy of Proper Names. Suggestions for the Advancement of Literature and Learning in Liverpool.	The Rev. Abraham Hume.
	Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society.	The Society.
1852.		
Jan. 7.	His Collection of Stycas, which with those already in the Society's cabinet, renders their collection only inferior, if at all, to that in the British Museum. The donation consists of about one hundred and fifty choice specimens found at Hexham—a specimen of the coin of Egfrid, found in Heworth Chapel-yard—and one of Osberet, found at York; besides these, there are about eight hundred specimens unsorted.	Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart. Arne Magnean Commission of Copenhagen.
	Two works on Icelandic History—Islenzskir Annaler; Jarnsida.	
	Roman Figure of Mercury, found near Corbridge; Centurial Stone, found near Rutchester; and a fragment of a Column from the same vicinity.	The Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh.
	Several Impressions of Ancient Seals.	George Rippon Esq.
Feb. 2.	A Roman Sculpture of Neptune, figured in the Transactions.	Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.
	Casts of Ancient Seals.	George Rippon, Esq.
	Stone and Bronze Celts, Urn of Steatite, &c.	Dr. Charlton.
	Bronze Celt, from Paris. Roman Remains from Chester-le-Street.	The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh.
March 3.	Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen, edited by his Lordship for the use of English readers.	The Earl of Ellesmere.
	The Oxford University Commission—and Letter addressed to Sir R. H. English, Bart., as to the Colleges of Oxford.	
April 7.	Some Antiquities, and a Scottish Token, found in the grounds at Ravensworth.	J. W. Pycroft, Esq.
	Three Carved Spandrils, from Tynemouth Priory.	The Hon. H. T. Liddell.
May 5.	Plan of the Parish of Elsdon, 1840.	George Rippon, Esq.
	The following Publications of the Bannatyne Club :—	Mr. Arkle.
	Carte de North Berwic	Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, Bart.
	Liber Insulæ Missarum	
	Liber de Dryburgh	
	Registrum de Kelso, 2 vols.	
	Charters of Holyrood	
	Chronicon Sanctæ Crucis	
	Registrum Moraviene	
	Registrum de Dumfermelyn	
	Liber de Melrose, 2 vols	
	Liber Ecclesiæ de Scon	
	Registrum Prioratus Ste. Andree	
	Registrum de Aberbrothæ	
	Chartulary of Newbottle	

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1852.	Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. II., Parts VIII. and IX.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
May 5.	The Numismatic Chronicle for April.	The Numismatic Society.
	The Journal of the Archæological Association, March, 1852.	The Association.
	Impression of an Old Seal of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Mr. G. B. Richardson.
June 2.	Stone Coffin, Incised Slab with Armorial Bearings, a Scotch Bodle, and a second example of the Wall <i>Guorituers</i> , found in the roadway of Neville Street.	The Corporation of Newcastle.
	The Archæological Association—Such of their publications as were wanting to complete the Society's set.	The Association.
	Several Letters and Poems by the Rev. W. Bewick, B.A., 1742.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	Various Coins from the Exchequer of Scotland.	Her Majesty's Government.
July 7.	An Attempt to substantiate the Claims of Severus to the Authorship of the Roman Wall, by Robert Bell.	The Author.
	Copy of his Print of the Chapel in the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Mr. R. Turner.
Aug. 5.	Portion of a Statue, and Upper Part of a Millstone, from Corstopitum, Coins, Pottery, &c.	Mr. Edward Spoor.
	Iron-studded Oaken Gates, for the Entrance of the Great Hall of the Castle.	Mr. Edward Spoor.
	Volumes XXXIII. and XXXIV. of the Archæologia.	Society of Antiquaries of London.
	Four Celts obtained by him in the Shetland Islands.	Dr. Charlton.
Sept. 1.	The Numismatic Chronicle for July, 1852.	The Numismatic Society.
	Statistical Account of the Parish of Elsdon, 4to.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	Parentalian Memoranda: Lineage and Alliances of the Allans, of Staffordshire, and Blackwell, co. pal.; Hyltons, of Westmoreland and South Durham; Clervaux and Chaytor Families, of Croft in Richmondshire: by W. Hylton Longstaffe. The House of Clervaux: its Descents and Alliances: by W. Hylton Longstaffe.	John Fenwick, Esq.
	Facsimile of Sprott's Chronicle, and Translation by Mr. Bell.	Mr. Joseph Meyer.
	Report of Excavations made in the Site of the Roman Castrum at Lyme, in Kent, 1850, 4to.	Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
	An Iron Instrument brought from the Devil's Wall, in Germany.	James Yates, Esq.
	The Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, Vol. V., 1852.	The Society.
	Several Impressions of Seals which had been exhibited in the temporary Museum of the Archæological Institute in Newcastle. Maclauchlan's Survey and Memoir of Watling Street.	The Institute.
	Cast from an Ogham Monumental Slab, found at Bressay Island, Shetland.	Dr. Charlton.
	Description of Kidwelly Castle, by G. T. Clarke, Esq.	The Rev. J. T. Montgomery.
	First Part of the Antiquarisk Tidskrift, or Antiquarian Journal.	The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

Date.
1852.
Oct. 6.

Donations.

Catalogue of the Egyptian Museum, at Liverpool.
Maclauchlan's Plan and Memoir as to Ancient Roads
in Yorkshire.
A Mahogany Cabinet, containing fourteen drawers,
holding 1175 Coins.

Drawer No. 1.—Pierced for 55 cells, which are filled with Casts and Forgeries of remarkable Coins and Medals, and fabrications of others which were never regularly minted, as the *Dict. Perpetuo*, and the *Veni vidi vici* of Cæsar, &c.; also the Portraits of Priam, Aristides, and our Saviour, and the Shekel of Judea.

Drawers No. 2, 3, and 4. contain 162 Roman large Coins, mostly in fair conservation; and some of them, as the Altar of Lyons of Tiberius, the Manlia Scantilla, the Didia Clara, and the Diadumenian, are of a considerable degree of rarity, as are also some of the reverses of the more general Coins.

Drawers Nos. 5, 6, and 7.—Pierced for 77 cells each, and contain 231 Roman middle Brass Coins; many of them are in excellent preservation, and they include reverses which are not at all common.

Drawers Nos. 8 to 14.—Seven drawers of 104 cells each, contain 728 Roman small Brass Coins, amongst which are many Portraits, as well as reverses, and some of them are in the highest state of conservation.

Another Mahogany Cabinet, inscribed 'Miscellaneous Coins and Medals.' It contains nine drawers, holding 546 specimens.

Drawer No. 1.—Contains 40 Greek, Greek Imperial, and Carthaginian Coins; of which the silver specimens of Athens, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Larissa, with the Alexanders and Lysimachus, are in excellent conservation.

Drawers Nos. 2 to 5.—Contain 392 Copper Coins of Greek Cities, Towns, &c., and Magistrates; some of a considerable degree of rarity, and mostly in excellent condition; amongst them are many with crenated edges called *Serrati*.

Drawer No. 6.—Contains 46 Miscellaneous Coins, mostly of Copper, including Cufic, Indian, and modern English specimens, with a Gold British Coin.

Drawer No. 7.—Contains 28 Bronze Medals of the Sovereigns of England, by Dassier.

Drawer No. 8.—Pierced for 28 cells, holding the conclusion of Dassier's Kings and Queens, and some of the great men of England, by the same artist, in Bronze. There are also some Medallions in Silver and Metal, with the large Medallion of the Egyptian Ptolemies, and a Papal Seal in Lead.

Drawer No. 9.—Pierced for 12 cells, and contains 12 Medallions of Eminent Men of England, by Dassier.

Two Stone Celts—twelve Flint Flakes for making arrow-heads—seventeen Celts of the most simple axe-head form—four Celts, simple form, engraved with lines—three Celts, showing the progress of the stop ridge—a fragment of a Celt—ten socketed Celts—eighteen Palstaves—one fragment—two Bronze Sword Blades—four fragments of Blades—a Dag-

Donors.

Mr. Joseph Meyer.

Archæological Institute.
His Grace the Duke of
Northumberland.

His Grace the Duke of
Northumberland.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1852.	ger—six Javelins or Arrow-heads—two portions of Bridle Bits—four ornamental Bosses—and nineteen Bronze Pins. All from Ireland.	His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
Nov. 3.	Terra-cotta Figure of Venus, found at Zante; and Bronze Figure of Apollo, from Tarsus. John Bedford's Gateshead Token. No. XVIII. of a Series of Tracts on Topography, &c., being the Pedigree of the Family of Scott of Stokoe. A Survey or Sketch of the Maiden Way from Burd Oswald to the North, with a short Description of remarkable objects in the district, made by the Rev. John Maughan, of Bewcastle Rectory, 1852. Plague and Pestilence in the North of England, by G. Bouchier Richardson.	Mr. John Hancock. Mr. W. H. Brockett. The Author.
Dec. 1. 1853	The Booke of the Universal Kirk of Scotland, 3 vols., quarto.	The Author. Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.
Jan. 6.	A specimen of Pottery found in the New Forest. Hadrian the Builder of the Roman Wall, by the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A., F.S.A. Brief Memoir of the Rev. Hugh Salvin, M.B., by the Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A.	Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. The Author. The Author.
Feb. 2.	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. I., Part I. Ancient Hand-bell, dug up near the Sallyport, Newcastle. Plan of the Ancient Boundaries of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of the Town Moor and Castle Leazes, showing the Intakes, Drains, and Wayleaves, 1852.	The Society. Mr. John Goodall, Stockbridge, Newcastle. The Stewards of the Incorporated Compantes.
Feb. 7.	Some Tiles and Painted Glass from Tynemouth Priory. Seven Impressions of Seals; and a Silver Medal, found in Ovingham Church-yard. A Spear Head, found at Carham.	Capt. Andrews. The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. Thos. Hodgson, Esq.
March 2.	The Top of a Cask with the Head of King Charles the First carved upon it, which, from a brief account left by his late father, had formed part of a cask containing Burgundy wine which had been sent by Marie de Medicis, consort of Henry IV. of France, to her daughter, Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First. A Roman Coin, apparently of Lucilla, found under one of the piers of London Bridge. A Brooch or Ornament, found in a rock sepulchre at East Boldon, the gems garnet, and the setting gold. Ancient Gunlock, found at Hunter House, co. Durham. Fragment of an Anglo Saxon Cross, found in the excavations at Tynemouth Priory. Lower portion of a Sepulchral Slab with Cross, Key, and Shears on it, found at Tynemouth Priory.	D. S. Hawks, Esq. George Rippon, Esq. The Rev. George Abbs. Mr. J. P. Dolphin.
April 6.	The Journal of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, for the county, City, and neighbourhood of Chester, Part II.	Capt. Andrews. The Society.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1853.	Catalogue of a Collection of Ancient and Medieval Rings, and personal Ornaments, formed for Lady Londesborough, sent by Mr. C. Roach Smith.	Lord Londesborough.
May 5.	Memoirs of the Society, 1849, 1850, 1851, and the first Tremestre de 1852, 8vo., Abbeville, 1852.	La Societé d'Emulation d'Abbeville.
June 1.	Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Series No. XIV. The Tradesmen's Tokens of the seventeenth century, of Cumberland and Westmoreland; by W. H. Brockett.	The Society.
July 6.	Descriptive Catalogue of the London Traders' Tavern and Coffee House Tokens; by Jacob Henry Burn, 8vo., London, 1854, privately printed. Fragments of Stained Glass from Tynemouth Priory. Portion of Deposit in a wooden pipe from Jarrow Colliery.	The Author. The Committee of the Library of the Corporation of London. Capt. Andrews.
Aug. 3.	Catalogue of the Kerrich Collection of Coins; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, Part I. of vol. XXXV. of the Archæologia. Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Vol. I., p. III., for 1851. An Early British Urn, found along with others at the west end of Plenmellor-common in 1853.	Mr. Charlton, of Jarrow.
Sept. 7.	Fifteen Silver Coins of Edward I. and of Alexander III. of Scotland. No. XXXVIII. of the Transactions of the Archæological Institute. The Autobiography of John Britton, 8vo.	The Society. The Society. Dixon Dixon, Esq. The Lords of the Scottish Treasury.
Nov. 2.	Journal of the Numismatic Society, October 1853, and Proceedings of the same Society. On Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath, reprinted from the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Transactions, by the Reverend H. W. Scarth. Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1852, Truro, 1853. Ueber die Legion Welche in Germania Standen von Karl Klien, 4to., 1853. Volume published of the Sussex Archæological Collections.	The Institute. The Author. The Society.
1854	Warburton's Map of Northumberland.	The Author.
Jan. 4.	Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Session V. 1852, 1853.	J. R. Smith, Esq.
Feb. 6.	A lithograph of the ancient Celto-Irish Silver Penannular Brooch, set with amber and ornamented with Wolves Heads, found in County of Galway, and in his possession. A Copy of his work on the Beauchamp Tower.	The Author.
April 5.	A pair of Pistols. Programme pour la Construction du Musée Napoléon à Amiens, 8vo., Amiens, 1853. The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal for February, 1854. Ernest de Manfeld, par Renier Chalon, 8vo., Bruxelles, 1853.	W. J. Forster, Esq. The Society. Edward Hoare, Esq. Mr. Dick. W. J. Forster, Esq. Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Numismatic Society. Mr. C. Roach Smith.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1854.	Monnaies de Beckheim—Second Supplément à la Notice de M. Wolters, par Renier Chalon, 8vo., Bruxelles, 1853.	C. Roach Smith, Esq.
April 6.		The Society.
May 3.	Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for 1852, Vol. II. Part I. Old Stones, intersecting parts of Tracery, from one of the windows of the old chapel on the Sandhill, pulled down many years ago; also a carved Stone taken out of a deep drain on the north side of St. Nicholas' church-yard. Two Impressions of Seals of Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, 1406, and Richard Kellow, Bishop of Durham, 1311.	Mr. Edward Spoor.
June 7.	A Box of Impressions of Seals. View of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle. Drawings and Sections of Roman Masonry in various parts of England. A large Altar without Inscription from Chester-le-Street Station, with numerous Remains of Amphoræ and other vessels,	W. Webster, Esq., Isle of Man. J. J. Howard, Esq. Mr. Henry Donald. Rev. Mr. Hartshorne.
July 5.	The Protest of certain Lords against the Bill of Attainder of Sir John Fenwick, baronet. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XXXV. Part II. Remarks on the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, Journal of the Archæological Society, No. 41, March, 1854.	The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. John Fenwick, Esq. The Society.
Sept. 6.	A curious and rare Angon or Barbed Javelin, found at Caerboran, and very rare in this country.	C. Roach Smith, Esq. The Society.
Oct. 4.	Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Notes on various Discoveries of Gold Plate in Ireland, by T. C. Croker. Notes on the Nimbus. The Tin Cup out of which each of the Scots Greys drank before their final charge at Waterloo. Vol. III, Part IV. of his Collectanea Antiqua. Impression of a Seal (Medieval).	Lient. Col. Coulson. The Society. Charles Roach Smith, Esq. Mr. G. F. French. Mr. Brankston. Charles Roach Smith, Esq. J. J. Howard, Esq.
Nov. 1.	The Silver Cup presented to him by the owners of the steam packets on the Tyne in 1830. A Box containing 196 Casts of Seals. Three Bricks taken on pulling down an old house in the Bigg Market, Newcastle. They are much smaller than those now in use, and are supposed to have been brought from the Low Countries. The Trinity House Arms of the seventeenth century, and other carved Stones, which decorated his house in Hillgate before the late explosion.	Mr. Richard Thompson. W. Webster, Esq., Isle of Man. John Fenwick, Esq.
Dec. 6.	Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, May 22, 1854, 8vo.	Mr. Thomas Bulcraig, of Gateshead. The Society.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1854.	An Olla Podrida, or Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary, by Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devonshire. 8vo., privately printed, London, 1841: and the second volume printed 1853. View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy, 4to., Cork, 1842. View of the Coinage of Scotland, 4to., Cork, 1845. View of the Coinage of Ireland, 4to., Cork, 1839. View of the History and Coinage of the Parthians, 4to., Cork, 1852. Notice of remarkable Medieval Coins, 4to., Cork, 1849, Plate of various Antiquities, (Irish.) Plate of an Ancient Silver Stand, and an Ancient Bronze Caldron, (Irish.) Electrotype Seals of England from Edward the Confessor to William IV.; with 18 other Casts of Seals. Proceedings and Papers of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Session VI. 1853, 1854, 8vo. Roman Coins, also Bronze Antiquities, and Pieces of Pottery, from the Roman Station at Chester-le-Street.	The Author. The Author, John Lindsay, Esq. John Lindsay, Esq. John Lindsay, Esq. W. Webster, Esq., Isle of Man. The Society. The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. J. J. Howard, Esq. The Rev. Walker Featherstonhaugh. Messrs. Lister and Sons. Mr. Donkin. Mr. John Green. The Library Committee, Guildhall, London. John Britton, Esq. Richard Sainthill, Esq. John Adamson, Esq. John Adamson, Esq. Messrs. Forster & Co. Lord Londesborough.
1855		
Jan. 4.	An Engraving of a Monumental Brass in the Church of St. Helens, Bishopgate. Three Arrow-heads of Flint.	
April 14.	One fine Bronze Celt and two Bronze tripod vessels. A number of Copper Tokens. An Engraving of the Trollope Mausoleum in the Church-yard of St. Mary's, Gateshead.	
June 6.	Catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection of Tokens, 2nd edition. A Brief Memoir of Edward James Wilson, F.S.A. Numismatic Crumbs. A Leaden Weight with three pellets, supposed to have been used with a kind of Steelyard Beam. Ancient Implement of Bone, found in Ireland. Large and small paper copies of the Life of Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, 2nd edition. Four Numbers of the Miscellanea Graphica. Letter on the Present Condition, &c. of the Society of Antiquaries of London, by the Rev. Thos. Christmas, 1855. Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, January to April. Notice of his Museum of London Antiquities. Several fragments of Roman Antiquities, consisting of the Head of a Statue Dea-mater-sculptured stone with leaf ornaments, &c.	Mr. John Green. The Library Committee, Guildhall, London. John Britton, Esq. Richard Sainthill, Esq. John Adamson, Esq. John Adamson, Esq. Messrs. Forster & Co. Lord Londesborough. The Author. The Society. Charles Roach Smith, Esq. H. G. Potter, Esq.
Aug. 1.	Report presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at its 15th General Meeting, May 14th, 1855, 8vo., 1855. A Medal, engraved by Mr. Wyon, of Richard Sainthill, Esq., with a written description as to its design, &c.	The Society. Richard Sainthill, Esq.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Donors.</i>
1855.	Some Observations on an Ancient Talisman brought from Syria, supposed to be the work of the Chaldeans, with engravings by John Lindsay, Esq., 4to., Cork, 1855.	The Author.
	Lettre à M. Reinaud, Membre de l'Institut de France, sur quelques Médailles Houlagouides, par Wm. H. Scott, D.M., 8vo., Paris, 1854.	The Author.
	Kilkenny and South and East of Ireland Archæological Society's Proceedings and Transactions, May, 1855, 8vo., 1855.	The Society.
	Royal Progresses to Leicester, a paper by Wm. Kelly, 4to., 1855.	The Author.
	A Collection of Silver Coins, principally English, also of Copper Coins, principally Foreign.	Mr. John Bell.
	Impressions of Copper-plates possessed by Mr. Joseph Howard, of Lee Road, Blackheath.	J. J. Howard, Esq.
	Proverbial Folk Lore of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8vo. 8vo., 1855.	Mr. M. A. Denham, of Piersbridge.

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